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TM-E 30-451

WAR DEPARTMENT

TECHNICAL MANUAL

**HANDBOOK ON
GERMAN MILITARY FORCES**

1 September 1943

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1 SEPTEMBER 1945

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

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MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

WAR DEPARTMENT

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C. 1 September 1943.

TM-E 30-451, Handbook on German Military Forces, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

(A.G. 30.7 (2 Jul 43).)

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

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(For explanation of symbols, see FM 21-6.)

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FOREWORD

1. Purpose.—The purpose of this handbook, which is a revision of TM 30-450 (17 December 1941), is to give both officers and enlisted men of the U. S. Army a better understanding of their principal enemy in Europe. In order to fight the Germans successfully, it is vital for the U. S. soldier to know at least in broad outline the manner in which the units of the German Armed Forces are trained, equipped, and organized, as well as something about the chain of command and the method of close cooperation between the various branches.

2. Scope.—*a. Limitations.*—No attempt has been made to give complete details on any of the subjects discussed in the handbook. Further information on the individual arms and branches of the German Army is available in the numerous special publications which have been published or are in the course of preparation by the Military Intelligence Division. Moreover, this handbook does not concern itself with individual units, locations, campaigns, and commanders; these are dealt with in the Order of Battle of the German Army.

b. Inclusion of Air Force.—The German Air Force is given considerable attention, for although this handbook is intended primarily for the use of U. S. ground forces, no handbook on the German Army alone would give an adequate picture of the enemy that the U. S. soldier will encounter. The basic principle of the German military system is unity of command and close cooperation of all arms. It is imperative, therefore, that the Air Force be considered with the Army as an integral part of a single and closely-knit military organization.

3. Language difficulties.—Where there is an English equivalent for a German term or where the translation of German

words gives to the reader a clear picture of their meaning, both the English and the German terms are often given. However, in the case of German ranks that have no exact equivalent in the U. S. Army, no translation is given, since it would actually be more misleading than helpful.

4. Revisions.—All errors or suggested changes and additions to this handbook should be reported to the Dissemination Unit, Military Intelligence Division, War Department, Washington 25, D. C.

SECTION I

ORGANIZATION AND STRENGTH OF UNITS

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5. General principles of organization.—*a. Flexibility.*—In the 2 years since 1933 has the organization of the German infantry division remained the same. At any given date wide differences have existed between supposedly similar types of organization, and it is clear that the organization of units in the German Army is never static. The Germans believe that the rapid progress of scientific research and development of weapons makes it imperative that organizational practice remain flexible if it is to be in a position to take prompt advantage of technical innovations as well as of lessons learned in combat.

b. Einheit principle.—(1) *General.*—The composition of German units is based on the *Einheit* principle of organization. The *Einheit*, or unit, principle of organization may be defined as follows: standard types of small units with standard organization, training, and equipment are adopted as the basis on which all larger organizations are built. Thus, for example, the basic infantry combat unit is the standard platoon, consisting of four light machine-gun teams (each supported by a rifle team) and a light mortar team. The basic combat unit is the foundation of all organizations the tactical employment of which is based on fire

and maneuver. It is found in the regular infantry in all types of divisions, in the motorcycle company, and in the engineer company. Similarly, all signal units, whether belonging to the signal troops or attached integrally to larger infantry or artillery units, are composed of a combination of one or more basic radio and telephone groups, the equipment, organization, and training of which are identical. The same principle is applied in the organization of all field and combat trains. The *Tross*, or train, of each company, troop, or battery of the Army is identically organized, with only such minor differences as are necessitated by the means of transportation involved. Each *Tross* is composed of three *Einheit* groups—the *Geleit-Tross*, or combat train, the *Verpflegung-Tross*, or ration train, and the *Gepack-Tross*, or baggage train. Similarly, all battalion, regimental, or division ammunition and service trains are based on the standard light column (a complete operating unit of 15, 30, or 60 tons' capacity), whereas all supplies are initially made up for issue and transportation in multiples of 30-ton lots. This *Einheit* principle has important advantages. Through its application, supply and replacement of equipment are greatly simplified, while training and tactical employment of basic units of all branches of the service can be standardized and efficiently directed by the General Staff. In addition, the principle of flexibility is maintained, since larger organizations can be formed from combinations of these standard basic units.

(2) *Tactical self-sufficiency of combat units.*—Each combat unit in the German Army, from the basic infantry platoon to the complete division, is so organized, armed, and equipped as to be able to accomplish its mission independently. Thus each combat unit is provided organically with all the support weapons which it is expected to require to accomplish its normal mission without reference to other units. Conversely, no weapons are provided as organic armament which are not required for that mission. Thus the basic infantry platoon, which is the smallest tactical unit in the German Army, has light machine guns and a light mortar as

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its organic support weapons. In accordance with the *Einheit* principle, the basic unit of all other branches is similarly armed and organized with a view to its self-sufficient employment. The same principle is applied in the organization and armament of the infantry battalion, regiment, and division, and of all other units.

(3) *Administrative self-sufficiency of combat units.*—With respect to personnel and transportation, each tactical unit responsible for administration is so organized as to be independent of the next higher unit. The administrative units of the German Army are the army, the division, and the battalion. All other tactical units are attached to one of these three for administration and supply. Each of these administrative units must draw its supplies from the next higher administrative unit, and each is organically equipped with sufficient transportation for this task. This principle of organization, together with the formation of the division trains into as many light columns as there are battalions in the division, is largely responsible for the extreme flexibility of German tactical units. With the administrative independence of the battalion, a widely varying number of battalions can be grouped under a single regimental headquarters with their proportionate share of light columns attached to the division trains, without placing any additional strain on administration or supply. This principle is particularly applicable in the case of reinforcing artillery. It also permits the German standard division to be altered quickly to suit the tactical needs of the moment.

(4) *March-combat group.*—Each division or similar unit of the German Army is organized so that it can be broken up into two or more self-sufficient teams or march-combat groups. The march-combat group of the infantry division is the infantry regiment reinforced by a battalion of light field howitzers with possibly an antitank company and an engineer company attached. The ease with which these march-combat groups can be shifted to form larger command groups is due to the administrative organization of the battalion and the light column.

6. Arms.—Every unit in the German Army is classified under one or another of the following arms (*Waffengattungen*):

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. Infantry. | j. Army antiaircraft units. |
| b. Cavalry. | k. Medical units. |
| c. Panzer troops. | l. Veterinary units. |
| d. Artillery. | m. Military police units. |
| e. Chemical warfare troops. | n. Local defense units. |
| f. Engineers. | o. Construction units. |
| g. Railway engineers. | p. Administrative units. |
| h. Signal troops. | q. Propaganda troops. |
| i. Transport troops. | r. Motor vehicle park troops. |

7. Organization of higher units.—*a. Divisions.*—The various arms are grouped together to form divisions. The division is the basic large unit of the German Army, and is the largest unit having a prescribed organization. The following types of divisions exist (although only the first five figure importantly in combat):

- (1) Infantry division.
- (2) Motorized division.
- (3) Panzer (armored) division.
- (4) Mountain division.
- (5) Light division (an intermediate type).
- (6) Cavalry division (only one of which now exists) (see par. 46).
- (7) Security division (for mopping-up duties in the rear areas).
- (8) Frontier guard division.
- (9) Special duty division (for controlling miscellaneous units in Germany or occupied territory).
- (10) Reserve division (for training and occupation purposes).
- (11) Mobilization division (for receiving recruits for assignment to field or training units).

b. Corps.—Two or more divisions may be grouped for tactical purposes to form corps. Each corps staff has a signal battalion and various service units permanently assigned to it, but the al-

lotment of divisions is flexible, varying according to the situation. The following types of corps exist:

(1) Infantry corps (for controlling a group of divisions in which infantry divisions predominate).

(2) Panzer corps (for controlling a group of divisions in which Panzer divisions usually predominate).

(3) Mountain corps (for controlling a group of divisions in which mountain divisions predominate).

(4) Corps command (for controlling an area in occupied territory in which certain defensive units are located, but which may be brought up to normal combat strength and sent into action as an infantry corps).

(5) Reserve corps (for controlling a group of reserve divisions).

Armies.—Two or more corps may be grouped for tactical and administrative purposes to form an army. Each army staff has a signal regiment and certain administrative units permanently assigned to it, but the allotment of corps is flexible, varying according to the situation. The following types of armies exist:

(1) Ordinary armies.

(2) Panzer armies (for controlling a group of corps in which the Panzer element usually predominates).

Army groups.—For strategic purposes, two or more armies may be placed under an army group command, which usually controls an entire theater of operations or an important part of such a theater. Each army group has a signal regiment and a large staff to deal with the many operational and administrative matters in its territory, including the rear area.

8. GHQ troops (*Hauptstruppen*).—*a. General.*—As has been shown, the headquarters of army groups, armies, and corps have no combat units in their permanent organization. Only signal units and certain service units are permanently assigned to such commands. For particular operations, in addition to the temporary allotment of armies to army groups, corps to armies, and divisions to corps, these higher units receive reinforcements from

the GHQ pool. This pool consists of all artillery, Panzer troops, engineer units, signal units, chemical warfare battalions, and miscellaneous units which are not assigned to divisions or are not otherwise permanently allotted. In addition, units of the German Air Force, including antiaircraft units and army cooperation units as well as regular bomber and fighter formations, are allotted to the higher commands of the Army according to need.

b. Typical allotment to an army.—The following is a typical allotment of GHQ troops to an army as observed from a German document published during the French campaign of 1940:

(1) *Artillery.*

- One artillery regimental headquarters.
- Two heavy artillery battalions (240-mm guns).
- One heavy artillery battalion (150-mm guns).
- One observation balloon company.
- One meteorological platoon.

(2) *Engineers.*

- One engineer regimental headquarters.
- Two engineer battalions.
- One commander of construction units and staff.
- Four bridge-building battalions.
- Four bridge columns (trains).

(3) *Other GHQ troops.*

- One survey mapping company.
- One meteorological platoon.

(4) *Army headquarters troops.*

- One infantry company.
- One infantry antitank platoon.
- One armored car company.

c. Typical allotment to corps.—The following is a typical allotment of GHQ troops to a corps as observed from the German document mentioned in *b*, above:

(1) *Artillery.*

- Two artillery commanders and staffs.
- Two artillery regimental headquarters.

(1) *Artillery*—Continued.

- Two medium artillery battalions (105-mm guns).
- Four medium artillery battalions (150-mm gun-howitzers).
- Two heavy artillery battalions (210-mm howitzers).
- Two heavy artillery batteries (210-mm howitzers).
- One heavy artillery battalion (240-mm howitzers).
- One heavy artillery battalion (300-mm howitzers).
- Four heavy artillery batteries (300-mm howitzers).
- Two artillery observation battalions.

(2) *Engineers.*

- Three bridge columns.

(3) *Other GHI Troops.*

- One infantry battalion for special employment.
- One heavy antitank battalion.
- One antiaircraft battalion.
- One chemical warfare regimental headquarters.
- One chemical warfare battalion.



Figure 1.—Medium tank tractor and prime mover, widely used to transport troops and tow weapons.



¹ The observation battalion is part of the GHQ pool.

Figure 2.—Organization of the infantry division.

9. **Infantry division (*Infanterie-Division*).**—The infantry division of the normal type consists of a headquarters, a reconnaissance battalion, three infantry regiments, an artillery regiment, an engineer battalion, an antitank battalion, a signal battalion, and services. (See fig. 2.) Its approximate strength in personnel and transport is shown in figure 3; in armament, in figure 4. (See sec. V, Infantry, p. 51, for further details.)

Units	O and EM	Mtr vehicles	H-Dr vehicles	Horses
Division headquarters	1,552	1	21	20
Reconnaissance battalion	1,775	35	0	213
Three infantry regiments	9,477	135	642	1,923
Artillery regiment	2,790	38	226	2,211
Engineer battalion	1,000	43	87	52
Antitank battalion	1,099	64	113	
Signal battalion	1,474	32	103	52
Services	2,200	98	325	218
TOTAL	16,977	462	943	4,689

Figure 3.—Composition of the infantry division

Weapons	Rcn Bn	3 Inf Regts	Arty Regt	AT Bn	Eng Bn	TOTAL
Machine pistols (excluding those in armored cars)		432				432
Machine guns, light	2	345	24	18	21	1,444
Machine guns, heavy	8	108				116
7.62-mm antitank guns		81				81
20-mm antitank guns				12		12
37-mm antitank guns	3	36				39
50-mm antitank				24		24
50-mm mortar	3	81				84
81-mm mortar	3	54				57
75-mm infantry howitzers	2	18				20
150-mm infantry howitzers		6				6
105-mm howitzers			36			36
150-mm gun-howitzers			8			8
105-mm guns			4			4

¹ Includes two in Div HQ and four in Div Sig Bn.

Figure 4.—Armament of the infantry division

10. **Motorized infantry division (*Infanterie-Division (Mot.)*).**—The motorized infantry division differs from the infantry division of the normal type in that its units are motorized throughout and that it contains only two infantry regiments instead of three. The artillery regiment accordingly contains only

two instead of three battalions of 105-mm guns, and two batteries of 150-mm howitzers. Each motorized infantry division also includes a motorcycle battalion, and there has been a tendency to add a Panzer component consisting of at least one battalion. The approximate strength of this division in personnel and transport is shown in figure 5; in armament, in figure 6. (See sec. V, Infantry, p. 51, for further details.)

Units	O and EM	Mtrcl	Other Mtr vehicles	L Armd-C	Hv Armd-C	Pz. Inf. III	Pz. Inf. IV	Pz. Inf. IV
Division headquarters	15	39	4					
Panzer battalion	640	50	8			7	37	10
Motorcycle battalion	1,055	271	12					
Panzer reconnaissance battalion	637	116	104		6			
Two motorized infantry regiments	2,990		1,164					
Motorized artillery regiment	1,335	125	335					
Motorized engineering battalion	1,042	58	133					
Antitank battalion	509	64	113					
Motorized signal battalion	474	82	103					
Services	1,866	108	371					
TOTAL	14,319	1,453	2,561	18	6	7		10

Figure 5.—Composition of the motorized infantry division.

Weapons	Panzer Bn	Mtrcl	Panzer Inf Bn	2 Pz Bns	Mtz Regt	Mtz Inf Bn	AT Bn	Mtz Sig Bn	TOTAL
Machine guns, light			1	236	18	27	18	4	511
Machine guns, heavy		14	2	72					88
Antitank rifles		9		54					66
20-mm tank guns	7		10				12		29
50-mm tank guns	37								37
75-mm tank guns	10								10
37-mm antitank guns				24					24
50-mm antitank guns		3	3				24		30
50-mm mortars		9	3	54					66
81-mm mortars		6							42
75-mm infantry howitzers		2	2	12					16
150-mm infantry howitzers				4					4
105-mm guns									4
150-mm gun-howitzers									8
105-mm gun-howitzers									24

Figure 6.—Armament of the motorized infantry division.

11. **Panzer division (*Panzer-Division*)**.—The several types of Panzer divisions that exist are alike in all respects except for the organization of the tank component. In the more recently organized Panzer divisions the reconnaissance battalion has been discarded and its functions have been taken over by the motorcycle battalion, which has been removed from the motorized infantry brigade. An armored car company has been added to the motorcycle battalion, and certain other adjustments have been made to the organization of the motorcycle battalion to make it suitable for divisional reconnaissance missions. (See fig. 7.) The approximate strength of the Panzer division in personnel and transport is shown in figure 8; its armament, in figure 9. (See sec. IX, *Panzer Troops*, p. 103, for further details.)

12. **Mountain division (*Gebirgs-Division*)**.—The mountain division consists of a headquarters, a bicycle battalion, two mountain infantry regiments, a mountain artillery regiment, a mountain engineer battalion, an antitank battalion, a mountain signal battalion, and services. Its approximate strength in personnel and transport is shown in figure 10; its armament, in figure 11. (See sec. V, *Infantry*, p. 55, for further details.)

13. **Light division (*Jäger-Division*)**.—The composition of the so-called "light divisions" of the German Army vary somewhat according to the special missions for which they were formed. They may be regarded as largely experimental intermediate units. In particular the two which were used in North Africa, known as "Light Africa Divisions" (*leichte Afrika-Divisionen*), are unique in their composition. Of the remainder, the majority contain two infantry regiments, an artillery regiment (sometimes motorized), a reconnaissance or bicycle battalion, and the usual engineer, antitank, and signal battalions. Their strength in personnel, transport, and armament is usually somewhat similar to that of the motorized infantry division (see par. 10).

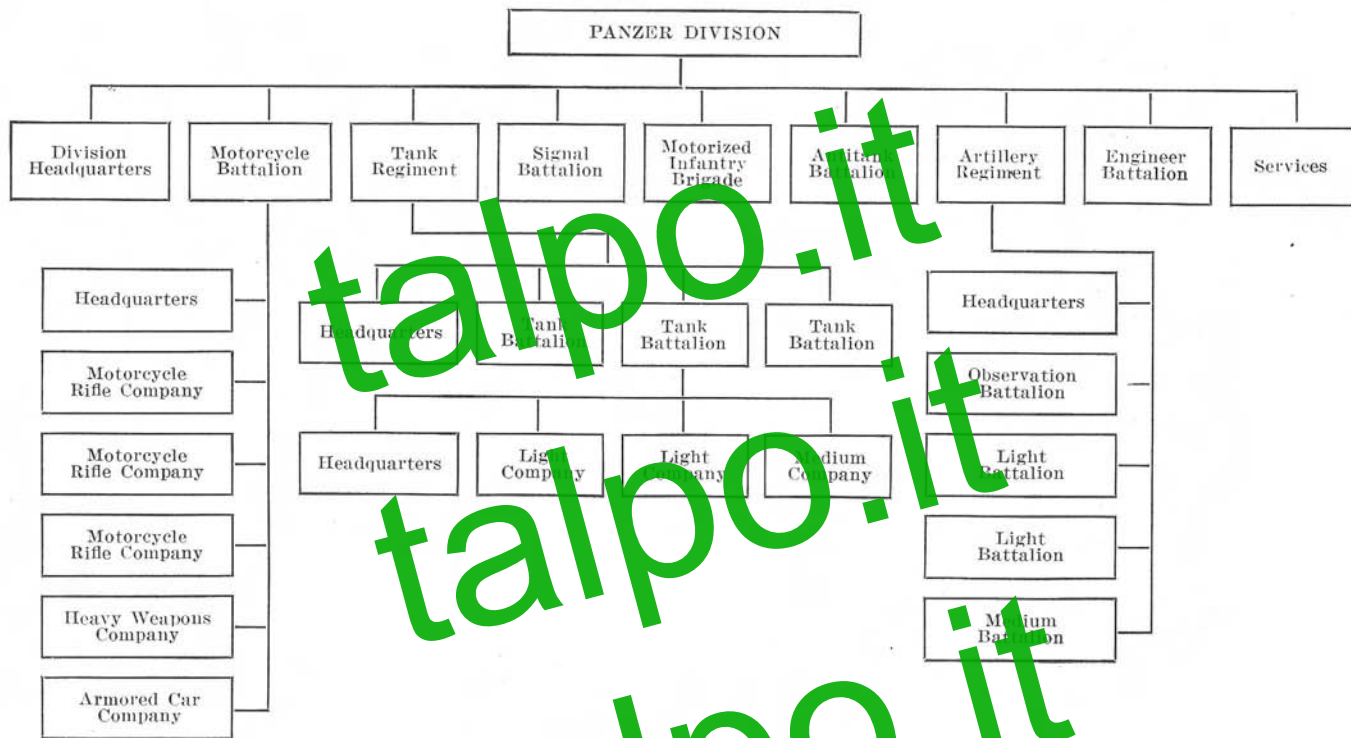


Figure 1.—Organization of the Panzer Division.

Units	O and EM	Mtrcl	Other Mtr vehicles	Lt Armcd-C	Hv Armcd-C	Pz. Kw. II	Pz. Kw. III	Pz. Kw. IV
Division headquarters.....	185	39	31					
Panzer regiment.....	2,416	170	353			28	114	30
Motorcycle battalion.....	1,153	236	150	18	6			
Motorized infantry brigade.....	4,409	314	713					
Panzer artillery regiment.....	2,102	132	455					
Panzer engineer battalion.....	979	101	220			2		
Antitank battalion.....	552	44	93					
Panzer signal battalion.....	420	27	85					
Services.....	2,157	120	446					
TOTAL.....	14,373	1,183	2,546	18	6	30	114	30

Figure 8.—Composition of the Panzer division.

Weapon	Panzer Regt	Mtrcl	Mtrcl Inf Bn	Panzer Art Regt	Panzer Engr Bn	AT Bn	Panzer Sig Bn	TOTAL
Machine pistols.....			156					156
Machine guns, light.....	376	87	358	24	48	16	22	931
Machine guns, heavy.....	24	12	48					84
Antitank rifle.....		9	36					45
80-mm AT guns.....	28	18			2	12		60
50-mm antitank guns.....			18					18
50-mm tank guns.....	106							106
50-mm antitank guns.....		3	18			18		39
81-mm mortars.....		6	24					30
75-mm infantry howitzers.....	30	2						48
150-mm infantry howitzers.....								8
105-mm gun-howitzers.....								24
105-mm guns.....								4
150-mm gun-howitzers.....								8

Figure 9.—Armament of the Panzer division.

	O and EM	Mtrcl	Other Mtr vehicles	H-Dr vehicles	Horses or mules
Division headquarters.....	200	12	26		20
Bicycle battalion.....	551		37		
Two mountain infantry regiments.....	6,506	168	270	34	150
Mountain artillery regiment.....	500	12	23	17	1,085
Mountain engineer battalion.....	1,049	42	96	64	250
Antitank battalion.....	449	64	113		
Mountain signal battalion.....	476	28	102	7	56
Services.....	2,200	84	191	117	439
Total.....	14,131	447	858	714	3,506

Figure 10.—Composition of the mountain division.

Weapons	Bcl Bn	2 Mtn Inf Regts	Mtn Arty Regt	Mtn Engr Bn	AT Bn	Mtn Sig Bn	TOTAL
Machine guns, light.....	24	356	24	27	18	4	453
Machine guns, heavy.....	8	84					92
Antitank rifles.....		72					72
20-mm AA/AT guns.....					12		12
37-mm antitank guns.....	3	24					27
50-mm antitank guns.....					24		24
50-mm mortars.....	6	54					60
81-mm mortars.....	3	36					39
75-mm Mtn howitzers.....	2	12	36				50
105-mm gun-howitzers.....			12				12

Figure 11. Organization of the mountain division.

SECTION II

ADMINISTRATIVE COMMAND, AND STAFF

	Paragraph
Organization of High Command in war.....	
Organization of subordinate commands.....	
Regional organization (<i>Wehrkreise</i>).....	10

14. Organization of High Command in war.¹—*a. Unity.*—

The outstanding characteristic of German military operations in the present war has been unity of command. The Army (*Heer*), Navy (*Regsmarine*), and Air Force (*Luftwaffe*) are not regarded as three separate services but as branches of a single service, the Armed Forces (*Die Wehrmacht*).

b. Supreme Command.—Hitler is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and both theoretically and practically exercises this command in person. Under him, the High Command of the Armed Forces (*Oberkommando der Wehrmacht*), headed by Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, is responsible for the whole organization, coordination, and employment of the Armed Forces in peace and war. Each of the three branches, in turn, has its own high command (Army High Command, Navy High Command, Air

¹ For the ranks in the German Armed Forces, see figures 13 (facing p. 32), 14 (p. 35), and 15 (p. 36); see also plates VII and VIII, following page 50.

Force High Command), which is responsible for carrying out in its own sphere with its own General Staff the directives of the High Command of the Armed Forces. (See fig. 12.)

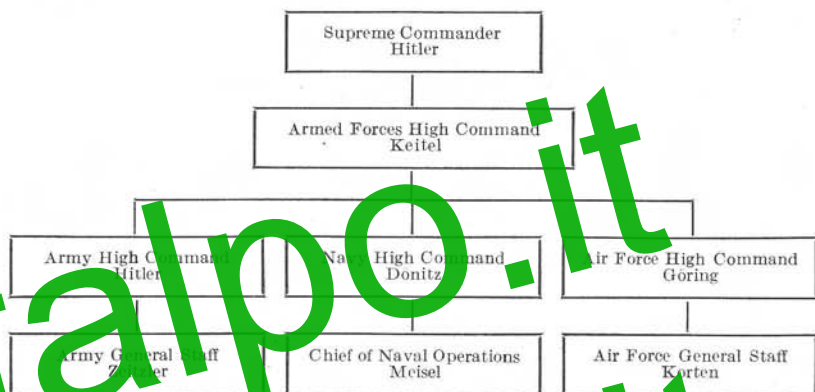


Figure 12.—Coordination of the Armed Forces through the High Command.

c. Armed Forces Operations Staff. This staff, which is a part of the Supreme Command, is the body most concerned with advising and assisting Hitler in the planning and execution of military operations. It is stationed at Hitler's Field Headquarters and is equivalent to a joint General Staff of the three branches, having effective authority to carry out its decisions. Operations in any given theater are controlled by the local task-force commander, who is subject to the directives from Hitler's headquarters.

d. Formation of task forces.—When any given operation is contemplated, the following procedure is adopted:

(1) Hitler, after thorough consideration of the diplomatic and domestic political situation, assigns an objective to the Chief of the High Command.

(2) The Chief of the High Command studies the problem with the aid of the Armed Forces Operations Staff and issues a general directive.

(3) The Chief of the High Command calls a meeting of the

Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, at which the problem as a whole is discussed and a commander is nominated for the operation in question.

(4) After renewed consultation with the Chief of the High Command, Hitler appoints the commander for the operation, who may come from the Army, the Navy, or the Air Force.

(5) When the commander is appointed, he becomes a direct subordinate of the Chief of the High Command.

(6) The Chief of the High Command issues an explicit directive to the commander.

(7) The new commander selects his own staff, which may be composed of members of the three services.

(a) The staff prepares—

(1) A general plan of operation.

(2) A list of requirements.

(9) The commander of the operation submits his plans and his requirements to the Chief of the High Command for his approval. Generally the commander gets all that he requests, even including the specific units of his choice.

(10) The selected units become a task force.

(11) The commander of the operation prepares a training directive for the task force. All units in it are specially trained for a specified period. During this period, the commander's staff prepares detailed plans.

(12) Hitler and the Chief of the High Command set a date and time for the operation.

(13) The commander of the operation confers with all subordinate leaders and goes over the detailed plans of lower units prior to the beginning of the operation.

(14) The operation begins.

e. High Command of the Army.—The High Command of the Army (*Oberkommando des Heeres*) is headed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army (*Oberbefehlshaber des Heeres*). He is the actual head of the Army without having the status of a

cabinet member. He supervises the organization and training of the Army in time of peace and is field commander in time of war. This command includes both the exercise of field command and the administrative duties at home. This function for the present has been assumed by Hitler. The High Command of the Army (*Oberkommando des Heeres*) is organized into eight main sections, as follows:

(1) *Adjutant's Office (Adjutantur)*.—The office acts as a central clearing office for incoming and outgoing mail. It is in no sense an equivalent of the U. S. Adjutant General's Department.

(2) *Personnel Office (Personalrat)*.—This office has full appointive power, without recourse to higher authority, for all officers up to the grade of lieutenant colonel except for officers in the General Staff Corps. Appointments of colonels and generals are made by Hitler. General Staff Corps officers are appointed and promoted by the Chief of the General Staff. Otherwise, all matters regarding initial commissions, promotions, transfers, and retirements of officers are handled by the Personnel Office exclusively. Its power is very great and it is shielded from interference. This office is the depository for all efficiency reports.

(3) *General Staff (Generalstab)*.—Under the Chief of Staff of the Army there are five main departments, each under a Deputy Chief of the General Staff (*Oberquartiermeister I-V*). Each department consists of from one to five sections (*Abteilungen*). The organization is as follows:

Oberquartiermeister I.—Operations.

Abteilung 1.—Operations.

Abteilung 5.—Transport.

Abteilung 6.—Rear Services.

Abteilung 9.—Topography.

Abteilung 10.—Maneuvers and Operational Planning.

Oberquartiermeister II.—Training.

Abteilung 7.—Training.

Abteilung 11.—Military Schools and Officers' Training.

Oberquartiermeister III.—Organization.

Abteilung 2.—Organization.

Abteilung 8.—Technical Services.

Oberquartiermeister IV.—Intelligence.

Abteilung 3.—Eastern Section.

Abteilung 12.—Western Section.

Oberquartiermeister V.—Historical.

Abteilung 7.—Historical.

(4) *General Army Office (Allgemeines Heeresamt)*.—This office performs numerous important functions including those of the Inspectorates of the various arms. Its organization is as follows:

I.—General Section, including Army Publications Administration.

II.—Budget Section of the Army.

III.—Mobilization and Organization Section.

IV.—Ordnance Inspectorate.

V.—Inspectorate of Infantry.

VI.—Inspectorate of Cavalry and Horse-drawn Transport.

VII.—Inspectorate of Artillery.

VIII.—Inspectorate of Engineers.

IX.—Inspectorate of Fortresses.

X.—Weapons Section of the Panzer Troops, Cavalry, and Army Motorization.

XI.—Inspectorate of Signal Troops.

XII.—Inspectorate of Transport Troops.

XIII.—Inspectorate of Chemical Warfare Troops.

XIV.—Inspectorate of Railway Engineers.

XV.—Medical Inspectorate.

XVI.—Veterinary Inspectorate.

(5) *Ordnance Office (Waffenamt)*.—This office is divided into the following eight sections:

I.—Raw Materials Section.

II.—Chief Engineer's Office.

III.—Periodicals Section.

IV.—Regulations Section.

V.—Research Section.

VI.—Development and Testing Group (with twelve sub-sections which deal with the weapons for the various arms).

VII.—Industrial Mobilization Group.

VIII.—Acceptance Section.

(6) *Administration Office (Heeres-Verwaltungsamt)*.—This office is divided into the following four sections:

—Army Civilian Officials, Employees, and Finance.

—Food and Supplies.

—Barracks and Training Grounds.

—Administration of Army Buildings.

(7) *Chief of the Mobile Troops (Chef der Schnellen Truppen)*.—This authority was created in 1938. It was given general training supervision over the following troops:

Panzer.

Cavalry.

Motorized Reconnaissance.

Motorcycle.

(8) The office of the Chief of the Mobile Troops is believed to have been largely superseded by the authority conferred on the Inspector General for the Panzer Arm (*General Inspekteur für die Panzertruppe*), who was appointed early in 1943 and made responsible directly to Hitler.

(9) *Inspectorate of Cadet Schools (Inspektion der Kriegsschulen)*.—This division of the Army High Command is of minor importance. Its functions are similar to what a "Bureau for West Point Affairs" would be if such a bureau were created in the U. S. War Department.

15. **Organization of subordinate commands.**—*a. General.*—In the German Army there is no chief of staff in the division. The duties of the chief of staff and the chief of operations are performed by a General Staff Corps officer known as *Ia* (Op-

erations). All higher headquarters above the division have a chief of staff as in the U. S. Army.

b. Staff organization.—The staffs of armies, corps, and divisions are all organized in the same way and consist of the following sections:

(1) *Section I (Generalstab)*.—(a) This section is staffed exclusively by General Staff Corps officers and is usually divided into four parts, as follows:

Ia. Operations.

Ib. Supply and Administration.

Ic. Intelligence.

Id. Training.

(2) This General Staff section does not concern itself with any routine matters. In all German staffs the primacy of the operations officer is unquestioned. In corps and armies, when the chief of staff is absent, the operations officer acts in that capacity. In divisions the operations officer normally heads the staff, as there is no separate chief of staff.

(3) *Section II (Adjutantur)*.—This section is headed by a General Staff Corps officer and deals with all routine matters of administration.

(4) *Section III (Feldjustizamt)*.—This is the legal branch and is staffed by civilian officials (*Beamten*).

(5) *Section IV (Intendantur)*.—This includes representatives of all the various services, such as supply, medical, and veterinary.

(6) *Section V (Wehrmachtsseelsorgedienst, comprising Heeresgeistliche)*.—Chaplains' service.

c. Formation of staffs—For organization of work, the sections of a staff are divided into three groups:

(1) *Tactical group (Einzugs-Abteilung)*.—Comprises *Ia* and *Ic* of section I of (1) (a), above.

(2) *Supply group (Logistische Abteilung)*.—Comprises *Ib* of section I of (1) (a), above, and the whole of section IV of (1) (4), above.

(3) *Personnel, etc., group (Adjutantur).*—Comprises sections II, III, and V of b(2), (3) and (5), respectively, above. The postal section, pay section, divisional services, and divisional headquarters troops are attached to this section.

d. *Attached officers.*—The following officers are attached to the various staffs:

(1) *Army.*—(a) With the headquarters of each army is a senior officer of each of the following arms: cavalry, artillery, engineers, antitank, and signal troops.

(b) These officers act as technical advisers to the army commander and keep him in touch with all matters relating to their respective arms. They are known as *Höherer Kavallerieoffizier*, *Höherer Artilleriekommandeur*, etc.

(2) *Corps.*—(a) At each corps headquarters there is a senior officer of each of the following arms: engineers, signal troops, and antitank units.

(b) These officers come directly under the chief of staff of the corps. They command the units of their own arms within the corps and are responsible for their technical and tactical training. They are also available to give advice to the corps and division commanders. They are known as *Kommandeur der Pioniers*, *Kommandeur der Nachrichtentruppen*, etc.

(3) *Division.*—(a) An artillery officer, known as *Artillerieführer*, commands the artillery in a division and acts as artillery adviser to the division commander.

(b) The following officers are believed to be attached to the following groups of the division staff:

(1) *Tactical group.*

Division artillery officer.

Division engineer officer.

Division signal officer.

Antitank battalion commander.

Officer in technical charge of the division motorized transport.

(2) *Supply group.*

Commander of the light columns and the division train.

Division provost marshal.

Division postal service commander.

Engineer officer } (for questions of supply matériel).
Signal officer }

16. Regional organization (*Wehrkreise*)—a. General.

Germany is divided into a number of military districts (*Wehrkreise*). Before the present war each of these was commanded by a senior officer who also commanded the corps bearing the same number as the *Wehrkreis*.

b. *List of military districts*—(1) The German army corps and *Wehrkreise* in 1939 were listed as follows:

<i>Wehrkreis</i>	Area included	Headquarters of <i>Wehrkreis</i> and of corps	Peacetime garrison divisions
I.....	East Prussia.....	Königsberg.....	1st, 11th, and 12th, and 1st Cavalry Brigs.
II.....	Pomerania and Mecklenburg.	Stettin.....	2d, 12th, and 12d.
III.....	Brandenburg.....	Berlin.....	3d and 23d and 3d Panzer and 1st Light.
IV.....	Saxony and North Sudentenland.	Dresden.....	4th, 4th, and 10th.
V.....	Southwest Germany.	Stuttgart.....	5th, 25th, and 35th.
VI.....	Westphalia and Lower Rhineland.	Münster.....	6th, 16th, and 26th, and 1st Light.
VII.....	Upper Rhenia.....	Karlsruhe.....	7th and 27th, and 1st Mountain.
VIII.....	Silesia and East Sudentenland.	Breslau.....	8th, 18th, and 28th and 5th Panzer.
IX.....	Hesse and Thuringia.....	Kassel.....	9th, 15th, and 29th, and 12d Light and 1st Panzer.
X.....	Schleswig-Holstein and North Sea coastal area.	Hamburg.....	10th, 20th, and 22d.
XI.....	Hannover and Prussian Saxony.	Hannover.....	11th, 19th, and 31st.
XII.....	Middle Rhineland.	Cologne.....	33d, 24th, and 36th.
XIII.....	France and West Sudentenland.	Nürnberg.....	10th, 17th, and 46th, and 4th Panzer.
XVII.....	Upper and Lower Austria.	Vienna.....	44th and 45th, and 2d Panzer and 4th Light.
XVIII.....	Tyrol, Carinthia, and Styria.	Salzburg.....	2d and 3d Mountain.

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(2) After the Polish campaign, *Wehrkreise XX* (Danzig) and *XXI* (Posen) were formed in the conquered territory.

(3) Alsace has been incorporated into *Wehrkreis V*; Lorraine and Luxemburg, into *Wehrkreis XII*; Eupen-Malmedy, into *Wehrkreis VI*; portions of northern Yugoslavia, into *Wehrkreis XVIII*; and the Bialystok district, into *Wehrkreis I*.

(4) The missing numbers in the above series were assigned to four special corps staffs for the tactical supervision of the peacetime Panzer, light, and motorized divisions (which have no corresponding *Wehrkreise*) (see par. 23c):

Corps	Corps Headquarters	Divisions supervised
XIV	Magdeburg	1st, 2d, 20th, and 29th Motorized.
XV	Stettin	1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Light.
XVI	Berlin	1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th Panzer.
XIX	Vienna	

SECTION III

RECRUITMENT AND MOBILIZATION

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17. General. German recruitment and mobilization prior to and following the outbreak of the present war were organized

and carried out in such a manner as to give Germany the best possible use of her manpower. Despite the years between 1918 and 1935, when Germany was forbidden by the peace treaties to have universal military training, the 4 years that followed were sufficient to provide enough trained soldiers to carry the Polish campaign to a victorious conclusion. The Nazi government also completed preparations to assure that there would be no repetition in 1939 of the German experience of 1914, when the hasty and ill-planned mobilization of hundreds of thousands of reserves in a short period of time threw German industry and agriculture into a state of confusion from which it never wholly recovered during World War I.

18. Military service law.—Universal compulsory military service existed in Germany for more than a century prior to World War I. It was expressly forbidden under the terms of the Versailles Treaty of 1919, but when Hitler came to power in 1933, he embarked on a vast rearmament program that included the training of a large army. The basic law governing the present system of military service was adopted on 21 May 1935. This law was far more sweeping in its provisions than that existing prior to 1919. Under the old law certain military categories were established and each was given a fixed schedule as to when its members would serve. Men omitted from these categories were not called for military service, and large groups were placed in deferred classes. The law introduced in 1935 made every German man available for military service. In the event of war the entire nation was placed at the disposal of the High Command, which decides the number and classes to be called to the colors. Thus the new law provided the legal basis for total mobilization of all Germans and placed the interests of the Armed Forces in wartime above all others in the state. Reserves may be called out at any time for training even in peacetime.

19. Period of service.—The obligation to bear arms begins for all male Germans at the age of 18 and ends when they become

45. This applies, however, only to peacetime service, as in wartime the age limit may be extended by decree. When conscription was reintroduced, the period of active service was fixed at 1 year, but in 1936 this was extended to 2 years. Before the war, active military service usually began at the age of 20. The first registration (*Musterung*), however, took place when a young German became 18. This was accompanied by a preliminary medical examination, classification according to his physical fitness, and provisional assignment to a branch of the service.

20. Recruitment procedure. This first registration is carried out in small local registration areas (*Musterungsbezirke*) with the cooperation of district police and other local civil authorities. The next stage in the recruitment process, the actual drafting (*Aushebung*), consists of a second and more thorough physical examination, a definite assignment to an arm of the service, and a decision regarding any request for deferment. Army officials handle recruiting for the Navy and Air Force as well as for the army itself. If the recruit is fit (*tauglich*), he is sent home pending his call to the colors (*Einberufung*) and his induction (*Einstellung*). Between first registration and induction the recruit ordinarily performs his required labor service (*Arbeitsdienst*).

Active and reserve categories. All German men more than 18 years of age (except those totally unfit for service) are classified in the following categories:

Aktiv dienende—on active service.

Reserve I—fully trained, under 35.

Reserve II—partially trained, under 25.

Ersatzreserve I—untrained, not called up, under 35.

Ersatzreserve II—untrained, physically unfit, under 35.

Landwehr I—trained, between 25 and 45.

Landwehr II—untrained, between 35 and 45.

Landsturm I—trained, over 45.

Landsturm II—untrained, over 45.

22. Wartime modifications of draft procedure.—Draft of men for the German Armed Forces has been greatly accelerated since the outbreak of the war, though in its broad outlines it has remained the same. *Mustering* and *Aushebung* have now become one process, while the induction age has been lowered from 20 to 18, and older classes have been called up. Members of the *Ersatzreserve II* and *Landwehr II* are subject to call, and occupational and other deferments are strictly limited. Furthermore, a continual "combing-out" process is carried on to take men of military age from industry and agriculture and replace them with foreign laborers, women, or men unfit for military service. In a further effort to increase the number of men available for the Armed Forces, volunteers at the age of 17 are accepted for the Army as well as for special units, while even younger men are being drafted for the auxiliary services.

23. Replacement training system.—*a. Recruiting service.*—In order to simplify the task of each German field army commander in wartime, the German Army is divided into the Field Army (*Feldheer*) and the Replacement Training Army (*Ersatzheer*). When the war broke out the field armies moved out to take part in the various campaigns, leaving behind them the *Ersatzheer* to take care of all such details as drafting of personnel and their training for service in the field either as replacements or as new units. The deputy commander in each military district (*Wehrkreis*) took command when the regular commander moved out into the field. With the assistance of reserve officers from the district he carried out the recruiting and training plans formulated by the General Army Office (*Allgemeines Heeresamt*) in Berlin.

b. Local control.—Each military district is divided into recruiting areas (*Wehrersatzbezirke*) and these, in turn, are divided into recruiting subareas (*Wehrbezirke*). Although most of the military districts contain two or three recruiting areas, some districts in populous areas contain four, while others in

thinly populated areas contain only one. The military headquarters of a *Wehrrersatzbezirk* is known as a *Wehrrersatzinspektion*, that of a *Wehrbezirk* as a *Wehrbezirkskommando*, and that of a *Wehrmeldebezirk* (reporting area) as a *Wehrmeldeamt*. There is no military officer on permanent duty in the local registration district (*Musterungsbezirk*), the smallest of the local replacement training service areas, and local police authorities represent the military.

c. Recruiting areas.—Greater Germany is divided as follows for purposes of recruiting:

<i>Wehrkreis</i>	<i>Wehrrersatzbezirk</i>	Number of <i>Wehrbezirke</i>
I	Bonn	7
I	Elberfeld	4
II	Stettin	12
II	Schwerin	4
III	Berlin	10
III	Frankfurt-am-Oder	5
III	Potsdam	7
IV	Leipzig	11
IV	Dresden	12
IV	Chemnitz	9
V	Elm	10
V	Stuttgart	13
VI	Münster	11
VI	Dortmund	8
VI	Düsseldorf	14
VI	Köln	9
VII	München	2
VIII	Dresden	15
VIII	Buttowitz	13
VIII	Leipzig	7
IX	Kassel	9
IX	Frankfurt-am-Main	6
IX	Weimar	9

<i>Wehrkreis</i>	<i>Wehrersatzbezirk</i>	Number of <i>Wehrbezirke</i>
X	Schleswig-Holstein	6
X	Hamburg	6
X	Bremen	9
XI	Hannover	8
XI	Magdeburg	7
XII	Koblenz	10
XII	Mannheim	10
XIII	Regensburg	5
XIII	Nürnberg	11
XIII	Karlsruhe	5
XIII	Münz	5
XIV	Wien	12
XVII	Frankfurt	3
XVII	Graz	10
XVIII	Danzig	7
XXI	Posen	5

It will be noted that in the above table the numbers XXV, XXV, XVII, and XIX are missing from the list of *Wehrkreise*. This is explained by the fact that *Wehrkreise* are not reality corps areas, with one peacetime army corps located in each *Wehrkreis* and bearing its number. The four missing numbers were assigned to Panzer, light, and motorized corps, which had no corresponding *Wehrkreise*, as they drew their personnel from Germany at large (see par. 16b).

24. Professional cadre.—a. Officer Corps.—The German Officer Corps is normally a professional long-service body of officers devoting themselves exclusively to the practice of their profession. Their standard of living is not high, and in purchasing power it may now be estimated at about two-thirds that of U. S. officers of equivalent rank. Prior to 1939, the strength of the German Officer Corps was estimated at a little under 30,000. For the present war, large numbers of retired

officers have been recalled to duty, and in addition there is a very considerable body of young reserve officers who have been obtained from the ranks after service at the front and the completion of a 5-month training course.

b. Noncommissioned Officer Corps.—(1) *Time of service.*—The German Noncommissioned Officer Corps is composed largely of professional long-service volunteers. For the majority, the term German noncommissioned Officer Corps is composed largely of special administrative and technical ability, serve beyond the normal 12-year term, sometimes even up to 25 years. Prior to 1939, the Noncommissioned Officer Corps was believed to have approximately one-tenth of the total Army strength, or between 70,000 and 90,000 men. During the war, of course, it has been greatly expanded, and a special 4½-year term of service has been introduced.

(2) *Recruitment.*—The German Noncommissioned Officer Corps is built up by two methods, as follows:

(a) The bulk of noncommissioned officers are obtained within the units. Young recruits who desire to adopt the career of a noncommissioned officer apply to their company commander at any time during their tour of duty with the colors. The decision, however, as to whether the candidate will be accepted as a noncommissioned officer in his unit is not made until toward the close of the applicant's service, when the company commander has had a thorough opportunity to observe his character, intelligence and ability to perform the duties of a noncommissioned officer. He must also have attained the rank of *Gefreiter* (acting corporal) during his normal service. The appointment to the grade of *Unteroffizier* is made by the regimental commander on the recommendation of the company commander.

(b) The second pathway to the career of a noncommissioned officer is through the noncommissioned officer schools. There are five of these schools in the German Army, each ranging in strength between 200 and 300. The course in these schools lasts 2

years. Volunteers are accepted between the ages of 18 and 20. The course, in general, is a practical one, although a few theoretical subjects are taught. Upon graduation, the successful students are appointed *Unteroffiziere* and assigned to regiments. These schools give the Army High Command the opportunity to equalize the quality of the noncommissioned officer in regiments. Many German regiments recruit from rural areas which do not furnish an adequate supply of noncommissioned officer material. To such regiments the High Command assigns young graduates of the noncommissioned officer schools.²

25. Training.—*a. Preliminary training.*—Before being called up for military service all young men serve for some months in the Reich Labor Service. As a result when German recruits join their organizations, they are hardened physically, and are accustomed to living in groups under military discipline. Important preliminary training in specialized branches is given in the naval and air sections of the Hitler Youth Organization (*Marine Hitler-Jugend* and *Flieger Hitler-Jugend*), in the glider schools, and in competitions held by the National Socialist Aviation Corps (*Nationalsozialistisches Fliegerkorps*, or *NSFK*).

b. Normal military training.—(1) *Winter.*—In peacetime the annual class of recruits joined the colors on or about 1 November. From 1 November until 1 March the emphasis in all training was placed on the development of the individual. Commencing in February, however, platoon and company tactical problems were given. During March the divisional inspections were held with respect to companies. In the last half of March and the first half of April, battalions and even regiments conducted tactical exercises of a nature which seldom called for the presence of other arms. During the winter season the staffs of higher units, beginning with the division, conducted a series of map problems, one-

² The German noncommissioned officer grades are not equivalent to those of the U. S. Army. The German *Gewitter* is not a noncommissioned officer in the German definition of that term (see figure).

and two-sided map maneuvers, tactical rides, and terrain exercises. Sometimes signal units participated in these exercises. Nevertheless, it is doubtful if one could speak of "combined training" in the peacetime program until 1 April.

(2) *Summer*.—Between 1 April and 1 August, annually, every German unit spent 3 weeks in one or another of the barrack camps located on the maneuver grounds. These camps are large and generally hold three regiments simultaneously. At all times it was the intention to place infantry and artillery together in these camps. During this field-training period the infantry and artillery were trained as a team. Here the tactics of the German march-combat group (the regiment of infantry and the battalion of field artillery) were developed.

(3) *Maneuvers*. Large-scale maneuvers took place during September and October. These maneuvers were intended primarily to train the combined staffs, arms, and service. Usually they were of a divisional nature. At least in two *Armkreise*, however, and sometimes in three, corps maneuvers were held annually. Army maneuvers (involving from five to eight divisions) were held once every 2 years. Staffs and troops were present in full strength at all maneuvers. The supply services, however, were represented only partially, if at all, as the German Army felt that their presence did not repay in training value the expense entailed.

c. *Short-term training*.—Owing to the restrictions imposed by the Versailles Treaty, there was a period of 15 years during which Germany did not have universal service. The classes from 1919 through 1934 did not receive military training. Following 1935, Germany made strenuous efforts to train this great reservoir of military manpower by calling classes for 8-week periods of intensive training. Some troops appear to have undergone several of these periods.

d. *War-time training*.—The same principles as outlined above still apply to war-time training, except that the schedule has been

speeded up and is not so closely tied to the calendar. By the end of 1942, virtually all the combined training was shifted to occupied countries, especially to France, so that the troops in training might perform the additional duties of occupation forces and be available for defense against invasion.

e. Air Force training.—Each soldier of the Air Force, upon being inducted into service, goes to an *Ersatz* (training) battalion, of which there is at least one in each *Wehrkreis*. Here he is given his basic training as a soldier and in addition certain preliminary mechanical training in Air Force specialties. During this period there are selected from the recruits those specially qualified for pilot training. From the *Ersatz* battalion the recruit is sent directly to his unit or in certain cases to large mechanics training schools.

2. Housing, accommodations, and training areas.—*a. Barracks.*—Beginning in 1935 Germany engaged in a vast program of military construction to house her expanding Army. By the summer of 1940, the German Army was thoroughly equipped with modern barracks to accommodate at least 50 divisions. In living and messing arrangements these barracks are approximately equal to the newest and best of the U. S. Army, and in certain educational and workshop facilities are reported to be in advance of present U. S. standards.

b. Training areas.—The German Army now has at least 32 general training grounds (in Germany) which vary in size. Some contain areas of as much as 200 square miles; others are much smaller. Troop units are normally sent in succession to one or another of these troop training grounds for a 2-week field exercise and target training period. Each training ground possesses contonment barracks for from 2 to 3 regiments. All grounds have target ranges for small-arms firing, and about two-thirds possess artillery ranges. In addition, there are numerous special training grounds for the specialized arms, and there are several ordnance proving grounds.

27. Pay and allowances.—*a. Peacetime.*—The peacetime base pay rates for the various ranks in the German Army are shown in figure 14. In addition to these base pay rates, in peacetime officers received rental allowances, which varied according to the cost of living in different localities; officers and men re-

Pay group ¹	Service grade	Initial yearly pay ²	After 2 years' service	After 4 years' service	After 6 years' service	After 8 years' service	After 10 years' service	After 12 years' service	After 14 years' service	After 16 years' service
1	Oberbefehlshaber der Wehrmacht	26,550								
2	Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht.									
3	Generaloberst	24,000								
4	General	19,000								
5	Generalmajor	16,000								
6	Oberst	12,800								
7	Oberstleutnant	9,700								
8	Major	7,700								
9	Hauptmann	4,800	8,400							
10	Oberleutnant	3,400	6,000	6,900						
11	Leutnant	2,400	3,700	4,000	4,200					
12	Stabsfeldwebel		2,700	3,000	3,440	3,700	4,000			
13	Oberfeldwebel	2,400							2,742	2,944
14	Feldwebel	2,340							2,646	2,838
15	Unterfeldwebel								2,520	2,646
16	Unteroffizier								2,322	2,514
17	Obergefreiter	1,366	1,920						2,064	2,166
18	Gefreiter	1,200	1,740	1,800						
19	Obergrenadier	1,200								
20	Grenadier	1,000								

¹ Groups 1 and 2 are not included in this table, as they apply only to special categories such as band leaders and medical and veterinary officers.

² The amount is given in Reichsmark; 1 RM=\$0.40 (see par. 126).

Figure 14.—Scale of peacetime base pay in the German Army.

ceived liberal children's allowances for their minor children; and men who messed out of barracks received a food allowance. Officers were paid monthly in advance; men normally received their pay on the 1st and 25th of each month.

b. Wartime.—During the present war each member of the Armed Forces receives a greatly reduced "War Pay" (*Wehrsold*)

according to the schedule shown in figure 15. But there are liberal family allowances as well as a special bonus, usually one *Reichs-mark* a day, for front duty. A further special bonus was given for service in Africa.

Pay group	Service grade	Yearly pay ¹
1	<i>Oberbefehlshaber der Wehrmachtteile</i> <i>Chef des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht</i>	3, 600
2	<i>Generaloberst</i> <i>General</i>	2, 88
3	<i>Generalleutnant</i>	2, 520
4	<i>Generalmajor</i>	1, 160
5	<i>Oberst</i>	1, 800
6	<i>Oberstleutnant</i>	1, 440
7	<i>Major</i>	1, 296
8	<i>Hauptmann</i>	1, 152
9	<i>Oberleutnant</i>	972
10	<i>Leutnant</i>	864
11	<i>Stabsfeldwebel</i> <i>Feldwebel</i> <i>Oberfeldwebel</i> <i>Unteroffizier</i>	648
12	<i>Feldwebel</i> <i>Oberfähnrich</i>	540
13	<i>Unterfeldwebel</i> <i>Fähnrich</i>	504
14	<i>Unteroffizier</i>	504
15	<i>Stabsgefreiter</i> <i>Obergefreiter</i> <i>Gefreiter</i> <i>Obergrenadier</i> <i>Grenadier</i>	432
16	<i>Obergefreiter and Grenadier (less than 2 years' service)</i>	360

¹ The amount is given in *Reichsmark*; 1 RM=\$0.40 (see par. 126). For the discrepancy between peacetime and wartime base pay, see par. 27.

Figure 15.—Scale of wartime base pay in the German Army.

c. *Professional*—Professional soldiers, however, receive in addition to their ordinary pay a compensation allowance amounting approximately to the difference between wartime and the peacetime pay rates. This applies to other officers and long-term enlisted men,

but not to ordinary wartime conscripts. Reserve officers may obtain a similar compensation allowance on application.

28. Mobilization in the past.—*a.* At the outbreak of war in 1914 the entire strength of the German nation was mobilized in a single week, a procedure which interrupted gravely the economic life of the nation. The effects of this 100-percent mobilization of trained man power were never afterward fully overcome. It was a very rigid procedure, and there was apparently no method of varying its extent or speed. In the course of 1 week, the active Army was brought to full strength and some 35 reserve divisions as well as a large number of fortress, *Landwehr Ersatz*, and *Landsturm* units were created. In all, the active Army of 800,000 men was expanded to 3,000,000 in about 10 days' time.

b. As a result, not only was the Army cumbersome to handle, being composed of elements with wide divergences in training, efficiency, and equipment, but the whole life of Germany was disrupted to an almost disastrous extent. Agriculture was crippled, many branches of commerce and industry were temporarily paralyzed, and government administration was seriously hampered.

29. Present principles of mobilization.—*a.* The mistakes made in the last war were the subject of careful study and criticism by the German General Staff for many years thereafter, and a determined effort was made to prevent their recurrence. For the present war German manpower has been mobilized gradually and selectively ever since the beginning of 1938, and the process is still continuing. Men are summoned to the colors individually by mail, not in annual classes by public proclamation. Only the number actually needed at any given phase of the war are called up, and great care is taken not to disrupt any one industry or individual factory, shop, office, or farm by an excessive or precipitous withdrawal of its manpower to the Armed Forces. This system, incidentally, has the advantage of secrecy. Furthermore, no units are formed entirely of new recruits, but all units contain more or less similar proportions of men with different degrees of

training and belonging to the different age groups. This insures a high degree of uniformity of quality of all German combat units. Soldiers entering the German Army are assigned to either fighting or supply units according to their ages.

b. Early in 1943 the German Army announced that men in the fighting arms (infantry, Panzer, artillery, engineer, chemical warfare, and signal troop units) must be 37 or younger, whereas men in command headquarters and in higher units, supply troops, and men in engineer units employed in rear areas must be 38 or older. Fighting troops in tropical service must be 33 or younger, while supply troops serving in the tropics must be 34 or older. Only men 42 or older, or unable through physical disability to be on active duty, were allowed to remain in the zone of the interior, although an exception was made in the case of training personnel in training units.

SECTION IV

UNIFORMS, INSIGNIA, AND IDENTIFICATIONS

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30. Army uniforms (plates I to IV).—*General.*—The present type of uniform in the German Field Army has been evolved from that worn during World War I, the chief requirements being that it should be light, comfortable, weather-proof, and inconspicuous. The uniforms for officers and for enlisted men are basically the same in almost all particulars.

¹ Color plates of uniforms and insignia follow page 30.

Officers are distinguished from enlisted men only by insignia of rank and other comparatively minor markings and variations in their dress.

b. Normal field uniform (plates I and II).—The following particulars apply to the uniforms of the great majority of German soldiers in the field:

(1) *Field blouse*.—The field blouse (*Feldbluse*) is made of greenish-gray cloth, with a collar usually of a much darker shade of green. The collar may be folded back to make an open neck. No uniform shirt is worn under the blouse.

(2) *Trousers*.—The trousers (*Hosen*) are of greenish-gray or gray cloth. Riding breeches for mounted officers and enlisted men are of the same color but with leather facings, and are worn with black riding boots.

(3) *Overcoat*.—The overcoat (*Mantel*) is double-breasted and is made of greenish-gray cloth.

(4) *Field cap*.—The field cap (*Feldmütze*), which is similar to the U. S. Army garrison cap, is made of greenish-gray cloth. It is worn by officers and enlisted men of all arms, except mountain troops and personnel of certain armored units (see *a* below). The officer's field cap is of a better quality than the enlisted man's and has aluminum colored piping along the top seam and top edge of the turnup. The field cap is so designed that it may be worn under the steel helmet. A new field cap (*Einheitsmütze*) in the style of the mountain cap has recently been adopted.)

(5) *Steel helmet*.—The steel helmet (*Stahlhelm*) is made of seamless sheet steel, and is painted both inside and outside with rust-resistant, dull field-gray paint. Officers and enlisted men wear the same helmet.

(6) *Pack*.—The pack (*Tornister*) is a heavy square-shaped canvas bag with leather binding. A blanket or camouflage cover, (which sometimes serves as a raincoat), and also at times the overcoat, are rolled and strapped around the pack. For mountain troops, the pack is replaced by a rucksack, a form of which, orig-

inally adopted by the *Afrika-Korps*, is coming to be used extensively throughout the Army.

(7) *Other equipment*.—Other equipment carried by the individual includes leather cartridge pouches, a shelter-half with ropes, a canteen and mess kit, a haversack, a gas mask, a gas cape (an impregnated cloth cover for protection against gas), entrenching tools, and side arms. Officers wear brown belts (sometimes with the strap of the Sam Browne type), and enlisted men black belts.

c. *Field uniform of special units* (plates II to IV).—(1) *General*.—Various units of the German Army with specialized functions wear adaptations of the normal field uniform or entirely different uniforms designed to facilitate the execution of their duties.

(2) *Panzer troops* (plate II).—Tank crews wear black uniforms with loose-fitting trousers and black field caps. Armored-car personnel wear a rush-green or grayish-green uniform of similar cut. On the black uniform the collar patch has the skull and crossbones insignia.

(3) *Mountain troops* (plate IV).—These troops wear a mountain cap (*Gebirgsmütze*) similar to the field cap worn by other troops, but with the addition of a visor of the same material; the ordinary type of field blouse; and greenish-gray or gray cloth trousers, fastened around the ankles by puttees, and high shoes. The olive-green double-breasted wind jacket is a distinctive accessory of the mountain uniform. For use in snow and in special types of terrain, mountain troops may also be equipped with snowshoes and various kinds of coveralls.

(4) *Chemical warfare troops*.—In addition to their normal uniforms, these troops are equipped with dark leather suits consisting of jackets and trousers, and a mask with goggles.

d. *Special duty uniforms*.—For unusual conditions of climate or terrain, special uniforms may be issued to any unit.

(1) *Winter uniforms*.—Issued two-piece suits with felt boots and face masks are issued for extreme cold. White coveralls with

hoods may be issued wherever snow makes camouflage necessary.

(2) *Tropical uniforms* (plate III).—Khaki and olive-colored uniforms with web equipment and linen-topped boots are frequently employed in hot and arid regions. (The tropical uniform has recently been adopted as the official summer uniform, and has been extensively used not only in Africa, but also in Italy, the Balkans, and the Crimea.)

31. Army insignia (plates I to IV, and VII to IX).²—*a. Unit insignia*.—No unit insignia are worn by German troops in the field in wartime.

b. National devices.—(1) *General*.—The regimental insignia of the type worn by the U. S. Army are replaced in the German Army by the national emblem, the national colors, and the national rosette.

(2) *National emblem* (plates I to IV, and IX).—The national emblem (*Reichswehrzeichen*), which consists of a gray, white, or silver-colored formalized eagle with widespread wings holding a swastika in its claws, is worn during service in the field as follows:

(a) On the peak of the field cap and mountain cap.

(b) On all blouses, above the right breast pocket.

A silver eagle with folded wings is worn on the left side of the steel and tropical helmets, on a black shield.

(3) *National colors* (plate I).—The national colors—red, white, and black—are worn in the form of a shield on the right side of the steel helmet.

(4) *National rosette* (plates I to IV, and IX).—The national rosette (*Reichskokarde*) is a small circular insignia in red, white, and black sewed on below the national emblem on the field and mountain caps. On visored service caps it is made of metal and flanked by oak leaves (see plate I).

c. Distinguishing color of arm (plate IX).—(1) *General*.—Each soldier wears the distinguishing color of his arm (*Waffenfarbe*). The most characteristic location of this color is on the

² For the rank in the German Armed Forces, see also figures 13, 14, and 15.

pipings around the edge of the shoulder strap, but it may also appear elsewhere.

(2) *Principal colors*.—The following are the principal distinguishing colors:

Infantry—white (*weiss*).

Mountain infantry—light green (*hellgrün*).

Tank troops—pink (*rosa*).

Motorcycle troops—grass green (*wiesengrün*) (probably now pink).

Cavalry and cyclists—golden yellow (*goldgelb*).

Motorized and Panzer Reconnaissance—copper brown (*kupferbraun*) (now pink).

Artillery—bright red (*hochrot*).

Engineers—black (*schwarz*).

Signal troops—demon yellow (*zitronengelb*).

Chemical warfare troops—bordeaux (*bordeauxrot*).

Transport and supply troops—light blue (*hellblau*).

Medical troops—dark blue (*kornblumenblau*).

Veterinary troops—crimson (*karmesinrot*).

Propaganda troops—light gray (*lichtgrau*).

General Staff Corps—crimson (*karmesinrot*).

d. *Insignia of rank* (plates VII and VIII).—(1) *Shoulder straps*.—The insignia of rank are normally worn on the shoulder straps. It will be noted from the illustrations that the shoulder straps fall into five main groups according to the amount of cord or braid on the strap.

(2) *Collar patches*.—As an additional distinction, general officers wear a red collar patch with a stylized gold oak leaf. All lower ranks now wear a collar patch with a double band, with slight variations. Noncommissioned officers have an additional silver band around two sides of the collar patch.

(3) *Sleeves*.—With special types of uniforms which do not have shoulder straps or collar patches, such as snow suits, wind breakers,

protective suits for tank crews, canvas jackets, and work clothes, all ranks may wear a special sleeve insignia introduced in September 1942. These consist of woven oak leaves and bars, in gold for generals and light green for other ranks. These insignia are worn on the upper left sleeve.

32. Air Force uniforms and insignia (plates V and VI).—

a. General.—The basic uniforms of the German Air Force are blue-gray. Both the roll-collar type of blouse and the fly-front flight blouse (*Fliegerbluse*) are commonly worn. The field cap (*Fliegermütze*) is more rakish than the field cap of the Army.

b. National device.—The national emblem called *Hoheitszeichen* in the Air Force is a “flying eagle” with a swastika in its claws. The national costume is like that of the Army but with formalized spreading wings on each side of the oak leaves. These insignia, as well as the national colors, are worn in the same manner as in the Army. In addition, flying personnel wear a special badge on the left breast depicting an eagle with a swastika, the whole enclosed in a wreath.

c. Distinguishing colors.—The distinguishing colors of arms in the Air Force are not only displayed in the piping of the shoulder patches as in the Army, but also form the background on the collar patches. The following are the principal colors:

Generals—white (*weiss*).

Flying troops—golden yellow (*goldgelb*).

Aircraft artillery—bright red (*hochrot*).

Signal troops—golden brown (*goldbraun*).

d. Insignia of rank.—The shoulder straps worn by the Air Force bear the same insignia of rank as those in the Army. On the collar patches, however, are worn from one to four pairs of rings to distinguish ranks in the various groups, and those of officers contain either oak leaves or oak wreaths. Non-commissioned officers usually have in addition a band of silver braid around the lower edge of the collar.

e. Parachute troops (plate VI).—Parachute troops wear special loose-fitting blue-gray trousers and the flight blouse. For jumping, a knee-length coverall is worn over this uniform. Men who have made a minimum of six jumps wear a special badge depicting a silver diving eagle with a swastika in its claws, the whole enclosed in a gold-colored wreath.

33. Uniforms and insignia of militarized and auxiliary organizations.—*a. Waffen-SS.*—The *Waffen-SS* (see par. 100*b* (2)) wears a uniform identical to the Army field uniform. Its members can be distinguished from Army troops by the position of the national emblem, which is worn on the left sleeve instead of on the right breast, and the national colors on the steel helmet are replaced by the *SS* device. A further distinction is the special insignia of rank which differ from those of the Regular Army and are worn on the collar patches. Also, oak leaves denote the higher ranks, while diamond-shaped devices or pips, indicate the lower ranks of officers.

b. Storm Troopers (SA).—The regular uniform of the *SA* (see par. 103*e*) is the brown shirt and trousers, with a brown blouse and visored cap. Members wear a broad red arm band with a black swastika in a white circle. The band is worn on the upper left arm.

c. National Socialist Motor Corps (NSKK).—The *NSKK* (see par. 103*e*) wears a uniform consisting of a brown shirt and black breeches, and members may also wear brown blouses and brown coveralls. The national emblem is mounted on a wheel enclosing a swastika, and is worn on the cap or black crash helmet. Normally white Arabic numerals preceded by the letter "M" (indicating *Mot.*) on the right collar patch give the number of the unit. Insignia of rank are like those of the *SS* and *SA* and are worn on the left collar patch, while additional insignia of rank are worn on the right shoulder. The *NSKK* wears the same arm band as the *SA*.

d. *Reich Labor Service*.—Members of the Reich Labor Service (*Reichsarbeitsdienst*), which is frequently designated by the abbreviation *RAD* (see par 103b), wear a uniform consisting of a brown shirt and a brown-gray blouse with a dark collar, a visored cap, and slacks or breeches. They also wear the Party arm band like the *SA* and *NSKK*. The insignia includes a white spade on a black background worn just above the arm band.

e. *Technical Emergency Corps*.—The field uniform of the Technical Emergency Corps (*Technische Nothilfe*), which is frequently designated by the abbreviation *Teno* (see par. 103d), is similar to that of the Army. There are two arm bands on the lower left sleeve, one bearing the word, *Technische Nothilfe* in white, and the other the words *Deutsche Wehrmacht* in black. The national emblem is worn on the upper left sleeve, superimposed on a black triangle. The *Teno* emblem, a cogwheel, is worn on the collar patches.

f. *National Socialist Aviation Corps*.—Members of the *Nationalsozialistisches Fliegerkorps*, or *NSFK* (see par. 103e), wear a brown shirt and dark blue-gray blouse and breeches or slacks. They also wear either visored caps or berets. Their insignia are very similar to those of the *SA*.

g. *Means of Identification*.—The two primary means of identification usually to be found on every German soldier are as follows:

a. *Identification tag* (fig. 16).—The identification tag (*Erkennungsmarke*) is issued on mobilization and is worn at all times by all personnel. The tag is of zinc and is oval-shaped, measuring about 2 by 3½ inches. It is divided into halves by a perforated line. Each half bears identical markings. When a man is killed, the lower half of the tag is broken off and sent to Germany and the upper half is buried with the body. Most identification tags which have been captured give a unit, a subordinate unit, letter identifying the blood group, and a number. The identification tag seldom shows the unit in which the indi-

168
9/JR.61 A

54367
84

V 19'VI/6
S9I

V8
L98F2

① Old type.

② New type.

168=Personal number

9/JR.61=9th Company of the

61st Infantry Regiment

A=blood group A

Figure 16.—Markings on identification tags (*Identifizierungsmarken*) of the old and new types.

vidual concerned is currently serving (unless he had lost the original tag of his replacement unit and has received a new one from his present unit), that it may reveal the existence of a previously unidentified unit. A new type of identification tag recently captured does not bear the unit designation or blood group.

b. *Paybook*.—The paybook (*Soldbuch*) is issued on induction and is subsequently carried by the soldier at all times except when taking part in a raid. The paybook gives the following information concerning the soldier:

- (1) The name and rank and the place and date of birth.
- (2) A copy of the inscription on the identification tag.
- (3) Personal data such as build, height, color of hair and eyes, civilian occupation, and religion.
- (4) The unit in which he is serving, units of the Field Army (*Feldheer*) in which he served previously, and the replacement (*Ersatz*) unit into which he was originally inducted.
- (5) The names and addresses of close relatives.
- (6) A record of equipment issued.
- (7) Dates of inoculations, details of eyesight, hospital record, and dental treatment.
- (8) A record of pay grade classification and of certain payments made to him.

RESTRICTED

- (9) A record of furloughs, including dates and places visited.
- (10) A list of decorations received.

35. Decorations and awards.—*a. Iron Cross.*—The Iron Cross award (*Eisernes Kreuz*) is for conspicuous bravery in face of the enemy or for outstanding services in leadership. The four classes of the Iron Cross rank in the following order:

Grand Cross of the Iron Cross (*Grosskreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes*).

Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross (*Ritterkreuz des Eisernen Kreuzes*).

Iron Cross, 1st Class (*Eisernes Kreuz, 1 Klasse*).

Iron Cross, 2d Class (*Eisernes Kreuz, 2 Klasse*).

Higher classes of the Iron Cross are awarded only to those already holding the lower class. The present Iron Cross, 1st and 2d Classes, differs from that of the last war in that the swastika and the year "1939" replace the initial "W" (*Wehrmacht*) and the crown. The Iron Cross, 1st Class, is usually worn on the blouse pocket of the left breast, and the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross is suspended about the neck (see plate II). The bar to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross consists of three silver oak leaves on the medal ribbon. In addition, the oak leaves with swords, and the oak leaves with words and diamonds, are awarded in very exceptional cases. The Grand Cross, which is approximately double the size of the Iron cross, 1st and 2d Classes, has been conferred only on *Reichsmarschall Göring*. Men who gained the Iron Cross in the World War I may be awarded a silver bar which bears the national eagle and swastika, and the date of the new award.

b. War Merit Cross.—The War Merit Cross (*Kriegsverdienstkreuz*) is awarded as a recognition of merit to persons not eligible for award of the Iron Cross. It has the following grades:

Knight's Cross of the War Merit Cross (*Ritterkreuz des Kriegsverdienstkreuzes*).

War Merit Cross, 1st Class (*Kriegsverdienstkreuz, 1 Klasse*).

War Merit Cross, 2d Class (*Kriegsverdienstkreuz, 2 Klasse*).

These awards may be made with or without swords. Swords are awarded for especially meritorious service in the zone of enemy action or for exceptional services in furthering the war effort. The cross is awarded without swords for meritorious services in which enemy action played no part. The War Merit Cross has a swastika in the center, embossed on a plain surface, and is edged with oak leaves. The 2d Class is in bronze. The 1st Class and the Knight's Cross are in silver. A bronze War Merit Medal with the legend *Für Kriegsverdienste* may also be awarded (usually to civilians).

c. German Cross.—The German Cross (*Deutsches Kreuz*), which was created in September 1941, consists of a dark-gray silver-edged eight-pointed star, about 2½ inches in diameter. In the center is a black, silver-edged swastika on a dull silver background surrounded by a gold or silver laurel wreath with the year "1941" at the bottom. The German Cross is worn on the right breast without ribbons. The German Cross in silver is awarded for repeated outstanding service in the military conduct of the war. It is awarded in gold for a repeated display of extraordinary valor or for repeated outstanding service in tactics.

d. Infantry Assault Badge.—The Infantry Assault Badge (*Infanterie-Sturmabzeichen*), in bronze, consists of a rifle with fixed bayonet encircled by a wreath of oak leaves, the whole surmounted by the German eagle and swastika. It is worn on the left breast pocket of the blouse immediately beneath the Iron Cross or any other decoration. It may be given to soldiers who have taken part in at least three attacks on the enemy position on different days and have overcome the enemy in hand-to-hand combat.

e. Tank badge.—The Tank Badge (*Panzerkampfwagen-Abzeichen*), in bronze, is made up of a wreath of oak leaves surrounding a tank, the whole surmounted by the German eagle and swastika. It is worn on the left breast pocket of the blouse im-

diately beneath the Iron Cross or any other decoration. It may be given to soldiers of the Panzer troops who have engaged in at least three attacks on the enemy on 3 different days.

f. Assault Badge for Other Arms.—This award (*Sturmabzeichen anderer Waffengattungen*), in silver, depicts a stick grenade crossed with a bayonet and surmounted by the German eagle and swastika, the whole surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. It is worn on the left breast. It is given to officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates of other arms which cooperate closely with the infantry or tanks, or to individual members of other arms who fulfill the conditions under which the infantry assault badge is awarded to infantrymen.

g. Wound Badge.—This award (*Verwundeten-Abzeichen*) is similar to the wound badge of the World War I, and consists of two crossed bayonets beneath a steel helmet bearing the swastika, the whole surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves. It is given in three classes, all of which are worn on the left breast pocket of the blouse, as follows:

1st Class, in gold, for those wounded more than four times.

2d Class, in silver, for those wounded three or four times.

3d Class, in black, for those wounded once or twice.

h. Special decoration to soldiers for destruction of enemy tanks.—This decoration (*Panzer-Nahkampfabzeichen*), a narrow aluminum ribbon with black edging on which is affixed a miniature tank, is awarded to individuals for the destruction or incapacitation of an enemy tank by use of the antitank rifle, rifle, grenade, or explosives.

i. Campaign decorations.—(1) *General.*—In addition to the principal decorations and awards mentioned above, certain other emblems are worn by individuals who have taken part in offensive operations.

(2) *Narvik Shield.*—The Narvik Shield (*Narvikschild*) decoration is in the form of a shield showing the *Edelweiss* (of mountain regiments), an anchor surmounted by the German eagle hold-

ing in its claws a wreath which surrounds a swastika. This decoration is awarded in silver for the Army and Air Force and in gold for the Navy, and is worn on the upper left sleeve of the uniform. All members of the Armed Forces who participated in the Narvik action are eligible.

(3) *East Medal*.—The East Medal (*Ostmedaille*) was awarded to those members of the Armed Forces who served on the eastern front from November 1941 to April 1942. In lieu of a medal, soldiers may wear a dark red ribbon with white-black-white stripes.

(4) *Sleeve Band for Crete*.—An order of the *Oberkommando der Wehrmacht* on 16 October 1941 announced the award of the Sleeve Band for Crete (*Ärmelband Kreta*) to all members of the Armed Forces who participated honorably in the invasion of Crete. The decoration, consisting of a white arm band with gold borders and the inscription *Kreta*, is worn on the lower left sleeve of the uniform blouse.

(5) *Crimea Shield*.—The Crimea Shield (*Krim-Schild*) decoration is awarded to members of the Army, Navy, or Air Force who, in the period from 8 September 1941 to 4 July 1942, fulfilled one of the following conditions on the Crimean Peninsula: engaged in a major attack; were wounded; or remained on the peninsula for an uninterrupted period of 3 months. The shield is made up of a bas-relief of the Crimean Peninsula with the inscription *Krim 1941-1942*, surmounted by the German eagle holding in its claws a wreath surrounding a swastika.

(6) *Kholm Shield*.—The Kholm Shield (*Cholmschild*) was awarded to those members of the Armed Forces who participated honorably in the defense of Kholm south of Lake Ilmen in the Soviet Union, from mid-January to mid-April 1942 under the leadership of Generalmajor Scherz. The decoration is worn on the upper left sleeve of the uniform blouse and shows the German eagle surmounting an Iron Cross below which is the inscription *Cholm 1942*.

talpo.it

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HANDBOOK ON GERMAN MILITARY FORCES
PLATE I

ARMY CONTINENTAL UNIFORMS: OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN



OFFICER, SERVICE DRESS
Captain, Artillery



NATIONAL EMBLEM



SERVICE OF DEVICE
EAGLE OF THE
NATIONAL COLORED
Worn on right side
of helmet



ENLISTED MAN
Private, Infantry



OVERCOAT
Technical Sergeant Pyrotechnician



OFFICER'S SERVICE CAP
Artillery



ENLISTED MAN'S SERVICE CAP
Cavalry



OFFICER'S FIELD CAP
Signal Troops



ENLISTED MAN'S FIELD CAP
Infantry

HANDBOOK ON GERMAN MILITARY FORCES PLATE II

ARMY CONTINENTAL UNIFORMS: MOBILE TROOPS



TANK TROOPS
Acting 1st Sergeant



ENLISTED MAN'S FIELD CAP



PANZER DEVICE
Worn on lapels



ARMORED CARS, ASSAULT GUNS
2d Lieutenant



CAVALRY
Private, 1st Class



PANZER LAPEL
Panzer Signal Unit



FIELD LAPEL
Assault Guns

HANDBOOK ON GERMAN MILITARY FORCES
PLATE III

ARMY TROPICAL UNIFORMS: OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN



BLOUSE AND BREECHES
1st Sergeant, Artillery



NATIONAL EMBLEM



CORPORAL'S CHEVRONS



OVERCOAT
Private, Transport Troops



SHIRT AND SHORTS
Private, Signal Troops



COLLAR PATCH



SHOULDER STRAP
1st Sergeant, Artillery

HANDBOOK ON GERMAN MILITARY FORCES
PLATE IV

ARMY CONTINENTAL UNIFORMS: MOUNTAIN TROOPS



SERVICE DRESS
2d Lieutenant, Signal Troops



SLEEVE DEVICE
Worn on the sleeve



WIND JACKET
2d Lieutenant



REVERSIBLE JACKET
Captain



OFFICER'S
MOUNTAIN SERVICE CAP
Infantry



MOUNTAIN CAP
(The new Army field cap resembles the mountain cap.)

HANDBOOK ON GERMAN MILITARY FORCES

PLATE V

AIR FORCE UNIFORMS: OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

HEADGEAR INSIGNIA



NATIONAL EMBLEM



NATIONAL COLORED
Worn on right side
of helmet



EAGLE EMBLEM
Worn on left side
of helmet



ENLISTED MAN
Private, Antiaircraft



NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER
1st Sergeant, Flying Troops



OFFICER
Colonel, Construction Corps



OFFICER'S SERVICE CAP



ENLISTED MAN'S SERVICE CAP



OFFICER'S FIELD CAP



ENLISTED MAN'S FIELD CAP

HANDBOOK ON GERMAN MILITARY FORCES PLATE VI

AIR FORCE UNIFORMS: MISCELLANEOUS



TROPICAL BLOUSE AND
BREECHES
Sergeant, Signal Troops



OFFICER'S SHOULDER STRAP (above)
COLLAR PATCH (below)
Colonel, Antiaircraft
(Generals: gold braid)



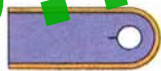
PARACHUTIST'S UNIFORM
Technical Sergeant



SUMMER FLYING SUIT
Master Sergeant



NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER'S
SHOULDER STRAP (above)
COLLAR PATCH (below)
1st Sergeant, Signal Troops



ENLISTED MAN'S
SHOULDER STRAP (above)
COLLAR PATCH (below)
Private, Signal Troops



HANDBOOK ON GERMAN MILITARY FORCES

PLATE VII

ARMY INSIGNIA OF RANK

SHOULDER STRAPS

Shoulder straps indicate both rank and arm. The arm is indicated by colored piping around the edge of the strap.

GENERAL OFFICERS



FIELD MARSHAL
Generalfeldmarschall



GENERAL
Generaloberst



LIEUTENANT GENERAL
Generalleutnant (arm)



MAJOR GENERAL
Generalleutnant



BRIGADIER GENERAL
Generalmajor



Noncommissioned officers are distinguished by collar braid, which features the collar in whole or in part. This braid also indicates specialty (Sonderführer) of noncommissioned grades. Specialists of commissioned grades wear shoulder straps of their arm and grade, with red-white-black thread intertwined with the cords in the center of the strap.

FIELD OFFICERS



COLONEL
Oberst
Artillery



LIEUTENANT COLONEL
Oberstleutnant
General Staff Corps



MAJOR
Major
Chemical Warfare Troops

COMPANY OFFICERS



CAPTAIN
Hauptmann
Tank Regiment



1ST LIEUTENANT
Oberleutnant
Military Police

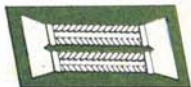


2D LIEUTENANT
Leutnant
Infantry

COLLAR PATCHES



GENERAL OFFICERS



OFFICERS, GENERAL STAFF



OTHER OFFICERS

HANDBOOK ON GERMAN MILITARY FORCES

PLATE VIII

ARMY INSIGNIA OF RANK

NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS



SERGEANT MAJOR
Stabsfeldwebel
Mountain Infantry



1ST SERGEANT
Hauptfeldwebel
Assault Infantry



MASTER SERGEANT
Oberfeldwebel
Tank Troops



TECHNICAL SERGEANT
Hauptfeldwebel
Grenade Insignia



STAFF SERGEANT
Unterfeldwebel
Chemical Warfare Troops



SERGEANT
Unteroffizier
Engineers

COLLAR PATCHES



ENLISTED TYPE 1
(May also be worn by officers)

ENLISTED MEN (Chevrons grades wear private's shoulder straps.)



CORPORAL, ADMINISTRATIVE
Stabsgefreiter



CORPORAL
More than 6 years' service
Stabsgefreiter



CORPORAL
Less than 6 years' service
Obergefreiter



ACTING CORPORAL
Gefreiter
Officer's election

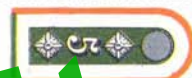


PRIVATE, 1ST CLASS
Obergrenadier



PRIVATE
Grenadier
Infantry

OFFICER AND NCO CANDIDATES



SENIOR OFFICER CANDIDATE
Fähnrich
Artillery



OFFICER CANDIDATE
Fähnrich
Engineers



NCO CANDIDATE
Unteroffizier-Anwärter
Tank Troops



VOLUNTEER CANDIDATE
Kapitulanten-Anwärter
Infantry



ERGÄNZUNGS CANDIDATE
Unterführer-Anwärter
Artillery



NCO PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Unteroffiziersvorschule



ENLISTED TYPE 2



ENLISTED TYPE 3

HANDBOOK ON GERMAN MILITARY FORCES

PLATE IX

COLORS OF ARMY ARMS



Colored pipings to indicate the arm appear on the shoulder strap, on the service cap, on the field cap, sometimes on the collar patch, and on that style of officer's field blouse which carries piping on the cuffs, on the collar, and on the edge of the blouse fly. The application of colors to motorcycles and to other reconnaissance and mobile units remains uncertain, owing to organizational changes.

 Bright Red	 Golden Yellow	 Violet
 Bright Red	 Lemon Yellow	 Dark Blue
 Crimson	 Light Green	 Light Blue
 Crimson	 Grass Green	 Black
 Pink	 Grass Green	 Light Brown
 Orange-Red	 Dark Green	 Copper Brown
 Orange-Red	 White	 Gray Blue
 Orange-Red	 Bordeaux	 Light Gray

j. Miscellaneous.—(1) *General.*—Among other military medals likely to be found are the Memorial Medal, the Sudeten Medal, and the Memel Medal. All three medals are in bronze—the face shows two nude warriors bearing the German flag, with the national emblem as their stepping-stone.

(2) *Memorial Medal.*—The Memorial Medal (*Erinnerungs-Medaille*) marks the annexation (*Anschluss*) of Austria. The ribbon is dark red with black and white edging. The reverse side of the medal bears the inscription *Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Führer* and the date *13 März 1938*.

(3) *Sudeten Medal.*—The Sudeten Medal commemorates the cession of the Sudetenland to Germany. The reverse side of the medal bears the inscription *Ein Volk, Ein Reich, Ein Führer* with the date *1. Oktober 1939*. The ribbon is black-red-black.

(4) *Memel Medal.*—The Memel Medal marks the return of the Memel Land to Germany. The reverse side of the medal bears the inscription *Medaille zur Erinnerung an die Heimkehr des Memellandes* and the date *22 März 1939*. The ribbon is green-white-red.

SECTION V INFANTRY

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Infantry battalion in infantry regiment.....	38
Motorized infantry regiment (<i>Grenadier-Regiment (Mot.)</i>) in motorized division.....	39
Motorized infantry regiment (<i>Panzer-Grenadier-Regiment</i>) in Panzer division.....	40
Mountain infantry regiment (<i>Bergjäger-Regiment</i>).....	41
Motorcycle battalion (<i>Kiadschutz-Bataillon</i>).....	42
Motorized machine-gun battalion (<i>Maschinengewehr-Bataillon (Mot.)</i>).....	43
Motorized anti-aircraft machine-gun battalion (<i>Flugabwehr-Bataillon (Mot.)</i>).....	44
Security regiment (<i>Sicherungs-Regiment</i>).....	45

36. Introduction.—*a. General.*—Despite the important role which has been played by specialized branches of the German Army, the infantry has been and remains today the foundation for German offensive and defensive operations. Panzer divisions have penetrated enemy lines and operated as spearheads far behind them, but final decisions have been forced by aggressive, quick-marching, ground-holding infantry units provided with great firepower. The German Army has recognized the fundamental importance of the infantry by selecting particularly capable officer material for this branch and by providing weapons to meet almost any situation that may confront an infantry unit from the squad up to the regiment. Each infantry unit is furnished with whatever it needs to meet the problems which will arise when it comes into contact with the enemy. Heavy infantry weapons are provided in the infantry howitzer company with its three platoons of 75-mm (light) infantry howitzers and its one platoon of 150-mm (heavy) infantry howitzers. In this way, artillery does not have to be taken from main artillery objectives and the infantry has its own artillery close-fire support. Similarly, the infantry regiment has its own organic combat engineers, reconnaissance, antitank and signal units, and its own supply column, making it almost as well-balanced and self-sufficient as a division.

b. Organization.—The Inspector of Infantry in the Army High Command is responsible, with few exceptions, for the organization, training, and equipment of the infantry throughout the Army. Exceptions are the motorized infantry regiments in Panzer divisions (*Panzer-Grenadier-Regimenter*) and motorcycle battalions, which together with Panzer and reconnaissance units are coordinated under the Inspector of Mobile Troops (*Inspekteur der schnellen Truppen*). The following principal types of subordinate infantry units exist:

(1) Infantry regiments (*Grenadier-Regimenter*), in light divisions called *Jäger-Regimenter*.

(2) Motorized infantry regiments (*Grenadier-Regimenter (Mot.)*), in Panzer divisions called *Panzer-Grenadier-Regimenter*.

(3) Mountain infantry regiments (*Gebirgsjäger-Regimenter*).

(4) Motorcycle battalions (*Kradschützen-Bataillone*).

(5) Motorized machine-gun battalions (*Maschinengewehr-Ba-*



Figure 37.—Medium armored personnel carrier (*Sd.Kfz. 251*).

taillone (Mot.) a few in number, usually belonging to the GHQ pool.

(6) Motorized antiaircraft machine-gun battalions (*Flugabwehr-Bataillone (Mot.)*).

(7) Security regiments (*Sicherungs-Regimenter*).

37. Infantry regiment (*Grenadier-Regiment*).—The German infantry regiment is a powerful, flexible unit controlling its own communications and supply. The infantry regiment is also provided with combat engineers, antitank defense, and close-support artillery in addition to its three battalions of infantry. (See fig. 18.) The companies of the infantry battalions are

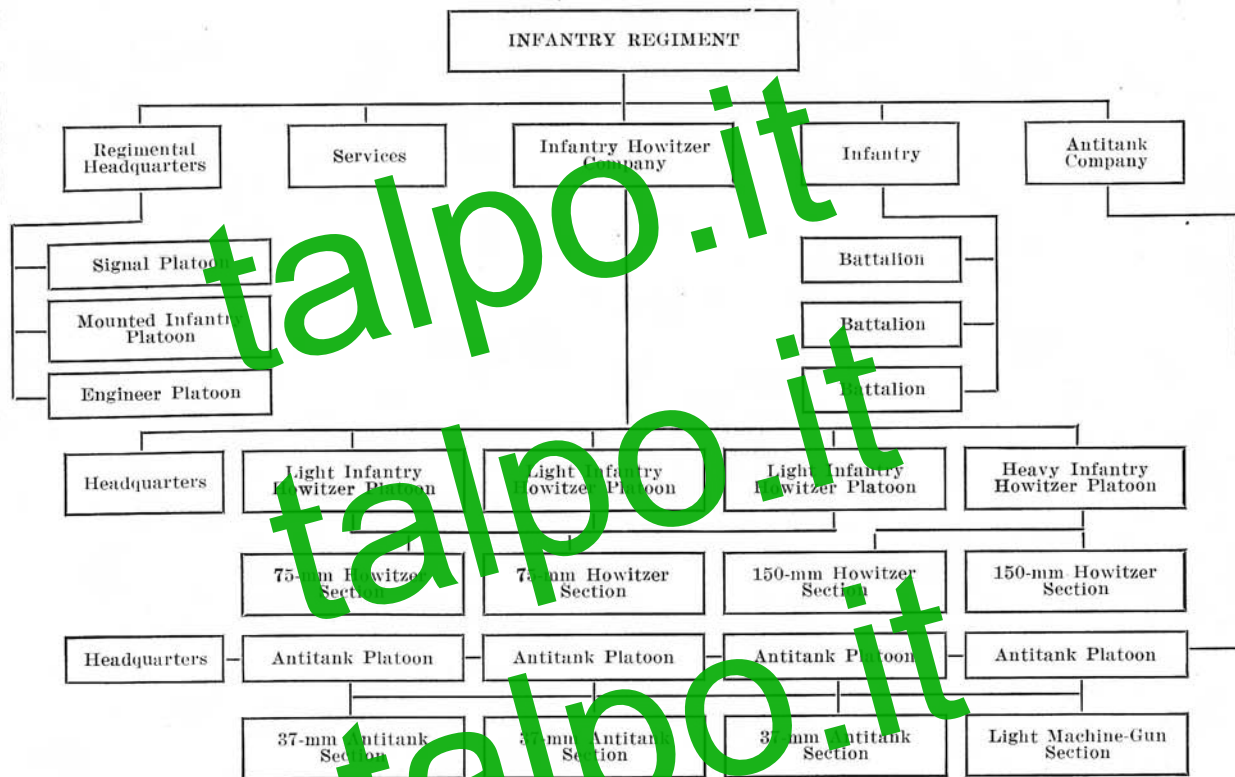


Figure 18. Organization of the infantry regiment.

numbered consecutively from 1 to 12 throughout the regiment, numbers 4, 8, and 12 being machine-gun companies. The approximate strength of the infantry regiment in personnel and transport is shown in figure 19; in armament, in figure 20.

Units	O and EM	Mtr	Other Mtr vehicles	H-Dr vehicles	Horses
Regimental headquarters	48	5	8	3	-----
Signal platoon	49	-----	-----	3	-----
Mounted infantry platoon	32	-----	-----	2	-----
Engineer platoon	57	-----	-----	7	-----
Infantry howitzer company	90	6	-----	10	-----
Antitank company	70	23	30	-----	-----
Three infantry battalions	514	45	33	150	-----
Services	99	7	2	39	-----
TOTAL	3, 159	87	73	214	641

Figure 19.—Composition of the infantry regiment.

Weapons	H Co	T Co	Eng Plat	3 Dns	TOTAL
Machine pistols	-----	-----	-----	144	144
Machine guns, light	-----	4	3	108	115
Machine guns, heavy	-----	-----	-----	36	36
7.9-mm antitank guns	-----	-----	-----	27	27
37-mm antitank guns	-----	12	-----	-----	12
50-mm mortars	-----	-----	-----	27	27
81-mm mortars	-----	-----	-----	18	18
75-mm infantry howitzers	6	-----	-----	-----	6
150-mm infantry howitzers	2	-----	-----	-----	2

Figure 20.—Armament of the infantry regiment.

38. Infantry battalion in infantry regiment.—a. General.—The infantry battalion consists of a headquarters, a signal section, three rifle companies, one machine-gun company, and trains. (See fig. 21.) Its approximate strength in personnel, transport, and armament is shown in figure 22.

RESTRICTED

INFANTRY BATTALION
(Grenadier-Bataillon)
(25 officers—813 enlisted men)

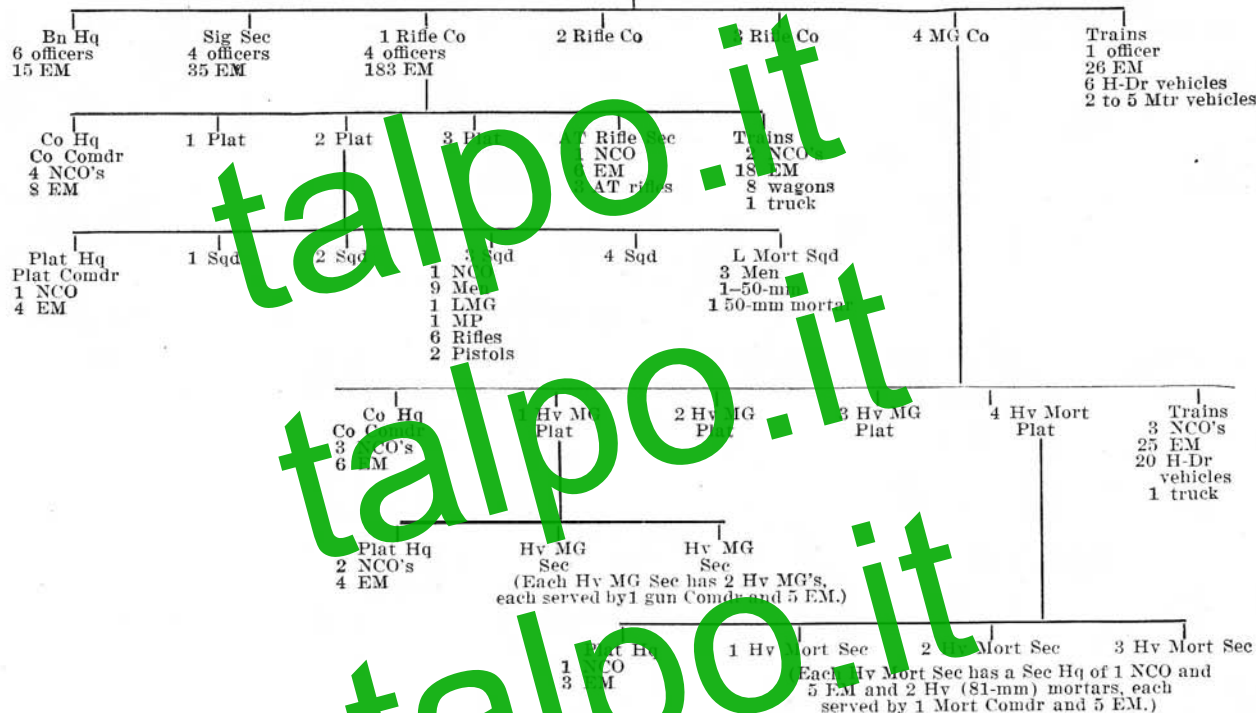


Figure 21—Organization of the infantry battalion.

Units	O and EM	Mired	Other Mtr vehicles	H-Dr vehicles	LMG	Hv MG	50-mm Mort	81-mm Mort	Machine pistols	A/T rifles
Battalion headquarters	21	2								
Signal section	39		7	6						
Trains	27									
(1st) rifle company	187	3	1	8	12		3		16	3
(2d) rifle company	187	3	1	8	12		3		16	3
(3d) rifle company	187	3	1	8	12		3		16	3
(4th) machine-gun company	190	4	1	20		12		6		
TOTAL	838	12	1	50	36	12	9	6	48	9

Figure 22. Composition and armament of the infantry battalion.

(1) Composition of principal components.—(1) Rifle company. The rifle company consists of a headquarters, an antitank rifle section armed with three antitank rifles, three rifle platoons, and a train. Each platoon is divided into one light mortar squad and four rifle squads; each rifle squad (squad leader and nine men) includes one light machine gun and one machine pistol. Platoon and company commanders also carry machine pistols.

(2) Machine-gun company. The machine-gun company consists of a headquarters, three machine-gun platoons, one heavy mortar platoon, and a train. Each machine-gun platoon is divided into two machine-gun sections, each armed with two heavy machine guns. The mortar platoon consists of three mortar squads, each having one 81-mm mortar.

39. Motorized infantry regiment (*Grenadier-Regiment (Mot.)*) in motorized division.—The motorized infantry regiment is identical in organization to the normal infantry regiment except that it has a motorcycle platoon instead of the mounted infantry platoon and that the regiment is completely motorized with trucks replacing horse-drawn vehicles. The three independent platoons (engineer, signal, and motorcycle), are consolidated into a regimental headquarters company.

40. Motorized infantry regiment (*Panzer-Grenadier-Regiment*) in Panzer division.—The motorized infantry regiment, which forms part of the motorized infantry brigade (*Panzer-Grenadier-Brigade*) in the Panzer division, consists of a headquarters, a headquarters company (including a signal platoon, an antitank platoon, and a motorcycle platoon), two infantry battalions, an infantry howitzer company, and service. Its approximate strength in personnel and transport is shown in figure 23; in armament, in figure 24.

Units	O and E	Mtr	Mtr Vehicles
Headquarters	18	5	1
Headquarters company	152	26	23
Infantry howitzer company	101	10	20
Service	47	3	18
Two infantry battalions	1,968	128	291
TOTAL	2,286	172	353

Figure 23.—Composition of the motorized infantry regiment in the Panzer division.

Weapons	Hq	Inf	How	Co	2 Inf	Co	TOTAL
Machine pistols					78		78
Machine guns, light	3				116		119
Machine guns, heavy					24		24
Antitank rifles					18		18
20-mm antitank guns					3		3
37-mm antitank guns					9		9
50-mm antitank guns					9		9
81-mm mortars					12		12
75-mm infantry howitzers			4		4		8
150-mm infantry howitzers							

Figure 24.—Armament of the motorized infantry regiment in the Panzer division.

41. Mountain infantry regiment (*Gebirgsjäger-Regiment*).—*a. General.*—The mountain infantry regiment is specially organized for operations in rough country, having a con-

siderably higher number of men in its three mountain infantry battalions than there are in the three infantry battalions in a normal infantry regiment. The regiment also has a large number of horses and mules for carrying loads over mountain trails which could not be crossed by vehicles. Most of the heavy weapons have been eliminated in order to facilitate mountain operations.

b. The mountain infantry regiment consists of a headquarters, a signal platoon, three mountain infantry battalions, an antitank company, and services. Its approximate strength in personnel and transport is shown in figure 25 in armament in figure 26.

Unit	O & EM	Mtr	Other Mtr vehicles	H-Dr vehicles	Horses or mules
Headquarters	31				
Signal platoon	43				
Three mountain battalions	3,006	84	35	174	
Antitank company	140				
Services	33				
TOTAL	3,253	84	105	174	475

Figure 25.—Composition of the mountain infantry regiment.

Weapons	3 Mtn Bns	AT Co	TOTAL
Machine pistols	117		117
Machine guns, light	172	6	178
Machine guns, heavy	42		42
Antitank rifles	36		36
37-mm antitank guns		12	12
50-mm mortars			27
81-mm mortars	18		18
75-mm mountain howitzers	6		

Figure 26.—Armament of the mountain infantry regiment.

42. Motorcycle battalion (Radschützen-Bataillon).—a. The motorcycle battalion was formerly an organic part of the motorized infantry brigade in the Panzer division. In newly

formed Panzer divisions, however, the motorcycle battalion forms a separate unit, replacing the reconnaissance battalion. In order to give it added strength and firepower, each of these newer units contains an armored car company.

b. The old-type motorcycle battalion consists of a headquarters, three motorcycle companies, a motorcycle machine-gun company, a heavy weapons company, and services. Its approximate strength in personnel, transport, and armament is shown in figure 27.

	O and P personnel	Mtrcl vehicles	AT rifles	H MG	50-mm Mort	81-mm Mort	50-mm A guns	75-mm How
Battalion headquarters	78	12	21					
Three motorcycle companies	621	98	48	54	6	9		
Motorcycle machine-gun company	208	44	25	8			6	
Heavy weapons company	148	17	27	4				2
Services	50	3	20	3				
TOTAL	1,105	274	141	61	14	9	6	3

Figure 27.—Composition and armament of the old-type motorcycle battalion.

43. **Motorized machine-gun battalion (*Maschinengewehr-Bataillon (Mot.)*)**—Motorized machine-gun battalions are used to reinforce divisions generally in defensive sectors, and occasionally in offensive operations. Few of these units have been identified, and nothing is known about their organization beyond the fact that they belong to the GHQ pool.

44. **Motorized antiaircraft machine-gun battalion (*Flugabwehr-Bataillon (Mot.)*)**—Antiaircraft machine-gun battalions of this type may be attached to infantry divisions to strengthen their defenses, or they may be used as GHQ pool troops. This type of battalion consists of a headquarters, a signal section, three antiaircraft companies, and services. Its approximate strength in personnel, transport, and armament is shown in figure 28.

Units	O and EM	Other Mtr vehicles	Track- laying vehicles	LMG	20-mm AA/AT guns
Battalion headquarters	25	4			
Signal section	45	6			
Three antiaircraft companies	555	66	30	18	36
Services	30	15		2	
TOTAL	655	91	30	20	36

Figure 28.—Composition and armament of the motorized antiaircraft machine-gun battalion.

45. **Security regiments (*Sicherungs-Regimente*).**—The Germans have formed special units known as security regiments, which operate in the rear areas of the armies, protecting lines of communication and mopping up guerrilla bands operating behind the German front. Such units are controlled either by a security division staff or by a special brigade staff. The German Army has made extensive use of such units behind German lines in the Soviet Union.

SECTION VI

CAVALRY AND RECONNAISSANCE UNITS

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46. **General.**—The German cavalry still retains its position as one of the arms of the German Army, although there have been no cavalry divisions in the Regular Army since the conversion of the 1st Cavalry Division to the 24th Panzer Division in 1942. (See par. 39.) The one cavalry division, a special *SS* unit, does not come under the control of the Inspector of Cavalry (*Inspekteur der Kavallerie*) in the Army High Command. The most

important function of the cavalry arm at present is the training and control of the reconnaissance battalions which form an important part of most German divisions. In addition, in the GHQ pool there are independent bicycle battalions which also belong to the cavalry arm.

47. Reconnaissance battalions (*Aufklärungsabteilungen*).—*a. General organization.*—There are three usual types of reconnaissance battalions—those organized for normal infantry divisions, those for motorized divisions, and those for the old-type Panzer divisions. In the newly formed Panzer divisions the reconnaissance battalion is being replaced by a reinforced motorcycle battalion.

b. Individual units.—(1) *In normal infantry divisions.*—The reconnaissance battalion in the normal infantry division contains a battalion headquarters, a horse cavalry troop, a bicycle company, and a heavy weapons company. Its approximate strength in personnel, transport, and armament is shown in figure 29.

Units	and EM		Mt	Other Mt	Horse	LC	Hv MG	37-mm AT	89-mm Mort	81-mm Mort	75-mm H
Battalion headquarters	45		8	8							
Horse cavalry troop	13				13		9	2			
Bicycle company	81	12	22	7			9	2	3		
Heavy weapons company			5	15		3	6	4	3	3	2
TOTAL	575	125	35	30	213	3	24	8	3	3	2

Figure 29.—Composition and armament of the reconnaissance battalion in the infantry division.

(2) *In motorized divisions.*—The reconnaissance battalion in the motorized division contains a battalion headquarters, an armored car company, a motorcycle company, a heavy weapons company, and a light column. Its approximate strength in personnel, transport and armament is shown in figure 30.

Units	O and EM	Mtrcl	MT	L Armcd-C	Hv Armcd-C	LMG	Hv MG	50-mm Mort	20-mm guns	50-mm AT guns	75-mm How	AT rifles
Battalion headquarters	78	9	29			2						
Armored car company	150	14	12	18	6	24			10			
Motorcycle company	210	66	16			18	2	3				3
Heavy weapons company	150	18	31			4				3	2	
Light column	49	9	16			3						
TOTAL	637	116	104	18	6	51	2	3	10	3	2	3

Figure 30.—Composition and armament of the reconnaissance battalion in the motorized division.

(3) *In old type Panzer divisions.*—The Panzer reconnaissance battalion in the Panzer division has a battalion headquarters, two armored car companies, a motorcycle company, a heavy weapons company, and a light column. The approximate strength of this battalion in personnel, transport, and armament is shown in figure 31.

Units	O and EM	Mtrcl	MT	L Armcd-C	Hv Armcd-C	LMG	Hv MG	50-mm Mort	20-mm guns	50-mm AT guns	75-mm How
Battalion headquarters	78	9	29				2				
Two armored car companies	300	28	24	36	12	48			20		
Motorcycle company	210	66	16			18	2	3			
Heavy weapons company	150	18	31			4				3	2
Light column	49	9	16			3					
TOTAL	787	130	116	36	12	75	2	3	20	3	2

Figure 31.—Composition and armament of the reconnaissance battalion in the Panzer division.

48. Bicycle battalions (*Radfahrbteilungen*).—*a. General organization.*—Bicycle battalions are divided into two categories—those which are formed by the reorganization of reconnaissance battalions in mountain divisions and those which are GHQ pool troops and may be attached to infantry divisions.

b. Individual units.—(1) *In mountain divisions.*—The bicycle battalion in the mountain division consists of a battalion headquarters, two bicycle companies, and a heavy weapons company. The approximate strength of this battalion in personnel, transport, and armament is shown in figure 32.

Units	O and EM	Bel	Mtrcl	Other Mtr vehicles	L Ap	LMG	Hv MG	37-mm Mtr	50-mm Mtr	81-mm Mort	75-mm How
Battalion headquarters.....	5		8	8							
Two bicycle companies.....	250		44	14	18		4		6		
Heavy weapons company.....	25		5	15	6		4	3		3	2
TOTAL.....	500	238	67	37	3	24	8	3	6	3	2

Figure 32.—Composition and armament of the bicycle battalion in the mountain division.

(2) *In GHQ pool.*—The GHQ bicycle battalion consists of a battalion headquarters, a signal platoon, three bicycle companies, and a motorcycle company. The approximate strength of this battalion in personnel, transport, and armament is shown in figure 33.

Units	O and EM	Bel	Mtrcl	Other Mtr. vehicles	LMG	Hv MG	50-mm Mort
Battalion headquarters.....	30	6	5	8			
Signal platoon.....	25	6	2	5			
Three bicycle companies.....	543	378	66	21		6	9
Motorcycle company.....	156		49	16	18	2	3
TOTAL.....	754	390	122	49	45	8	12

Figure 33.—Composition and armament of the GHQ bicycle battalion.

49. Mounted cavalry units.—The only mounted cavalry troops still remaining in the German Army are such cavalry regiments (*Reiter-Regimenter*) in the GHQ pool as have not been

mechanized, and the horse cavalry troops, one of which is found in the reconnaissance battalion of each normal infantry division. The remaining cavalry regiments belong to training commands. It should be noted that the mounted platoon attached to the headquarters of each normal infantry regiment is not classified as cavalry but as infantry.

SECTION VII

INFANTRY WEAPONS

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50. General.—The weapons used by the German infantry, from side arms, hand grenades, rifles, machine guns, and mortars to the heavier infantry support guns, give the German soldier the greatest possible firepower not only against enemy infantry, but also against hostile armored forces. Although the German infantryman's weapons provide him with the means to defend himself, they are designed and allotted primarily for attack rather than for defense.

51. Small arms and hand grenades.—*a. Pistols.* (1) *Luger.*—The Luger pistol (*Pistole 08*) is the most common German side arm (fig. 34). It is semiautomatic and recoil-operated, and has a caliber of 9 mm (.354 in.). It has an eight-round magazine which fits into the bottom of the butt. When empty, the gun weighs 3 pounds 13 ounces. It fires a 9-mm rimless, straight-case cartridge and has an effective range of 25 yards.

(2) *Walther.*—The Germans have recently introduced the Walther pistol (*Pistole 38*), and eventually this weapon (fig. 35)



Figure 34.—9-mm Luger pistol (*Pistole 08*).



Figure 35.—9-mm Walther pistol (*Pistole 38*).