

● PSF: Subject File

Carter, John Franklin - Plan  
to Salvage German and Japanese  
Documents Mar. 1945

27 Carter - 3-45-  
PST

March 27, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR J. FRANKLIN CARTER

The President referred your report on "Plan to Salvage Certain German and Japanese Documents" to the War Department. I am queiting to you from their memorandum of reply:

Mr. Carter suggested that the Joint Chiefs of Staff issue directives to the Commanding General, European Theater, and to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Ocean Areas to seize, select and send to Washington all records regarding population, migration and settlement and related problems in Germany, Japan and Japanese occupied territory. I have found that provisions have already been made by SHAW to do in general what Mr. Carter proposes, and the material is turned over to the Combined Intelligence Objectives Subcommittee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff for handling. In addition plans for obtaining desired material from Japan and Japanese controlled areas are presently being made.

The Military Intelligence Division tells me that it along with several other Government agencies is interested in and studying the subject matter of Mr. Carter's report. The intelligence people being of the opinion that Mr. Carter's proposal is one of interest to various departments of the Government feel that it should be handled on the departmental level. It is true that the Joint Chiefs of Staff also have an interest because of their operational responsibilities. Since the plan is very much in the formative stage, the Intelligence Division believes that it should not be presented to the Chief of Staff at this time but that it might be worthwhile for Mr. Carter to discuss the matter with the Military Intelligence Division. I suggest that Mr. Carter be advised to talk to General Veachwing about the matter."

George G. Filly  
Private Secretary

GGF/amm



~~SECRET~~  
WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SAVE

RP

March 26, 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR MISS TULLY:

You will remember the attached report Mr. John Franklin Carter made to the President on a plan to salvage certain German and Japanese documents pertaining to population. Mr. Carter requested the President's permission to present the plan to General Marshall, and you asked me to let you know whether or not such a scheme is advisable.

Mr. Carter suggested that the Joint Chiefs of Staff issue directives to the Commanding General, European Theater, and to the Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific Ocean Areas to seize, select and send to Washington all records regarding population, migration and settlement and related problems in Germany, Japan and Japanese occupied territory. I have found that provisions have already been made by SHAEF to do in general what Mr. Carter proposes, and the material is turned over to the Combined Intelligence Objectives Subcommittee of the Combined Chiefs of Staff for handling. In addition plans for obtaining desired material from Japan and Japanese controlled areas are presently being made.

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Date- 5-18-76

Signature- JWD

B. W. DAVENPORT  
Lt. Col., G. S. C.  
Asst. Sec., Gen. Staff

~~SECRET~~

JOHN FRANKLIN CARTER  
(Jay Franklin)  
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*Col. Davenport*

"We, the People"  
"The Week in Washington"

Metropolitan 4112  
Metropolitan 4113

~~SECRET~~

March 1, 1945.

REPORT ON PLAN TO SALVAGE CERTAIN GERMAN AND JAPANESE DOCUMENTS ON POPULATION.

The attached report from Henry Field and myself represents a definite plan to salvage certain German and Japanese documents, concerning various aspects of Axis geopolitical policy and population policies, under the general authority of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

With your permission, Field and I would like to be allowed to present this data and proposal to General Marshall, in order to explore the Army's attitude on the subject.

*JFC*  
J.F.C.

PLAN TO SALVAGE CERTAIN  
GERMAN AND JAPANESE DOCUMENTS  
AND TO ORGANIZE A  
RESEARCH CENTER FOR FOREIGN DEMOGRAPHY

February 28, 1945

## CONTENTS

### Summary

- A. Plan to Salvage Certain German Documents
- B. Plan to Salvage Certain Japanese Documents
- C. Recommendations
- D. Conclusions
- E. Plan for Research Center for Foreign Demography
- F. Biographical Notes on Robert M. W. Kempner
- G. The German National Registration System

## SUMMARY

### Purposes

1. To strengthen future U.S. Security.
2. To formulate more accurate bases for U.S. commerce and foreign loans.
3. To accumulate data so that the U.S. Government would be and would remain the best informed on world-wide demographic and related subjects.

### Plan

1. To salvage and bring to Washington all records and correlative data relating to Population, Migration and Settlement and related problems in Germany, Japan and Japanese-Occupied territory.
2. To recommend to the Joint Chiefs of Staff that a Research Center for Foreign Demography be established immediately under their control in Washington.

#### A. PLAN TO SALVAGE CERTAIN GERMAN DOCUMENTS

It is recommended that special consideration be given to formulating a plan to seize and bring to the Library of Congress or some other designated building immediately after U.S. Occupation of GERMANY the following:

All records and correlative data (including published and unpublished material, maps, charts, files, etc.) in the field of Population, Migration and Settlement, and German Minorities Abroad.

Such data will show, as will other evidence, the plans made by the German Government or affiliated organizations to save Germany after the defeat by strengthening the German population at home, in ceded areas, and in foreign countries. The purpose of this German plan is to convert the military and political defeat into a biological victory.

The methods of procedure to collect the material would be comparatively simple if entrusted to a person familiar with German secret organizations and experienced in investigative work both in the U.S. and in Germany.

So far as the U.S. Occupational Zone is concerned, the effort to discover and collect the pertinent material

should first be made in the following places:

1. Munich

- a. Ludwig Maximilian University  
Ludwigstrasse  
Geopolitisches Institut
- b. Rasse- und Siedlungsamt der NSDAP
- c. Deutsches Museum  
Museumsinsel 1  
Kaufinger Str. 29
- d. Volksbund fuer das Deutschtum in Ausland  
von der Tann Str. 3
- e. Karl Haushofer  
General (Ret'd)  
Kolberger Str. 18

2. Heidelberg, Baden

Universitaet: Volkskundliches Institut  
Universitaetsbibliothek

3. Freiburg, Baden

Universitaet: Volkskundliches Seminar

4. Karlsruhe, Baden

Volksbund fuer das Deutschtum im Ausland  
Zirkel 30

5. Stuttgart, Wuerttemberg

Haus des Deutschtums  
Deutsches Volksheim

The following branches of the Deutsches Auslands

Institut:

- a. Archives
- b. Library
- c. Map Service
- d. Research Division
- e. Photo Service, etc.
- f. Card Indexes

It is recommended that:

1. Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner (see Exhibit F), former German police administrator and now working with Mr. O. John Rogge, Department of Justice, be suggested to G-2 as especially well qualified to assist in the preliminary discussion regarding the selection, organization, and training of a small group for the purpose of obtaining this material.

Background.- 1. The Staff of "M" Project and all Government Agencies realize the lack of detailed demographic data for Germany since September 1, 1939.

2. We have seen in A-1 and A-3 of our Studies of Migration and Settlement which deal with "The German National Registration System" (see Exhibit G) the main locations where records might not be destroyed by the Nazis.

3. In order to facilitate the arduous task of U.S. Occupation, all data regarding population become a practical necessity.

4. All world-wide German data on demographic and related problems will be most helpful to us as background material which may well form a valuable contributing factor to future security and peace.

B. PLAN TO SALVAGE CERTAIN JAPANESE DOCUMENTS

It is further recommended that:

1. A parallel plan be developed for the seizure of similar JAPANESE materials in Formosa, Japan, Manchuria, and Japanese-Occupied territory.

2. Captain Edward Pearce in ONI be designated as one of the organizers and developers of this plan.

Background.- 1. We have seen the constant and increasing demand from OSS, G-2, ONI, and the Department of State for our Studies on the Far East, including Soviet territory.

2. All branches of Government are continually handicapped by the lack of even relatively reliable statistics and factual demographic and correlated data from this entire area.

3. On December 8, 1941, the lack of demographic data on Japan and Japanese-controlled areas was deplorable.<sup>1</sup>

4. In order to be the best informed we must seize, centralize and examine all available unpublished and published documents, maps, charts, etc.

5. By this and other methods we will enhance our probability of making wise decisions and thereby of maintaining the peace in the Pacific area.

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1. For example, no complete copy of the latest Census of Japan was available in Washington.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS

1. The Joint Chiefs of Staff consider the issuing of a Directive to SHAEF and CINCPOA to seize, select and bring this material to the Library of Congress (or some other designated building) under armed guard.
2. If the general plan as outlined above is approved by the JCS, a joint Directive to G-2 and ONI be issued and that two high ranking Officers with adequate authority be assigned to this task.
3. The utmost SECRECY and promptitude in exacting this mission be observed by all concerned.
4. The material upon arrival in Washington remain temporarily under the direct control of the JCS, so that access for OSS, G-2, ONI, Department of State, Department of Justice and other Government Agencies may be controlled.
5. A new research center be created to study, analyse and compile all foreign demographic data. This organization should be closely associated with the Bureau of the Census, so that the statistical staff and the Hollerith machines would be available for analyses or recalculations.
6. The proposed collection of German and Japanese materials as proposed above would form two significant

nuclei for this research center on foreign demography.

7. Upon the cessation of hostilities and into the indefinite future it is suggested that all U.S. foreign observers be requested to collect and forward to this demographic center one copy of all demographic, including some anthropogeographical, data.

8. By this method the JCS would be kept currently informed on all foreign population problems and related subjects.

9. The JCS should delimit the general scope of this research center, so that it would complement the work of all existing Agencies or any centralized post-War Intelligence organization.

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D. CONCLUSIONS

1. In September, 1940, the files of G-2 and ONI and all Washington and U.S. sources were sadly lacking in world-wide demographic data. This situation must not arise again despite the anticipated inertia following Victory.

2. The obvious necessity for maintaining detailed statistics, wherever possible, on foreign manpower<sup>1</sup> by categories,<sup>2</sup> including those available for military service by age groups present and projected.

3. At the moment of unconditional surrender by Germany and Japan, the files in Washington (including primarily G-2, ONI, OSS, FEA, Department of State, Bureau of the Census, etc.) will contain a vast amount of demographic data from every part of the world.

If the demographic research center be approved, permission should be granted to select and copy all relevant excerpts from all U.S. Government Agencies.

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1. Including women.

2. Industrial, agricultural, governmental, etc. For "backward areas" rough estimates should be on file.

4. As a direct result, provided an adequate staff (especially translators) is assigned indefinitely to this task, the JCS and other branches of Government would have the best available background and current material on world-wide population problems<sup>1</sup>--the most significant single factor in the future of world peace.

5. Access to this material and the desirability of inter-Governmental exchange of data would be regulated by the JCS.

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1. Changes, pressures, and movements, including migration and settlement, the opening up of areas through new agricultural methods and plant introduction, irrigation, hydro-electric stations, industrialization, new health control measures, studies on climatology and human adaptation to environment, accessibility to remote areas by air, immigration laws and policies, distribution of Minorities, etc. In general terms the relationship between human and natural resources must also be considered.

As excellent example of the type of data desired is the manuscript entitled "Population and Peace in the Pacific" by Dr. Warren S. Thompson. This Ms. will be mimeographed and distributed to our confidential list during March by the Staff of "M" Project.

E. PLAN FOR RESEARCH CENTER FOR FOREIGN DEMOGRAPHY

Should the JCS so desire, we can prepare a plan which would include:

1. Methods for the selection and compilation of all available data in the U.S. Government files.
2. Purchase of all recent<sup>1</sup> foreign demographic and related publications.<sup>2</sup>
3. Purchase of selected motion and still pictures and slides.
4. A building, files and staff, and funds to purchase (by sending specialists to each country) all available documentary material for an archive. Since so much has been destroyed or moved for safety, speed and a wide degree of flexibility are essential.
5. The most simple, practical system for the filing of documents, probably by continent with countries arranged alphabetically. This might also apply to the Library and map files. A good, current cross-index to all material is essential.
6. As presently conceived a series of printed or mimeographed Reports, Memoranda and Translations, similar to those disseminated by the Staff of "M" Project, would be prepared by the Staff of the Research Center on Foreign Demography for circulation under JCS control.

- 
1. Since September 1, 1939.
  2. Including maps, charts, etc.

7. A statement to the effect that the basic plan would not be affected by a change in administrative status, i.e., if this research center be placed at some later date under another Government Agency.

However, since the plan for the seizure of German and Japanese documents and the subsequent selection of data from the files of OSS, G-2, and ONI must be approved by the JCS, it is believed that the JCS should direct the organization and planning in the initial stages and the final disposition of the research center.

8. With the approval of a working plan by the JCS and the issuing of a Directive and the allocation of space and funds, preliminary work may begin at any time.

9. It is believed confidently that the creation of this Research Center for Foreign Demography, regardless of its final title, would contribute materially to U.S. SECURITY in the future.

10. It is also believed that in order to function smoothly such an independent Research Center must be ~~created under or remain directly responsible to the~~ Joint Chiefs of Staff.

*Henry Field*

Exhibit F

KEMPNER

## MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT

# WHO'S WHO

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**KEMPNER, Robert Max Wasilii**, political scientist, expert in police adminstrn.; b. Freiburg, Germany, Oct. 17, 1899; s. Walter K. (M.D.) and Lydia Rabinowitsch (Ph.D.) Kempner; student of law, polit. science, pub. adminstrn., crimonology at univs. of Berlin, Freiburg, Breslau (Dr. of Law and Pub. Adminstrn.); also student U. of Pa.; m. Ruth Lydia Hahn (social worker), 1935. Came to U.S., 1939, has applied for citizenship. Asst. to state atty., Berlin, 1926; judge Municipal Court, Berlin, 1927; superior govt. counselor, Ministry of the Interior, Berlin (chief legal adviser of centralized Prussian police system of 76,000 men; dep. chief of criminal sect.; judge Civil Service Tribunal), 1928-33; lecturer at German Acad. of Politics, School of Social Work and prof. of polit. science and criminology, Police Inst., Berlin, 1926-33; counselor in public and internat. law and adminstrn. of economics and foreign currency, 1934-35 (in an official report, 1930, he recommended the suppression of the Nazi party and the prosecution of Hitler for high treason and perjury; when Hitler came into power Dr. Kempner was dismissed from position of counselor; later put into a concentration camp, fled to Italy, then expatriated by Hitler; dir. and prof. polit. science, Fiorenza Coll., Florence, Italy, and Nice, France, 1936-39 (imprisoned with his wife as hostages when Hitler visited Italy; later the coll. was closed by Italian Secret Police and coll. moved to Nice, France); came to U.S., Sept. 1939; research associate and asst., Inst. of Local

and State Govt., U. of Pa. (research on the machinery of European dictatorships under grant of Carnegie Corp.), since 1939; expert in Fed. courts (spy and fifth column trials) and consultant of Fed. agencies in legal, polit. and police techniques of European dictatorships and European orgns. in U. S., and expert in European legal and political terminology, since June 1942; lecturer, Pa. State Coll., U.S. Mil. Acad. U. of Pa., etc., also before federal officials, police training schools, civic assns., clubs, etc.; founder of first anti-Nazi German lang. radio program for German speaking people of U.S., 1942. Speaks German, French, Italian. Chmn. for Pa. of German-Am. Congress for Democracy. Mem. Am. Polit. Science Assn., Am. Acad. Polit. and Social Science, Pa. Polit. Science Assn. Travels: Europe, Near East, North Africa. Author: (in German; pub. in Berlin) Prussian Civil Service, 1931; Police Administration Code, 1933; Twilight of Justice, 1932; Internal Security (with Drews), 1933; Contbr. articles to Am. Jour. Internat. Law, Police Jour., U. of Pa. Law Review, etc. Teaching subjects: Comparative Administration and Government; International Administration; Police Techniques; American Police Administration; Criminology; Modern European History; Military and Political Science German, Lecture subjects: I Know These Men: Hitler, Goering, Himmler, Goebbels; My Scrapbook Begins with my Death; etc. Home: 1018 Duncan Av., Yeadon, Pa.

**THE CURRENT BIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE SERVICE**

DECEMBER 1942  
SERIES III, NO. 12

THE GERMAN NATIONAL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

by

Robert M. W. Kempner

December 7, 1943

## CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
The German System of Registration and Its Value to A Government of Occupation by Robert Strausz-Hupé .....	1
I. Introduction .....	1
II. National Registration System .....	2
A. Register of Persons .....	4
B. Register of Buildings .....	6
C. People's Card Index .....	7
D. Alien Registration .....	9
E. The Registration Authorities .....	10
F. Reich Registration Decree .....	13
a. Compulsory Registration .....	13
b. Exemption from Registration .....	24
c. Special Cases of Obligatory Registration .....	26
d. Penalties .....	35
e. Administrative Authorities .....	35
f. Enforcement .....	36
g. Where to Find Registration Files ..	37
1. Police Headquarters and City Hall .....	37
2. County Administrator's Office.	38
3. Reich Statistical Office .....	39
III. Other Comprehensive Registration Systems .....	40
A. Church Card Index .....	40
B. National Internal Revenue Index .....	41
C. Local Government Indexes .....	42
1. Local Tax Office and Ration Board..	42
2. Civil Status Office .....	43
3. Public Health Registers .....	44

CONTENTS--Continued

	<u>Page</u>
D. Nazi Party Files .....	44
1. Index of Inhabitants .....	44
2. Index of Party Members .....	45
3. Index of SA, SS, etc.....	45
4. Index of Former Saboteurs .....	46
IV. Specialized Registration Systems .....	47
A. Gestapo Card Indexes .....	47
1. Register of Political Enemies, Jews and Part-Jews .....	47
2. Register of Inmates of Con- centration Camps .....	48
3. Register of Political and other Organizations .....	48
4. Index of Spies and Contact Men .....	49
B. German Minorities Registration .....	50
1. Repatriated German Emigrants ...	50
2. Folk-German Repatriation .....	51
3. Central Register for Germans Abroad .....	51
4. German People's List .....	52
5. Seaman's Register and Blacklist.	53
C. Criminal Records .....	54
1. District Attorney's Indexes ....	54
2. Reich Criminal Police Indexes...	55
a. Professional Criminals ....	55
b. List of Gypsies, Criminals Detained in Camps and Wanted Persons .....	56
D. Administrative Police Indexes .....	57
1. Civil Air Raid Protection .....	57
2. Licensed Persons .....	58

CONTENTS--Continued

	<u>Page</u>
E. Occupational Registration .....	53
1. Cultural and Industrial Authorities .....	58
2. German Labor Front .....	59
3. National Employment Office .....	60
4. Sickness Insurance .....	60
F. Military Registration .....	60
1. Recruiting Files .....	60
2. Register of Casualties .....	61
V. Identification Papers .....	61
A. Passport and Identification Card .....	61
B. Drivers' Licenses and Certificates of Conduct .....	63
C. Birth Certificates .....	64
D. Citizenship Papers .....	65
E. Military and Working Certificates .....	65
Bibliography .....	67
Glossary .....	68

THE GERMAN SYSTEM OF REGISTRATION AND ITS  
VALUE TO A GOVERNMENT OF OCCUPATION

German political and social life has always been controlled by a complex registration system. The Nazis extended and tightened the controls developed by their predecessors.

The backbone of this system is now--as formerly--the National Police Registration. Its organizational setup is still functioning. It records movements of the German population, shifts of industry, forced transfers, and evacuations.

Through this system the Occupational forces will be able to segregate German nationals, nationals of the United Nations, and neutrals. Through it the Occupational authorities may administer, regulate, and control population movements, recruit labor, restrict travel, expel undesirables, and dissolve subversive organizations.

How important a rôle the national registration system will play in tracking down and destroying Nazi underground organization has been explained by Dr. Robert M. W. Kempner in his "Nazi Subversive Organization--Past and Future," which appeared as

A2 in our series. No less important will be the services rendered by the Registration Offices to relief organizations of which the activities will be dependent upon an exact inventory of inhabitants.

Some of the documents and files accumulated by the National Police have undoubtedly been destroyed in districts subject to heavy Allied bombings. The Nazis, facing certain defeat, will probably attempt a last-minute destruction of registration files. Nonetheless, the system can be easily restored since duplicate sets are kept at different places. It will be easier to repair the German system, developed along the traditional lines of continental police practice, than to establish a new, and to the German population unfamiliar type of registration.

The main differences between registration procedure in the United States and Germany are as follows:

1. The United States has no comprehensive national registration system.
2. The partial registration systems functioning in the United States are not administered by a national--federal--police administration.

3. There does not exist in the United States that intimate relationship between local police precinct and resident which is so characteristic of the German Polizei Staat. In Germany the local Police headquarters is the Registration Office.

4. In Germany, in contrast to the United States, the identity of persons can be established through documents. This is the result of the growth of Germany's permanent bureaucracy and the accumulation of records kept up-to-date for many generations.

Therefore, fingerprinting and photographing--the modern substitutes for identity records--play only a minor rôle not only in German but also in other continental registration systems. Fingerprinting is mainly used in areas where emergency registration becomes necessary, especially for non-German labor prisoners or for Germans repatriated from abroad--in short, for persons lacking documentary evidence of identity.

The German registration clerk is a permanent civil servant. As a rule he is an older man and not deeply inculcated with political doctrines. Therefore, a large part of the German registration personnel could be used by a Government of Occupation.

This holds true especially for those clerks who were appointed or promoted before the advent of the Nazi régime. It should be noted that during the Occupation of the Rhineland after World War I German registration clerks were successfully continued in office.

However, it should be one of the first tasks of every administrator to seize the registration files, thus obtaining control of the centers of administrative supervision, to put his own personnel into certain key positions, and to enforce the registration regulations. Dr. Kempner suggests the following modifications of registration procedure:

1. The system of card identification should include all inhabitants. All registrants should be made to carry identification cards.
2. The period set for giving notice of change of domicile (in- and out-registration) should be reduced to six hours.
3. Duplicates of the building and apartment lists--properly stamped by the Registration Office--should be attached to the door of each building and each apartment.

4. The official in charge of the registration system should also be authorized to grant licenses for immigration and re-immigration, travel, exemptions from curfew regulations, etc.
5. A special register should be set up for the ex-officials and ex-members of the Nazi Party.

Dr. Kempner holds that the German National Police Registration System, adjusted to the special needs of a Government of Occupation, can be administered successfully, not only as a means of political control but also as an efficient aid in rehabilitation. For it may assist in orderly adjustment of the vast dislocation of peoples caused by the Nazi conquest of Europe.

THE GERMAN NATIONAL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

## I.

### INTRODUCTION

Throughout the centuries, one of the basic principles of government in Germany has been the very tight control of all inhabitants by the State.

One of the main administrative institutions through which the grip of the State upon every single inhabitant was and is exercised is the registration system, which assures a follow-up of each person's family status, movements, activities, and occupation from the cradle to the grave. Under the totalitarian administration, the registration systems -- once organized for tax, military, and school purposes -- became all-embracing.

A knowledge of this system is necessary to everyone working in the field of occupational or post-War German administration. It is the background against which that administration must be organized. It conveys detailed information on the number of inhabitants in a given district; the number of males and females; persons belonging to a certain age class, profession, occupation, and religion.

The relief worker will find in these registers the number of children and aged people, or people with physical handicaps. The administrator and planner, interested in migration and population movement, may obtain a picture of the population structure, the relative permanence of residence, and the number of migrants and foreign workers.

With the help of the registration system he is able to control, promote, or restrict new movements. The law enforcement officer can use the registration system as means of control and supervision of politically dangerous persons and criminals. Furthermore, the allocation of manpower to public works and labor projects is facilitated by the availability of an inventory of human resources.

## II.

### NATIONAL REGISTRATION SYSTEM

The backbone of all German registration systems is the general Police registration (Polizeiliches Meldewesen). It is a national system of continuous registration of all inhabitants, constantly revised and always up-to-date. This system is

administered by the German Administrative Police. It must be emphasized that the Police system is a national apparatus, and that its officials, even in the smallest communities, are supervised by the national Police chief, regardless of whether they are paid by the local Government in the smaller municipalities or by the national Government in approximately 125 cities.

This registration system is based upon the Reichsmeldeordnung of January 6, 1938, and the Ministerial Orders of January 24, April 4, and August 26, 1938, and September 6, 1939 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1938, I, p. 13, and 1939, I, p. 1688, and Reichsministerialblatt fuer die Innere Verwaltung, 1938, pp. 91, 689, 1371).

The system was broadened by the Ministerial Orders concerning the People's Card Index (Volkskartei) of January 18, February 15, July 28, November 14, December 20, 1939, and March 14, 1940 (Reichsministerialblatt fuer die Innere Verwaltung, 1939, pp. 321, 1420, 1531, 2360, 2617, 2404, and 1940, p. 497).

The Reichsmeldeordnung and the Decree on the Volkskartei are the pillars of the national Police

registration system of Germany, administering the following registers:

- A. Register of Persons (Melderegister).
- B. Register of Buildings (Hausregister).
- C. People's Card Index (Volkskartei).
- D. Alien Card Index (Auslaenderkartei).

A. Register of Persons

The most important is the Register of Persons (Melderegister), i.e., the register of all inhabitants. It consists of a card index of the persons registered within the jurisdiction of the respective registration office, citizens and non-citizens. This card index is organized either in alphabetical order, or phonetically, or both,<sup>1</sup> according to the last name of the registrant. Identical family names are filed in the alphabetical order of the first names, and among the same first names the cards are arranged according to age.

---

1. The principle of the phonetic index is the reduction of the alphabet to a number of basic sounds, as for example c = zh = ch = tch = tsch = cz, etc.

The color of the Personal Registration Card (Personenregisterkarte) is white for males, blue for females. The personal data compiled on the card are as follows: Name, date of birth, place of birth, marital status, religion, race; occupation, citizenship, military status, criminal record; name, date of birth, place of birth, religion of parents, of husband or wife, and of the parents of husband or wife.

Further remarks on the Personal Registration Card refer to possession of a passport and of licenses for weapons, hunting, driving, or piloting. Unmarried children living with father or mother are listed on the Registration Card of the parents. They obtain their own Personal Registration Card when they marry or take up their own residence. On the reverse of the Personal Registration Card are listed the address and subsequent changes of address.

The main significance of this alphabetical registration lies in the complete listing of all inhabitants of the respective districts. It is a kind of official address book and continuously reveals the fluctuation of the population. Whereas in countries without general registration

a large amount of effort is expended for the sole purpose of tracing persons, in Germany the whereabouts, the family status, and other necessary data can be ascertained in a very short time.

B. Register of Buildings

The second index is the Hausregister, or Card Index of Buildings, or in smaller municipalities, the book in which all buildings of the registration district are listed. (This should not be confused with the Surveyor's Record, or Kataster).

On top of the Building Card, which is white, the names and addresses of the owner and superintendent are listed. These entries precede the names and occupations of the individual tenants; the names of the former tenants are crossed out. The Hausregisterkarte (Building Registration Card) is supplemented by individual cards for the various tenants, bearing the names of all members of the household, the dates of birth, and their relationship to the tenant. The house registration file is organized alphabetically according to street names.

Through this index it is possible to establish whether a certain person has lived in a certain building. Furthermore, the index shows how many persons are living in each house or area, thus indicating the demand for public services in a given district.

C. People's Card Index

In order to make the necessary preparations for the War, the High Command of the German Wehrmacht during 1938 requested the establishment of a manpower index, organized according to age classes. The military administration held that the selection of persons in certain age classes for military and auxiliary service and for war work in industry would take up too much time as long as there was only an alphabetical card register. For that reason the People's Card Index (Volkskartei) was established by a Ministerial Order of January 18, 1939.

This Volkskartei was set up in August, 1939, shortly before the outbreak of the War, and has also been introduced throughout the Occupied Areas. It is of special value in recruiting

people of certain age classes or occupations in a given district, e.g., public health officers, engineers, people with knowledge of foreign languages, or children between the ages of five and fourteen. The Nazis used the Volkskartei to recruit soldiers, labor, and medical personnel in case of emergencies.

Unlike the Personal Registration Card, organized according to names, the Index of Buildings, organized according to streets, the People's Card Index is arranged according to the years of birth. The cards of the individual years of birth are organized in alphabetical order according to names, or, in some municipalities, to birth dates. In contrast to the Personal Registration Card, the People's Card Index lists no persons less than 5 or more than 74 years old; it includes the age classes of people born between 1869 and 1938, except non-citizens.

The index cards are brown for males, green for females. The first item is year, day, month, place and county of birth; then follow items concerning occupation, name, marital status, school and professional education, degrees, foreign residence, knowledge of foreign languages, special

qualifications, service in the Armed Forces or labor service, and residence.

The card index for females contains additional statements regarding experience in office work, home economics, agriculture, factory work, nursing, Red Cross service, etc. Cards of Jews are marked by black index tabs. Those of persons working in the field of public health are distinguished by white, of persons with driver's licenses by red, and of persons who have no working book by blue tabs.

#### D. Alien Registration

A special register is provided for aliens and stateless persons in addition to their inclusion in the Register of Persons. It is called the Alien Card Index (Auslaenderkartei).

In addition to the usual questions, aliens must answer questions regarding their mother tongue, date of entry into Germany, date of visa, proposed length of sojourn, means of subsistence, work permit, etc.

The Resident's Registration Office notifies the Alien Office (Auslaenderamt) of the in- or

out-registration of non-citizens. Such Alien Offices are located at the seat of the County Administrator (Landrat) and at the 125 field offices of the national Police. These offices control the Alien Card Index and administer such problems as admittance, expulsion, and deportation of aliens.

E. The Registration Authorities

The three card indexes -- the Personenregister, the Hausregister, and the Volkskartei -- are administered by the Registration Offices (Meldebehoerde). Number 8 of the Reichsmeldeordnung, the text of which is set forth below, designates as Registration Offices the 125 local offices of the national Police. In all other municipalities the mayor, in his capacity as local representative of the national Police, acts as registration agent. National Police are established in all larger cities such as Berlin, Vienna, Hamburg, Munich, the capitals of the individual German States, and most important industrial cities. In the 125 cities with national Police administration the Registration Office is a special section

of Police headquarters (Polizeipraesidium), and is known as Einwohnermeldeamt (Resident Registration Office). The large Einwohnermeldeamt, in cities with more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, have a personnel of 100 to 200 Police clerks; during the last years these offices have been staffed mainly with women. In Vienna there are 130 women clerks among the 145 employees of the Einwohnermeldeamt. The chief of an Einwohnermeldeamt usually is a chief Police clerk with the rank of Polizeiinspektor or Polizeirat.

The registration branches of the 125 national Police field offices cover most inhabitants. The rest are registered with the thousands of mayors of German cities, boroughs, townships, and other municipalities. The registration system is administered either by a local Police chief, or in small municipalities by the mayor himself. However, it should be emphasized again that as far as the registration system is concerned the mayor or local Police officer in charge represents the national Police authorities.

The registration system is nationwide. It is under the jurisdiction of the Reich Minister

of the Interior (Reichsminister des Innern) as Police Minister. He issues all rules and regulations regarding techniques and procedures. As Chief of all Police administration throughout the country, he is also in charge of the personnel of the registration system, whether national Police officials or mayors. The thousands of Registration Offices keep each other informed as to the in- and out-registrations in their respective districts.

However, there exists no central Police registration file for the whole nation. The filing system is set up on a regional basis -- a deliberate step towards decentralized control. Therefore, a knowledge of at least one former place of residence of a given person is necessary in order to ascertain his or her present whereabouts.

The only central agency which keeps a duplicate of each personal registration card is the Reich Statistical Office in Berlin (Statistisches Reichsamt). Duplicates of all in- and out-registration forms, which are turned over by the local Registration Offices to the Internal Revenue

Offices (Finanzamt), are forwarded from there to the Statistisches Reichsamt. However, this office is not operating in the field of registration; it is concerned only with statistical and census matters.

F. Reich Registration Decree

The procedure which keeps the registration system up-to-date and enforces it is laid down in the Reichsmeldeordnung of 1938. Its full translation is given herewith in order to show the registration régime of Germany and as an example of a typical German Police regulation:

REICHSMELDEORDNUNG OF JANUARY 6, 1938, REICHSGESETZBLATT 1938, I, p. 13, BASED UPON THE LAW CONCERNING PASSPORTS, ALIEN POLICE, REGISTRATION, AND IDENTIFICATION OF  
MAY 11, 1937<sup>1</sup>

The following is decreed in agreement with the Reich Ministers concerned:

a. Compulsory Registration (Meldepflicht)

Whoever resides in the territory of the German

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1. Reichsgesetzblatt I, p. 589.

Reich must register according to the following regulations.

No. 2

(1) Whoever moves into a lodging (Wohnung) must register, within a week after moving in, with the Registration Office (Meldebehoerde). If he moves from another municipality, he must present the confirmation of his out-registration (Abmeldung) should he not retain his former lodging. Whoever maintains his former lodging in addition to the new one must report this fact when he "registers out", i.e., leaves his lodging.

(2) A lodging in the sense of this Decree is any living room, even if used only for sleeping (Schlafstelle). In wartime, registration becomes obligatory within 3 days, for aliens within 24 hours.

No. 3

(1) Whoever moves out of a lodging must notify the Registration Office concerning his new lodging within one week, or if he does not yet have a new lodging, concerning his actual whereabouts.

(2) A change of lodging within a municipality

requires only the notification concerning the new lodging according to No. 2, Paragraph I, sentence 1.

No. 4

(1) The in- and out-registration (An- und Abmeldung) must be performed by the person moving in or out as the main registrant (Hauptmeldepflichtiger). The head of the household (Haushaltungsvorstand) is obliged to register children up to 15 years of age if they are living in the household of their parents. The landlord must register the child if it is not living with its parents. Persons subject to interdiction (Entmündigung) must be registered by the legal guardian.

(2) In addition to the main registrant, the following persons must register:

(a) The proprietor of the house on behalf of all persons living in the house.

(b) The landlord on behalf of all his tenants.

(3) In case the proprietor has appointed a superintendent for the property, the superintendent must perform the duties described above.

No. 5

(1) The main registrant meets his obligation for registration by filling out two registration blanks which are signed by the landlord, the proprietor, and himself, appearing in person at the Registration Office with his identification papers. In case he should be unable to appear personally, he may, as an exception, be represented by an adult member of his family, or if a boarder, by the landlord, or if a tenant, by the proprietor or by an adult member of his family. Reasons for his non-appearance must be stated.

(2) In case all members of one particular household change their residence, the head of that particular household may register for all the members; he may be represented by an adult member of his family if he is unable to register in person. His representative must live in the same household and participate in the change of residence. In addition to the family, those persons are to be considered members of the household who live in that household, whether as servants, employees, boarders, or relatives.

(3) Each person must register on a separate registration blank. The wife and children of the head of the household must be registered on the same registration blank as the head of the household if they live with him in the same lodging under the same name. The requirements for independent registration of wife and children after completion of their fifteenth year of age are met herewith.

(4) In case the landlord or the proprietor refuses to sign the registration blank, the latter must be presented by the main registrant at the Registration Office with the remark "signature refused". In wartime, aliens must register in person and must be accompanied by their landlord or the proprietor.

No. 6

(1) If new tenants or sub-lessees (Untermieter) move in, the landlord and the proprietor fulfill the registration requirements by signing the registration blank (Form A) and convincing themselves personally that the registration has actually taken place (No. 11, Paragraph I).

(2) In case the main registrant refuses or neglects to register, it is sufficient for the landlord or proprietor to report this fact to the Registration Office.

No. 7

(1) The proprietor must notify the Registration Office in writing within one week after the removal of a tenant. The same holds true for a landlord when a sub-lessee moves out. For this purpose, they must use the proper blanks (Form B). The notification by the landlord must be signed by the proprietor.

(2) It is not necessary to notify the Registration Office when a tenant or a sub-lessee moves out of the municipality if the proprietor and landlord have signed the registration blank of the person moving out (Form C) and have convinced themselves personally that that particular person has actually registered.

No. 8

(1) In municipalities (Gemeinde) with national Police administration, the national Police force will function as the Registration Office, otherwise the mayor (Buergermeister) will do so.

(2) Each Registration Office has jurisdiction over all registration cases in its district. The person required to register meets his or her obligation in this respect only by registering with the proper Office, and in case the Registration Office has local branches, only by registering with the proper local branch.

No. 9

The registrant must provide the necessary information, present the necessary identification papers, and, upon request, appear in person.

No. 10

(1) The registration blanks must be used according to instructions issued by the Reich Minister of the Interior (Reichsminister des Innern) for in- and out-registration.

(2) The in-registration blank contains the following declarations besides the statement regarding the new and the previous lodging:

(a) The registrant is required to state family name, maiden name (in the case of married women), and, if necessary, the name of the last previous spouse.

(b) All Christian names must be given, underlining the name commonly used.

(c) The registrant must furnish details concerning his or her marital status.

(d) The registrant must state his or her occupation, specifying whether he or she is independent, employed, etc.

(e) The registrant must state date and place of birth, county (Kreis) of birth, and if born in a foreign country, the name of that country.

(f) The registrant must state his or her citizenship. Stateless persons must indicate this fact and state the last country of their citizenship.

(g) Membership in religious or ethical societies, atheism, and belief in God (gottgläubig)<sup>1</sup> must be indicated.

(h) Military status, service number, last military recruiting office (Wehrersatzdienststelle) must be indicated.

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1. Gottesglauben is the portmanteau word for the indeterminate religious adherences of Nazi citizens in good standing. It is a patent dichotomy.

(i) Participation in civilian air protection must be indicated.

(j) Residence -- town, county (Kreis), street and house number -- at the time of the last personal registration or on the last October 10<sup>th</sup> previous to the present registration must be indicated.

(k) A person moving into a municipality must state previous residence in this municipality, giving date and address. In case of maintaining a former lodging in addition to the new one, the purpose and approximate length of residence must be indicated.

(l) Entry from a foreign country, return from travels, migration (Wanderschaft), release from Reich Labor Service or service with the Armed Forces, date and place of registrant's last inland registration must be indicated.

(m) Foreigners must indicate the nature of their identification papers (passport, substitute for passport, number of paper, date of issue, issuing authority, etc.).

(3) The registration blank which is to be used for out-registration does not include the last four statements (j-m).

(4) Stateless persons must be considered as foreigners.

No. 11

(1) The Registration Offices provide the registrant with a written confirmation of the registration (Meldebestaetigung) (Form D), if the registrant is unable to present his registration in triplicate. In the latter case he retains a copy stamped by the Registration Office.

(2) In cases of out-registration, the registrant must always present a third copy of his registration form, which must be returned to him stamped, in order that he may present it to the Registration Office for his new address.

No. 12

A person registered according to No. 2 in a municipality within the Reich who is visiting relatives or acquaintances in another municipality is required to register only at the end of a period of six weeks after his arrival as visitor in the other

municipality. If he leaves within the six-week period, he is not required to register at all. In wartime this provision is suspended.

No. 13

(1) The Higher Administrative Authority (hoehere Verwaltungsbehoerde) may order that:

(a) The required period of six weeks according to No. 12 be shortened for individual municipalities and counties.

(b) The registration period for individual municipalities and counties be limited to 24 hours.

(c) The registration period for individual municipalities and counties be limited to 24 hours as regards foreigners in general or foreigners of certain nationalities.

(2) If an administrative order is issued affecting Nos. 1-3, it is to be considered as applying to the registration periods which must be observed by landlords and proprietors (Nos. 2, 3, 4, Paragraphs II and III, Nos. 6 and 7).

The Higher Administrative Authority may order the registration forms to be submitted in triplicate.

(3) Administrative orders must be approved by the Reich Minister of the Interior.

b. Exemption from Registration

No. 14

The following are exempt from registration:

(1) Unmarried members of the Armed Forces, as long as they live in barracks or quarters provided by the Armed Forces, or are on board ship. Men called for active military service (volunteers and draftees) must register out at the Registration Office (No. 8) of their last residence according to Nos. 3 and 5, presenting their induction order before entering the Armed Forces. If they join a regiment barracked within their municipality, a simple notice of out-registration is required. They must register according to No. 2 with the Registration Office of the new lodging if they are released from service with the Armed Forces or move to a new lodging outside of military quarters. These regulations are also to be applied to the Armed Units of the SS Elite Guards (SS Verfuegungstruppen).

(2) The male members of the Reich Labor Service (Reichsarbeitsdienst), as long as they are

with the Labor Service and are accommodated in quarters provided by the Reich Labor Service. Before moving into the living quarters of the Reich Labor Service (RAD), they must register out with the Registration Office of their last residence (No. 8) and register with the Reich Labor Service Registration Office (Reichsarbeitsdienstmoldeamt) (Nos. 3 and 5). If they withdraw from the Reich Labor Service or leave the living quarters of the Reich Labor Service prematurely to take up a lodging elsewhere, they must register with the proper Registration Office of their new lodging according to No. 2.

(3) The inmates of penitentiaries and prisons, persons in protective custody (Sicherungsverwahrung), or persons in workhouses or institutions and camps, as well as persons in police jails.

(4) Foreigners who are not subject to German jurisdiction according to No. 18 of the Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz, or are active as chiefs of a foreign Consulate in the Reich.

(5) Also exempt from registration are foreigners who:

(a) Act as officials or employees of

a foreign Consulate in the Reich.

(b) Are members of the families of the chiefs of these consular offices or of their officials, living in the same household with these chiefs or officials.

(c) Are servants of these persons, living with them in the same household or living in the offices of the Consulate.

This exemption can be applied only if the respective foreign country reciprocates and if the chief of the Consulate makes the names of these persons available to the Police office which has jurisdiction over the district of the Consulate.

c. Special Cases of Obligatory Registration

No. 15

(1) The owners and superintendents of hotels and hostelryes (Herberge) are required to register guests within a period of 24 hours after their arrival. A special form for such institutions ordered by the Reich Minister of the Interior (Form E) is to be used. This includes hotels, taverns, boarding houses, charitable institutions, convalescent homes, shelters, asylums for the

homeless, convents and monasteries, institutions of religious orders, homes of religious societies. Exempted from these regulations are homes of sport associations and youth hostels.

(2) A separate registration blank must be used for each person. Married couples and their minor children can be listed together on one registration blank; only personal data concerning the couple and the number of their children living with them need be given.

(3) The registration of a group of travelers of more than ten persons must be executed by the leader of the group who must sign the registration blank, giving the number of his fellow travelers. If there are foreigners in his group, he must add to his registration blank a list of the foreign travelers, containing the statements required under No. 16 (a to g).

(4) The Higher Administrative Authority may issue instructions as to where and when the registration blanks are to be presented.

No. 16

The registration blank for hotels and hostels

contains the following entries:

(a) Christian name and family name of the guest; married women must also give maiden name.

(b) Occupation.

(c) Date of birth.

(d) Place of birth, county (Kreis), and, if born in foreign country, name of foreign country.

(e) Citizenship.

(f) Residence: street, house number, county (Kreis), State.

(g) Number of foreigner's passport, date of issue, and issuing office.

No. 17

(1) Persons subject to registration according to No. 15 must fill out and sign the registration blank truthfully. Statements which are unspecific, insufficient, or illegible must be completed by the landlord.

(2) The landlord or a third person has the right to fill out the registration blank for persons who are known to him, or do not know German, or

cannot write because of illness or some other reason. But even in these cases the registration blank must be signed by the individual concerned. If an individual is unable to write, the landlord must fill out the registration blank and sign it.

(3) The landlord must immediately notify the Registration Office if a person subject to registration refuses to fill out the registration blank, withholds information, or refuses to sign.

No. 18

In case of a prolonged stay of more than two months in lodgings referred to in No. 15, the lodger becomes subject to the general obligatory registration. (Nos. 2 et seq.). The landlord shares, according to Nos. 4-7, the responsibility for compliance with the obligation to register.

No. 19

(1) The owners or superintendents of lodgings mentioned in No. 15 must keep a visitor's register in the form of a book, card index, or ledger containing the declarations required for registration. The day of departure must be noted therein.

(2) The list of visitors must be presented, if required, to the Police office, the Reich Statistical Office (Statistisches Reichsamt), or to delegated offices, and must be presented for examination to other offices upon instruction of the Higher Administrative Authority. It must be kept for a period of four years after the last registration entry.

(3) The Higher Administrative Authority may require that the list of visitors be kept in book form.

In wartime, the exemptions granted under Nos. 15-19 are not valid.

No. 20

The obligations prescribed under Nos. 15-19 must be met by the owner; in case he cannot do so, by his representative; in case of a juridical body, by its representative.

No. 21

(1) The Higher Administrative Authority may instruct individual municipalities and counties to apply the provisions under No. 15 to all persons offering quarters to tourists, visitors, and vacationists.

(2) The Higher Administrative Authority may instruct individual municipalities and counties with heavy weekend and Sunday traffic to exempt the owners or superintendents of hotels or hostels and persons mentioned in Paragraph I from presenting registration blanks for persons accommodated for the night on weekends. In this particular case, the person accommodated need not fill out the registration blank if the registration on the visitor's list has taken place. In wartime, these exemptions are not valid.

No. 22

(1) The owners or superintendents of sport homes, tourist homes, homes for youth, and youth hostels must keep a hostel visitor's book containing the statements required of the person accommodated as set forth under No. 16 and a statement as to the day of departure.

(2) The registration of personal data of the leaders of a hiking group, giving the number of persons participating, is sufficient for members of branches of the NSDAP, including the Hitler Youth and members of sport organizations recognized

by the Reich Sport Office (Reichssportamt), if they are hiking in a group of more than ten with one leader.

(3) The hostel visitor's book must be presented for examination to the Police office and other offices upon instruction of the Higher Administrative Authority, and must be kept for a period of four years after the last registration entry.

In wartime, registration must be by individual persons, not by groups.

No. 23

(1) The owners or superintendents of hospitals, clinics, maternity clinics, nursing homes, sanitariums, and similar institutions in municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants must register with the Registration Office all persons having completed their fifteenth year admitted for treatment within three days after their admission. They must use the registration blank for hospitals (Form F), issued by the Reich Minister of the Interior.

(2) The registration blank for hospitals contains the statements required under No. 16.

(3) The owners or superintendents ( or their representatives) of hospitals, etc., in municipalities with less than 10,000 inhabitants must keep a list in the form of a book, card index, or ledger. The days of admission and discharge must be indicated. This list must be presented for examination to the Police office upon request, and must be kept for a period of four years after the last registration.

(4) Persons who are brought in with a bullet wound, knife wound, or wound from a blow, or in a condition suggesting a punishable action, must be registered immediately, specifying the type of injury to the Police office.

(5) All hospitals, etc., must immediately report persons, especially minors, when the circumstances of their admission or their own statements make it quite obvious that they are imbecile, run-aways from their guardians, or criminal fugitives,

No. 24

(1) The regulations defined under No. 23 must be applied by the superintendent of mental institutions, of nursing, protective, and corrective institutions and infirmaries.

(In wartime, the obligations imposed under Nos. 23 and 24 are binding on all hospitals and similar institutions).

(2) In case of an extended stay, the general registration regulations must be applied regardless of the age of the person admitted. The superintendent of the institution or his deputy is to be considered responsible for the registration.

No. 25

(1) Whoever moves from one place to another without being registered as required under No. 2 or in order to take up lodging as defined under Nos. 2 or 15 must register in person with the Registration Office of the place where he or she intends to spend the night immediately after arrival and not later than the forenoon after arrival. At the same time, he or she must present the necessary identification papers and provide truthful information regarding the other members of his group also if they are not family members or employees.

(2) This does not concern the special regulations concerning gypsies and persons traveling about like gypsies, as well as vagrants.

d. Penalties

No. 26

(1) Whoever intentionally or by negligence does not observe the obligation to register or neglects to register at the appropriate time (Nos. 2-7, 12-15, 17-25) or acts contrary to No. 9 is subject to a fine of up to 150 Reichsmarks or imprisonment (Haft) up to six weeks.

(2) The same penalty is to be applied to a person deliberately making false or incomplete statements.

(3) Whoever wilfully registers in a lodging where he or she has not actually taken up residence, or knowingly participates in a pseudo-registration may be punished with imprisonment (Haft) up to six weeks, in less serious cases with a fine of up to 150 Reichsmarks.

e. Administrative Authorities

No. 27

(1) According to this Decree the Higher Administrative Authority is:

(a) In Prussia and Bavaria the Regierungspraesident; in Berlin the Police President (Polizeipraesident).

- (b) In Saxony the Kreishauptmann.
  - (c) In the Saar the Reichskommissar for the Saar Territory.
  - (d) In Hamburg the Reichsstatthalter.
  - (e) For the rest, the highest Administrative Authority of the particular Province.
- (2) The Higher Administrative Authority issues instructions applying to Nos. 13 and 21, in the form of a Police Decree (Polizeiverordnung).

f. Enforcement

No. 28

- (1) The Decree takes effect on May 1, 1938.
- (2) Upon this day, all previous registration regulations issued by the States become invalid except the special regulations for the registration of seamen and of rivermen (Binnenschiffer).
- (3) Future regulations concerning compulsory registration are permissible only within the framework of this Decree.
- (4) The Reich Minister of the Interior issues instructions as to the date of transfer of the registration system to the national Police authority from those municipalities subject to

national Police administration which at present administer the registration system.

Berlin, January 6, 1938.

Der Reichsminister des Innern

(signed) FRICK

(The wartime provisions were decreed on September 6, 1939, Reichsgesetzblatt, 1939, I, p. 1688).

G. Where To Find Registration Files

In order to use the national registration system the following agencies must be consulted:

1. Police Headquarters and City Hall.

The inquirer must go to Police Headquarters (Polizeipraesidium, Polizeidirektion, or Polizeiamt) of the given municipality. There he must ask for the Einwohnermeldeamt or the Polizeisekretaer, Stadtschreiber, Ratschreiber, etc. The location of the Polizeiamt is in most cases identical with that of the City Hall (Rathaus). Only in the 125 cities with national Police administration are the Police Headquarters (Polizeipraesidium) in a special building. Having located the Registration Office, the inquirer will find the

Personenregister and the Volkskartei. Most of the cards are handwritten, since they are filled out by the registrants themselves.

Should it be found that the original registration cards have been destroyed, the inquirer may find duplicates in the following places:

In larger cities with numerous Police precincts. (Polizeiamt or Polizeirevier) he will find duplicates of the registration cards in the individual precinct offices.

2. County Administrator's Office

In smaller municipalities which are not county cities (Stadtkreis) but belong to a rural county (Landkreis), a duplicate of the Volkskartei can be found in the office of the county administrator (Landrat). Furthermore, in the Landrat's office there is an alphabetical index of the inhabitants of the country. Another copy may be available in the tax section of the county administration. There are about 400 rural counties in Germany and the annexed areas. The county seat is called Kreisstadt; the office building is called Landratsamt, where the inquirer will also find the Alien Registration Cards of the districts.

In order to obtain a complete registration file on a district larger than a city or a rural county (as for example the registration cards of a governmental district, or Regierungsbezirk), the following administrative procedure should be followed: The Regierungspraesident instructs the Registration Offices of his district to report the desired data, for example all children of one particular age group, all engineers, or all physicians in his district. The same procedure may be followed by the Provincial Governor (Oberpraesident) when the area of inquiry coincides with a Province.

### 3. Reich Statistical Office

National figures may be obtained at the Reich Statistical Office in Berlin (Statistisches Reichsamt, in Berlin). This Office is in charge of the Census and therefore has the most complete and accurate data concerning human resources on a national scale. Despite the fact that the German Census is taken on a specific date (the last took place in 1939), most of its data are kept current because, as already mentioned, the movement of population is constantly reported to the Statistisches Reichsamt by the Registration Offices.

III

OTHER COMPREHENSIVE REGISTRATION SYSTEMS

Let us assume that the Police registration files have been destroyed -- at least those which are kept in the 125 large cities with national Police offices. This is a reasonable assumption, as most of these cities are, or might become, bombing targets. Where are copies of the registration cards available?

Despite the fact that there are in Germany no microfilms of the registration files, duplicate registration cards are kept at various places. It may be assumed that some of these places will survive bombing and invasion.

A. Church Card Index

Since the Protestant and Catholic Churches embrace, even today, more than 90 per cent of the whole German population, and since the churches keep a record of all members who have left the church under the Nazi régime, the registration duplicates of the Protestant and the Catholic Churches are nearly complete and up to date.

Despite the persecution of the church in Germany under the Hitler régime, Police registration offices have continued to inform the local church authorities of the whereabouts and status of their members. This was done as a routine matter and because the national internal revenue collectors are still acting as collectors of the compulsory church tax which is a percentage of the national income tax, a system which was not abolished by the Nazis.

The administrative offices of the church are generally located in the church itself or in the parish house.

B. National Internal Revenue Index

Another complete duplicate of the resident registration files will probably be available at the National Internal Revenue Office (Finanzamt), which is continuously kept informed by the corresponding Registration Office. The seat of a Finanzamt is located in general at the county seat (Kreisstadt) and in other large cities. It may be assumed that the national tax offices keep orderly records and have no political reason for

destroying the tax files. In addition to general information on the registration card duplicates, the tax files are of special value with regard to the property and income situation of the district concerned. They might make possible the tracing of private financial transactions by high Nazi officials carried out within Germany and abroad.

The title of the chief clerks in charge of the files of a Finanzamt is Steuerinspektor; the chief of the agency is a Government counselor (Regierungsrat).

### C. Local Government Indexes

Another complete duplicate set of registration cards may be found in several local Government offices. According to the rules and regulations of the Police registration system, the municipalities are kept informed concerning all in- and out-registrations.

#### 1. Local Tax Office and Ration Board. -

Thousands of German municipalities built up duplicates of the registration files for their own special purposes. Apart from the nationally

managed Einwohnermeldeamt, sets of these cards can be found in the following local Government bureaus located in the City Hall (Rathaus):

(a) Local tax office (Stadtsteuerstelle).

(b) Local ration board (Gemeinde Ernährungsamt).

The card index of the ration board will be of special value, since it will probably be found intact. The card indexes of ration boards in a rural district (Landkreis) can be found at the county ration board (Kreisernährungsamt), located at the county seat.

2. Civil Status Office. - Other Governmental local registers are of limited value because they only include special groups of inhabitants; however, they might be of use for special tasks. These are the civil status registers (Standesamtregister), such as register of births, (Geburtsregister), register of marriages (Heiratsregister), and register of deaths (Sterberegister). These registers, which also are kept in the City Hall, include the names of persons whose civil status affairs have been administered in the municipality, regardless of place of residence.

3. Public Health Registers. - Another important card index, locally administered, is that of the Public Health Office. It comprises a card index of babies, pregnant women, persons with contagious diseases, and the personnel of the public health service. The Public Health Office also administers the index of prostitutes.

It should be mentioned finally that the election card indexes, which were correct before the Nazis came to power, are no longer of value for obvious reasons.

#### D. Nazi Party Files

Another duplicate of all resident registration cards -- including Nazi Party members -- is available at the local headquarters of the Nazi Party (Ortsgruppe der NSDAP). According to regulations, the Police Registration Office regularly notifies local Party headquarters concerning all in- and out-registrations in the district, thus making the Nazi registration files current.

1. Index of Inhabitants. - The Party uses the files of all inhabitants for supervision of the population through the Nazi Block Warden

(Blockwart), for the collection of the Nazi Winter Relief Work (Winterhilfswerk), and similar purposes.

2. Index of Party Members. - The above-cited Nazi Party card indexes of the whole population, which are kept locally, should not be confused with the card indexes of Nazi Party members. The index of Nazi Party members is kept for the whole of Germany and the Occupied territories at Party headquarters in Munich; duplicates are in Berlin. Furthermore, each Gau (Province), Kreis (county), and Ort (locality) keeps membership indexes for its district. The Party has a special registration system. Members have to report each change to the Party office.

3. Index of SA, SS, etc.- In addition to the Nazi Party registers of the population and of Nazi Party members, there are numerous indexes of associated and affiliated Party organizations: the membership indexes of the Storm Troops (SA), the SS Elite Guards (SS), the NS Reich Soldiers' Bund (NS Reichskriegerbund Kyffhaeuser), and of the professional, occupational, and labor front units of the Nazi organization.

There is little probability that a complete Party membership register will be available in Germany after an invasion, since the Party Administration will probably destroy or hide many of these registers. Some local membership lists may survive, but it is more likely that copies of such registers are available for purchase in neutral European countries, where they might be kept by Nazi confidants in order to reestablish a Nazi underground organization.

4. Index of Former Saboteurs.- One register which is kept in the files of the National Socialist Reichskriegerbund Kyffhaeuserbund, besides the membership register of this organization, might be of special interest. It is a card index of former Free Corps Fighters (Freikorpskaempfer); that is, members of the para-military organizations and secret societies established after World War I. These men, the majority of whom were quite active in all kinds of sabotage against the Allied Occupational troops and the democratic German administration in Upper Silesia, the Ruhr Valley, and in Germany itself, are listed in the Kyffhaeuser files in the Berlin central office and in files

in the Army Corps Areas, because they had to be cleared through this organization before they received their Free Corps medal.

IV.

SPECIALIZED REGISTRATION SYSTEMS

A. Gestapo Card Indexes

Besides the complete card indexes which include all inhabitants, there are numerous specialized card indexes. Most of them are administrative appendixes of the Police registration system, which is in constant communication with these specialized registration offices.

1. Register of Political Enemies, Jews, Part-Jews. - The most important are the Gestapo card indexes: the register of politically undesirable persons, such as former members of democratic parties, Masonic lodges, etc. This register consists of five different sets of alphabetical card indexes for:

- (1) Highly dangerous persons
- (2) Less dangerous persons
- (3) Dangerous persons
- (4) Jews
- (5) Part-Jews (Mischling).

These card indexes are kept in the offices of the Secret Police (Gestapo), i.e., in Gestapo Central Headquarters, on Prinz-Albrechtstrasse in Berlin. Duplicates are kept by the approximately 100 district offices of the Secret Police (Staatspolizeistellen), which are located in the larger cities throughout Nazi-dominated Europe.

2. Register of Inmates of Concentration Camps. - The Gestapo offices keep the register of inmates of concentration camps. Copies can be found in the concentration camps themselves, located throughout Germany and the incorporated areas such as Austria, the Bohemian-Moravian Protectorate, Western Poland, and Alsace-Lorraine.

3. Register of Political and Other Organizations. - Of special interest from the viewpoint of internal security in liberated areas are the registers of persons belonging to certain organizations. There exists a card index of all organizations; the membership list of the individual organization is attached. This register includes the membership lists of dissolved organizations such as the former political parties.

The latter lists are not complete, because many organizations destroyed their indexes when the Nazis came to power in 1933. However, even fragments or lists of certain districts will be of value to post-War administrators. These card indexes are kept by the Gestapo. However, duplicate lists of chairmen of organizations are frequently available at the register of organizations (Vereinsregister), which is administered by the municipal courts (Amtsgericht). These courts of the Reich are located mainly at the county seats. The courts also hold the register of commercial corporations.

4. Index of Spies and Contact Men. -

Political card indexes of utmost importance are those of the contact men and agents in foreign countries. There is no doubt that these indexes will disappear, whether they have been under the administration of the Gestapo or the espionage branches of the Armed Forces. However, the registers of "scientific" organizations which in part contain the same names might possibly remain. These are the card indexes of the Ibero-American Institute (Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut), and of the America Institute

(Amerika Institut), both connected with the University of Berlin. Other names of this sort are listed in the indexes outlined below under "Central Register for Germans Abroad".

Duplicates of most political registers can be found at the Berlin Headquarters of the Security Service of the SS (Sicherheitsdienst der SS, SD).

If the card indexes of the Central Headquarters of the Gestapo and the SD are destroyed, some of the 100 district card indexes of the Gestapo may still be available. Many of the chief clerks of the Gestapo district offices are clerks of long service who are also in charge of other non-political records in their respective districts.

#### B. German Minorities Registration

1. Repatriated German Emigrants. - Another Gestapo card index is that of those German citizens who in-registered in Germany after having lived in a foreign country for more than three months. Among them are many so-called "Re-migrants" (Rueckwanderer).

2. Folk-German Repatriation. - An important Gestapo register is the Register of Repatriated Folk Germans (Volksdeutsche). It contains all persons of German descent (not citizens) who entered Germany after 1938 as individuals or as members of German minority groups which were transferred from foreign countries to the German Reich as a result of treaties or war. This register contains the names of members of German minorities from the Tyrol, USSR, Lithuania, Latvia, and the Balkans, as well as those of individual repatriates from the United States and South America. These registers are administered by a special Gestapo branch, the Coördinating Office for People of German Folkdom (Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle) with headquarters in Berlin. Duplicates of this register are to be found at the Bund for Germanism Abroad (Volksbund fuer das Deutschtum im Ausland, VDA), Berlin W, Martin Luther Strasse, and at its district offices throughout Germany.

3. Central Register for Germans Abroad. - The Central Register for German Citizens Living Abroad was established on March 29, 1940. It

'is of utmost significance from the point" of view of subversive Nazi activities in foreign countries.

It is administered by officials of the Registration Office of Berlin Police Headquarters, but is located in the headquarters of the Foreign Section of the Nazi Party, the so-called Auslandsorganisation (AO), Berlin-Wilmersdorf, Westfaelische Strasse 1.

A duplicate of this register can be found at the Institute for Germans Abroad (Deutsches Auslands Institut, DAI) Stuttgart, Danziger Freiheit, and at the Bund for Germandom Abroad (Volksbund fuer das Deutschtum im Ausland), Berlin, W. 30, Martin Luther Strasse. Both institutions, which have an official character, hold the card index of Folk Germans, or People of German Race (Volksdeutsche), who are technically not German citizens, but regard themselves as racial blood brothers owing allegiance to Germany.

4. German People's List. - Besides the German citizens abroad, listed by the AO, and the persons of German descent who migrated to Germany

and are listed by the Gestapo, yet another group must be mentioned. This includes persons of foreign nationality who discovered their German origin after the occupation of the eastern European areas. These people are listed in the "Folk-List" (Volkliste), a card index kept at the bureaus of the German District Governments (Regierungsbezirk), especially in Upper Silesia and the annexed Provinces of Poland. This card index classifies the population of the former Polish area into the following groups:

(a) Activists, i.e., collaborationists who worked with the Nazis.

(b) Inactive cultural Germans.

(c) Renegades, who must be transferred into German territories for assimilation to Germandom.

(d) Incurable Poles.

5. Seamen's Register and Blacklist. -

Another specialized index is that of German seamen (Seemannskartei), including German seamen all over the world. It is located and administered at the field office of the national Police in Hamburg, the Polizeipraesidium.

The Hamburg branch of the Gestapo has another card index of seamen, the Central Blacklist for Seamen (Seemannswarnkartei). The purpose of this blacklist is to exclude from navigation all seamen who are undesirable for political or criminal reasons.

C. Criminal Records

Criminal records and card indexes of criminals are available in three different places:

- (a) In the Registration Offices
- (b) In the Criminal Records Office
- (c) In the Reich Criminal Police Bureau.

The Registration Offices keep excerpts of the criminal records together with the registration card of each inhabitant.

1. District Attorney's Indexes. - The most important criminal file is kept by the Criminal Record Offices of the public prosecutor (Strafregisterbehoerde). Each Reich District Attorney's office (Staatsanwaltschaft) keeps the Criminal Record Cards (Strafregisterkarte) of the persons born in its district. For persons born outside Germany, criminal records are kept by the Reich

Ministry of Justice (Reichsjustizministerium) in Berlin. The inquirer wishing to examine a certain criminal record must first ascertain at the local Registration Office the birthplace of the subject. Then he can contact the Strafregisterbehoerde, the Criminal Record Office of the public prosecutor. In criminal court proceedings only the record of the Strafregisterbehoerde may be used as documentary evidence.

2. Reich Criminal Police Indexes. - Card indexes of criminals and potential criminals can be found in the Reich Criminal Police Bureau (Reichskriminalpolizei) in Berlin, Molkenmarkt, and in its 65 field offices throughout Germany. These field offices are called Kriminalpolizeistellen, and are usually located in the Polizeipraesidium. Only the Criminal Police offices keep fingerprint files. In general, identification through fingerprints is less usual and less necessary in Germany than in the United States because of the existence of the Police registration system.

a. Professional Criminals. - The following card indexes are kept by the

Reichskriminalpolizei and its field offices: ambulant impostors and cardsharps, sex criminals, narcotic addicts, professional racketeers and embezzlers, counterfeiters, extortionists, gamblers, pick-pockets, burglars, arsonists, dealers in obscene literature, white slavers, etc. Furthermore, there are the notorious card indexes of race polluters and homosexuals, mostly used by the Administration of the Third Reich for political frame-ups.

b. List of Gypsies, Criminals Detained in Camps, and Wanted Persons. - Two other card indexes of the Criminal Police should be mentioned: the recently created index of gypsies and that of inmates of the camps for professional criminals. The latter register contains the names of all persons sent to camps by Police order without judicial procedure. Some of the inmates are in fact professional criminals, having criminal records; others are stigmatized as criminals but were politically undesirable. Duplicates of these card indexes are at the

Reich Ministry of the Interior, and at the camps themselves.

Finally, the continuous registration of wanted criminals must be mentioned. They are listed in the Register of Wanted Persons (Steckbriefregister), of which copies are regularly transmitted to all Registration Offices in order to assure the necessary coöperation between the Criminal Police and the registration system. The personal registration cards of wanted persons are marked by special tabs which are removed when the wanted person is arrested.

D. Administrative Police Indexes

1. Civil Air Raid Protection. - Other appendixes of the Police registration system are such indexes as that of the Civil Air Raid Protection Service (Ziviler Luftschutz), which is informed monthly concerning changes of residence in the respective district. Its offices are sometimes identical with the Police precinct offices. In the larger cities, cards are kept in the separate air raid protection offices.

2. Licensed Persons. - Other Police registers are that of persons with drivers' and pilots' licenses and that of owners of trucks and cars. These registers are to be found in the Traffic Sections (Kraftverkehrsamt) of Police headquarters in the larger cities. In smaller cities and rural districts these registers are administered by the County Administrators (Landrat) at the county seats.

Another Police register contains the cards of persons with permits to possess and carry firearms. This is kept by the local Police field office and at the county seats. There are many other Administrative Police card indexes containing the names of people with various kinds of licenses, as for example traveling salesmen.

E. Occupational Registration

1. Cultural and Industrial Authorities. - Closely interrelated with the Volkskartei of the registration system are the occupational files of the various authorities, or Estates (Stand, Kammer), of the Nazi State. Card indexes of all

newspapermen, writers, publishers, moving picture people, etc., are kept in the files of the Reich Cultural Authority (Reichskulturkammer). The authorities of the physicians, lawyers, teachers, professors, technicians, etc., have their own card indexes. Similar indexes exist for industrialists at the Reich Industrial Authority (Reichsstand der Deutschen Industrie), for businessmen at the Reich Trade Authority (Reichsstand des Deutschen Handels), for craftsmen at the Reich Authority for Craftsmen (Reichsstand des Deutschen Handwerks), for peasants at the Reich Peasant Authority (Reichsbauernschaft). In fact, there is no professional, occupational, or vocational group which does not have a register of all persons working in that particular field.

2. German Labor Front. - A comprehensive card index of workers and employees is in the hands of the German Labor Front (Deutsche Arbeitsfront), which is a branch of the Nazi Party but includes nearly all workers. The central register is located in Berlin. The regional registers can be found at the Labor Front offices, attached

to each Gau administration of the Nazi Party.

3. National Employment Office. - Another comprehensive card index of workers and employees is available at the National Employment Office (Arbeitsamt). Their registration system has been tremendously enlarged during recent years as a result of the manpower shortage. Besides possessing complete files on all German workers, the employment offices also keep registers of foreign labor. This is of the utmost importance, since foreign labor is mainly housed in barracks and partly not registered with the general registration offices. The seat of the Arbeitsamt is usually identical with the county seat. There is an Arbeitsamt in each industrial center.

4. Sickness Insurance. - A further duplicate of labor registration is available at the offices of the Compulsory Sickness Insurance Agencies (Krankenkassen), located throughout the country.

#### F. Military Registration

1. Recruiting Files. - After the Occupation, the registration files of the Armed Forces will no longer be of interest for recruiting

purposes. However, these military Enrollment Registers (Stammrolle) must be watched in order to avoid their misuse for subversive purposes and purposes of secret rearmament.

2. Register of Casualties. - The positive value of the Enrollment Registers is that they reveal the number of dead, wounded, and missing soldiers.

The Army registration files are obtainable at the Army Recruiting Offices (Wehrersatzdienststellen) and at the central and regional Offices for War Casualties in Berlin and throughout Germany.

## V.

### IDENTIFICATION PAPERS

#### A. Passport and Identification Card

In general, people in Germany are much more document-minded than people in the Anglo-Saxon countries. This is due in part to the influence of Roman law, which sets documentary evidence above the testimony of fellow-men. In addition, the belief in the validity of personal documents is one of the results of the elaborate registration

machinery and its tradition.

The issuing of certain identification papers is under the jurisdiction of the Police registration system. This system is bi-directional, since it is possible to refer from the person to the card index and from the card index to the person. However, the bi-directional system is incomplete, since not all persons in Germany are compelled to possess identification papers.

There are two high-level identification papers issued by the Administrative Police based upon the registration files. These are the passport (Reisepass) and the identification card (Kennkarte). Both include photographs, signature, and description of physical characteristics, and the latter also shows fingerprints. The issuing of passports is regulated by the Alien Police, Registration, and Identification Law of May 11, 1937 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1937, I, p. 589). The issuing of identification cards is regulated by the Decree regarding Identification Cards of July 23, 1938 (Reichsgesetzblatt 1938, I, pp. 913, 921, 922).

Whereas a passport is required only for persons traveling to foreign countries, certain population groups are required to carry an identification card within Germany. In this category belong all males more than 18 years of age and all Jews, the latter having a special identification card stamped with a "J". This "J" is also stamped on the passport of Jews. The personal registration card and the people's card index carry a notation indicating whether or not the individual is in possession of an identification card or of a passport, or whether he is under passport ban.

Besides the usual passport with a brown cover, there exists the green service passport (Dienstpass) for German officials and the grey passport for Stateless persons (Staatenlosenpass), a travel document issued by the Police to residents whose nationality cannot be determined.

B. Drivers' Licenses and Certificates of Conduct

Another high level identification paper issued by the Police is the driver's license with photograph (Fuehrerschein). A Police

certificate frequently used for identification purposes is the Certificate of Conduct (Fuehrungszeugnis) issued by the Resident Registration Office. It attests to the fact that a person has lived at a certain place and has no Police record. Another paper which cannot be regarded as an identification document but is frequently used for such a purpose is a duplicate of the last in-registration. The possession of a stamped duplicate of the in-registration makes it easy to establish the fact that a person is really registered.

Furthermore, the Invalidenkarte should be mentioned. It is the certificate of payments of the Employees' Compulsory Invalidity Insurance; this card is also issued by the Administrative Police.

### C. Birth Certificates

The most common but low-level identification papers in Germany are the birth, marriage, and death certificates, all issued by the Civil Status Office (Standesamt) which is to be found in every municipality. It is more common in

Germany than in the United States for people to possess birth certificates, since the Civil Status Offices have been operating in most parts of the country for more than 100 years, whereas in the United States the vital statistics bureaus are, in general, of much more recent origin.

D. Citizenship Papers

The official documents proving German citizenship are the Citizenship Document (Staatsangehoerigkeitsausweis) and the Certificate of Origin (Heimatschein). The first is for use in Germany, the second for use in foreign countries. These documents are issued by the District Government (Regierungspraesident) or, in Berlin, by the Polizeipraesident. In order to obtain such certificates, it is necessary to prove that the applicant's father possessed German citizenship at the time of the applicant's birth, or that the applicant is naturalized.

E. Military and Working Certificates

Two other groups of identification papers will be quite common in Germany after this War.

The first includes such military identification papers as the military pass (Militaerpass) and the military identification tag (Erkennungsmarke) worn by soldiers.

Another paper frequently used for identification purposes is the Work Book (Arbeitsbuch) which every working man and woman must possess in order to qualify for employment. Besides the Work Book, all people possess the registration card of their professional or occupational authority (Berufsstand), which is a prerequisite for working in that special field, as for example the membership card of the Reich Press Authority (Reichs-  
pressekammer).

Finally, the use of the Nazi Party membership cards for identification must be mentioned.

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GLOSSARY

Abmeldung	Out-registration
Amtsgericht	Municipal Court
Anmeldung	In-registration
Arbeitsamt	National Employment Office
Arbeitsbuch	Working Book
Auslaenderamt	Alien Office
Auslaenderkartei	Alien Card Index
Berufsstand	Guild
Binnenschiffer	Riverman
Blockwart	Block warden
Buergermeister	Mayor
Deutsche Arbeitsfront	German Labor Front (branch of the Nazi Party)
Deutsches Auslands Institut (DAI)	Institute for Germans Abroad
Dienstpass	Service Passport for Government Officials (green color)
Einwohnermeldeamt	Resident Registration Office
Entmuendigung	Interdiction
Erkennungsmarke	Soldier's Identification Tag
Finanzamt	National Internal Revenue Office

Freikorps	Free Corps (Military Unit of Volunteers, especially active between 1918 and 1928)
Fuehrerschein	Driver's License
Fuehrungszeugnis	Certificate of Conduct
Gau	Province
Geburtsregister	Register of Births
Gemeinde	Municipality
Gemeinde-Ernaehrungs- amt	Local Ration Board
Gestapo	Secret Police
Gottglaeubig	Believer in God
Haft	Imprisonment (in Police jails)
Hauptmeldepflichtiger	Main Registrant
Haushalt	Household
Haushaltungsvorstand	Head of the Household
Hausregister	Register of Buildings
Heimatschein	Certificate of Origin
Heiratsregister	Register of Marriages
Hoehere Verwaltungs- behoerde	Higher Administrative Authority (mostly the district Governments)
Invalidenkarte	Employee's Certificate of Compulsory Invalidity Insurance
Kennkarte	Identification Card

Kraftverkehrsamt	Traffic Section of Police Headquarters
Krankenkasse	Compulsory Sickness Insurance Agency
Kreis	County
Kreisernaehrungsamt	County Ration Board
Kreisstadt	County Seat, or Seat of the County Administrator
Kriminalpolizeistelle	Criminal Police Field Office (field office of the Reich Criminal Police Bureau)
Landkreis	Rural County
Landrat	County Administrator (a national official)
Landratsamt	Office Building of the County Administrator
Meldebehoerde	Registration Authority
Meldebestaetigung	Confirmation of Registration
Meldepflicht	Compulsory Registration
Melderegister	Register of Persons
Militaerpass	Military Passport
Mischling	Part-Jew
NS Reichskriegerbund, Kyffhaeuserbund	NS Reich Soldiers Bund
Oberpraesident	Provincial Governor
Ortsgruppe der NSDAP	Local Headquarters of the NSDAP
Personenregisterkarte	Personal Registration Card

Polizeiamt	Police Precinct
Polizeiinspektor	Chief Police Clerk
Polizeiliches Melde- wesen	General Police Registration System
Polizeipraesident	Police President
Polizeipraesidium	Police Headquarters
Polizeisekretaer	Police Clerk
Polizeiverordnung	Police Decree
Provinz	Province
Rathaus	City Hall
Regierung	District Government (district administrative office of the national Government)
Regierungsbezirk	Governmental District
Regierungspraesident	District Governor (a national official)
Regierungsrat	Government Counselor (administrative official)
Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD)	Reich Labor Service
Reichsarbeitsdienst- meldeamt	Reich Labor Service Registra- tion Office
Reichsbauernschaft	Reich Peasant Authority
Reichsjustizministerium	Reich Ministry of Justice
Reichskulturkammer	Reich Cultural Authority
Reichskriminal- polizeiamt	Reich Criminal Police Bureau
Reichsmeldeordnung	Reich Registration Decree

Reichsministerium des Innern	Reich Ministry of the Interior (in charge of supervision of local Governments and Police matters)
Reichspressekammer	Reich Press Authority
Reichsportamt	Reich Sport Office
Reichsstand der Deutschen Industrie	Reich Industrial Guild
Reichsstand des Deutschen Handels	Reich Trade Guild
Reichsstand des Deutschen Handwerks	Reich Guild for Craftsmen
Reichsstatthalter	Reich Governor
Reisepass	Passport
Schlafstelle	Sleeping Place
Schutzhaft	Protective Custody
Schutzstaffeln	SS Elite Guards
Seemannskartei	German Seamen's Card Index
Sicherheitsdienst der SS (SD)	Security Service of the SS Elite Guards
Sicherungsverwahrung	Protective Custody
Staatlosenpass	Passport for Stateless (of grey color)
Staatliche Polizeiverwaltung	State Police Administration (the national Police administration with 125 field offices in various cities)
Staatsangehoerigkeitsausweis	Citizenship Papers

Staatsangehoerigkeits- gesetz	German Nationality Act of 1913
Staatspolizeistelle	District Office of the Secret Police (Gestapo field office)
Stadtkreis	County-City
Stadtsteuerstelle	Local Tax Office (local Government office)
Stammrolle	Military Enrollment Register
Standesamt	Civil Status Office
Standesamtsregister	Civil Status Register
Statistisches Reichsamt	Reich Statistical Office
Steckbriefregister	Register of Wanted Persons
Sterberegister	Register of Deaths
Steuerinspektor	Chief Clerk at the National Internal Revenue Office
Strafregister- behoerde	Record Office of the Public Prosecutor
SA Sturmabteilungen	Storm Troops (military units of the Nazi Party)
Untermieter	Sub-lessee
Vereinsregister	Register of Organizations
Verfuegungstruppen der SS Schutzstaffeln	SS Armed Elite Guards
Volksbund fuer das Deutschum in Aus- land (VDA)	Bund for Germandom Abroad
Volksdeutsche	Folk-Germans (or People of German Race)

Volksdeutsche Mittelstelle	Coördinating Office for People of German Folkdom
Volkskartei	People's Card Index
Volkliste	Folk List
Volkszaehlung	Census (last taken in Germany May, 1939)
Wanderschaft	Migration
✓ Wehrrersatzdienststelle	Army Reserve Recruiting Office
Winterhilfswerk	Winter Relief Work (an institution of the Nazi Party)
Wohnung	Lodging
Ziviler Luftschutz	Civil Air Raid Protection Service