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HANDBOOK OF THE
ORGANISATION
TOTOT
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MIRS - LONDON

UNCLASSIFIED MARCH 1945

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EXCLUDED FROM GENERAL DECLASSIFICATION SCHEDULE

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PART V

ORDER OF BATTLE OF OT UNITS

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS

INTRODUCTION

AMT BAU-OT ZENTRALE

WESTERN EUROPE (FRANCE, BELGIUM, HOLLAND)

A. Einsatzgruppe WEST

NORTHERN EUROPE (NORWAY, DENMARK)

B. Einsatzgruppe WIKING

EASTERN EUROPE

- C. Einsatzgruppe FINNLAND
- D. Einsatzgruppe ESTLAND
- E. Sonderinsatz WILGA
- F. Einsatzgruppe RUSSLAND-NORD
- G. Einsatzgruppe RUSSLAND-MITTE
- H. Einsatzgruppe RUSSLAND-SÜD
- J. Einsatzgruppe KAVKASUS

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE (BALKANS)

I. Einsatzgruppe SUDOST

SOUTHERN EUROPE (ITALY)

L. Einsatzgruppe ITALIEN

GREATER GERMANY AND BORDER REGIONS

- M. Einsatzgruppe Deutschland I (later F. TANNENBERG)
- N. Einsatzgruppe Deutschland II
- O. Einsatzgruppe Deutschland III "RHEIN", "RHEIN-RUHR"
- P. Einsatzgruppe Deutschland IV "KATFENUSER"
- Q. Einsatzgruppe Deutschland V "RHEIN"
- R. Einsatzgruppe Deutschland VI
- S. Einsatzgruppe Deutschland VII
- T. Einsatzgruppe Deutschland VIII "ALPEN"
- U. Sonderinsatz RIESE
Sondereinsatz FLOS

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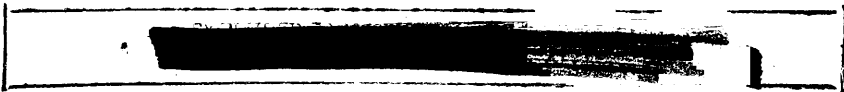
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Abbreviations

* Indicates a grade in the Civil Service hierarchy of Construction Officials.

ABL	Abschnittsbauleitung (Local Supervisory Staff)
Abschnittsbltr	Abschnittsbauleiter (Chief of Local Supervisory Staff)
Arch	Architekt (Architect)
Armeeoberkdo	Armeeoberkommando (Army HQ)
Bauass	Bauassessor *
Baudir	Baudirektor *
Bauf	Bauführer (Construction Supervisor (Assignment) or Rank Equivalent to Lieutenant)
Bauing	Bauingenieur *
Bauinsp	Bauinspektor *
BBL	Brückenbauleitung (Bridge Construction HQ)
BL	Bauleitung (Sub-sector of an OBL)
Bltr	Bauleiter (Construction Supervisor (Assignment) or Rank Equivalent to Major)
Bmstr	Baumeister *
BR	Baustrasse *
Ds	Durchgangsstrasse (through route)
Dipl. Ing	Diplom-Ingenieur (Engineering Diploma)
E	Einsatz (Area Control Staff, Army Level)
EG	Einsatzgruppe (Area Control Staff, Army Group Level, outside Germany)
EGD	Einsatzgruppe Deutschland (Area Control Staff, inside Germany)
EGW	Einsatzgruppe West (Area Control Staff, Army Group West)
Forstass	Forstassessor (Grade in the Civil Service Hierarchy of Forestry Officials)
Frontf	Frontführer (Rank in the OT equivalent to Lieutenant)
GI	General Ingenieur (General of Engineers on Army Group Staff)
HB	Hafenbau (Harbour Construction)
Hptfrontf	Hauptfrontführer (Rank in the OT Equivalent to Captain)
Hpttrf	Haupttruppführer (Rank in the OT Equivalent to M/Sgt or RMS)
Hpttruf	Haupttruppführer (Rank in the OT Equivalent to M/Sgt or RMS)
i.A	Im Auftrag (By Order of)
Kreisbmr	Kreisbaumeister *
LW	Luftwaffe (German Air Force)
Min. Rat	Ministerial Rat (High Grade in Civil Service Hierarchy)
Obertrpf	Obertruppführer (Rank in the OT Equivalent to S/Sgt)
Oberbaudir	Oberbaudirektor *
OBL	Oberbauleitung (Basic OT Construction Sector and Administrative HQ)
Obtr(p)	Obertruppführer (Rank in the OT Equivalent to S/Sgt)
ORBR	Oberregierungsbaurat *
OTZ	Organisation TODT Zentrale (Organisation TODT Central HQ, BERLIN. Merged with Amt Bau in June 1944)
Prov	Provinzial (Regional)
RBR	Regierungsbaurat *
Reg	Regierung (Governmental)
Reg. Bau Insp	Regierungsbauinspektor *
Reg. B. I	Regierungsbauinspektor *
RI	Rüstungsinspektion (Armament Inspectorate)
RK	Rüstungskommando (Armament HQ)
SD	Sicherheitsdienst (Security Service of the SS)
SF	Sonderführer (Specialist)
St	Strasse (road)
Stadtbmr	Stadtbaumeister *
Stadt-Ing	Stadt-Ingenieur *

GERMANY OT EINSATZGRUPPEN, AUTUMN 1944.

SCALE 1:4,000,000 OR 63.13 MILES TO 1 INCH
MILES 50 100 150

LEGEND	
Boundaries of Einsatzgruppen	— (thick orange line)
" " Rüstungsinspektionen	— (thick black line)
" " Rüstungskommandos	- - - (dashed black line)
Number of Einsatzgruppe	I
" " Rüstungsinspektion	I
International Boundaries 1937 (dotted line)
" " 1943	- - - (dashed line)



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Truppf	Truppführer (Rank in the OT Equivalent to Sgt)
Verm	Vermessung (Surveying)
Vertr	Vertreter (Deputy)
ZVL	Zentral Verpflegungslager (Main Food Supply Depot)

Introduction

In view of the fact that only a minor part of OT personnel is identifiable by military Order of Battle standards, information in respect to the OT proper, given in this part is confined to locations of OT sectors as controlled by OT staffs on various levels, from the Central HQ in BERLIN down to local supervisory staffs of local OT sectors. Details as to composition of OT personnel units will be found in the appropriate sections of the text, viz.: Transport units (NSKK-OT and Legion SPEER) in IIFb; Security Guard units (Schutzkommando), in IIFe; Worker detachments and units (Bautrupps, Arbeitstrupps, Bereitschaften, Hundeschichten, Front-OT Brigaden, Regimenter, Battalionen, Kompanien), in IIIBb, para.119 to 123; Penal units attached to the OT, in IVBn.

The OT Order of Battle in Germany requires some special comment. There the sector boundaries of the Einsatz coincide with those of the Rüstungsinspektion (Armament Inspectorate). The Chief of the former, moreover, cooperates closely with the Rüstungskommission (Armament Commission) located in his sector. The OBL co-operates similarly on a lower level with the Rüstungskommando (Armament HQ). Cooperation between Einsatz HQ and the competent Party Gauleiter is likewise close. Accordingly, the boundaries of OT sectors in Germany have been given on the basis of Rüstungsinspektionen and Party Gaue. The official designation of the Einsatz is given when known, otherwise the equivalent is given in terms of the corresponding Rüstungsinspektion.

The OT has at its disposal not only the Army construction agencies (Ineresbauämter), but, since the summer of 1944, it has also controlled similar agencies of the GAF, the German Navy and the SS, and their equipment. These agencies, however, are not listed in this book but may be found in appropriate publications and sources.

AMT BAU-OT ZENTRALE
(BUREAU CONSTRUCTION-OT CENTRAL HQ)

HQ: BERLIN. Various offices located at: Jan 1945

- Königsplatz 6, Berlin NW40
- Potsdamerstrasse 88-90, 180 Berlin W35
(Ministerialrat SCHWITEN at 180)
- Friesenstrasse 16 (Haus 2) Berlin SW29
- Unter den Linden 78 Berlin NW7
- Avus Rundturn, Berlin-Charlottenburg 9
(Ministerialrat SPEER)
- Avus Nordschiffe, Berlin-Charlottenburg
(Generalbevollmächtigter für die Regelung der Bauwirtschaft: ALBERT SPEER;
Deputy: XAVER DORSCH, Deputy Chief of the OT)
- Unter den Linden 36, Berlin NW7
(Sondertreuhänder der Arbeit für die OT:
Ministerialdirigent Dr. SCHMELTER)
- Schwiebuserstrasse 2, Berlin SW29
(Hauptabteilung Bauplanung und Baueinsatz; Construction planning and Commitment)

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ERRATA

- (1) Page i, Table of Contents, Part IB should read pp. 16-24 (not 16-124).
- (2) Chart 10 (8) will be found to precede Chart 10 (1).

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Pariser Platz 4, Berlin W8
(Presse, Propaganda und Kultur)

Chief: Ministerialdirektor XAVER DORSCH.

History: Amt Bau-OTZ is the result of the merger of Amt Bau with OTZ in June 1944, as part of the administrative re-organisation which put the OT in control of construction within the Reich and in Norway, Denmark and Northern Italy. Previously to this merger, OTZ had been the Central HQ for the OT (at that time still operating mainly outside of the Reich boundaries). The existence of OTZ as an independent HQ of the OT dates from the autumn of 1941, when the OT was removed from the control of the General Inspektor für das deutsche Strassenwesen (Inspector General for German Roadways), who at that time was Fritz TODT and who had established an operation HQ for the OT in Wiesbaden. This HQ was removed to the Berlin offices of the Inspector General, some time after the completion of the West Wall in the winter of 1940/41. Subsequently it became, as stated above, independent of the Inspector General and was installed in the Reich Ministry for Armament and War Production as OTZ Berlin. (See Charts 4a and 4b).

WESTERN EUROPE

A. Einsatzgruppe WEST.

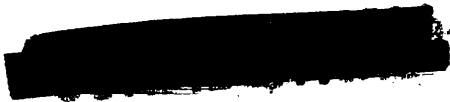
Extent: HOLLAND, BELGIUM and FRANCE.

HQ: PARIS, 33-35 Champs Elysees.

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter: Oberbaudirektor WEISS. (as Einsatzgruppenleiter of EG West, WEISS is *de facto* General-Ingenieur of Holland, Belgium and France).

Deputy: Einsatzleiter MAU (until July 1944; promoted to Einsatzgruppenleiter and made chief of EGDI).
Chief: Born: 2/3/1897 in KAISERLAUTERN, PW until 1920, with OT since June 1930. June-Nov. 1940 Nachschubleiter in der KANALKÜSTE.

History: OT activity began in the West in June 1940 immediately upon the German invasion of France and the Lowlands. Loosely organized into what was called OT Einsatz WESTKÜSTE, it covered the coastal regions extending from Belgium to the Gironde, south of Brittany. Its HQ were said to be at LORIENT. Only late in 1941, with the re-organisation of the unit in the West into Einsatzgruppe WEST, were the HQ transferred to PARIS, allegedly against SPERER's expressed wishes who feared the demoralising effect of the French capital upon the OT workers. The growth of the EG WEST can be well followed from the number of OBLs. in the EG WEST at various times. In Feb 1942, for instance, there were 7 OBLs.: Belgien, AUDINGHEM, Kanal, Normandie, Nord, Mitte and Süd. In May 1943, the period of greatest expansion of EG WEST, 18 OBLs. were active: Holland, Belgien, BRÜGGE, AUDINGHEM, Nordwest, ROUEN, Normandie, BREST, CHERBOURG, Süd, Paula, Mitte, BORDEAUX, BAYONNE "W2", "W3", MARSEILLES and Burgund. After that date, the Germans, no longer sure of the impregnability of the Atlantic Wall, started building fortifications in the interior of France



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

(See also LIST OF PARAGRAPH TITLES, pp. iv ff.)

TEXT

	Facing Title Page
MAP OF OT AREAS IN GERMANY (EINSATZGRUPPEN AND EINSATZE)	
FOREWORD	pp. 1-2
BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION TDDT	pp. 3-4
Part I HISTORY OF THE OT (paras 1-22)	pp. 5-24
A. 1938 to D-Day (paras. 1-14)	pp. 5-16
B. After D-Day (paras 15-22)	pp. 16-124
Part II ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION (paras 23-106)	pp. 25-115
A. Organization (paras 23-31)	pp. 25-42
(a) "Permanent" Organization (paras 23-31)	pp. 25-32
(b) "Current" Organization (paras 32-35)	pp. 32-38
(c) Structure of OTH's on various levels (paras 40-42)	pp. 38-42
B. Chain of Command and HQ Sections (paras 43-46)	pp. 42-45
C. Tasks and Methods of Operation (paras 47-53)	pp. 45-52
(a) Activities of the OT (paras 47-48)	pp. 45-49
(b) Methods of Operation (paras 49-50)	pp. 49-51
(c) Construction Specifications (paras 51-53)	pp. 51-52
D. Firms and Contracts (paras 54-65)	pp. 53-74
(a) Firms (paras 54-60)	pp. 53-60
(b) Contracts (paras 61-65)	pp. 60-74
E. Personnel Administration Policy (paras 66-68)	pp. 75-76
F. Service Branches of the OT (paras 69-85)	pp. 76A-89
(a) Supply (para 69)	pp. 76A-77
(b) Transport (paras 70-75)	pp. 77-84
(c) Signals Communications (para 76)	pp. 84
(d) Health and Medical Services (paras 77-78)	pp. 85-86
(e) Security Administration and Units (paras 79-85)	pp. 86-89
G. Liaison (paras 86-106)	pp. 90-115
(a) Military Liaison (paras 86-91)	pp. 90-100
(b) Economic Liaison (paras 92-93)	pp. 100-101
(c) Political Liaison (paras 94-95)	pp. 101-105
(d) Operational Liaison (paras 96-97)	pp. 106-108
(e) List of Liaison Agencies (paras 98-106)	pp. 108-115
Part III PERSONNEL (paras 107-157)	pp. 116-164
A. Composition of Personnel (paras 107-114)	pp. 116-120
B. Classification of Personnel (paras 115-128)	pp. 121-134
(a) General Classification (para 115)	pp. 121-122
(b) Construction Personnel (paras 116-124)	pp. 122-131
(c) Administrative Personnel (paras 125-128)	pp. 131-134

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in the direction of the German border. After the Allied invasion of France a re-organisation of June 1944 envisaged the following picture: on the coast, OBL MARSEILLES, BORDEAUX, Paula, Süd, Mitte, ST. MALO, ROUEN, Northwest, and further inland OBL Nord and Seine. The progress of the war, however, interrupted this scheme.

OBL. HOLLAND

Extent: From DUTCH-GERMAN Border to OSTENDE.

HQ: THE HAGUE.

Chief: Prof. Dr. WIENDIECK.

History: In Jan 1943 OBL Holland was divided into Holland-Nord under WERNER with HQ at HARLEM and Holland-Süd under WIENDIECK with HQ at DELFT. In later periods only the OBL Holland under WIENDIECK with HQ at DELFT is referred to. In 1944 the HQ (Hauptbureau) for Northern Holland is located in THE HAGUE, Ondeschevingenschweg 64, and for Southern Holland in ROTTERDAM, Onde Dijk. Other bureaus in the Hague include:

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Ausweisstelle | The Hague, Prussischeaan 12. |
| Kraftstoff Ein- | |
| satz West | " N.Parklaan 1, 3 and 5. |
| Revier | " N.Parklaan 92-94. |
| " | " Kapelweg 1. |
| Frontführerschule, | |
| EG West | " N.Parklaan 16,20,22,30. |
| Wache und Geschäfts- | |
| zimmer | " " 28 |
| Transportgruppe NSKK | " Bencoordehouweschweg 42. |
| Niederländische Front- | |
| führung: | OT - Leitstelle Unrechtschweg 217, |
| | MERSFORD. |
| BL S'Gravenhage. | Bauleiter Böhr. |
| BL IJmuiden | Bauleiter Eckert |
| BL Den Helder | Bauleiter Wieck |
| BL Scheveningen | Bauleiter Schaaf |
| BL Nordwijk | Bauleiter Neumann |
| BL Nordijk | Bauleiter Oelert |
| BL Schouwen | Bauleiter Longerich |
| BL Insel Goerre | Bauleiter Brell |
| BL Oostvorne | Bauleiter Brell |
| BL De Beer | Bauleiter Palminger |
| BL Hoek van Holland | Bauleiter Jessing |
| BL Deelen | Bauleiter Kraus |
| BL Den Haag | |

OBL. BELGIEN

Extent: From OSTENDE to DUNKERK

HQ: BRÜGGE

Chief: (Baudir. SARLEY, later moved to OBL Normandie at beginning of 1943)

History: This OBL is sometimes referred to as OBL BRÜGGE and is also known as Einsatz Kanalküste. In July 1944, the HQ of OBL Belgien may have been moved to GHEENT.

UNCLASSIFIED

UNCLASSIFIED



C. Training (paras 129-132)	pp. 135-137
D. Uniforms, Insignia, Personal Equipment and Decorations (paras 133-136)	pp. 137-141
E. Pay, Allowances, Allotments, Insurance, Benefits and Deductions (paras 137-157)	pp. 141-164
a) Introduction (para. 137)	pp. 141-142
b) OT-Eigenes Personal (OT Organic Personnel) (paras. 138-139)	pp. 143-144
c) Firmenangehörige (OT Firm Personnel) (paras 140-144)	pp. 145-153
d) Zugewiesene Ausländer (Forced Foreign Labour) (para 145)	pp. 153-156
e) Special Regulations Affecting OT Pay (paras. 146-157)	pp. 157-164
Part IV MANPOWER (paras 158-185)	pp. 165-181
A. General Manpower Statistics and Occupational Percentages (paras 158-160)	pp. 165-166
B. Regional Manpower Recruitment and Allocation (paras 161-185)	pp. 166-181
a) German Manpower (paras 161-167)	pp. 166-170
b) French Manpower (paras 168-173)	pp. 170-177
c) Belgian and Dutch Manpower (para 174)	p. 177
d) Englishmen in the OT (para 175)	p. 177
e) Norwegian and Danish Manpower (para 176)	p. 177
f) Italian Manpower (para 177)	pp. 177-178
g) Spaniards in the OT (para 178)	p. 178
h) Baltic Manpower (para 179)	p. 179
i) Russian Volunteers (para 180)	p. 179
k) Balkan Manpower (paras 181-182)	pp. 179-180
l) Ostarbeiter (para 183)	p. 180
m) Colonials (para 184)	p. 180
n) Zwangsarbeiter (Forced Labour) (para 185)	pp. 180-181

Part V ORDER OF BATTLES pp. 182-227

ANNEXES	
A. CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATIONS	pp. A1-A15
B. PERSONAL DOCUMENTS OF THE OT	pp. B1-B11
C. OT PERSONALITIES	pp. C1-C78
D. OT FIRMS	pp. D1-D20
E. ABBREVIATIONS	pp. E1-E9
F. DEFINITION OF TERMS USED IN THE OT	pp. F1-F27
G. OT BIBLIOGRAPHY	pp. G1-G2
H. DAS DIENSTBUCH (PAY AND IDENTITY BOOK)	pp. H1-H11

CHARTS	For Text, see:
1. General Organization of the OT	IIA
2. OT HQ Structure on Various Levels	II Ac
3. OT Mobile Units as Activated for the Seventh Army (18 May 1944)	IA13

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BL 1	Bauleiter Schicker
BL 2	Bauleiter Spelkus
BL 3	Bauleiter Wuestling
BL 4	Bauleiter Trost
Aussenstelle Walchern	Dipl.Ing.Gittinger
BL Süd	Bauleiter Findeisen
BL West	Bauleiter Kutsche
Aussenstelle Brüssel, Rue Royal 54.	Hptrf. Kortzen

OBL BRÜGGE

See OBL Belgien.

OBL AUDINGHEM

Extent: DUNKIRK to BERCK.

HQ: AUDINGHEM.

Chief: RBR KNALL (prev. GITTLINGER)

History: OBL AUDINGHEM first appears in 1940; at the beginning of 1944, however, it was absorbed into OBL Nordwest.

BL Calais	Bauinsp. Hohensee
BL Wissant	Arch. Schiller
BL Wirmereux	Stadt-Ing.Möves
BL Le Portel	Bau Ing. Brindler
BL Dannes	Bauinsp. Bartel
BL Le Touquet	Stadtmstr. Muck
BL Rue	Maier

OBL (EINSATZ) NORD-WEST

Extent: From DUNKIRK to BERCK.

HQ: ST. OMER (or WATTEN?)

Chief: Oberbaurat WAGNER.
(Second in Command: Reg. Baurat HARTMANN, prev. Chief of OBL Nord-west).

History: In 1940 OBL Nord-West was quite frequently mentioned in the OT-Dienstbücher, but apparently in 1941 was replaced by OBL ST. OMER. OBL Nord-west reappears at the beginning of 1943 in North-West France covering an area east of OBL AUDINGHEM. In November 1943 the status of OBL Nord-West was changed to that of an Einsatz which at the beginning of 1944 was extended to the Atlantic Coast by absorbing OBL Audinghem.

BL Watten	Dipl.Ing. Koch
BL Wizernes	Dipl.Ing. Gieselhardt

In March 1944 these two Bauleitungen were changed to Abschnitte and organised into a Bauleitung ST. OMER under Dipl.Ing.KOCH.

BL Clairmarais	Bau.Ing. Möller
BL Aire	Baurat Rost
BL Calais	Dipl.Ing. Wagner II
BL Dannes	Arch. Hohensee
BL St.Pol	Herr Schiller (prev.Dipl.Ing. Jonas, Dr. Schütte)



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- 4a. Organization of the OTZ (up to June 1944) IIAa24
 - 4b. "Current" Organization of Amt Bau-OTZ IIAb32
 - 5a. Organization of an Einsatzgruppe HQ (Example: EGW comprising France, Belgium and the Netherlands in Summer 1944) IIAa26
 - 5b. "Current" Organization of an Einsatzgruppe HQ (Example: EG Deutschland V, comprising the Rhine region) IIAb34
 - 5c. Organization of an Einsatz HQ in Germany IIAb35
 - 6a. Organization of an Oberbauleitung HQ in German Occupied West (June 1944) IIAa28
 - 6b. "Current" Organization of an Oberbauleitung HQ in Germany IIAb36
 - 7. Organization of a Frontführung (OBL Level) in German Occupied West (June 1944) IIBc
 - 8. Status of the German Building Industry in the Reich Economic System IIDa
 - 9. Personnel Administration of an OT-firm or OT-firm Combine (ARGE) IIBb & IIda
 - 10. Insignia of Rank, Brassards and Occupational Shoulder Patches IID
1. Collar Insignia and Chevrons of EM/OR's and NCO's
 2. Collar Insignia of Higher NCO's
 3. Collar Patches for Officers (Führer and Stabsführer)
 4. Collar Patches for Officers (Other Führer)
 5. Brassards Worn on Left Upper Arm above Swastika Brassard
 6. Specialist Insignia Worn on Lower Right Arm
 7. Branch of Service Insignia Worn on Lower Right Arm
 8. Classification Insignia Worn on Left Upper Arm below Swastika Brassard, here shown in Colour denoting Construction Branch
- 11. Organization of an OT-firm HQ (Example: Arbeitsgemeinschaft (ARGE) Schiffer) IIBb & IIda

TABLES

For text, see:

- I Classification of OT Personnel according to military and OT Service Status IIB
- II Construction Personnel IIBb
- IIIa Comparative Table of OT Ranks IIB
- IIIb Comparative Table of NSKK-OT Ranks IIB & IIFb
- IIIc Comparative Table of OT Transport Personnel (Legion SPEER and NSKK) IIB & IIFb
- IV OT Ranks and Equivalent Assignments, Uniforms and Insignia IID
- V Classification of OT Personnel according to Nationality IIIA & IIB
- Via OT Manpower Data: Calling up for National Labour Service in France by Classes IVD



BL Lottingham

Bauf. Schneider (prev. Bau.
Ing. Wolfgarten)

BL Wiese

Bauf. Benkert

OBL ST. OMER

See OBL Nord-West

OBL (EINSATZ) ROUEN

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Extent: From BERCK to TROUVILLE

HQ: ROUEN (prev. DIEPPE)

Chief: SPÖRL. (prev. GRIENBERGER, PLANKL, LIEBERMANN)

History: OBL Kanal with HQ at DIEPPE under GRIENBERGER existed from 1940 to the beginning of 1942, when it was renamed OBL ROUEN with HQ at ROUEN and placed under the direction of PLANKL. In May 1943 it was under RBR LIEBERMANN and consisted of the following Bauleitungen:

BL Le Havre	Blankenhorn (prev. Bau Ing. Jellenberg)
BL Trouville	Fabig (prev. Bau Ing. Brambacher)
BL Pecamp	Kentemann (prev. Bmstr. Schulz)
BL St. Valery-en-Caux	(really a Lager in BL Le Treport?) Bau Ing. Führig
BL Dieppe	Bickel (prev. Bauinsp. Lang)
BL Le Treport	Brauers (prev. Dipl. Ing. Barthold)
BL Lyre	Bau Ing. Kühne
BL Caumont - La Bouille	Baurat Müller
BL Rouen	
BL Bosc le Hardy/ St. Saen	
BL Dieppedalle	

The structure changes again in July 1944 when we find OBL ROUEN grown into an Einsatz Rouen under an Einsatzleiter SPÖRL consisting of the following Bauleitungen:

BL Lisieux	Fabig
BL Glos-Monfort	Jochurn
BL Evreux	Dipl. Ing.
BL Motteville	Kentemann (sic)
BL Berques	Quel
BL Mancourt	Brauers
BL Beauvais	Blankenhorn
BL Gisors	Asser
BL Lyre	Kühne
BL La Bouille	Müller
BL Dieppedalle (sic)	Baumann

OBL (EINSATZ) CHERBOURG

Extent: From TROUVILLE to GRANVILLE

HQ: CHERBOURG, Hotel Atlantique.

Chief: Dipl. Ing. CARDINAL, 44 years old, a Rhinelander, formerly connected with Reichsautobahnen in MUNICH (prev. Dipl. Ing. GITTINGER.
(Second in Command: Dipl. Ing. BENSE)

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- VIb OT Manpower Data: Labour Conscription Measures in France for the Benefit of the OT IVD
- VIc OT Manpower Data: National Labour Conscription Regulations in Germany and in German Occupied Europe (under Over-all Control of GBA. Fritz SAUCKEL) IVD
- VI d OT Manpower Data: Estimate of Manpower Distribution in German Occupied Europe on 6 June 1944 IVD
- VIe OT Manpower Data: Estimate of Present Manpower Distribution in Germany IVD

PLATES

- I NCO in OT-Dienst Uniform Wearing Overseas Cap facing p. 138
- II NCO in OT-Dienst Uniform Wearing Mountain Cap facing p. 138

LIST OF PARAGRAPH SERIES

(Inasmuch as the following paragraph titles are listed independently of the Table of Contents, a few explanatory words have, in some cases, been added for the sake of logical sequence)

No.		Page
1.	Definition	5
2.	Fritz TODT's Career to 1938	5
3.	Westwall (Siegfried Line)	6
4.	Fritz TODT 1939 - 1941	7
5.	War Employment of the OT	7
6.	OT 1940 - 1941	8
7.	SPEER's Innovations	8
8.	OT 1942 - 1943	10
9.	SPEER's Career	10
10.	Comparison of TODT with SPEER	11
11.	OT Construction Activities 1942-1944	12
12.	OT in the West before D-Day	12
13.	Preparations for Allied Landings	13
14.	Evacuation of the OT from France	15
15.	Manpower and personnel in Autumn 1944	16
16.	Effects of Allied Landing	17
17.	"OT Special Brigades" reported in October 1944	19
18.	Evaluation of OT "Special Brigades"	19
19.	Amt Bau-OTZ	20
20.	Significance of Front-OT	21
21.	HITLER's Decree of 21 August 1944	22
22.	SPEER's Decree of 15 October 1944	22
23.	Introduction to OT organization	25
24.	"Permanent Organization" The OT High Command	25
25.	"Permanent Organization" Chain of Command	26
26.	"Permanent Organization" Einsatzgruppe (EG: Area Control Staff, Army Group Level)	26
27.	"Permanent Organization" Einsatz (E: Area Control Staff, Army Level)	28
28.	"Permanent Organization" Oberbauleitung (OBL: Basic OT Construction Sector and Administrative Hq)	29
29.	"Permanent Organization" Bauleitung (BL: Sub-sector of an OBL)	30
30.	"Permanent Organization" Abschnittsbauleitung (ABL: Local Supervisory Staff)	31
31.	"Permanent Organization" Baustelle (Construction Site)	31
32.	"Current Organization" The OT High Command	32
33.	"Current Organization" Chain of Command	35
34.	"Current Organization" Einsatzgruppe (EG: Area Control Staff, Army Group Level)	35

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Originally the area of Cherbourg formed a Bauleitung within the Oberbauleitung Normandie (q.v.). At the end of 1942 Bauleitung (then called Abschnitt) CHERBOURG was raised to the status of OBL CHERBOURG, first under Dipl. Ing. GITTINGER, then Dipl. Ing. CARDINAL and placed within the Einsatz Normandie. In June 1944 OBL Cherbourg was elevated to the status of Einsatz Cherbourg.

BL West	Reg. Baurat v. Kreutzbruck (prev. Kreistmstr. Sommer)
BL Ost	Ing. Deppe
BL Nord or Arsenal	Bau. Ing. Zimmermann
BL Mitte	Dipl. Ing. Wagner (prev. Ing. Hoitz)
BL Sttd	Dipl. Ing. Riese
BL Caen	Ing. Ott
BL Granville	v. Mulert
BL Adolf (Island Alderney)	Dipl. Ing. Ackermann (prev. Dr. Ing. Panzer, Baudir. Goedhard). BL belonged to OBL Normandie until the end of 1942, under Dipl. Ing. Bittmann.

OBL (EINSATZ) NORMANDIE

Extent: From GRANVILLE to ST. BRIEUX.

HQ: ST. MALO.

Chief: Baurat Major SCHEIB (prev. Reg. Baurat BÜRGER, ORBR SPANGENBERGER, Baudir SARLEY, Baurat BILGER).
(Second in Command: Dipl. Ing. KÜBLER).

Up to the end of 1942 OBL Normandie under Reg. Baurat BÜRGER covered a vast area in Normandy and Brittany extending from BROUVILLE near the mouth of the Seine to ST. BRIEUX on the Northern coast of Brittany. Its HQ was at ST. MALO and it consisted of the Bauleitungen ST. MALO, Jakob, Gustav, Adolf and CHERBOURG. Late in 1942 Einsatz Normandie was created under ORBR SPANGENBERGER with HQ at ST. MALO. It included OBL Normandie, OBL CHERBOURG and OBL Nord. Baudir. SARLEY took over the control of Einsatz Normandie sometime in 1943. From June 1944 OBL CHERBOURG by becoming an independent Einsatz broke away from Einsatz Normandie. According to a PW report Baurat Major SCHEIB was in charge of OBL ST. MALO in June 1944 succeeding Baurat BILGER who had come from EG Russland-Süd.

BL Dinard	Dipl. Ing. Volter.
BL Fougères	Dipl. Ing. Hötzl.
BL Julius (Island Jersey)	BR von Grienberger (prev. called BL Jakob; the name was changed in 1943 to avoid confusion with Einsatz Jakob in Russia).
BL Gustav (Island Guernsey)	Dipl. Ing. Foerst.
BL Adolf (Island Alderney)	put under OBL Cherbourg in 1943.
BL Schöne Aussicht	(only in 1942)

A building programme for a period from March to June 1944 enumerates the following Bauleitungen:

BL St. Malo-Ost (St. Benoit)	Bauleiter Ott
BL St. Malo-West (Dinard)	Bauleiter Weise

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35.	"Current Organization" Einsatz (E. Area Control Staff, Army Level)	36
36.	"Current Organization" Oberbauleitung (OBL: Basic Construction Sector and Administrative HQ)	37
37.	"Current Organization" Bauleitung (BL: Sub-sector of an OBL)	38
38.	"Current Organization" Abschnittsbauleitung (ABL: Local Supervisory Staff)	38
39.	"Current Organization" Baustelle Construction Site	38
40.	Nomenclature of OT Units	38
41.	Structure of OT Headquarters	39
42.	Functions of OT Headquarters	40
43.	Chain of Command in EGW	42
44.	Chain of Command in Russia	44
45.	Chain of Command in the Balkans	44
46.	Chain of Command in Germany	44
47.	Activities of the OT in General	45
48.	Activities of the OT according to location	45
49.	"Stationäreinsatz" or Static Method of Operation	49
50.	"Mobileinsatz" or Mobile Method of Operation	50
51.	Standardisation of assembly parts	51
52.	Technical Data	52
53.	Present State of Research	52
54.	Definition, Origin and Development of OT-Firms	53
55.	Organization of OT-Firms	54
56.	Firm Reports and Records	56
57.	Construction Programme, Material and Equipment	58
58.	Foreign Firms in Occupied Europe, Summer 1944	59
59.	German Building Associations and Corporations	60
60.	Current Status of German OT-Firms	60
61.	General Contract Regulations	60
62.	Relation between the OT and Contracted Parties in Legal Matters	61
63.	Types of Contracts	62
64.	Main types of Contracts	63
65.	Samples of Leistungsvertrag (Efficiency Output Contract)	63
66.	Multiple factors involved in OT personnel administration	75
67.	Adaptations of policy to local and immediate situations	75
68.	OT personnel administration defined in terms of long range policy	76
69.	Services of Supply	76A
70.	NSKK-Transportbrigade TODT and early SPEER Transport organizations	77
71.	Legion SPEER	78
72.	Transportgruppe TODT	80
73.	Other Transport Organizations	83
74.	Requisitioning of Private Vehicles	83
75.	Types of Motor Vehicles	83
76.	Signals Communications Services	84
77.	Medical Services	85
78.	Sanitary Conditions	86
79.	Rechts- und Disziplinarstelle (Legal and Disciplinary Sub-sections)	86
80.	Schutzkommando (Security Guard)	86
81.	SS-Verbindungsgruppe (SS OT Liaison)	88
82.	Feldgendarmerei (Military Police)	88
83.	SS-Polizei Regiment TODT (SS Police Regiment TODT)	89
84.	Technische Nothilfe (Technical Emergency Corps)	89
85.	Sicherheitsdienst (SD: Security Service)	89
86.	Wehrmacht-OT (Germany) Liaison	90
87.	Army-OT Administrative Channels of Liaison	91
88.	Army-OT Operational Channels of Liaison	92
89.	Air Force-OT Liaison	93
90.	Navy-OT Liaison	96
91.	SS-OT Liaison	100
92.	Economic Liaison, German Agencies	100
93.	Economic Liaison, Collaborationist Agencies	101

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BL Rennes
BL Julius
BL Gustav

Bauleiter Knutz
Bauleiter Hasecleven
Bauleiter Erlacher

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OBL. NORD

Extent: From ST. BRIEUX to QUIMPER (in Brittany)

HQ: BREST

Chief: Reg.Baurat KRATZER
Second in Command: Baurat WOLF.

History: OBL Nord created in 1940 and was made part of the Einsatz Normandie at the end of 1942. Nothing is known about its construction activities beyond the fact that Bauabteilung II was reported at THEVILLE in June of 1944. A PW report of 18 August 1944 states that OBL Nord was then stationed at RENNES, evidently a temporary halting station on the way towards Germany.

OBL. MITTE

Extent: From QUIMPER to LA ROCHE BERNARD (In Brittany)

HQ: LORIENT

Chief: Reg. Baurat RIPP (prev. Dipl.Ing.HÖTZL)

History: Although this OBL has been attested since 1940, its division into various construction sub-units is unknown.

OBL. SONDOR

Nothing is known about this OBL beyond the fact that in 1942 it had HQ at QUIMPERLE in Brittany and that it was dissolved in September 1944, evidently absorbed into OBL Mitte.

OBL. SÜD

Extent: From LA ROCHE BERNARD to ST. JEAN DES MONTS (In Brittany)
Originally OBL Süd extended up to the Gironde.

HQ: ST. NAZAIRE.

Chief: Dipl.Ing. PROBST.

History: This is one of the oldest OBLs. in EG West. On 3 June 1944 it moved to an area around VIERVY LE FRANCOIS-ST. DIZIER (Marne).

BL Loire

Bauleiter von Kosten

OBL PAULA

Extent: From ST. JEAN DES MONTS to the Gironde.

HQ: LA ROCHELLE (prev. LA PALLICE?)

Chief: Bau Ing. HOFFMANN.

History: This OBL has been known since January 1943.

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94.	Political Liaison, German Agencies	101
95.	Political Liaison, Collaborationist Agencies	105
96.	Operational Liaison, German Agencies	106
97.	Operational Liaison, Collaborationist Agencies	108
98.	List of Wehrmacht-OT Agencies	108
99.	List of Air Force-OT Agencies	109
100.	List of Navy-OT Agencies	110
101.	List of Economic Liaison Agencies, German	110
102.	List of Economic Liaison Agencies, Collaborationist	111
103.	List of Political Liaison Agencies, German	111
104.	List of Political Liaison Agencies, Collaborationist	113
105.	List of Operational Liaison Agencies, German	114
106.	List of Operational Liaison Agencies, Collaborationist	115
107.	Composition of personnel. Early period: 1938/39	116
108.	DAF/Frontführung	117
109.	"Mobile" period: 1940/42(a)	117
110.	"Mobile" period: 1940/42(b)	117
111.	"Stable" period: 1942/44	118
112.	Current developments (Front-OT, OT Legionäre, Special Brigades, Russian Units)	119
113.	Composition of OT personnel, with the exception of Manual Labourers, in an OBL sector	119
114.	Other special units in the OT	120
115.	Classification of OT personnel	121
116.	Supervisory Field Staffs, under Normal Conditions	122
117.	Modifications in Supervisory Field Staffs due to shortage of German personnel	123
118.	The New Chain of Command in the Supervision of Labour	124
119.	Die Arbeitsbewirtschaftung	128
120.	Special Guarded Formations	128
121.	Hilfswirtschaft and Abteilung	128
122.	Bautrupps (Construction Detachments) and Arbeitstrupps (Labour Detachments)	129
123.	Front-OT Brigades, Regiments, Battalions and Companies	129
124.	Personal Lager (Camps)	130
125.	Referat Frontführung (Front Area Personnel Section) Definition, Origin and Development	131
126.	Referat Frontführung. Present Organization and Functions	133
127.	Referat Technik (Technical Section)	134
128.	Einsatz, Einsatzgruppe and Am- und Auf-OTZ	134
129.	Military Training	135
130.	Schools for Leadership Training and other Schools	135
131.	Special Unit Training (Schutzkommando)	137
132.	Trade Training in the OT	137
133.	Uniforms	137
134.	Insignia	138
135.	Personal Equipment	139
136.	Decorations	140
137.	General Pay Principles	141
138.	OT-Eigenes Personal Pay Principles	149
139.	Pay Scales	143
140.	Pay Classifications	144
141.	Firmenangestellte Wage Scales	145
142.	Tariffs for Firmengehörige in France	148
143.	Tariffs for Frontarbeiter	151
144.	Miscellaneous Tariffs	152
145.	Pay for Forced Labour	153
146.	List of Pay Additions	157
147.	OT-Sold for Employees	157
148.	OT-Sold for Workers	159
149.	Frontzulage (Front Line Allowances) and Leistungslohn (Pay for Output)	159
150.	Overtime	159
151.	Erschwerniszulage (Allowance for Dangerous Work)	160
152.	Lohnausfallentschädigung (Compensation for Time Lost other than through Worker's fault)	160
153.	Leistungszulage (Special Premiums)	161
154.	Lohnnebenkosten (Allowances)	161

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BL Royan
BL Sado
BL Waldbeutel

Bauleiter Fletemeyer
Bauleiter Kehrer
Bauleiter Arnberger

OBL BISCAYA OR BORDEAUX

Extent: From the GIRONDE to MORCEUX

HQ: BORDEAUX

Chief: ORBR WAGNER

History: This OBL has been known since January 1943.

BL Soulac.

Dipl.Ing. Georg Wagner

OBL BAYONNE

Extent: From MORCEUX to the Spanish Border

HQ: BAYONNE

Chief: Dipl.Ing. Hans WERNER

History: This OBL has been known since January 1943.

BL Blanzitz

Bau.Ing. Zülch

BL La-Benne

Arch. Winter

BL St. Jean de Luz

Durwen

OBL (EINSATZ) MARSEILLES OR MARTHA?

Extent:

HQ: MARSEILLES

Chief: Dipl.Ing. PLANKL (Dr. ERITZ 10/8/44)

History: OBL MARSEILLES was first reported at the beginning of 1943 when it included Bauleitungen TOULON, SETE and BRIGNOLES. Later - the exact time is unknown - the Bauleitungen Nizza, CANNES and ST. RAPHAEL were created and OBL MARSEILLES assumed the status of an Einsatz. The reorganisation of 1 January 1944 established two OBLs. within the Einsatz MARSEILLES placed under PLANKL. OBL MARSEILLES under PLANKL with Bauleitungen TOULON, SETE and BRIGNOLES and OBL CANNES under GLÜCKERT with Bauleitungen Nizza, CANNES and ST. RAPHAEL.

BL Toulon

Bau.Ing. Geyer.

BL Sete

BR. Handt.

BL Brignoles

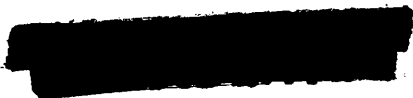
OBL CANNES

Extent: From CANNES to the Italian Border.

HQ: CANNES.

Chief: Oberbaurat GLÜCKERT

History: For History see OBL MARSEILLES; OBL CANNES forms part of Einsatz MARSEILLES.



155. Miscellaneous Deductions and Allotments 161

156. Rations Lodging and Clothing Allowances 163

157. Urlaub (Leave) 164

158. General Manpower Statistics 165

159. Occupational Percentages 165

160. Women 166

161. German Manpower 166

162. Firmenangehörige (OT-Firm Personnel) 167

163. OT-Eigenes Personal (OT Organic Personnel) 167

164. Military and Manpower Priority Status of OT German personnel 167

165. Enlistment Procedure 168

166. Processing of Recruits 169

167. Discharge and Withdrawal from the OT 169

168. Integration of French Industry and Manpower into the German System 170

169. Regulations governing Manpower Recruitment in France 171

170. Three Phases of German Manpower Policy in France 171

171. Aktion Frankreich 173

172. German Counter-Intelligence Organization of the SBAF 176

173. Conclusion 176

174. Belgian and Dutch Manpower; Age Groups and Emphasis on Racial Kinship 177

175. Englishmen in the OT: Guernsey, Jersey and Alderney Islands 177

176. Proportion of Norwegians and Danes in the OT and their Assignments 177

177. Italian Manpower; Fascists and Anti-Fascists 177

178. Spaniards in the OT: "Insurgents" and "Republicans" 178

179. Baltic Manpower; Proportion and Status 179

190. "Viasov" Russian Units 179

181. Balkan Manpower; Collaborationist 179

182. Balkan Manpower; Enemy 180

183. Ostarbeiter Hilfswillige and Others 180

184. Indo-Chinese and North Africans 180

185. Communists, Partisans, Jews, Special Convict Units 180

BL Nizza
BL CANNES
BL St. Raphael

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OBL "W 2"

Extent: In the area of SOISSONS.

HQ: SOISSONS.

Chief: Reg.Bnstr. CLASEN (or KLASSEN?)

History: First appears at the end of 1942.

OBL "W 3"

Extent: In the area of VENDOME.

HQ: VENDOME.

Chief: Reichsbahnrat SIMON (prev. KLASSEN)

History: First appears at the end of 1942.

OBL BURGUND

Extent: In the area of BURGUNDY.

HQ: DIJON?

Chief:

History: It is only referred to in two documents dated May 1943 and January 1944. Existence doubtful.

OBL CHARLEVILLE-REVIN

Extent: In the area of the Ardennes.

HQ:

Chief:

History: This OBL first appears in March 1944 and after June 1944 is reported as Sondereinsatz ARDENNEN-REVIN or Einsatz Ardennen.

OBL ST. DIZIER

Extent:

HQ:

Chief:

History: First appears in March 1944. Also called Abschnitt ST. DIZIER.

OBL MANTES-GASSICOURT

Extent:

HQ:

Chief:

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FOREWORD

Just as an OT construction unit completed a specific mission somewhere in Europe, permission to begin work on it promptly arrived from Berlin.

The above incident is cited not so much in a spirit of facetiousness, but to illustrate in a striking manner, the administrative complexities inherent in a para-military organisation of the size and extent of OT, as it has evolved over a period of 5 years. Up to only about 6 months ago, the Organisation Todt was active in every country of continental Europe except Sweden, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and Turkey.

A basic reason for the ponderousness of OT administrative machinery was the fact that the Nazis intended to use the Organisation as a wedge in the regimentation of labour as part of the "New Order" in a post-war Europe. Long range plans of this type require stabilisation, and stabilisation involves administration.

In this connection the OT trained and harboured a small army of collaborationists who already employed as leaders of foreign labour units within the OT, were groomed for political leadership of European labour with the advent of the "final Nazi victory". A considerable number of these men have evacuated with OT into Germany.

As to OT's post-war tasks in the reconstruction of Europe, grandiose plans were made for it; captured German documents reveal visions of express highways radiating from BERLIN to the Persian Gulf through BAGHDAD, and along the Baltic coast to link up with a highway through Finland and to run the length of Norway. A system of canals was to link the Mediterranean and the Atlantic through southern France, as part of a communications scheme connecting BORDEAUX with the Black Sea. Part of this programme had already been put into execution, notably in Norway and the Balkans.

OT's comparatively high wages, bonuses, allowances, allotments, and the relative safety it offers, in contrast to combat service in the Armed Forces, were, and still are, very attractive to the German male faced with the alternate choice. In fact supervisory assignments in OT were generally reserved for Old Party Fighters, Party members with influential connections, and more recently for older SS members in rapidly increasing numbers. High officials especially, are, with few exceptions, members of the original staff or Nazi technicians which the Party formed as soon as it came into power, and which is represented at the present time by Hauptamt Technik of the NSDAP, headed by Fritz TODT until his death and now headed by SPEER. The result is that while OT is administratively a Ministry agency and not a Party formation, in proportion it harbours at least in its permanent administrative staff, possibly more ardent Nazis than a regular formation of the Party.

If the picture as outlined above has given the impression that nepotism and administrative lag vitally impaired OT's operational efficiency, its record of past performances should serve to dispel the notion. It has carried out in the space of a little over five years, the most impressive building programme since Roman times. It has developed methods of standardization and rationalisation in construction to an extent and on a scale heretofore unattempted. The speed with which it effects air raid damage repairs on vital communication systems is indeed impressive.

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History: Appears in one document dated March 1944.

OBL HELFANT

Extent:

HQ:

Chief:

History: Appears first in February 1944.

OBL (EINSATZ) SEINE and OBL PARIS

Extent:

HQ:

Chief:

History: Einsatz SEINE appears at the beginning of 1944 and evidently supplants what used to be Bauleitung PARIS under the direct control of HQ West.

OBL SEINE (10/8/44)

Chief Baurat Zutz

OBL PARIS (10/8/44)

Chief Oberbaurat Eichholz.

KATASTROPHENEINSATZ SIMON

Extent: Unknown

HQ:

Chief:

History: First appears at the beginning of 1944.

SONDEREINSATZ HEERESUNTERKUNFT

Extent: Unknown.

HQ:

Chief:

History: Appears first in July 1942. Also known as Einsatz Heeresunterkunft, or even as Einsatzgruppe Heeresunterkunft.

Sondereinsatz Besatzung
Ausstellung St. Die

EINSATZ LUFTWAFFE

Extent:

HQ: HAZEBROUCK.

Chief:

History: Appears rarely, apparently situated within or in the neighbourhood of OBL Nordwest.

OBL CHATEAUDUN

Extent:

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To-day OT is indispensable in any protracted resistance the Nazis may intend to offer. Their experience in making the most of terrain in the building of field fortifications, in the building of underground tunnels, depots of all kinds, hide-outs, shelters, in fact, of regular subterranean living and operating quarters of vast proportions, is unique. OT personnel left behind in Allied-occupied territory are ideally fitted for sabotage on vital plants and factories.

It is, however, as a post-war political organisation that OT presents the greatest potential danger. Its officials are, with few exceptions, not only early and ardent Nazis belonging to either the SS or SA, but have been leaders of men for many years. They have extensive foreign collaborationist connections in practically every country of Europe, beside being in touch with those who were evacuated by OT into Germany. They know through liaison the methods of SD, Kripo, Gestapo, and Geheime Feldpolizei. Their connections with high officials of the SS and SA are both intimate and of long standing. Above all, their standing in the Party, combined with their technical qualifications, will earn them the confidence of Nazi leaders in any plans for a last-ditch resistance.

In regard to the book itself, its contents attempt to give as comprehensive a description of the administration and operation of OT as a study of available documentary material would allow. It is as up-to-date as can reasonably be expected of a basic reference book, especially in view of the rapidity with which the current situation is changing. Finally the book should prove equally useful either in the event of a decision to employ OT's capabilities in some form or another for the reconstruction of the devastated parts of Europe, or in the event of a decision to demobilise the Organisation in its entirety. The list of OT personalities (Annexe C) will, it is hoped, prove particularly useful from a counter-intelligence aspect.

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HQ:

Chief:

History: Dissolved before February 1942.

Following is a list of Aussenstellen in the EG West.

Aussenstelle Besancon, Stadtbauinspektor Schünnemann.
Nebenstelle St. Die, Bau Ing. Zöhle.
Nebenstelle St. Champagnole, Revierförster Westerwinter.
Aussenstelle Revin, Bau Ing. Brink.

OBL BAHNBAU (EGW)

Extent:

HQ:

Chief: Oberbauleiter Paul

History:

NORTHERN EUROPE

B. EINSATZGRUPPE WIKING

Extent: NORWAY and DENMARK.

HQ: OSLO, Kirkegata 15

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter Min.Rat. HENNE (as Einsatzgruppenleiter of EG Wiking, HENNE is ins. photo General-Ingénieur of Norway and Denmark).

Deputy Chief: Dipl. Ing. FEUCHTINGER.

History: Einsatzgruppe Wiking was not established as such in Norway and Denmark until the summer of 1942. Previously the situation had been quite similar to that of the early OT administration in the West (see IA6). The German Army, moreover, continued to employ its own Baubattalionen (Construction Bns) on OT construction projects to a proportionally greater extent in Norway and Denmark than in any other OT sector. In the summer of 1942, however, the OT established an EG HQ in OSLO and, again in the case of EGW, made the central authority felt over the area under its control. The structure of its OSLO HQ, although not as large as that of EGW, is along sufficiently similar lines to warrant a comparison with the latter (see Chart 5a). The names of some of the section chiefs of the Oslo HQ of EG Wiking are given below:

Abt. Technik (Technical Section) Dipl. Ing. Feuchtinger
contains the following
Hauptreferate (Sub-Sections):

Konstruktion (Construction) Bauleiter Oberbaurat
Stoehr

Strassenbau (or) Verkehr Oberbaurat Hesse
(Traffic Routes)

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BASIC FACTS ABOUT THE ORGANIZATION TODT

1. OT is not a Nazi Party organization. It is a Reichsbehörde (a Government agency). The exercise of its administrative and executive authority, therefore, is a governmental (ministry) function.
2. OT personnel is classified by the German Government as militia; its German personnel and some of its foreign volunteers have the right to bear arms and resist enemy action. They have furthermore rendered the same oath of lifelong personal loyalty to HITLER as the regular army soldier.
3. OT's war assignment may be defined as the Construction Arm of the Wehrmacht; as such its activities were, until very recently, spread over all of German occupied Europe. At the present day it exercises functional control over Army, Air Force and Navy construction agencies and facilities including equipment.
4. In addition to the above assignment, the OT had working agreements with the governments of Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary.
5. OT's chief is the Reichminister for Armament and War Production Dr. Albert SPEER. In his capacity as head of the OT, he is responsible directly to HITLER. On 24th August 1944, he also took over the building administration inside Greater Germany. Since this date OT has assumed control over all phases of construction inside Greater Germany.
6. OT's central administrative headquarters and highest echelon is the Amt Bau-OT.Zentrale in Berlin. Its chief is Ministerial Direktor Dipl. Ing. Xaver DORSCH. He is responsible only to SPEER.
7. OT's fundamental characteristic is the co-operation between the German Building Industry and the German Government. The Building Industry furnishes the technical part in the form of individual building firms, with their staffs and equipment. The government furnishes the manpower and material. These two elements, government and industry, are fused under OT control.
8. The above arrangement was evolved by Prof. Fritz TODT for the specific task of completing the 'Siegfried Line', in May, 1938. It was so successful that the personnel remained as a permanent construction organization for the German Armed Forces.
9. The executive of an OT Firm has a dual function; as the contractor he takes care of his own interests, as a fully paid officer in the OT he takes care of OT's interests.
10. Germany at present is divided into an operational area comprising 8 Einsatzgruppen (Area Control Staffs, Army Group level) sub-divided into 22 Einsätze (Area Control Staffs, Army level).
11. OT authorities claim to have directly employed a force of a million and a half of both German and Non-German personnel at its period of greatest expansion, May 1942 to May 1943. Indirectly OT may have benefited from the labour of over two million men and women. At the present time it is estimated that the OT controls personnel numbering approximately 1,000,000 inside Greater Germany.
12. The German personnel of OT never exceeded 350,000. Due to manpower shortage, the increasing demands of the Wehrmacht and industry, the estimate before D-day was not over 75000 and probably less. At the present time it is estimated at approximately 200,000.

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Anlagen der Luftwaffe
(GAF Installations)

Regierungsbaurat Asmussen

Wehrgeologie (Testing
of Materials and
Specifications Control)

Baurat Dr. Ackermann

Hochbau
(Above Ground
Construction)

Oberbaurat Fiebelkorn

Eisenbahnbau
(Railway Construction)

Reichsbaurat Meinecke

Abt. Nachschub
(Supply Section)

Reichsbahnoberbaurat Schwarz

Abt. Arbeitseinsatz
(Manpower Allocation
Section)

Hauptfrontführer Krause

Abt. Frontführung
(Front Area Personnel
Section)

Hauptbauleiter Lambert
succeeded SA Oberführer
Sengen

1. Einsatz Polarbereich
Lakselv-Verteilstelle
Rovaniemi.
BL Marine Ing. Pommering.

OBR Dr. Ing. Luers.
Dr. Ing. Keller

1. OBL Kirkenes.
BL Kirkenes
BL Vadsø
BL Liinaharja

OBR Rohde (or Rode?)
Ing. Gerhard
Dipl. Ing. Büchel
Dipl. Ing. Krummel

2. OBL Alta
BL Hammerfest
BL Repparfjord
BL Lakselv
BL Horningsvaag

RBR Auterrieth
Ing. Lenz
Dipl. Ing. Beyrer
Ing. Stötzel
Ing. Ott

B. Einsatz Nordnorwegen,
Narvik.
BL Tromsø
BL Nordreisa

Dipl. Ing. Fickert (succeeded
by Einsatzleiter Dr. Luers?)
RBR Vogel
RBR Richter

1. OBL Narvik I
BL Harstad
BL Engelby

Ing. Kobbe
Dipl. Ing. Held
BL Hermann

2. OBL Narvik II
BL Mørsvik
BL Krasnoen
BL Fommernes
BL Drag
BL Kaldvik
BL Lagnannsvik

Reg. Baudirektor Ratz
RBR Schramair
RBR Wolf
Dipl. Ing. Hallenstainer
Bau Ing. Costa

Bau Ing. Frena

3. OBL Fauske
BL Røsvik
BL Engan

RBR Merkle
Dipl. Ing. Thote
Stadtbaurat Jandle

4. OBL Nordlandbahn
BL Naevernes
BL Rognan

ORBR Dr. Ing. Renner
RBR Hahne
RBR Miller



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13. The two basic types of operation are (1) mobile (Mobiler Einsatz) (2) static, (Stationärer Einsatz).

14. The Oberbauleitung (abbreviated OBL) is the basic administrative HQ for the operational sector of the static type of operation.

15. The entire trend at the present is to give a high potential mobility to all OT construction units (firms and personnel), thus ensuring a transformation of static to mobile type of operation on short notice.

16. OT's forward echelon (OT-Front) normally does not go beyond the area immediately behind the front lines. Usually it operates in the zone of communications.

17. The number of foreign workers in OT construction units may not be larger than can be controlled by an irreducible minimum of German supervisory personnel (firm engineers, foremen, etc.). This minimum is about 10 percent of the total personnel in rear areas, and 25 percent in the forward areas.

18. The transport facilities for OT are provided by three originally separate organizations; the NSKK-Transportbrigade SPEER, NSKK-Transportbrigade TDT and the Legion SPEER, unified in 1942 under the Term NSKK-Transportgruppe TDDT, now known as Transportkorps SPEER.

19. Although not a Nazi Party organization OT is under the political control of the Allgemeine SS with an SS Liaison officer in every echelon. Since May 1944, this control has been tightened by the inclusion of additional SS personnel in key positions throughout the OT.

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- C. Einsatz Mittelnorwegen Trondheim. RBR Altinger
- 1. OBL Mo i Rana BL Bodø BL Sandnesjoen RBR Heller (or OBR Schmidt?) Reg. Bmstr. Morlok. Kreisbaurat Henn
- 2. OBL Trondheim BL Trondheim BL Namsos BL Trondheim Bauass. Hermann Ing. Hünnecke Bmstr. Kirberg Dipl. Ing. Herr
- 3. OBL Aandalsnes BL Gossen BL Aalesund BL Kristiansund Marine OBR Obbarius (succeeded by OBR Eppendorffer?) Arch.Häsler Bmstr. Dünnebacken Maj. OBR Dirich
- * 4. OBL Bergen BL Maalby BL Sognefjord BL Bergenfjord BL Bergen-Sld BL Hangesund BL [unclear] OBR Hausmann (succeeded by Merzbaurat Komoli?) Ing. Weber Dipl. Ing. Rabitsch Bmstr. Regent Dipl. Ing. Kwabitsch Bauass. Wöpping Stadtbaurat Oswald
- 5. OBL Toensberg BL Larvik BL Frederikstad Baudirektor Gravert Dipl. Ing. Sievers Bauinsp. Helmprecht
- 6. OBL Kristiansand BL Kristiansand BL Vara BL Lista BL Stavanger Stadtbaurat Kerp Kreiskorbaurat.Oeltze Dipl. Ing. Doecke Prov. BR Votz RBR Baag
- D. Einsatz Dänemark. RBR Melms
Kopenhagen. Prov. BR Köhling
BL Hjoerin Bauass. Weisensee
BL Nistedt Bauinsp. Heuer
BL Holstebro Bauinsp. Mahrt
BL Esbjerg BR Fink
BL Struer

EASTERN EUROPE

EINSATZ FINNLAND

Extent:

HQ: HELSINKI

Chief: Einsatzleiter ORBR MICHAELLES (until summer of 1944; made Deputy Chief of EGDVIII).

History: BL Petsamo Dipl.Ing. Ostermann
BL Mari Ing. Hofmann
BL Kuusamo Dipl. Ing. Kriegler
BL Jäniskoski BR Wendel
Leitstelle Reval Hptrf. Frohn

* A PW report (to March 1945) shows a different arrangement for OBLs. Bergen and Toensberg, whereby these two come under Einsatz "Oslo", administered directly from EG Wiking HQ (Bauleitung Wiking).



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PART I

HISTORY OF THE OT

A. 1938 to D-Day

1. Definition

The OT has been variously defined by the enemy. Hitler called it "an organisation entrusted with the execution of construction tasks playing a decisive role in the war effort". Fritz TODT, its founder, proudly referring to it as "a task force", and deprecating the gradual increase of administrative routine, said on one occasion: "We are called Organisation Todt without ever having organised". The German Supreme Command, as early as 1940, stated officially that members of the OT were to be regarded as "Miliz" (militia; for a definition of the present military status of OT, see Table I). The Organisation in one of its circulars termed itself "a body charged with military construction for defensive purposes".

2. Fritz TODT's Career to 1938

In May 1938, the Army Fortress Engineers had been working on the Siegfried Line, on West Wall as it is now called by the Germans, for two years without any prospect of completing it in time to fit into the Nazi military schedule. The General Inspektor für das deutsche Strassenwesen (Inspector General of German Roadways) Dr. TODT, was the man picked to take over the job from the Army.

Fritz TODT was born on 4th September 1891, in PFORZHEIM, Baden. He obtained the decree of Dr. Ing. (Doctor of Engineering) from the Munich Technical Institute and entered the Imperial Army in 1914 as Lieutenant of the Reserve. He transferred to the Air Force, was wounded in August 1918 in air combat, received the Iron Cross and the Order of the House of Hohenzollern but still held the rank of Lieutenant at the conclusion of World War I. Shortly after, he entered the employ of the construction firm, Lang and Woerner at MUNICH, a concern specializing in road and tunnel construction, and became its manager. He joined the Nazi Party as early as 1922, soon won HITLER's friendship and confidence, and was one of the founders of the Nationalsozialistischer Bund deutscher Technik (Nazi League of German Technicians) which then used the SS training school at PLASSENBURG near KULMBACH as a training and research institute. (The school has since been appropriated by the OT as an indoctrination centre for its ranking personnel). The League was especially concerned with opening new industrial fields including those of the armament industry, leading to the economic independence of the Reich and to the solution of the unemployment problem. TODT, for instance, wrote a paper about 1930 entitled Proposals and Financial Plans for the Employment of one Million Men.

The project as outlined in substance was a plan for a Reich highway system, incidentally, said to have been based on a similar study issued by the German Ministry of Economics as early as 1923. On 28th June 1933, a state-owned public corporation was established by Cabinet decree under the title of Reichsautobahnen (Reich Highway System) and a permanent administrative office with the title of General Inspektor für das deutsche Strassenwesen (Inspectorate General of German Roadways) was established simultaneously and put under the direction of TODT. The corporation was set up as a subsidiary of the Reichsbahn (State Railways) which exercised parental control over it. The German Armed Forces, however, retained general powers

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Leitstelle Helsinki
Durchgangslager Hangö
Leitstelle Wiking

Frontf. Franzuis
Hptrf. Pilz
Hptrf. Fröb

D. EINSATZGRUPPE JAKOB

Extent: RUSSIA

HQ:

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter Oberbaurat FISCHER (made Chief of EG Italien in the autumn of 1943).

History: Probably dissolved at the end of 1942, at the time of the reorganisation of the OT in Russia into EG Russland Nord, Mitte and Süd. Probably named after JAKOB, Gen. d. Pi. New documents connect it with Anecharkdo B & Süd, one document with Finnland. It was evidently employed in mobiler Einsatz with the German troops along the Russian front.

E. SONDEREINSATZ WOLGA

Extent:

HQ:

Chief: Forstass HEINRICHS.

History: Einheit Weisser Sumpf. Arch. Schmidt.
Staatsgut Wesselowo Obtrf. Roth.
Dienststelle Glassfabrik Obtrf. Thies

F. EINSATZGRUPPE RUSSLAND-NORD

Extent:

HQ:

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter Gen. Baurat Prof. Hermann GIESLER (made Chief of EGDVI in July 1944).

History: Moved its HQ to KÖNIGSBERG early in 1944, and was renamed EG Tannenberg; became EGDI in July 1944

Hauptausrüstungsstelle

Pleskau	Hptrf. Sins.
" Riga	Frontf. Heuser
Bestandslager Pleskau	Hptrf. Blankenlagen
Zentralverpflegungslager	
Pleskau	Hptrf. Schaupp.
Leitstelle Riga	Obtrf. Ebinger.
Grossrevier Riga	Gruppenarzt Dr. Weiss.
Beschaffungsstelle Riga	Reg. Bmstr. von der Ohe.
Beschaffungsstelle Reval	BR Wein.
Leitstelle Pleskau	Obtrf. Henneberg.
Leitstelle Tilsit	Hptrf. Oberbeck.
Schneeforschungsstelle	Reg. Bauinsp. Müller.
Verbindungsführer Nord	RBR Kluger.

A. Linienschef Dg. XII
BL. 1
BL. 2
BL. 3
Unterabschnitt 3A
Unterabschnitt 3B

Dipl. Ing. Thiele.
RBR. Hildebrand.
Dipl. Ing. Strüder.
Reg. Bauass. Sommer.
Reg. Bauass. Sommer.
Reg. Bauass. Sommer.

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of control over its plans, which were exercised through Fritz TODT as the Generalinspektor für das Deutsche Strassenwesen. The above arrangement allowed the railway authorities to see to it that the projected highway system would not compete with railway traffic and left control over decisions of strategy to the Supreme Command. The Reichsautobahnen became operative in August 1933 with an initial capital of 50,000,000 Reichsmarks. Its staff was composed of a small number of administrative officials and engineers. In June 1938, it ceased to be a corporation and became a government department, with a staff mainly provided by the Reichsbahn. Later in June 1941, the Reichsbahn relinquished the greater measure of the administrative control over the Reichsautobahnen, and the latter became independent as far as internal organisation was concerned. The original programme was completed in December 1938, with the building of a super highway net-work of some 2,500 miles.

3. Westwall (Siegfried Line)

TODT took over the construction of the Siegfried Line on 28th May 1938. He used the same technical staff which had directed the construction of the by then practically completed highway system: a combination of personnel of the Inspectorate General of German Roadways and technical representatives of building firms. He established OT's headquarters at WIESBADEN, leaving the Organisation administratively, however, under the Inspectorate General. Most of the manpower working on the highway system was likewise gradually transferred to the Siegfried Line. In fact OT began life as the successor to the Reichsautobahnen project. In view of the urgency of the political situation, operational methods were greatly intensified, and co-operation between the construction industry and the government, close as it had been in the case of the Autobahnen, became even closer in the case of the OT. TODT himself enjoyed the confidence of the construction industry because of his official position and undoubted executive abilities; moreover, he had an extensive acquaintance among its leading executives and was personally qualified. When, therefore, he proposed a programme which, in the space of a little over two months, would provide a 24 hour working schedule for over a half-million men and one third of the entire German construction industry, the reaction of the latter was extremely favorable. The prospect of gainful employment and the patriotic aspects of the task were at least equally effective as persuasive factors. In addition to what was invested by the construction industry in the form of technical and clerical staffs, and skilled mechanical labour and equipment, the government provided rolling stock such as freight cars and lorries lent to the OT by the State Railways and the Postal Ministry. Of the half million manpower, about 10,000 consisted of the Army Fortress Engineer personnel which had been working on the "Wall" when TODT took over, assisted by about an equal number of RAD (Reich Labor Service) personnel. The other 400,000 was drawn for the most part from the civilian manpower which had constructed the super highway system. Thus the OT was operationally launched. Apparently HITLER himself gave the organisation its present name when, in a speech on the Nazi 1938 anniversary celebration (6th September) in NUREMBERG, he referred to the gigantic construction enterprise as the "Organisation Todt".

The bulk of the work on the Siegfried Line was considered completed early in 1940 - just before the Campaign in the West. OT's methods of construction, which even then depended a good deal on standardisation, had been an unqualified success. Over 14,000 bunkers were built and 189,000,000 cubic feet of concrete were poured into the "Wall" in a little over a year and a half. The work had been carried out during a period of political turmoil: it began practically on the day of the signing of the MUNICH Pact, not quite

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- B. Linienschef. Dg. X. OBR Althaus.
und PK-Nord
- BL. 1. BR Wicht.
- BL. 2. Dipl.Ing. Gold.
- BL. 3. Masch.Ing. Rochow.

- C. Eisenbahneinsatz I OBR Sommerer.
Einheit Wien Dipl. Ing. Hinteregger.
Einheit Linz Dipl. Ing. Kineel.
Einheit Danzig Dipl. Ing. Stoeckter.
Einheit Sonderbau Werlin Dipl. Ing. Stoecker.

- D. Baugruppe Giesler Dipl. Ing. Dr. von Freyhold.
Einheit I Leutnant.Schikara.
Einheit Ia Dipl. Ing. Vocke.
Einheit II
Einheit III SF Lange.
Einheit IV Dipl.Arch. Knopf.
BL Dünawerke Baudir. Freyberger.

- E. Einsatz Battöl Oberbauleiter Valerius.
Einheit Wiviölli Dipl. Ing. Deis.
Einheit Rothschärve Bau. Ing. Ricklefs.
Einheit Jowe Ing. Kandel.
BL Royal-Bohtu Baudir. Heier.
BL Wien Dipl. Ing. Lange.

- F. Einsatz Hohenssle Prov.BR Hohenssle.
Einheit 21 Ing. Pötsch.
Einheit 25 Dipl. Ing. Trambauer.

- G. Einsatz "Kulka" Prov. BR Ludwig.
Einheit 27 Dipl. Ing. Brandenrauch.
Einheit 33 Dipl. Ing. Korte.

- H. HB- Einsatz Dohlt RBR Dohlt.
Einheit 70 Dipl. Ing. Martin.
Einheit 80 Reg.Bmstr. Wahl.
BBL Meine Dipl. Ing. Meine.
Einheit 91 Einheitsführer Rott.

- I. Einsatz Freie Fahrt NO BR Meyer.

G. EINSATZGRUPPE RUSSLAND-MITTE

Extent:

HQ:

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter Oberbaudirektor MERT.

History: A. Eisenbahneinsatz Mitte RBR Urban.

- B. Eisenbahneinsatz I Dipl. Ing. von John.
Einheit Berlin 1 Dipl. Ing. Reimann.
Einheit Berlin 2 Dipl. Ing. Lüdtko.
Einheit Essen Dipl. Ing. Geissdörfer.
Einheit Hannover Dipl. Ing. Schiefer.
Einheit Kassel RBR Kohl.
Einheit Köln Bau. Ing. Gross.
Einheit Nürnberg Dipl. Ing. Robitzkat.
Einheit Stettin Dipl. Ing. Niedik.

- C. Eisenbahneinsatz II Dipl. Ing. Germann.
Einheit Frankfurt Dipl. Ing. Hummel.
Einheit München Dipl. Ing. Söllner.

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3 months after the annexation of Austria, and it drew to completion in September 1939, when Poland was attacked.

4. Fritz TODT 1939 - 1941

TODT was appointed General Bevollmächtigter für die Regelung der Bauwirtschaft (Plenipotentiary General for the Regulation of the Construction Industry) by GOERING on 9th December 1938. HITLER appointed him Generalmajor in the Luftwaffe on 19th October 1939. Other appointments followed: in recognition of his uncommon ability to adapt adequate technical methods to meet the problems involved in co-ordinating war production- and of his Party standing- he was appointed Generalinspektor für Sonderaufgaben des Vierjahresplanes (Inspector General for Special Tasks of the Four Year Plan) in February 1940. A few weeks later he was given the post of Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition (Reich Minister for Armament and Munitions). In the summer of 1941 he was appointed Generalinspektor für Wasser und Energie (Inspector General for Water and Power) putting him in charge of the programme projected for waterways, installations, bridges, electrical power and water supply systems (a field in which TODT himself had previously shown considerable interest). His standing in the Party had already been acknowledged by his appointments to the rank of SA-Obergruppenführer to the post of Leiter des Hauptamtes für Technik (Chief of the Technical Department of the Nazi Party)*, and to the office of Reichswalter des NSB (National Chairman of the Nazi League of German Technicians). Finally TODT became a Reichsleiter (Member of Nazi Party Supreme Directorate.) In the field of learning he had been awarded the honorary degree of Professor Extraordinarius.

5. War Employment of OT

It is not at all unlikely that OT's role as a para-military organisation performing the tasks of a self-contained, heavy duty and highly mobile Engineer Corps was foreseen by the Nazis in their preparation of military plans. Very probably Mr. TODT had been charged with the formulation of such plans for some time. At any rate, the OT was promptly put on war footing in September 1939, on the outbreak of war and the organisation was officially declared to be Wehrmachtangehörige (Army Auxiliary Body). There were, accordingly, two basic organisational changes. One was the establishment of the administrative OT Frontführung (Front Area Personnel Section) which took over the billeting and messing of personnel, tasks formerly performed by the DAF (Deutsche Arbeitsfront - German Labour Front) and which consolidated all aspects of personnel management in its hands. The other was the change-over from voluntary enrollment of construction firms to their conscription into the OT. Both firms and their staffs became subject to this conscription and formed the nucleus of OT mobile units. OT's first operational test came in the 1940 campaign in the West. Its primary task then was to restore communications in the wake of the advancing German Armies assuring thereby the flow of supplies to the front lines. This type of operation was performed by mobile, specialized units consisting of OT firms and comprising their clerical and technical staffs, and the worker element assigned to the firms by OT. The unit carried two designations: one was that of OT Firmen-Einheit (OT Firm Unit) usually contracted to OT Einheit or simply Einheit. Thus the term Einheit in the OT has become synonymous with OT-Firm or concern which is contracted to OT. The other designation for

* With the Party rank of Oberbefehlsleiter, approximating that of Generalmajor.

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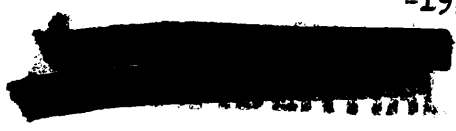
- D. Linienchef Dg. VII
BL Bobruisk
BL Dowsk
BL Kritschew
BL Bryansk
BL Orel
Bauamtsdirektor Spörl.
RBR Dr. Neger.
Prov. BR Rose.
BR Geiger.
RBR Fellenberger.
- E. Linienchef Dg. VIII
BL Smolensk
BL Orscha
RBR Poppel.
RBR Poppel.
Dipl. Ing. Wurche.
- F. Einsatz Panther
Einheit Stuttgart
Dipl. Ing. Helfmann.
Reg. Bmstr. Bahle.
- G. Linienchef Dg. IX.
BL Lepel
BL Polozk
BL Nadwa
BL Witebsk H
ORBR Grimm.
Dipl. Ing. Feldmann.
RBR Eich.
RBR Knoeke.
RBR Heubling.
- H. Einsatz Weissruthenien
BL Minsk
BL Smolensk
BL Saramitsche
BL Molodekchno
BL Kobryn
ORBR Hartweg.
Prov. BR Karte.
Prov. BR Diers.
RBR Geauer.
RBR Kohl.
Bauamtsdirektor Schrink.
- I. Sonderbau Werlin
RBR Wolters.
- J. Einsatz Industriebau
Arch. Schmidt.
- K. Einsatz Zinth
Einheit 13
Einheit 83
RBR Zinth.
Dipl. Ing. Kipp.
Dipl. Ing. Baum.
- L. Einsatz Weckin
Einheit 29
Einheit 37
Dipl. Ing. Weckin.
Dipl. Ing. Koshofer.
Einheitsführer Rohrer.
- M. Einsatz Kaufmann
Einheit 11
Einheit 23
Dipl. Ing. Kaufmann.
Reg. Bmstr. Krebs.
Bauass. Waubke.
- N. Einsatz Rummler
Einheit 17
Einheit 19
Einheit 39
Prov. BR Rummler.
Dipl. Ing. Lambert.
Bau. Ing. Lion.
Einheitsführer Guisart.
- O. Einsatz Wagner
HB - Einheit 50
HB - Einheit 60
RBR Wagner.
Dipl. Ing. Weckert.
Bau. Ing. Otto.
- P. EBL Oeser
Dipl. Ing. Oeser.
- Q. EBL Kundt
Dipl. Ing. Kundt.
- R. Einsatz Metzner
Einheit 71
Einheit 87
St. Einheit 92
Dipl. Ing. Metzner.
Einheitsführer Schlagether.
Einheitsführer Lück.
Einheitsführer Dietrich.

H. EINSATZGRUPPE RUSSLAND-SÜD.

Extent:

HQ: DNIEPROPETROWSK.

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter Prof. Walter BRUGMANN (killed 26 May



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OT units was that of Bautrupps (Construction Detachments), a survival of the term given to the Army Construction units before the OT came into existence. It indicates the fact that it was these troops which the new Organisation was expected to replace, especially in a more or less fluid military zone. The above kind of operation became one of the two basic types of OT's employments: mobiler Einsatz (Mobile Commitment or Operation). The other type, is the stationärer Einsatz (Static Commitment or Operation).

6. OT 1940 - 1941

As the military situation became stabilised in the West, evidence of a similar process of stabilisation became apparent in the OT. Most of the construction work in the West, from the end of the French Campaign to late in 1941, was on coastal installations along the Channel and the Atlantic, from Belgium to Brittany. The entire area was called Einsatzküste West (Coastal Operational Area WEST). The OT administrative HQ was at LORIENT and controlled a number of construction sectors strung along the coast. Administrative control by the LORIENT HQ was not as strong as administrative control from BERLIN was still weaker. The OT Zentrale (Central OT HQ) at BERLIN had not yet been established and the official name of the Organisation still was Inspektor General des Strassenwesens, OT. Fritz TODT by 1941, however, had long outgrown the OT, and such administrative co-ordination as existed was provided by the autonomous corporate Wirtschaftsgruppe Bauindustrie (Economic Group: Construction Industry) which issued directions to OT firms. The result was that influential OT Firms in the West coalesced and formed a firm hierarchy, making a bid for control of the Organisation. OT-Firms reaped a golden harvest during the period from autumn 1940 to early spring 1942. Long term projects of dubious priority and doubtful value were begun and abandoned. Large numbers of fictitious personnel were carried on pay-rolls inasmuch as the Reich Government granted premiums to firms for each worker recruited by their efforts. Not only was centralised administration on the part of OT weak during this period, but OT's operational sphere was limited to Army projects. The Air Force and the Navy, while they took advantage of OT's proximity for operational liaison, made separate contracts with individual firms for the construction of their projects. Construction of such coastal installations as submarine bases and such installations as landing fields for the Air Force comprised a considerable part of the military construction programme in the West from 1940 to 1942. Consequently large firms like Strabag (Construction for Strassenbau Aktien Gesellschaft or Road Construction Company) either worked exclusively for the Air Force or the Navy, or they contracted only part of their personnel to the OT and kept the rest of their personnel outside of the OT in their capacity as private firms. The West (France, Belgium and Holland) is drawn upon as an example, but the above situation was also basically applicable to Norway and Denmark. On the other hand the military situation in Russia during the first year of the war in the East (1941), was too operational to allow any centralised administration there, let alone administration from BERLIN.

7. SPEER's Innovations

Fritz TODT died on 8th February 1942, in an aeroplane accident, survived by his wife, a son and a daughter. He was succeeded in all his functions by Prof. Albert SPEER. Shortly afterwards, a new basic policy made itself felt. It consisted of a series of internal moves all tending toward co-ordination within, and centralisation of, the Organisation. The central HQ at Berlin, OT-Zentrale or OTZ, was established about that time, and its full official name became

[REDACTED]

1944; succeeded by Oberregierungsbaurat KUMPF).

History: A. Einsatz I. Kiew

BL 1	RBR Rebstock.
BL 2	SF Wand
BL 3	SF Schimpf
BL 4	SF Rosenbauer
BL 5a	SF Ganderer
BL 5b	SF Müller
BL 6	SF Gudermuth
	SF Krüger

B. Einsatz II Poltawa

BL 1	Baudirektor Watzke
BL 2	BR Bangerter
BL 3	BR Gerlich
BL 4	Dipl. Ing. Meissner
BL 5	Dipl. Ing. Schulz.
BL 6	BR Letz.
BL 7	SF Krahnmann
BL 8	OBR Krahnmann
BL 9	OBR Wobbe
BL 10	Ing. Harras
	OBR Schulze

C. Einsatz III.

Dnicopetrowsk

BL 1	SF Hebeck
BL 2	Bauleiter Adam
BL 3	Bauleiter Bickelhaupt
BL 4	Bauleiter Bredow
BL 5	Bauleiter Halbfass
BL 6	Bauleiter Birk
BL Cherson	Bauleiter Fohrmann
	Hptrf. Lehle

D. Einsatz IVa or Dg. IV.

Winniza

Oberabschnitt Winniza

BL 1	Baudir. Fraue
BL 2	BR Schenk
BL 3	Bau. Ing. Harries
BL 4	Bau. Ing. Stracke
BL 5	BR Pfeiffer
BL 6	RBR Zahn
BL 7	Reg. Bmstr. Martin
BL 8	Dipl. Ing. Kehnscherper
BL 20	Stadt. Ing. Kesting

Oberabschnitt Kriwoograd

BL 3	BR Pfeiffer
BL 4	RBR Zahn
BL 5	Reg. Bmstr. Martin
BL 6	Dipl. Ing. Kehnscherper
BL 7	Stadt. Ing. Kesting
BL 8	BR Steinfurth
BL 20	Dipl. Ing. Valentin
	Hptrf. Kern
	Bau. Ing. Spallek
	BR Neurath
	BR Frost
	Bau. Ing. Müller
	Dipl. Ing. Romann
	OBR Froese
	Dipl. Ing. Schardt
	BR Antermann
	BR Furck

E. Einsatz IVb

BL 3	RBR Bauer
BL 5	Dipl. Ing. Wagner
BL 6	Bauleiter Baume
BL 7	Dipl. Ing. von Walmscheck
BL 8	Dipl. Ing. Anke
BL 9	RBR Fontane
	Dipl. Ing. Dr. Enders

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Generalinspektor für das Strassenwesen, OTZ. At the head of it was (and still is) Ministerialdirektor DORSCH. Another move was the establishment of a uniform basic pay tariff (to become effective 1st January 1943) for all OT worker personnel, equalling, except for those wages paid to forced labour, Wehrmacht basic pay. In addition a new and elaborate scale of bonuses, allowances, compensations and allotments was drawn up, and Dr. SCHMELTER was appointed Sonderbeauftragter der Arbeit für die OT (Special Labour Trustee for the OT). A third move was the gradual tightening of central control over OT-Firms, including issuance of a uniform type of contract between the OT and its firms.

A fourth move is discussed in some detail below. It was an attempt at greater organisational co-ordination within the various German occupied territories in Europe, that is, the West (France, Belgium, Holland), Norway and Denmark, Russia and Finland, the Balkans. (The OT did not become active in Italy on a large scale until the autumn of 1943. The first OT area of any size within Germany proper, the Ruhr area, was not established until about 1st May 1943). This move, part of the general trend toward stabilisation, already begun in 1941 in the West in the form of Einsatzgruppe West, was undertaken on a comprehensive scale by OTZ, but never became a reality in the occupied territories with any degree of uniformity. The organisational scheme was, with minor variations, to establish administrative levels in the following order:

OT Zentrale, Berlin (OTZ: Central OT HQ)
Einsatzgruppe (EG: Area Control Staff, Army Group level)
Einsatz (E: Area Control Staff, Army level)
Oberbauleitung (OBL: Basic OT Construction Sector and Admin. HQ)
Bauleitung (BL: Sub-Sector)
Abschnittsbauleitung (ABL: Local Supervisory Staff)
Baustelle (not abbreviated; Construction Site)

The scheme established a consistent chain of command in the organisation, but the inconsistent manner in which it was applied, was so common in formerly occupied Europe, that it became an utterly unreliable guide to the status of an OT operational area. Most of the confusion resulted from the fact that the term Einsatz had been indiscriminately used for sectors, irrespective of size, in which the OT had committed itself to operational activities. Many of these so-called Einsätze, some of them merely local construction sites, retained their original designation because of the impracticability of re-organisation within their area. Others persisted in clinging to their original designation even after a change of status had been ordered in their case by the OTZ. One fact did, however, emerge from this attempt at co-ordination: the Oberbauleitung (OBL) definitely became the basic operational sector of the OT. *

The various moves toward administrative co-ordination and centralised control culminated in an edict issued by HITLER (through the Reich Chancery) on 2nd September 1943, containing four clauses:

1. The Reichsminister für Bewaffnung und Munition SPEER, is head of the OT. He is under the Führer's direct orders and is responsible only to him. (The Ministry has since been changed in name to that of Reichsministerium für Rüstung und Kriegsproduktion, (Reich Ministry for Armament and War Production and now commonly referred to as the SPEER Ministry).

* The above outline of OT organisation is intended to illustrate the inconsistencies arising from adaptation to local conditions over a vast area over a long period of time, even in the face of a determined attempt at co-ordination. The subject is further developed in the Chapter on Organisation (IIA).

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F. Einsatz V or Dg. V. Poltawa	RBR Osterhuber
Oberabschnitt I	Dipl. Ing. Almstadt
BL Kohle 1	Bau. Ing. Fenn
BL Kohle 2	Dipl. Ing. Gaudner
BL f. Energie	Ing. Heidrich
BL Iwan K	Dipl. Ing. Schild
Oberabschnitt II	Arch. Moritz
BL Iwan D1	Bau. Ing. Köser
BL Iwan D2	Ing. Huth
BL Iwan D3	Stadt-BR Schmalbruch
G. Einsatz VI Saporozhe- Einlage	Dipl. Ing. Dr. Fuhrmann
H. Einsatz VII Kiew	ORBR Ruoff
Wasserstrassenamt Pinsk	RBR Frhr. Schenck
" Mosyr	RBR Köhn
" Gomel	RBR Voigt
" Kiew	Dr. Ing. Albrecht
" Dnjepropetrowsk	RBR Schink
" Mykolajew	
I. Einsatz VIII Nikolajew	ORBR Dr. Hänge
Hafenamt Nikolajew	BR Klein
Cherson	BR Grulich
Krim	BR Dr. Müller
J. Einsatz IX Krivoi Rog	Reg. Dir. Reich
K. Einsatz X Winniza-Gniwan	Frontf. Rott
L. Einsatz XI also called Bezirkseinsatz XI Lutzk	Prov. OBR Timmer
BL West-Litowka	Dipl. Ing. Krause
BL Lutzk	BR Kitlinski
BL Remno	BR Müller
BL Proskow	Rätsch
M. Einsatz XII also called Bezirkseinsatz XII Shitomir	OBR Glückert
BL Winniza	Dipl. Ing. Lenz
BL Shitomir	Rein
BL Owrutsch	Dipl. Ing. Penner
BL Zwighe	Bönges
N. Einsatz III also called Bezirkseinsatz XIII Kiew	Prov. BR Noll
BR Kiew	BR Neubauer
BR Bilosarkwa	Prov. Bauinsp. Kehl
BL Poltawa	BR Wiehl
BL Forsenn	Bauinsp. Hövelmann
BL Lubny	Prov. Bauinsp. Müller
O. Einsatz XIV, also called Bezirkseinsatz XIV Chernigov	OBR Glückert
P. Einsatz XV, also called Bezirkseinsatz XV Nikolajew	BR von Navarini
BL Kirowograd	BR Zahradnik
BL Nowy Bug	BR Kittinger
BL Nikolajew	BR Asch

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2. The OT can be committed to work by order of its chief anywhere in Greater Germany and in annexed or occupied countries.
 3. Clauses 1 and 2 also apply to all transport organisations assigned to the OT.
 4. The head of the OT will issue directives for the internal organisation of the OT.

At the same time the OTZ was removed from under the Inspectorate General of German Roadways and became an office in its own right within SPEER's Ministry.

8. OT 1942 - 1943

Internal re-organisation was not the only change which the OT underwent during a period from May 1942 to late 1943. The status of the Organisation itself was revised so that it was included within the priority scheme of war production which by the winter of 1943/44 had encompassed the entire resources of the production machinery of Germany and occupied territory and to the highest degree that in Western Europe. During this period of stabilisation on the Western Front, the greater part of the OT lost its character as a para-military engineer corps and became, in essence, a defense industry, constructing not only military installations, but becoming more and more involved in the repair of air raid damage to vital communications and essential war production plants, and in the construction of new and extensive underground depots, factories and other subterranean installations. It can therefore be pointed out that, from the economic standpoint the OT became subject to the policies dictated by two public figures. One is the policy dictated by Albert SPEER in regard to the comparative priority in supplies allotted to the various armament industries, including OT's most constructional tasks such as the Atlantic Wall begun in May 1942. The other is the policy dictated by SS-Obergruppenführer Fritz SAUCKE, the Generalvollmächtigter für den Arbeitseinsatz (General Plenipotentiary-General for Manpower Allocation) in regard to comparative priority in manpower allotment. SPEER and SAUCKE are at present the two dominant personalities in German war economy.

9. SPEER's Career

Professor Albert SPEER's background and career, except for his lack of military experience, is reminiscent of that of Fritz TODT. Like TODT's, SPEER's early career was in the field of construction. But, whereas TODT's special interest lay in methods of engineering technique, SPEER's early interest, was in architectural planning and ornamentation. He was born 19th March 1905 in MANNHEIM, Baden and attended the Technical Institutes at KARLSRUHE, MUNCHEN, and BERLIN. He obtained his engineering degree (Dipl. Ing.) from the latter, and stayed on for three years as a research student and faculty assistant. SPEER joined the Nazi Party comparatively late in 1932, and formed a personal friendship with both HITLER and GOERING. HITLER, as is well known, prides himself on his proficiency as an architect.

In fact, he is known to have made suggestions for the plans of what is SPEER's best known work to the outside world - the reconstruction of the Reichskanzlei.

Two of SPEER's early appointments in the Party are that of Leiter, Amt "Schönheit der Arbeit" (Chief of the Bureau "Beauty of Labour") of the Strength Through Joy Movement (a branch of the German Labour Front) which involved the architectural ornamentation of public buildings and that of Unterabteilungsleiter der Reichspropagandaleitung technische and künstlerische Ausgestaltung von Grosskundgebungen

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- O. Einsatz XVI, also called BR Dr. Lang
Bezirkseinsatz XVI
Dniepropetrowsk
BL Saporoshje Dipl. Ing. Lorbeer
BL Kriwoj-Rog Dipl. Ing. Lorbeer
BL Dnjepropetrowsk Dipl. Ing. Doss
- R. Einsatz XVII, also called BR Bley
Bezirkseinsatz Melitopol
Sonderstab Schneeberger RBR Schneeberger
Bruckenbau 89 Bauleiter Ruehl
BBL Jagerberger Nikopol Dipl. Ing. Jagersberger
- S. HB-Einsatz Heidenreich Dr. Ing. Heidenreich
Dniepropetrowsk:
HB- Einheit 30 Reg. Bmstr. Ott
HB- Einheit 40 Verm. Ing. Schmann
Einsatz Hakelberg
Einheit 43 Reinstädter
Einheit 47 Geister
- T. Einsatz Kretzer Dipl. Ing. Kretzer
Einheit 72 Dipl. Ing. Christoffel
Einheit 73 Dr. Ing. Domke
Einheit St. Holz Bauleiter Ruess
Einheit Nawratil Nawratil
Petrovskoje
- U. Einsatz XXXIV RBR Bilger
- V. Einsatz XXXV
BBL Hirth Oberbauleiter Hirth
BBL Gertis Cherson Dipl. Ing. Gertis (Haupt-
or Brückenbaueinsatz bauleiter)
Gertis or Brückenbau-
leitung Cherson (Gertis)
BBL Bauer RBR Bauer
Einheit 53 Thies
Einheit 54 Schickel
Einheit 61 Regel
Einheit 67 Weissel
HB-Einsatz 10 Bau. Ing. Graf.
HB-Einheit 20 Dipl. Ing. Bockenthhl
Einheit Dg. K 1
St. Einheit Schneider
St. Einheit 97 Dressler
Einheit 62 (Ölbrig) Reg. Bmstr. Graf.
- W. Einsatz Kertsch Kertsch
or Beslaw or Sonderein-
satz Befalke or Sonder-
einsatz Kertsch Reg. Bmstr. Dr. Ing. Ertl.
BBL Ertl or Kolonka Dipl. Ing. Latzenhofer
Kertsch (Oberbauleiter)
OBL Herbert Kertsch Dipl. Ing. Gross, Stell-
or OBL West (Einsatz vertreter:
Herbert) Dipl. Ing. Amort.
OBL Taman Kertsch or Reg. Bmstr. Graf
OBL Ost (Einsatz Taman)
- X. Sondereinsatz, Zmölnig. Dr. Ing. Zmölnig
Nikolajew.
called Brückenbaueinsatz
Zmölnig,
called Brückenbauleitung
Nikolajew (Zmölnig)

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(Chief of the Sub-section "Technical and Artistic Arrangements for Public Mass Demonstrations and Official Meetings" of the Reich Propaganda Ministry). Another early appointment was to the newly created office of the General Bauinspekteur der Reichshauptstadt (Inspector General of Construction for the Reich Capital). Although this office was mainly concerned with the remodelling of BERLIN from an aesthetic point of view, it represented an important increase of SPEER'S functions and powers. For one thing, it led to the creation of the Baustab SPEER (Construction Staff SPEER). For another, it put SPEER in control of the Binnenflotte or Inland Waterways Fleet, which he promptly renamed Transport-Flotte SPEER.

It was, however, not until the outbreak of war, and through his contact with GOERING, that his stature as a functionary began to increase appreciably, and eventually placed him in a position to become TODT's successor, if not actually his rival, during the former's lifetime. The Baustab SPEER was enlarged to form a construction organisation of somewhat over 100,000 men, specialising in construction of airports and airport installations within Germany. The number of NSKK (National Sozialistische Kraftfahr Korps or National Socialist Motor Corps) Units, or NSKK-Baustab SPEER as they were called, which had always provided transportation for the organisation, were likewise increased and renamed the NSKK Motor Transport Standard SPEER (NSKK Motor Transport Regiment SPEER). As already mentioned, on TODT'S death on 9 February 1942, SPEER inherited not only the leadership of the OT but also all of the former's Party and government offices and functions. The most important of these numerous government functions is naturally that of head of the "SPEER Ministry" or Ministry of Armaments and War Production, which under SPEER underwent a re-organisation during the summer and autumn of 1943, and another in the late summer of 1944). He is besides a member of the Zentrale Planung (Central Planning Board), the functions of which are comparable to that of a War Economy Cabinet responsible directly to GOERING under the Four Year Plan. His most important Party rank is that of Reichsleiter (Member of the Nazi Party Supreme Directorate). To return to the OT, Speer incorporated his Baustab into the Organisation when he took over its control. Most if not all, of the original NSKK Motor Transport Standard SPEER was attached to the DAK (Deutsche Afrika Korps) and to the Army units in Russia. It is nevertheless from the transport aspect that SPEER's name has become most prominently connected with OT: the various stages by means of which the Legion SPEER (the present transportation unit of the OT) was created, are described in the section on Services (II F b). The Transportflotte SPEER, was likewise attached to the OT and performed similar services in bringing up supplies by waterways to coastal and canal sectors of the Organisation.

10. Comparison of TODT with SPEER

In a comparative estimate of the two men, Fritz TODT and Albert SPEER, there is a decided temptation to describe the former in favourable terms at the expense of the latter. TODT, was from all accounts, a dynamic personality impatient with administrative regulations. One might almost say that he executed a job by executing it. He had the true technician's ability of adapting the method of execution to the nature of the operation. Without detracting from TODT's abilities in this respect, SPEER obviously is a skilled politician. His abilities as an organiser seem to be on the administrative, rather than on the operational, side. He is said to be a good judge of men as far as picking executive assistants is concerned. Whether any one man, however, even of TODT's stature, could have met Germany's critical problem of war production with anything like the efficiency with which at one time TODT built the Siegfried Line is quite problematical.

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J. EINSATZGRUPPE KAUKASUS

Extent:

HQ: KRASNODAR. 2/3/43

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter Landesbaurat ADAM 28 Nov. 42.

History: Baustab SPEER was originally active in this area. Upon TODT's death in Feb. 1942, SPEER succeeded TODT, and incorporated his Baustab SPEER into the OT. The area under its control included Einsatz KERTSCH before the latter's transfer to EG Russland Süd. Einsatz OBL TEREK. (= OT BBL Ertl, earlier name)

SOUTH-EASTERN EUROPE

K. EINSATZGRUPPE SÜDOST.

Extent: BALKANS

HQ:

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter Dipl. Ing. VOGL. As Einsatzgruppenleiter of EG Südost, VOGL is ipso facto General-Ingenieur of the Balkans.

- History:
- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. OBL Belgrad | RBR Riedl |
| BL Savebrücke-Topeider | Ing. Sterzl |
| BL Silobau-Banat | Ing. Aussner |
| BL Rakovica | Dipl. Ing. Schramme |
| BL Korlace | Ing. Thüner |
| BL Nische | Obering. Gontz |
| BL Ras | Ing. Worlitschek |
| 2. OBL Skopje | Dipl. Ing. Huth |
| BL 1 | Ing. Volks |
| BL 2 | Dipl. Ing. Schebesch |
| BL 3 | Ing. Tischler |
| BL 4 | Ing. Stiemert |
| 3. OBL Bor | ORBR Bürger |
| BL Bergbau | Dipl. Ing. Eberlein |
| BL Industriebau | Dipl. Ing. Sera |
| BL Ostrampe-Strasse | Dipl. Ing. Dir. Mandl. |
| BL Westrampe | Ing. Hofmann |
| BL Scheitelstrasse | Dipl. Ing. Zeisberger |
| BL Schluchtstrasse | Dipl. Ing. Kunath |
| BL Ostrampe-Baubau | Obering. Nowak |
| Leitstelle Patsin | Meierhöfer |
| 4. OBL Jagan | RBR Brade |
| BL Mostar | RBR Gruber |
| BL Varazdin | Dipl. Ing. Sorg. |
| Leitstelle Sarajewo | Evers |
| Leitstelle St. Brod | Petric |
| Leitstelle Bukarest | Ing. Deutges |
| Leitstelle Galatz | |
| Leitstelle Pressburg | RBR Silvester |
| 5. OBL Saloniki | Dipl. Ing. Seeger |
| BL Süd | RBR Dr. Ing. Knorlein |
| ABL Eisenbahnbrücken | Bmstr. Mörtl. |
| ABL Wafdos | Ing. Weigand |

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11. OT Construction Activities 1942 - 1943

As to the OT's activities from May 1942 to autumn 1943, broadly speaking, they were concerned with defensive construction, e.g. the Atlantic Wall in the West, the Ost-Wall in the East, coastal fortifications in Norway and Jutland, and with the beginning of underground installations in Germany proper. Diversion of OT personnel and equipment from the above activities to the repair of Allied air raid damage in Western Europe including Germany proper (Einsatz Ruhrgebiet) began in the summer of 1943 and had reached the culminating point by the spring of 1944.

12. OT in the West before D-Day

The intensity of Allied air-raids in the winter and spring of 1943/44 caused a series of re-adjustments in OT activities in the West, particularly in NW France. Related in chronological order, these re-adjustments form a pattern of OT operation under pressure. It not only provides a documented record of the OT's activities in anticipation of D-day; at the same time it may be assumed to hold good, in general, in regard to its present operations in Germany.

First of all, as a reaction to increased Allied bombing, the SPEERstab für die Ruhr (SPEER Special Staff for the Ruhr Area under Lt. Ing. SPEER with HQ at ESSEN), was established in July 1943 in order to co-ordinate the activities of the agencies engaged in rescue, salvage, repair and reconstruction work in the Ruhr and Rhine valleys. Besides the OT, the Wehrmacht, the DAF (German Labour Front) and Industry were represented on this staff. OT's task was "to adjust its resources to individual conditions". As part of this "adjustment" an OT Bergmann Kompanie (Miners' Company) was created and incorporated in the OT. Einsatz Ruhrgebiet (OT Einsatz Ruhr Area). Its function was to use the skill and experience of its personnel in rescuing people and salvaging property after air-raids. Its members belonged to the OT, but their wages continued to be paid by the mine owners. They were housed in barracks and kept almost continuously on the alert. They came from all parts of Germany, mostly, however, from the Rhineland and Westphalia. In most mining districts, each mine had to release one man of its rescue service to work with the OT. Previously these men had been part of the Selbstschutz (Civilian Self-protection Organisation). A report dated January 1944, mentioned the OT Bergungsregiment SPEER (Rescue and Salvage Regiment SPEER) which was formed late in 1943, and which worked first in the Ruhr District and subsequently in bomb-damaged locations throughout the Reich. Consisting almost exclusively of German personnel, it used equipment especially developed for reconstruction and salvage operations and was also equipped with steam-shovels, derricks, dreses, etc. At present, the OT in the Ruhr and Rhine valleys continues to carry out these tasks. Manpower for the OT in these bomb saturated areas of the Reich was obtained from prisoner of war personnel in Germany, especially Russian.

In work of a technical and strategic nature, such as repairs to communications systems in large cities, OT skilled personnel is under the over-all direction of the Technische Nothilfe, or TENO, (Technical Emergency Corps). Members of TENO, while at work directing repairs for the resumption of normal activities, are at the same time on the alert for signs of sabotage and incipient uprisings.

In January 1944, an order prescribed that employees of OT firms be organised into training units for rifle and pistol practice. The units were termed Wehr- und Ausbildungsgemeinschaften (Defence and Training Units), and elaborate regulations concerning their training programme were laid down. The programme, however, fell through, mainly owing to lack of fit personnel.

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ABL Chromion	Ing. Kranz
ABL Olympos	Ing. Tief
ABL Bhf. Saloniki	Techniker Farwick
ABL Larissa	Bmstr. Steinke
ABL Liano Kladi	
ABL Assopos	
ABL Theben	Ing. Kürth
ABL Athen	Ing. Stolz. 105 Syngros Ave.
Beauftragter des GI in Sofia	Dipl. Ing. Vogl.
Leitstelle Sofia	Dipl. Ing. Nies.
Deutsche Bauleitung Arda-Brücke	BR Wenger

SOUTHERN EUROPE

L. EINSATZGRUPPE ITALIEN

Extent: ITALY.

HQ: SIRUCIONE on Lake Garda.

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter FISCHER. (and Einsatzgruppenleiter of EG Italien, Fischer is ipso facto General-Ingenieur of Italy).

History: The OT in Italy was organized into an Einsatzgruppe Italien with headquarters in FLORENZ (Führungsstab) and SIRUCIONE (Arbeitsstab); the terms "Führungsstab" and "Arbeitsstab" are often confused by correspondents. The date of the documents examined extends from October 1943 to May 1944. Majority of documents pertain to Einsatz Seefalke (SII) with its three Oberbauleitungen Theoderich (XII), Geiserich (XIV) and Alarich (XV). Very little is known at present of the extensive OT activity in the North, in the region of the Alps. EG Italien has an Aussenstelle in ROM/Via Giovanni Severano 35 and later Via Regina Elena 11, (same address as those of Einsatz Seefalke) and the Leiter Baurat FURCK. Circulars signed sometimes by Regierungsbauassessor MANMENSEL. Both men are also employed in the Einsatz Seefalke. Instead of OT Aussenstelle ROM we find sometimes OT Stützpunkt ROM (5 Nov 1943). EG Italien has other Aussenstellen: Abt. Bekleidung u. Ausrüstung, Aussenstelle Italien, MILAN; Abt. Verpflegung, Aussenstelle Italien, DESENZANO; Aussenstelle Italien, SESTO b. MILAN. Its Abt. Propaganda is located in MILAN (Città degli Studi, Viale Romagna, Casa dello Studente). The headquarters are frequently placed in small places, preferably spas, such as Sirucione, Rapallo, Borreia, Egli di Casciana, etc. OBLs. are sometimes called after the names of Oberbauleiters in charge, e.g., OBL Holder (XII) for OBL Theoderich (XII) or OBL Gittinger (XIV) for OBL Geiserich (XIV) (7 Dec 1943). The relative size of various OBLs. and Einsätze within the EG Italien can be estimated from the number of copies of a certain circular sent to the OBLs. and Einsätze by EG Italien:

OBL Tessin (I)	60 copies
OBL Garda (II)	50 "
OBL Isonzo (III)	60 "
OBL Herbert (IV)	60 "

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Persistent bombings of France by the Allied Air Forces, especially of V-sites and lines of communications, created a restive atmosphere among OT personnel in the affected areas. The lowered morale, facilitated desertions amidst the confusion following bombing attacks, and reduced periods of productive work. The cumulative effect was to lower output to a critical point. Contributing to all this, was the acute shortage of transportation fuel and the disruption caused in the general transport system, which affected OT movement of supplies and personnel.

Consequently, early in 1944, in danger areas, the OT authorities had already decided to continue construction work on only the most essential type of installations, such as, for example, V-sites, and to leave essential repair work, such as vital communication links to mobile Katastropheneinsatz (Major emergency crews). Damage to secondary communications had to be left unrepaired. In line with the above policy, therefore, as soon as work in bomb-target areas was considered completed, OT personnel was shifted to construction work on the Atlantic Wall where it could work under more favourable and stable conditions.

13. Preparations for Allied Landings

Mobile Festungsbautrupps, (Construction Crews), which were characteristic of the early days in France, when OT was restoring communications during the 1940 Campaign in the West, were then re-activated to cope more effectively with air raid damage. In May 1944, preparations in anticipation of Allied landings really got under way, as far as OT's tasks were concerned. Work on the Atlantic Wall was strictly limited to completing whatever local construction had already been in progress, especially to camouflaging and clearing of fields of fire. On May 18th orders were issued by the German Seventh Army changing the composition of the entire OT in its command area to mobile units. These units were to serve a two-fold purpose. One was to aid the army engineers both in the battle zone and rear areas; the other was to function as emergency air-raid salvage and repair crews. (As things turned out, after the invasion, all of OT's resources in NW France were employed exclusively on the second of these purposes, the repair of air-raid damage, as outlined in an order signed by von RUNDSTEDT on June 18th, 1944). The administrative organisation of the Oberbauleitungen (OBL), however, remained the same, even after the invasion when their HQ's were shifted. The firms, however, became the operational units in the field, each firm being responsible for feeding, billeting and paying its entire personnel including the Non-German labour units.

Liaison between the Army and the OT was established through the Gebietsingenieur, Army District-Liaison-Engineer to an OBL). The OT units were at this time divided into 5 main categories:

Type 1

Festungsbautrupps (Fortress Construction Detachments). This was the most advanced OT echelon inasmuch as it stayed with the army units defending the coastal fortresses such as ST.MALO, BREST, and ST.NAZAIRE. It consisted of three special types of components: Construction, Harbour and Power supply units. These sub-units were placed at the disposal of the Festungs Kommandeur (Fortress Commander).

Type 2.

Bautrupps (Construction Detachments) in the battle zone and zone of communications. These were OT's forward echelon, mobile units which were to work under the direction of army engineers,

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OBL Herzeg (V)	5	copies
OBL Adria Süd (VI)	15	"
OBL Ponente (VII)	30	"
OBL Levante (VIII)	50	"
OBL Adria Nord (IX)	15	"
OBL Istrien (X)	15	"
OBL Emilia (XI)	35	"
OBL XII, XIV, XV, through OT-Einsatz Süd	30	"
OBL Krain (XIII)	10	"
OBL Etsch (XVI)	15	"
Eisenbahneinsatz Teetzen	15	"
Sondereinsatz Schneider	5	"
Einsatz West	5	"
Einsatz Alpen	5	"
Einsatz Apennin	5	"
Einsatz Süd	5	"

The following Einsätze are known to exist within EG Italy:

- A. Einsatz Seefalke, also called Einsatz Süd, under Dr. ERTL, who came with his personnel from S. Russia. The HQ were in Rome. The Einsatz Seefalke contained OBLs Theoderich, Geiserich and Alarich. The Einsatz was dissolved on 6 Apr 1944.
- B. Einsatz Ost or Einsatz Alpen under Dr. GUMS with HQ at TRIESTE. It probably included the OBLs. Isonzo, Istrien and Krain. (Absorbed in July 1944 by EG Deutschland VIII with HQ at SALZBURG)
- C. Einsatz West with HQ at VARESE included the OBL TESSIN and probably some other OBLs. in North-Western Italy.
- D. Einsatz Apennin occurs only once. It probably included some OBLs. in the Apennines.
- E. Eisenbahneinsatz Teetzen, also called Sondereinsatz. Teetzen is not a real Einsatz, but a mobile construction unit which includes BL MELZO (within the boundaries of OBL Tessin) and BL GENCO (within the boundaries of OBL Emilia).
- F. Einsatz HERBERT. See OBL HERBERT below.

OBL TESSIN (I)

Extent: N.W. ITALY.

HQ: VARESE (LW)

Chief:

History: BL Gallerate (LW)
BL Mailand (LW)
BL Cascina Vaga (LW)
BL Turin (LW)
BL Airasca (LW)
BL Lagnasco (LW)

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in case of Allied landings. In the meantime, according to an order of the Seventh Army Höhere Pionier Kommandeur (Chief Engineer), their tactical disposition was to be arranged by Festungs Pionier Kommandeur XIX (Fortress Construction Engineer Commander XIX) of that area. These construction units contained many types of special components such as bridge construction, highway construction, demolition, mine clearing, motor vehicle repair, munition handling, railway construction and general construction units. One railway construction unit in BREST was put directly under the Transportoffizier (Transport Officer).

Type 3.

Bautrupps (Construction Detachments) in rear areas. These units were placed at the disposal of the General Pionier West (Chief Engineer of Army Group West). They contained the following special components: railway and general construction, power supply and guard units.

Type 4.

Bautrupps (Construction troops) for German Air Force. They were placed at the disposal of the GAF, through liaison with the Chief Engineer of Army Group West. They consisted of the following components: motor repair, bridge construction, general construction units.

Type 5.

Nachschubtrupps (Supply troops) in the battle zone. Remaining (exclusively German) personnel were formed into armed labour groups attached to Divisional and Seventh Army supply units.

Type 6.

Arbeitsrupps (Labour Detachments) in rear zone. Remaining "reliable" non-German personnel were formed into un-armed labour detachments and under German guard evacuated to new zones. They were assigned work at supply installations (such as the construction of unloading ramps) in the rear areas, and were placed at the disposal of the Chief Supply Officer of the Seventh Army. Their German personnel were, if possible, to be supplied with small arms.

Type 7.

WKK Transport Units. These were attached partly to Army Supply, partly to OT. The 12 companies of the four battalions so formed, were to be supplied with one or two machine guns each.

On 8th June, as has already been mentioned, a general order was issued by von WUNDER by which OT units were exclusively assigned to tasks of air-raid salvage and repair work. This order did not materially affect the mobile organisation of OT, as described above. Some changes in the chain of command did occur, however, owing to the fact that the area of activity was to be well in the interior. Only local French labour, not subject to evacuation, was to continue work on the Atlantic Wall. Repairs on highways, bridges were to be carried out under the direction of Army Fortress Engineers in liaison with the Feldkommandantur (Military Regional Command). For the repair of railway bridges, tracks and stations in areas subject to enemy infiltration, the Kommandeur d. Eisenbahnbaupioniere - West (Commander of the Railway Construction Engineers of Army Group West)

[REDACTED]
Ausrüstungslager in Varese
Bahnhof Rivalta

10 Feb 1944
10 Feb 1944

OBL GARDA (II)

Extent: S. of Lake Garda

HQ: VICENZA (LW)

Chief:

History: BL Bergamo (LW)
BL Maderno (LW)
BL Verona (LW)
BL Villafranca di Verona (LW)
BL Vicenza (LW)
BL Malcesine
Ausrüstungslager in Vicenza 10 Feb 1944
Bahnhof Verona
" Peschiera. Bauhofleiter.
A. Walter 16 May 1944
Bahnhof Piacenza
" Donnegliara
Gruppenbestandslager von Unterkunft u. Ausstattung
in Verona.
Leitstelle Verona
Sammelager Verona
ZVL Castelnovo

OBL ISONZO (III)

Extent: N.E. ITALY

HQ: TARCENTO (LW)

Chief:

History: Formed part of Einsatz Ost (also called Einsatz Alpen)
which was absorbed in July 1944 by Einsatzgruppe
Deutschland VIII.

BL Maniago (LW)
BL Aviano (LW)
BL Udine (LW)
BL Villacrba (LW)
BL Lavariano (LW)
BL S. Giorgio di Callalta (LW)
BL Treviso (LW)
Bahnhof S. Giorgio di Nogaro 10 Feb 1944
" Cervignano
" Treviso
Gruppenbestandslager von Unterkunft u. Ausstattung
TREVISO
ZVL Cervignano

OBL (EINSATZ) HERBERT (IV)

Extent: Around FLORENCE

HQ: MONTECATINI

Chief: Dipl. Ing. AMORT

History: Raised to Einsatz status in 1943.

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was responsible. Repair work could be carried out either under the direction of Army Railway Engineers or of OT engineers.

For repair work on railway tracks and stations in the rear areas, such as the transportation zones LILLE, PARIS-NORD, PARIS-WEST, BORDEAUX and LYONS, the Chief Engineer of Army Group West was responsible. OT worked on these repairs in conjunction with the Chef des Hauptverkehrsdiens (Chief Traffic Officer) of the Wehrmacht in France who supplied the technical personnel, both German and French. The repair of aerodromes was also the responsibility of the Chief Engineer of Army Group West. On this work, OT worked in conjunction with the Luftwaffe Feldbauamt (GAF Field Construction Bureau).

Salvage work on the waterways, on the other hand, was undertaken by the French and Belgian Waterways Authorities under direction of the German Chief Traffic Officer. If repairs were necessary, they would be undertaken by the OT, at the request of the Chief Traffic Officer and by command of the Chief Engineer of Army Group West.

Military Regional Commanders were charged with:

1. Inspecting the scenes of damage together with OT engineers and the appropriate Army Administrative Officer, such as the Traffic Officer in the case of railway damage;
2. Sending reports on the damage and the requirements for repair measures to the Militär Befehlshaber Frankreich (Commanding General of France);
3. Providing the OT with manpower on a priority basis in the case of air-raid damage repair;
4. Conscribing the locally unemployed in France so as to co-ordinate the supply of manpower over the entire region.

14. Evacuation of the OT from France

Evacuation of OT foreign personnel to the rear areas in case of invasion was left to the individual field divisions stationed in the corresponding OT sectors. The order of priority was as follows:

1. German female personnel,
2. German male personnel,
3. Foreign volunteers,
4. Skilled foreign labour necessary to carry out building projects planned by the military authorities, and
5. Unskilled foreign labour, including French colonials in private industries and French industries into the French compulsory labour groups.

Order of priority in regard to equipment was:

1. Dredges and steamshovels.
2. Locomotives.
3. Rails.



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10 Feb 44

Leitstelle Florenz
Nachschubslager von Unterkunft u. Ausstattung Florenz.
Sammellager Florenz
ZVL Prato
Bahnhof S. Ginese
BL Porretta Terme (raised to OBL status in 1943)
BL Montepiano
BL S. Marcello
BL Borgo S. Lorenzo
BL S. Godenzo
BL Bibbiena
BL Viareggio

OBL HERZEG (V)

Extent: Along the coast N. of ROME

HQ: BAGNI DI CASCIANA

Chief:

History: Sonderbehandlung Steinadler i. A. Hammer 3 Apr 1944
Bauführung 1 Egger 5 Apr 1944

OBL ADRIAS-SUD (VI)

Extent: Around RAVENNA

HQ: CESENA

Chief:

History: BL Ravenna (LW & OT)
BL Perli (LW)
BL Cesenatico
BL Rimini
BL Castolice
BL Pesaro
BL Macerata
ZVL Cesena

10 Feb 1944

OBL PONENTE (VII)

Extent: Along the Coast W. of GENOA

HQ: VARAZZE

Chief:

History: BL Imperia
BL Savona
BL Vado
ZVL Cairo

10 Feb 1944

OBL LEVANTE (VIII)

Extent: Around GENOA

HQ: RAPALLO

Chief:

History: BL Genoa
BL Lavagna
BL Lerici
BL Carrara

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Factors militating against complete evacuation of foreign OT personnel were:

1. Lack of transportation fuel.
2. Belated evacuation plans.
3. Ignorance of date of invasion.
4. Ignorance of Allied tactical plans.
5. Low priority rating of foreign personnel in the evacuation schedule.
6. Unwillingness of a majority of foreign personnel to be evacuated.
7. Difficulties arising from battle conditions.

One factor favouring complete evacuation:

1. The concentration of Allied landings at one point which gave OT personnel in other areas a chance to get away.

Transportation was provided only for priority German personnel such as women, officials and employees in key positions. Otherwise German personnel able to walk was assigned to the supervision of march columns. Material was transported by train. The evacuation plans were circulated on the 18th to the 20th May throughout coastal areas in France. Moreover the commanding generals of the individual sectors were empowered to order a partial evacuation, if, in their judgment, Allied landing were a feint or a diversion.

The foreign personnel were the last to be evacuated. Portions of it were intercepted by the Allied advance across BRITTANY and in the CHERBOURG peninsula. There were forced night marches. Most French personnel, comprising about 35% of all foreign workers in the West, deserted at the first opportunity. The total OT personnel in the West almost certainly numbered less than 300,000, of which about 85,000 were French. It is likely that the Germans managed to evacuate toward the Reich border between 100,000 - 150,000 non-German workers, especially as, excepting in Normandy, they encountered little Allied interference.

B. After D-Day

15. Manpower and Personnel in Autumn 1944

SPEER, in a confidential declaration made on 5th November 1944, stated that the OT had 650,000 workers at its disposal inside Germany, and that this number was expected to be increased to approximately 1,000,000 men in the near future, most of the increase to consist of Hungarian Jews. It was not expected that the 1,100,000 mark, necessary for carrying out the construction programme contemplated at the time would be reached. As can be gathered from these figures, the OT has been assigned an all-important role in German plans for continuation of total warfare.

Composition of OT personnel at the present time, can be described in general terms only. It is estimated that of its approximately 300,000 foreign workers in Einsatzgruppe West (EGW), the Organisation managed to evacuate about one third. Such personnel as was lost during the process, mostly French, Belgian, Dutch and Spanish, has been replaced by new forcible levies of Hungarians, Slovaks, Czechs, and Italians. It is furthermore estimated that the proportion of foreign

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BL Forte dei Marnai
Bahnhof Rivatta
" Gemma
ZVL Lavagna

OBL ADRIA-NORD (IX)

Extent: Around VENICE

HQ: PADUA

Chief:

History: BL S. Dona di Piave
BL Lido
BL Chioggia
Ausrüstungslager Padua

10 Feb 1944.

OBL ISTRIEN (X)

Extent: Around TRIESTE,

HQ: TRIESTE

Chief:

History: Formed part of Einsatz Ost (also called Einsatz Alpen)
which was absorbed in July 1944 by Einsatzgruppe
Deutschland III

BL Triest.
BL Fiume
BL Pola
BL Grado

OBL EMLA (XI)

Extent: Around MODENA

HQ: MODENA (LW)

Chief:

History: BL Piacenza (LW)
BL Parma (LW)
BL Ferrara (LW)
Bahnhof S. Giorgio di Piano
Ausrüstungslager Modena 10 Feb 1944
Bahnhof Bologna
Gruppenbestandslager v. Unterkunft u. Ausstattung Modena
Leitstelle Modena
Sammellager Modena
Verpflegungs-Nachschublager Modena
Zentral-Auslieferungslager Modena

OBL THEODERICH (XII)

Extent: N. of ROME

HQ: MARTA (LW)

Chief: Leiter: Reg. Baurat HOLDER
Vertr: " " SITTE

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personnel to Germans remains at least as high as 75 percent. As to the disposition of the mentioned manpower, little is known beyond the fact that it is apparently a basic OT policy to allocate foreign personnel as far away as possible from their homeland.

16. Effects of Allied Landing

The evacuation of EGW, until D-Day the biggest and most important of the OT Einsatzgruppen, together with the radical change in the military situation, threw the OT inside Germany in a temporary state of confusion. Not only was an estimated two thirds of its foreign EGW personnel lost, but it afforded German personnel the opportunity for unsanctioned transfers to other employers within OT. Conversely, it gave certain OT-Firms an opportunity, once they were back in the Reich, to hold on to personnel which had been put in their charge for evacuation purposes only.

Such a state of disorganisation did not last long. By 15th July 1944, Germany had already been divided into 8 Einsatzgruppen, 22 Einsätze,* and an unknown number of Oberbauleitungen (estimated average is three to four OBL's to one Einsatz). Shortly afterwards a series of directives were issued by SPEER, having the following results:

* These eight Einsatzgruppen subdivided into 22 Einsätze, each of which is based on the boundaries of a Rüstungsinspektion (Armaments Inspectorate), comprise the following areas. (Except for the Ruhr area Einsatzgruppen were not known inside Germany until July 1944. For greater detail, see Part V.)

- Einsatzgruppe "Deutschland" I - East Prussia and Rear Area of Army Group North Russia.
- Einsatzgruppe "Deutschland" II - Pomerania, Brandenburg, West Prussia, Westphalia
- Einsatzgruppe "Deutschland" III - Westphalia, Schleswig-Holstein
- Einsatzgruppe "Deutschland" IV - Hessen, Thuringia, Saxony, Brunswick, Hanover.
- Einsatzgruppe "Deutschland" V - Württemberg, Oberrhein, Westmark-Moselland, Rhein-Main (Hessen-Nassau)
- Einsatzgruppe "Deutschland" VI - Oberfranken, Upper Palatinate, Lower Bavaria, Swabia, Upper Bavaria, Upper and Lower Danube.
- Einsatzgruppe "Deutschland" VII - Bohemia and Moravia, Sudetenland, Lower and Upper Silesia.
- Einsatzgruppe "Deutschland" VIII - Steiermark, Kärnten, Tyrol, Salzburg, Alpenvorland and Adriatic Coastal Regions.

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History: Previously called OBL Süd (XII) Marta. (Before Dec 1943).

Bau und Technik: Leiter: Reg. Baurat Sitte.
 Vertr: Reg. B.I. Müller.
 Frontführung: Leiter. Frontf. Kramer.
 Vertr. Bärcky.
 Verwaltung: Leiter: Reg. Insp. Schmid
 Nachschub:
 Sanitätswesen: Leiter: Dr. Ronca
 BL. Viterbo (LW) Leiter: Reg. Bau. Insp. Scheer
 Arbeiterlager Viterbo and Orvieto.
 BL. Fabrica (LW) Leiter: Scheer.
 Arbeiterlager Caprarola.
 BL. Monterotondo Leiter: Reg. Bau. Insp. Leucht.
 BL. Fiano (LW) Leiter: Leucht; Vertr. Rëg. B.I. Wenzel.
 Arbeiterlager Mentana.
 BL. Boccea. Leiter: Reg. B.I. Mantel; Vertr. Reg. B.I. Klein.
 Arbeiterlager Boccea.
 BL. Foligno. Leiter: Reg. B. Insp. Thomas.
 Arbeiterlager Foligno.
 BL. Grosseto. Leiter: Seidler.
 BL. Orvieto (LW)
 BL. Viterbo (LW)
 BL. Siena (LW)
 BL. Perugia (LW)
 BL. S. Oreste (LW)
 BL. Gubbio (LW)
 Bahnstation Vetralla

OBL KRAIN (XIII)

Extent: KRAIN

HQ: LAIBACH

Chief:

History: Formed part of Einsatz Ost (also called Einsatz Alpen) which was absorbed in July 1944 by Einsatzgruppe Deutschland VIII.

OBL WEISERICH (XIV)

Extent: S. of ROME

HQ: NICE

Chief: Oberbauleiter: Dipl. Ing. GITTINGER (also Oberbauleiter KURBER 12 Mar 44)
 Vertr: Dipl. Ing. BITTEL (Obtruf. NOWAK 12 Mar 44).

History: Also called OBL Riegel (Gittinger)
 Technik. Leiter: EIBEL
 Verwaltung: Leiter: Frontf. HAMMER also Oberfrontf. ZEICHNER and Hptfrontf. FEIGE
 Frontführung: Leiter: Hpttruf. HELLENBRAND later Frontführer SCHOLLER.

BL Terracina
 BL Piedimonte
 BL Aquino
 BL Pontecorvo

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1. Rationalization, on a nation wide basis, of OT-Firms, their technical staffs and worker personnel. An allotment was made to each of the eight Einsatzgruppen on the basis of their individual assignments and tasks. The chiefs of the Einsatzgruppen in turn made manpower allotments to the OBL's within their respective areas (Einsätze being in essence programme control staffs, were omitted as far as administrative channels were concerned).
2. Replenishment of trained German personnel. Shortage of trained German personnel of foreman calibre and with qualities of leadership is now partially met by training of lower grade German OT workers. Courses being given after working hours. A specialist in economy engineering, sent by the autonomous economic group "Construction Industry" to each OBL, acts as efficiency expert and consultant. An intensive canvass of suitable prospects for taking part in this training is being made, and even foreigners are admitted, provided they are officially classified as collaborationists. The shortage of foremen and NCO's was also partially offset by the acquisition of trained personnel from the Air Force and Navy construction agencies, when, in July 1944, the OT was permitted to use their administrative facilities for the purpose of programme co-ordination. A third source of supply came from among civil servants who came into the OT as a result of the cutback connected with the administrative re-organisation of Amt Bau-02 (for the latter see IB.19 below). Finally a fourth source of supply, one of mainly supervisory and disciplinary rather than technical sub-leadership came from the pool of partly incapacitated members of the Armed Forces who are regularly assigned in small groups to the OT, particularly to the Frontführungen (See above 12.5). Selected and qualified PW labour, mostly Russian, are also detailed to construction sites which lag badly behind schedule.
3. Premiums for efficiency. Efficient firms are awarded priority in equipment and spare parts. Competent foremen, especially in the case of foreigners and PW labour, are awarded efficiency bonuses.
4. Drawdown of a basic, irreducible programme, called "Grundestbauprogramm" This schedule is planned to draw on Germany's resources for construction to not more than 40 percent. Construction and repair of hydro-electrical installations have the highest priority, inasmuch as steam and electric power must be used to replace petrol to the greatest extent practicable.
5. Reinforcement of the emergency construction crews or units, acting as "Blockrooms". Each large OT-Firm, or combination of smaller firms working on the same construction site, was instructed to form Sonderreinheiten (Emergency Units) from amongst their personnel, in order to deal with major breaks in communications and damage to vital installations by Allied bombing, both in the zone of communications and in the interior. In connection with these duties, the units may be transported across the boundaries of Gauarbeitsämter (District Labour Control Bureaux). They consist of men picked for their skill and initiative, and their equipment is likewise complete, of the latest type and highly mobile. In the event of major air-raids, a sufficient number of units consolidate in order to cope effectively with the resulting problems of repair. They are formed, however, only in case of emergency within their sector; between such emergencies; their personnel revert to their normal daily assignments at their Baustellen

OBL ALARICH (XV)

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Extent: S. of ROME

HQ: FRASCATI

Chief: OB. Leiter: Dipl. Ing. L. LATZENHOFER (in place of OB. Leiter KÜBLER who returned to Seefalke). Dep. Obltr. WOLTER (retired 16 Feb 1944 because of sickness).

History: Organized between 20th and 28th Dec. 1943.
Task: Fortifications West of Rome along a 180 km coast from TERRACINA through NETTUNO, OSTIA, CIVITAVECCHIA to ORBETELLO.

Abt. Verwaltung: Otrf. PAPROTKA (Zahlstellenleiter)

Abt. Technik: Obltr. D.I. WOLTA

Abt. Frontführung: Frontf. Rech (earlier Beele)

Abschnittsbauleitung I, Terracina.

Abschnittsbltr: Hpttrpf. Ing. Lusky.

Abschnittsbauleitung II, Nettuno.

Abschnittsbltr: Hpttrpf. Dipl. Ing. Baps.

Abschnittsbauleitung III, Ostia (Rom)

Abschnittsbltr: Hpttrpf. Dipl. Ing. Orilaci.

Abschnittsbauleitung IV, Tarquinia.

Abschnittsbltr: Hpttrpf. Ing. Maier.

BL Tarquinia

BL Ostia

BL Nettuno

Nachschubslager von Unterkunft u. Ausstattung, Rome 10 Feb 44.

OBL ETSCH (XVI)

Extent: S. TIROL

HQ: BOZEN

Chief: Hltr. BOTT

History: Called Einsatz Bozen

BL Belluno

BL Trient

BL Edolo

Bahnhof. Caldonazzo

Bahnhof Baneck

Verpflegungslager Nachschubslager Meran

GREATER GERMANY AND BORDER REGIONS

Einsatzgruppen DEUTSCHLAND I to VIII

Extent: From the Bialystok area and East Prussia in the North-East, to the Operational Zone Alpenvorland and the Adriatic Coastal region in the South-West.

HQ: Amt-Bau-OTZ, BERLIN

Chief: Ministerial-Direktor Xaver DORSCH

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(Construction Sites), in this case usually known as Stammbaustellen (Home Construction Sites). The entire arrangement is a development of similar measures taken in France, as described in IA 13 above.

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17. "OT Special Brigades" Reported in October 1944

The recent creation of Front-OT has led to some misconceptions. The Front-OT is an area comprising Germany's border region and German occupied Europe - Norway, Denmark, N. Italy, etc. - within which OT personnel receives distinctive treatment in regard to pay, and so forth.

The misinterpretation apparently was caused by an order of HITLER's, 13th October 1944, for the activation of a special OT force (Brigades) of 80,000 men to operate within the OT-Front area in Germany. This special force, should consequently not be confused with the Front-OT itself. A secondary version of the order has been given in the paragraph below, however, inasmuch as the original captured document has been interpreted elsewhere and is not available.

The order signed by HITLER on 13th October, defined the scope and purpose of the Front-OT. As the plans for it were developed, the Front-OT was to consist of 80,000 men, equally divided between Germany's East and West front zones. At least 25 percent of the personnel was to be German. Units were to be militarized, that is to say, formed into companies of 150, battalions of 600 - 750, regiments of 3000, and brigades of 10,000. The task of the new formations were to be the reconstruction of damaged communication systems, and so forth (in other words they were to be identical to those of the emergency units previously discussed). To achieve its purpose the Front-OT was to be equipped especially with mobile compressors, cutting tools, motor rams and carpenters' tools. Basic units (probably companies) were to be sufficiently mobile and carry enough equipment to effectively control operation of a force three times its normal strength.

18. Evaluation of OT "Special Brigades"

This project was apparently nothing but a further development of the so-called shock troops already mentioned, and which in turn were merely a development of the emergency crews in France. (for which see IA.13 above). Weighing the pros and cons of the probabilities of the actual existence of such a formation of 80,000 men with sufficient equipment to expand at need to a force of a quarter million, it would surprise no one to find that Allied raids have been effective enough to cause its creation. That would mean a permanent nucleus of shock construction troops allotted in the form of two brigades comprising together about 20,000 men to each of the 4 Einsatzgruppen comprising Germany's eastern and western frontiers. This would in turn mean that such special personnel has been relieved altogether of its former routine duties between emergencies, and assigned permanently to mobile emergency work. There is, however, no basis for belief that units of this type are still administered by the various OBL's in which they are stationed, just like ordinary OT personnel. In fact, their individual assignments to high priority tasks are allotted to them by sub-section D, of the Einsatzgruppe HQ, known as Fliegerschadensfortmassnahmen (Air Raid Damage Emergency Measures) of Referat Bau (Construction Section) in that HQ. Such allotment is effected through the appropriate OBL HQ which includes a similar sub-section for Emergency Measures.



History: OT operations began in the area of the present West Wall or Siegfried Line. From June 1938 to the end of 1940, numerous construction units, under the administration of the General Inspektor für das deutsche Strassenwesen (Inspector General for German Roadways: Fritz TODT), were active in that area, erecting fortifications against any potential invasion from the West. From this organization, headed by TODT, there emerged what later became known as the Organization TODT or OT. The locations of these early OT sectors (OBL level), most of which were re-activated in the summer of 1944, are marked with an asterisk (*). They come under EGD III and V.

The OT left Germany at the time of the French campaign in the spring of 1940, and was not re-activated in the Reich until May 1943. OT Einsatz (later Einsatzgruppe) Ruhrgebiet was established at that time, to form an important component of Ruhrstab SPEER. It was not until July 1944, however, with the general evacuation of the OT from France, that Germany was divided into OT sectors, the largest of which (Einsatzgruppe) roughly correspond to an Army Group sector. The sectors on the next lower level (Einsatz) coincide in area with the Rüstungsinspektionen (Armament Inspectorates) (see introduction to Part V).

The locations given for current OT basic construction sectors (OBL) inside Germany are those which - on the basis of documentary evidence - existed before the Allied penetrations of 1944/45 made realignments necessary. The rapidity of the Allied advances made so many realignments necessary, that it is profitless to attempt to record them. Generally they followed the pattern of military realignments.

M. EINSATZGRUPPE DEUTSCHLAND I (EGD I)

Extent: (by Rüstungsinspektion) RI - I and Bialystok area. (by Part of Gen. Gen 25: East Prussia with the addition of Bialystok area.)

HQ: Königsberg.

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter Baurat HAUT

Dep. Chief: Einsatzleiter Regierungsbaurat KLUGAR

History: EGD I was established about July 1944. When its zone of operations became restricted by the Russian offensive in the summer and autumn of 1944, EGD I confined its activities to the Tannenberg district, and became known as EG Tannenberg. Inside Germany it controls one Einsatz, the boundaries of which coincide with those of RI I.

EINSATZ EQUIPMENT NO. 1.

Extent: East Prussia.

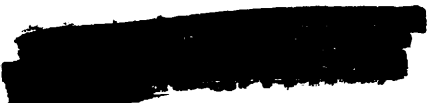
HQ: Königsberg. Co-operates with RI I Königsberg, Herzogsacke Kaserne. Nov. 1944.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Rastenburg

HQ: Rastenburg

History: Location of Hitler's HQ at the time of the attempt on his life, 22 July 1944.



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The project itself cannot be accepted at face value as a fait accompli. There are indications that it fell through, in the first place because equipment was found to be too valuable to allow its concentration in such mass, for the exclusive use of a comparatively minor branch of the Organization; in the second place, because present conditions and the diversity of OT's tasks virtually preclude any rigid regimentation which, going beyond personnel administration, attempts to make itself felt in operational matters. Even if the project had been actually realized in its entirety, it still should not be assumed - as has been done - that the rest of the OT has been dissolved. Obviously, after having been put in charge of all civilian and military construction in Germany by highest authority, as discussed in the following paragraphs, the OT was not stripped of nine tenths of its personnel on practically the same day.

19. Amt Bau-OTZ

While the Reich was being divided into Einsatzgruppen, etc., in preparation for the home-coming of the OT, higher policy in regard to its status as a governmental agency was likewise being revised, with the result that at present the OT is found to be in control of all construction inside Germany.

The first step was taken on 25th April 1944, when Amt Bau (Bureau of Construction), in the SPEER Ministry, was placed under the official control of the OT. The man who already was (and still is) head of OTZ, Ministerialdirektor DORSCH. Inasmuch as Amt Bau controlled the construction and building industries in Germany, the step effectively put OTZ on an equal footing with Amt Bau. The reason officially given was that it was HITLER's specific desire that it should be made possible for the OT to "perform its tasks smoothly and unfettered, also in the Reich". Its tasks presently were defined as "construction work for the war production industry". The step was ratified by a decree of the Fuhrer, dated 24th August 1944, placing SPEER, in the capacity of Chief of the OT, in control of all official administrative construction agencies within Germany. In effect, the decree by implication placed the OT in control of Amt Bau's administrative organization. Before the intermediate steps leading to this development are discussed, a brief outline of the history of Amt Bau is given below.

Amt Bau was created as part of the SPEER Ministry, when the latter was reorganized in the autumn of 1943. The specific decree establishing the Bureau is dated 29th October 1943. The creation of the office put its chief, the Generalbevollmächtigter Bau (Plenipotentiary - General for Construction), at that time STOBBE-DETHELFFSEN - on an equal footing with the chiefs of the other major (Bureaux) of the SPEER Ministry. STOBBE-DETHELFFSEN, however, in addition to being head of Amt Bau, also represented SPEER in the latter's capacity of Generalbevollmächtigter für die Regelung der Bauwirtschaft im Rahmen des Vierjahresplans (Plenipotentiary-General for the Regulation of the Construction Industry within the Four Year Plan). This dual function is reflected clearly, however, in the subordinate echelons.

Thus the Bau Bevollmächtigter im Bezirk der Rüstungsinspektion (Construction Plenipotentiary for the District of the Armaments Inspectorate) derived his authority from the Plenipotentiary General (STOBBE-DETHELFFSEN) and exercised full control over the priority programme for construction and allotment of building supplies. The Baubeauftragte im Gau (Construction Deputy in each Party Gau), on the other hand, derived his authority from the Chief of Amt Bau (also STOBBE-DETHELFFSEN). The Baubeauftragter, acted as liaison official between the Gauleiter in the latter's capacity of Reichsverteidigungskommissar (Reich Defence Commissioner) and the Construction Plenipotentiary

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KÖNIGSBERG (OBL Elbe)



HQ: Königsberg. Co-operates with RK Königsberg, Herzogsacke Kaserne. Nov. 1944.

OT LEITSTELLEN

(OT BRANCH OFFICES)

Eydkau

Chief: Haupttruppführer SCHENK

Rastenburg

HQ: Hotel Stadt Königsberg

Chief: Dipl.-Ing. SCHROEDER.

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N. EINSATZGRUPPE DEUTSCHLAND II (EOD II)

Extent: (by Rüstungsinspektion) RI II, III, XX and XXI.
(by Party Gau) Gau 17: Mecklenburg (II)
26: Pommern (II)
3: Greater Berlin (III)
15: Mark Brandenburg (III)
18: Danzig Westpreussen (XX)
30: Warmland (XXI)

HQ: Berlin (Offices located in Amt Bau-OTZ). Jan. 1945.

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter ROSKOTHEN.

History: EOD II was established about July 1944. It controls five OT Einsätze, the boundaries of which coincide respectively with those of RI II, III, XX and XXI.

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI III

Extent: Pommern and Mecklenburg.

HQ: Stettin. Co-operates with RI II, Stettin, Krakower Landstrasse. Jan. 1945.

OBL LOCATIONS

Schwerin

Stettin

HQ: Schwerin. Co-operates with RK Schwerin, Schloss Strasse. Jan. 1945.

HQ: Stettin. Co-operates with RK Stettin, Krakower Landstrasse. Jan. 1945.

OT LEITSTELLEN

(OT BRANCH OFFICES)

Guestrow

HQ: Kräckmann Strasse 12.

Chief: Haupttruppführer MICHELS.

AUSRÜSTUNGLAGER

(EQUIPMENT DEPOTS)

UNCLASSIFIED -212-



of the Armament Inspectorate District in whose sphere the Party Gau was wholly or partly situated. As for the administration of construction within the Gau such as e.g. the issuing of permits for construction of a non-military but high priority nature, or public and Party institutes, the Deputy was subordinate to both the Gauleiter and the Plenipotentiary, although primarily to the latter.

On 3rd June 1944, Amt Bau and OTZ were consolidated. While the resultant agency, as to organization, follows the lines of the Amt Bau rather than that of the OTZ, most if not all heads of its Amtsgruppen (Branches) are former OTZ departmental heads. It can be said, therefore, that the transformation is one in name rather than fact, and that all OTZ key personnel have continued in their functions. The next step, as already mentioned above (Para 16 foot-note) accomplished by 15th July 1944, was the formation of the eight Einsatzgruppen, etc. inside Germany and the establishment of the next chain of command. The most radical feature of the latter was the elimination of the Construction Plenipotentiaries and their staffs, and the creation of four Baubeauftragte (construction deputies) for each Gau, instead of one, on the staff of the Reich Defence Commissioner: one for civilian construction permits, one for inspection of civilian construction, one for air raid shelters construction and one to act as efficiency or economy engineer.

The reorganization of the OT in Germany was thus practically completed about 15th July 1944 and HITLER's aforementioned decree of 24th August of that year was therefore a ratification of an already existing arrangement. The change in the chain of command, eliminating the Construction Plenipotentiaries and replacing them by the Einsatzgruppenleiter as the highest regional executive authorities subordinate only to Amt Bau-OTZ, was inevitable if duplication was to be avoided. On 16th October 1944, SPEER, empowered by HITLER's decree, issued a series of directives defining the relative spheres of authority of the Chiefs of Einsatzgruppen, the Chiefs of Einsatz, and the Construction Deputies on the staffs of the Reich Defence Commissioners (Gauleiter). Both documents are rendered in translation at the end of this section (Paras 21 and 22). Construction agencies of the German Air Force and Navy were taken over by the OT in late summer 1944.

20. Significance of Front-OT

There are strong indications that the pooling of a million men in one industry, and their sudden redistribution on a rationalized basis, disrupted the economy of those construction firms which had not been conscripted into the OT. Such a re-allotment caused resentment on the part of firms who lost employees attracted by the comparatively high wages paid by the OT. The movement of masses of OT personnel, over whom they had no control across their administrative boundaries disturbed the Gau Labour Control officials, as well as the Gauleiters in their capacity of Defence Commissioners. A compromise was consequently effected. Zones were established, which because of their susceptibility to enemy action, were designated front zones, and the collective area was designated Front-OT. Within this area of highest construction priority, the OT has the status of a military organisation, and its personnel, "as Angehörige (member) of the Wehrmacht", commensurate basic pay plus the extra allowances, bonuses, compensations, etc. which - with certain exceptions - OT has been uniformly paying to their personnel working in exposed areas, since January 1943. Its German personnel are called Frontarbeiter, its foreign personnel, OT Legionäre. The Front-OT may also move its personnel across regional labour boundaries inside the Reich without interference from the Reichstreuhand für die Arbeit (Reich Labour Trustees) who are SAUCKEL's regional representatives, or from the Reich Defence Commissioners (who are also the Gauleiter). This Front OT consists of (1) the operational zones fronting the Allies in the West, and the Russians in the East; (2) heavily bombed



STARGARD

Location: Hinter der alten Kaserne

Chief: Haupttruppführer SCHAUERMANN

STETTIN

Location: Grabower Strasse 2.

Chief: Frontführer HERMANN

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI III

Extent: Mark Brandenburg, Greater Berlin.

HQ: Berlin. Co-operates with RI III, Berlin W15, Kaiserallee 210.
Jan. 1945.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Berlin I

HQ: Berlin. Co-operates with RK Berlin-Charlottenburg 9,
Bayernallee 36. Jan. 1945.

Berlin II

HQ: Berlin. Co-operates with RK Berlin SW 68, Charlottenstrasse 13.
Jan. 1945.

Berlin III

HQ: Berlin. Co-operates with RK Berlin W8, Jägerstrasse 10-11.
Jan. 1945.

Berlin IV

HQ: Berlin. Co-operates with RK Berlin W 35, am Karlsbad 2.
Jan. 1945.

HAUPTERFASSUNGSLAGER

(MAIN INDUCTION CAMPS)

Location: Grunewald.
Eichkamp. Jan. 1945.

Chief: Frontführer KRUMHORN. (of Eichkamp)

History: Together, Camps Grunewald and Eichkamp (established in 1942, and located within walking distance of one another) were originally equipped to process 4000 men daily, and in addition train select personnel for occupational trades and administrative and supervisory assignments.

AUSRÜSTUNGSLAGER WANNSEE

(EQUIPMENT DEPOT WANNSEE)

Location: Berlin-Wannsee. Jan. 1945.

Chief: Stabsfrontführer WALTER ROSEGER (SS Untersturmführer in the SD)

History: Was until recently a Reichsautobahn Depot; converted into an OT Camp Equipment and Stores Depot.



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areas within the Reich; (3) Einsatzgruppe Italy; and (4) Einsatzgruppe Wiking (Norway and Denmark). The extent of the zone may be changed at the discretion of the Wehrmacht. That part of the Organization which is not active in front zone is not designated Front-OT, and its skilled personnel receive only such specialist pay above their basic pay as is uniformly regulated by the Plenipotentiary General for Manpower Allocation (SAUCKEL) for all labour in Germany. And inasmuch as the OT has always distinguished between Fronteinsatz (Service performed in the operational area) and Heimatseinsatz (Service in the zone of the interior), there is consequently no basis for assuming that the OT has been reduced either in sphere of authority or in strength of personnel. Nor is there any basis for assuming that there has been a partial dissolution of the OT. All indications point to the contrary. It is well to remember, however, that even in the Zone of the Interior, the OT is, in respect to manpower priority, classified as a vital industry.

21. HITLER's Decree of 24th August 1944

DECREE OF THE FUHRER CONCERNING THE WAR COMMITMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES FOR CONSTRUCTION 24th August 1944
(See above IB 18)

I

The Reich Minister for Armament and War Production and Chief of Organization (Hitlenceforth heads the war activities of the Administrative Agencies for Construction. I empower him to issue directives for the above purpose to all administrative National Municipal construction agencies of Greater Germany and incorporated territories. He may dispose over the personnel and facilities of these agencies according to his judgment.

The administrative organisation remains unchanged by thus being placed on a war footing.

II

The decisions under paragraph I apply also to state-controlled public corporations insofar as they have administrative agencies of their own.

III

The Reich Minister for Armament and War Production and Chief of the OT will issue, henceforth, the legal and administrative regulations necessary for carrying out and amplifying the above decree in agreement with the Plenipotentiary General for the Administration of the Reich (HIMMLER).

IV

This decree lapses at the end of the war.

Führer HQ. 24th August 1944,
The Führer.
Adolf HITLER.

Reich Minister and Chief of the Reich Chancellery, Dr. LAMMERS.

22. SPEER's Decree of 16th October 1944

FIRST EXECUTIVE ORDER FOLLOWING THE DECREE OF THE FUHRER CONCERNING THE WAR COMMITMENT OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES FOR CONSTRUCTION 16th October 1944
(See above IB 19)

With reference to paragraph III of the Führer's Decree Concerning the War Commitment of the Administrative Agencies for

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AUSRÜSTUNGSLAGER "REICHSADLER"

(EQUIPMENT DEPOT "REICHSADLER")

Location: Berlin-Wannsee. Jan. 1945.

Chief: Obertruppführer REINHARDT.

AUSRÜSTUNGSLAGER POTSDAM

(EQUIPMENT DEPOT POTSDAM)

Location: Potsdam, Alte Zauche 67. Jan. 1945.

Chief: Haupttruppführer DOBRICK.

BESTANDSLAGER SCHÖNEWEIDE

(GENERAL DEPOT "SCHÖNEWEIDE")

Location: Berlin-Johannisthal, Gross-Berliner Damm Flugplatz. Jan. 1945.

Chief: Dipl. - Ing. AMBROS.

BESTANDSLAGER SPANDAU

(GENERAL DEPOT SPANDAU)

Location: Berlin-Spandau, Fehltrasse, 52. Jan. 1945.

Chief: Truppführer HOFFMANN.

HAUPTSANITÄTSDEPOT BERLIN

(MAIN MEDICAL SUPPLIES DEPOT BERLIN)

Location: Berlin-G2, Weinmeisterstrasse 2a. Jan. 1945.

Chief: Apotheker NIEMANN.

NSKK-OT INDUCTION CAMP

LAGER SCHLACHTENSEE
(CAMP SCHALCHTENSEE)

Location: Berlin-Schlachtensee.

HQ OF TRANSPORTKORPS SPEER

HQ: am Messeaum (Westkreuz), Berlin-Charlottenburg.

SK SCHULE EICHKAMP

History: Gives three to six weeks training course in Schutzkommando (SK: Security guard) work. Situated in the main induction camp at Eichkamp.

"HAUS DER KAMERADSCHAFT"

("FELLOWSHIP HOUSE")

History: "Haus der Kameradschaft" ("Fellowship House") was established in the spring of 1942, in the main induction camp at GRUNEWALD, in order to prepare select personnel for assignments "requiring leadership qualities". Courses are of varying duration, not exceeding six weeks.

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Construction of 24th August 1944 (Reichsgesetzblatt I, p.207),
I order, for the territory of Greater Germany and incorporated
territories, in agreement with the Plenipotentiary General for Reich
Administration (HIMMLER), the following:

I

1. The Chiefs of Einsatzgruppen of the Organization Todt may henceforth commission administrative agencies of the Reich, the provinces, municipalities and communes, as well as those of state-controlled public corporations, to execute such scheduled and projected construction as they have consented to exempt from the Building Restrictions. (para 7 of the 31st regulation concerning the Building Restriction of 8th August 1944, (Reichs Anzeiger No. 206))
2. They may avail themselves of the building facilities of the Wehrmacht according to existing arrangements with the various departments of the Armed Forces.

II

1. The Construction Deputies to the Reich Defence Commissioner may group together construction agencies of the Reich, the provinces and communes, as well as those of state-controlled public corporations, for the execution of construction assignments, according to the requirements of their commitments.
2. The Construction Deputies will be appointed by the Reich Minister for Armament and War Production and Chief of Organization Todt, in agreement with the Reich Defence Commissioners. They are subordinated to the Reich Defence Commissioners and are assigned to the executive offices of the Reich Defence Commissioners.
3. The Reich Minister for Armament and War Production at the same time in his capacity of Plenipotentiary General for the Regulation of the Construction Industry, has competence over the Reich Defence Commissioners (through the Construction Deputies) in the matter of directives.

III

1. The Reich Defence Commissioners will (through the Construction Deputies) examine the possibilities for combined management of current administrative business and the reshuffling of duties for the purpose of reducing personnel and administrative overhead and for putting the facilities of the public agencies for construction to the most efficient use.
2. The Reich Defence Commissioner may (through the Construction Deputy) regulate at his own discretion transfers from one agency to another of the management of current administrative business.
3. The Reich Minister for Armament and War Production and Chief of Organization Todt in concert with the Plenipotentiary General of Reich Administration (HIMMLER), decides in the matter of reshuffling of duties from the sphere of competence of one agency to that of another. Insofar as the possibility for the elimination of agencies is thereby created, the procedure will be regulated by the ranking official of the eliminated agency involved.
4. The Reich Defence Commissioner in whose Gau (Party District) the seat of the competent regional office is situated

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EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI XI

AUSRÜSTUNGSLAGER

(EQUIPMENT DEPOTS)

Neumark

HQ: Ausrüstungslager GRUNOWER MUEHLE, Grunow, Post Sternberg.

Chief: Haupttruppführer SCHAEFER.

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI XXI

Extent: Wartheland.

HQ: Posen. Co-operates with RI XXI, Posen, Wilhelmstrasse 6. Nov. 1944.

History: Became the processing centre for East European labour since the evacuation of Jews from Poland.

OBLICATIONS

Posen

HQ: Same as Einsatz HQ.

0. EINSATZGRUPPE DEUTSCHLAND III (EGD III)

Extent: (by Rüstungsinspektion) RI VI and X, including Ruhrstab Speer. (by Party Gau) 5: Düsseldorf (VI)
6: Essen (VI)
12: Köln-Aachen (VI)
38: Westphalen Nord (VI)
39: Westphalen Süd (VI)
9: Hamburg (X)
24: Ost-Hannover (X)
29: Schleswig-Holstein (X)
37: Weser-Ems (X)

HQ: Essen-Heidhausen. Kamillushaus and Sportplatz. Nov. 1944.

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter FISCHER (succeeded ADAM)

History: EGD III, known also as "Hansa" until Jan 1945, and subsequently as EG "Rhein-Ruhr", was established about July 1944. It had already existed in part (in Westphalia) since May 1943, as EINSATZ (later EINSATZGRUPPE) RUHR, where it formed part of Ruhrstab SPEER. It controls two OT Einsätze, the boundaries of which coincide with those of RI VI and X respectively. RI VI includes part of the area of earliest OT operations in Germany (1938 to 1940); the region through which run the original fortifications of the West Wall or Siegfried Line. A number of the OBL's which were established during that period, were re-activated during the summer and autumn of 1944 and early winter of 1945. Such OBL's are marked with an asterisk (*). EGD III probably took over some of the area covered by EGD V when the latter

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has the final responsibility for measures taken in the case of state controlled public corporations and administrative agencies whose spheres extend over several Reich Defence Districts.

IV.

1. The Reich Defence Commissioners (through the Construction Deputies) are obliged to put all available personnel and establishments (office buildings), equipment and diverse installations, at the disposal of the Chiefs of the Einsatzgruppen of the Organization Todt for use in construction as named in para. I.
2. The Chiefs of the Einsatzgruppen will specify their requirements for personnel and facilities to the Reich Defence Commissioners (through the Construction Deputies). Should the latter, on compelling grounds, believe themselves unable to comply with the requirements, they must, having so informed the Chief of Einsatzgruppen, obtain directly the decision of the Reich Minister for Armament and War Production, which will be rendered in concert with the Plenipotentiary General for Reich Administration (HIMMLER)

V.

The above standing orders do not apply to administrative agencies for construction of the Reich State Railways and the Reich Postal Service.

VI.

The Chief of the Einsatzgruppe in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia has no competence of direction and disposition over the autonomous (Protectorate) officials and agencies. Liaison will be established only through the German State Minister for Bohemia and Moravia.

Berlin, 16th October,
1944

The Reich Minister for Armament and War Production and
Chief of Organization Todt, SPEER.



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moved to the German-Swiss border area. It contains
Abt. Wehrmacht under command of H. POPPE.

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI VI

Extent: Westphalia, Rhine Province (including Ruhrstab SPEER)

HQ: Essen-Heidhausen. Co-operates with RI Ruhrstab, Ruhr/
Charlottenhof, Kettwig.

History: The nucleus of this Einsatz was established in May 1943 as
Einsatz Ruhr (subsequently changed to Einsatzgruppe Ruhrgebiet).
Although it is a self-contained unit, it forms part of the
organization set up by Albert SPEER at about the same time,
and known as Ruhrstab SPEER. The purpose of Ruhrstab SPEER
was to co-ordinate the programme of salvage and reconstruction
of important installations in the Ruhr Valley, damaged by
Allied air raids. The resources of the OT in this sector
were accordingly pooled with those of RI VI and the competent
Gauleiter. Ruhrstab SPEER was given emergency powers, and
chief authority was vested, first in Dipl.-Ing. Dr. SANDER
and more recently in General-Direktor VOGELER whose Chief of
Staff was General-Major ERDMANN.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Aachen * Nov. 1944

Bonn * Nov. 1944

Dortmund

HQ: Dortmund. Co-operates with RK Dortmund, Adolf Hitler
Allee 48. Nov. 1944.

Düsseldorf * Nov. 1944

Düsseldorf Nov. 1944

HQ: Düsseldorf. Co-operates with RK Düsseldorf, Ross Str. 135.

Essen

HQ: Essen. Co-operates with RK Essen, am Wiesenthal 46.
Nov. 1944.

Geldern *

Köln (-Mülheim) *

HQ: Köln. Co-operates with RK Köln, Waltherstrasse 78.
Nov. 1944.

History: Originally established in June 1938 as OBL Köln-Mülheim;
re-activated in the summer of 1944 as OBL Köln.

Münster

HQ: Münster Wienerstrasse - 52 - 53.

Chief: RB BERTING

History: Controls BL Bad Lippspringe, Brilon and Fürstenberg.

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PART II

ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATION AND OPERATION.

A. Organization

23. Introduction

The OT in the winter of 1945 is a radically different organization from what it was in the spring of 1938, in regard to status and scope of function. Seven years ago it was a Wehrmacht auxiliary charged with military construction, ranging from the tactical to the strategic, in the various zones of operation. It has by now become the sole agency responsible for the entire war production programme in the Reich, insofar as it is, directly or indirectly, affected by Allied air raids, not to mention the part it plays in Nazi plans for a "fanatic" defence. None of these functions, however, are representative of the role assigned to it in German plans for the reconstruction of a Nazi post-war Europe.

Whether the OT is to be assigned a role at all in Allied plans for the reconstruction of the Continent, or whether it will be demobilized, its internal organization is of considerable importance. For this reason the OT structure and chain of command is being presented in two characteristic forms. One concerns itself with the stabilized, permanent organization as it operated in German occupied Europe, and as exemplified by Einsatzgruppe West (EGW) (France and the Low Countries) in 1943, before the effect of Allied air raids had made this self-defeating. The other concerns itself with as up-to-date a description of OT internal organization, at the present time, inside the Reich, as can be given on the basis of available documentary material. For the sake of brevity the first will be henceforth referred to as the "permanent organization" and the second will be termed the "current organization".

(a) "Permanent Organization"

24. "Permanent Organization" - The OT High Command

Reich Minister for Armament and War Production, Albert SPEER, succeeded TODT as Chief of the OT in February 1942; a decree by HITLER signed 2 September 1943, made SPEER, in his capacity of Chief of the OT responsible only to the Führer himself, without intervening channels. SPEER's administrative director since 1942 has been Ministerialdirektor Dipl. Ing. Xaver DORSCH. DORSCH is responsible solely to SPEER, and his HQ is the OT Zentralamt (OTZ: OT Central HQ) last known to have been located in BERLIN. He is at the same time chief of the Abteilung Wehrbau und Ausland (Section for Military Construction and Foreign Countries) of the Inspectorate General of German Roadways.

The OTZ issues the fundamental directives for operational and administrative functioning, and the basic territorial distribution of manpower. Its most important task is in the field of economy engineering: the standardisation of material, building specifications and methods of construction. Apart from that, its functions are confined to the administration of the OT: it keeps the records, it checks incoming reports and accounts, it regulates the relationship between OT-Firms and the OT administration, as well as those between the firm and the workers, and finally it issues through the Frontführungen (see III Bc) directives for the entire working and social routine of all OT personnel.

■ See chart 1

■ Now known as Amt Bau-OTZ. See IB19 and Charts 4a and 4b.

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Recklinghausen

HQ: Recklinghausen. Co-operates with RK Recklinghausen.
Theodor Körnerstrasse 25. Nov. 1944.

Sieburg 1944

OBL "Diana" 1944

History: References to this OBL, in EG Ruhrgebiet, found in captured documents, 1943 through 1944.

OBL "Eder" 1944

Chief: Hauptbauleiter VOLGT.

History: References to OBL "Eder" and to OBL "Möhne" (see below), both in EG Ruhrgebiet, were found in captured documents, 1943 through 1944. Although the names of these OBL's suggests a connection between them and reconstruction attempts of the Eder-Möhne Dam, their location in the Ruhrgebiet does not warrant such an assumption.

OBL "Möhne"

Chief: Oberbauleiter QUAST.

History: See OBL "Eder" above.

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI X

Extent: Schleswig-Holstein.

HQ: Hamburg. Co-operates with RI Hamburg,
Alsterufer 4-5. Jan. 1945.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Bremen

HQ: Bremen. Co-operates with RK Bremen, RÖvekamp 12. Jan. 1945.

History: It is possible that "bremen" was a code designation for an OBL sector in the West Wall region. For lack of evidence it is however, recorded here, as the only OBL outside of the West Wall region, established in Germany as early as 1938/40.

OBL "Friesland"

History: Reference to OBL "Friesland" found in two captured documents; exact location unknown, but believed to be in Oldenburg.

Hamburg

HQ: Hamburg. Co-operates with RK Hamburg, Alsterufer 4-5.
Jan. 1945.

Kiel

HQ: Kiel. Co-operates with RK Kiel, Karlstrasse 46. Jan. 1945.

Nordfriesland

Hohn. Jan. 1945.

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Matters of policy, as decided upon by the German Supreme Command of the Armed Forces, and insofar as they affect the OT, are put into execution by the chiefs of the Einsatzgruppen in conjunction with the commanding general of the corresponding military theatre or sector of operations. Construction plans affecting EGW, for example, were drawn up under direction of its Chief, Oberbaudirektor WEISS. (He is at the same time RUNDSTEDT's chief engineer (General Ingenieur beim Oberbefehlshaber West)). To carry the example further, estimates of requirements for raw material, drawn up on the basis of a long term construction programme (of at least six months duration) were then submitted to the OTZ by EGW, along with the actual plans. Approval by the latter was a matter of routine, provided the plans submitted conformed in general to the strategic policy laid down by the Supreme Command for the theatre of operations occupied by EGW (France, Belgium, and the Netherlands). The material was then allotted to EGW, through the OTZ by virtue of SPEER's authority in the matter of priority allotment of essential war material. The actual shipments were made through Wehrmacht channels (Hauptverkehrsdienst or Central Traffic Service) and were labelled Wehrmachtgut (Armed Forces property). For discussion on the administration of supplies, see II B. OTZ's sphere of authority in the matter of recruitment of manpower is discussed in the part on Manpower (V D).

25. "Permanent Organisation". Chain of Command

A decree, signed by SPEER on 24 September 1943, ordered the normalisation of OT administrative levels in all theatres of operation along the following uniform chain of command.

1. Einsatzgruppe (EG: Area Control Staff: Army Group Level)
2. Einsatz (E: Area Control Staff; Army Level)
3. Oberbauleitung (OBL: Basic OT Construction Sector and Administrative HQ)
4. Bauleitung (BL: Sub-Sector)
5. Abschnittsbauleitung (ABL: Local Supervisory Staff)
6. Baustelle (Construction Site)

All of these terms, with the exception of that of Einsatzgruppe, had existed in the OT since its inception in 1938, but they had never been uniformly defined. This was particularly true of the designations, Einsatz and Abschnittsbauleitung. The uniformity in terminology which the OTZ attempted to establish in German occupied territory was not realised in practice until the OT evacuated into Germany (see II Ab "Current Organization"). Reasons for the ineffectiveness of the decree in the case of the EGW and elsewhere are outlined in IA7 and IIAA 27 and 30.

26. "Permanent Organisation". The Einsatzgruppe. (EG: Area Control Staff, Army Group Level).

The term Einsatzgruppe was first identified in Oct 1941 in connection with the creation of Einsatzgruppe West (see Part V). From Einsatzgruppe downwards, the OT should be visualised, not in the form of a hierarchy of units, but rather as a theatre of construction operations controlled by various levels of administrative staffs, of which the Einsatzgruppe (Area Control Staff on Army Group Level) is the highest. The Einsatzgruppe West (EGW) comprising France, Belgium and the Netherlands is used throughout this book as a model, inasmuch as it represented the "permanent" type of OT organization to a greater extent than any other Einsatzgruppe. Other Einsatzgruppen are, however, discussed wherever they are believed to be of interest for purposes of comparison.

Although the OTZ issued the general regulations governing administrative and operational policy, the Einsatzgruppe is an executive and operational unit in its own domain. The administrative organization of each Einsatzgruppe is basically alike; there are, however,

Wilhelmshaven

HQ: Wilhelmshaven, Kaiserstrasse 78. Jan. 1945.

OT LEITSTELLEN

(OT BRANCH OFFICES)

Hamburg

HQ: Grosse Reichenstrasse 25-27, Hamburg 11.

Chief: Franz IUS

P. EINSATZGRUPPE DEUTSCHLAND IV (EGD IV)

Extent: (by Rüstungsinspektion) RI IVa, IX, XIa and XIb.
(by Party Gau) Gau 27: Sachsen (IVa)
13: Kurhessen (IX)
34: Thüringen (IX)
33: Südhannover, Braunschweig (XIa)
8: Halle-Merseburg (XIb)
14: Magdeburg (XIb).

HQ:
Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter und Direktor SCHMIDT.

Deputy
Chief: Einsatzleiter Dipl.-Ing. FLOS.

History: EGD IV, known also as EG "Kyffhäuser", was established about July 1944. It controls five OT Einsätze, the boundaries of which coincide respectively with those of RI IVa, IX, XIa and XIb. Evacuated into EGD VI zone in March 1945.

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI IVa

Extent: Eastern part of Saxony. Nov. 1944.

HQ: Dresden. Co-operates with RI IVa, Dresden Hausenstrasse 3, Nov. 1944.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Chemnitz

HQ: Chemnitz. Co-operates with RK Chemnitz, am Hauptbahnhof. Nov. 1944.

Dresden

HQ: Dresden. Co-operates with RK Dresden, Gerhart-Hauptmann Strasse 3a. Nov. 1944.

Leipzig

HQ: Leipzig-Markleeberg. Co-operates with RK Leipzig, Koberger Strasse 45. Nov. 1944.

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI IX

Extent: Kurhessen, Thuringia, Northwestern part of Saxony. Nov. 1944.

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regional differences in structure. These differences arose from the following three factors:

1. Political status of the occupied country or countries.
2. Nature of the terrain, strategic importance and natural resources of the occupied region.
3. State of military security in respect to partisan warfare and organized sabotage.

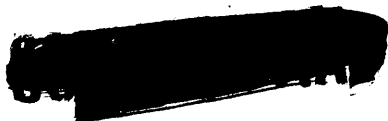
These factors resulted in variations of the regional OT organizations. Such variations manifest themselves in the following:

1. In the relationship between the regional OT and the Wehrmacht in the occupied country or countries.
2. In the relationship between the regional OT and German civil authorities, both in Germany and in the occupied country or countries.
3. In the internal administrative and structural organization of the regional OT.
4. In the composition of work units.
5. In the proportion of technical and administrative personnel to manual labour and in the proportion and organization of OT police personnel.
6. In the proportion of various nationalities, including Germans. In the differences in type of tasks, the prevalence, for example, of road and bridge building in the North, in the East and in the Balkans, and the prevalence of fortification construction in the West.

Especially marked is the difference in organization of the EGW and that of the EG's in the Eastern and the Balkan sectors. In Russia, for example, all essential systems and installations had to be built from the ground up: roads, bridges, communication cables, water supply lines, railroads, administrative quarters, barracks and other living quarters for soldiers and workers, supply depots, warehouses, motor vehicle repair and maintenance shops, dams, factories and industrial plants, not to mention the building of all military fortifications and the exploitation of such resources as oil and coal. OT administrative personnel and Army administrative staffs were often quartered together for reasons of military security, climate, transport difficulties and especially because of the close interdependence which existed in the early days in Russia between the OT and the Wehrmacht. This situation put the OT's constructional capabilities to the test, earned it greater respect from the army than in any other sector, and led to the most direct co-operation between the two. In addition, recruitment of labour, after a brief trial period of conscription through collaborationist agencies, soon reverted into German hands so that the manpower problem was much simplified on the front. The firms there, being German, were comparatively free from administrative supervision by EG's and still less from control by the OTZ. As the German Army advanced further into Russia, and the OT with it, the shortage of administrative personnel in rear areas was met by allowing the regional Reichskommissar to set up staffs to run the projects the EG's had brought into being.

The picture in the West as reflected by the EGW was different. Until the Allied air raids reached effective proportions, there was no state of emergency. Living comforts for rank and file personnel were immeasurably greater than in the East. Military security until the time when Maquis activity broke out in France, was confined to the suppression of local sabotage. Excellent communications of all types between Germany and the West made administrative supervision from BERLIN easier, but, at the same time, the administration itself was more complex. International law and official representation, such as it was, had to be observed - if only for the sake of formality - in the requisitioning of supplies, and in the recruitment and welfare of

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HQ: Kassel. Anlage.

Co-operates with RI IX, Kassel, Baracke Goethe

OBL LOCATIONS:

Kassel

HQ: Kassel. Co-operates with RK Kassel, Baracke Bremelbach Strasse. Nov. 1944.

LAZARETTE

(HOSPITALS)

TEICHWOLFRAMSDORF

Chief Medical Officer: OT-Arzt Dr. HAYDN

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI XIa

Extent: South Hannover, Brunswick. Nov. 1944.

HQ: Hannover. Co-operates with RI XIa, Hannover, Schäfer Damm 4. Nov. 1944.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Hannover

HQ: Hannover. Co-operates with RK Hannover, Adolf Hitler Platz 3. Nov. 1944.

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI XIb

Extent: Magdeburg, Halle-Merseburg. Nov. 1944.

HQ: Magdeburg. Co-operates with RI XIb, Magdeburg, am Zuckersch 3.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Leuna

HQ: Leuna. Jan 1945.

History: Comprisesthe permanent repair personnel of the Leuna synthetic oil plant.

Q. EINSATZGRUPPE DEUTSCHLAND V (EGD V)

Extent: (by Rüstungsinspektion) RI Va, Vb, XIIa and XIIb.
(by Party Gau) Gau 42: Württemberg (Va)

1: Baden (Vb)

Elsass (Vb)

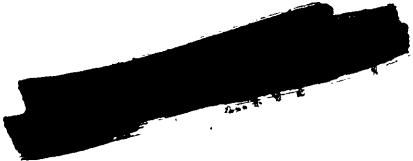
10: Rhein-Main (Hessen-Nassau) (XIIa)

40: Westmark (XIIb)

18: Moselland (XIIb)

HQ: Heidelberg, Dantestrasse 7.

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Relations with the Wehrmacht and with civil authorities were on a much more formal footing and were carried out through liaison and official channels. Political and social control of the OT by the Nazi Party Organizations brought with it further administrative ramifications. The following captured German document from the West is submitted as an illustration of administrative frustration, owing mainly to shortage of manpower and deterioration of morale.

Organization Todt.
Einsatzgruppe West
OBL. -Cherbourg.

19 November 1943.

To the
Organization Todt.
Einsatzgruppe West.

Reference: Inventory and issue of materials.

At the beginning of this year we attempted to take an inventory here although it was much too late. The first store keeper was GREB. He did not take any inventory but sold all the goods and put the money into his own pocket. For this he was sentenced to imprisonment. His successor was POLTL. He was an administrative employee who, although he did not actually sell anything, also did not attempt any inventory. The third storekeeper was HERMAN. This man also failed to take any inventory but blackmailed everyone to whom he sold OT goods in exchange for tobacco and brandy. He too had to be replaced. His successor was HIPPER. His only shortcoming was the fact that he could neither read nor write, and mixed up all the accounts. The fifth storekeeper within the ten months, is TRUMANN, employed here since 20.9.43. This man was released by the Personnel Administration on 18.5.43. and was transferred to this branch. At that time I was grateful for personnel and took in anyone who seemed suitable. But as it happens, the reason for TRUMANN's reassignment to this post is his near-blindness, and consequently he cannot even attempt inventory because he positively cannot see a thing.

Nevertheless, now, after nearly a year, the inventory must be undertaken. Stocks must be taken of all Reich property. Among all men employed here, there is not one capable of performing this task. If all instructions issued by headquarters are to be carried out I must request the assignment to this branch of a suitable and capable man to replace TRUMANN.

To summarise, then, the OT is to be regarded as a generally flexible organization, evolved to meet local conditions throughout Europe over a period of years. The Organization appeared to best advantage in the Einsatzgruppen situated in Russia; it began to give definite evidence of deterioration in the stabilised West.

27. "Permanent Organization". The Einsatz (E: Area Control Staff Army Level)

Einsatz as a subdivision of Einsatzgruppe is primarily a control staff concerned with co-ordinating the construction programme of the Oberbauleitungen (OBLs) under its control. Thus the largest administrative section in its headquarters is the Referat Bau (Sub-section Construction). The above conception of Einsatz, however, represents a late stage of OT organization, and there are frequent allusions to Einsatz in the OT which cannot be interpreted in this sense. The reason for this can be traced to the fact that the word Einsatz in the sense of "commitment" is one of the most frequently and indiscriminately used terms in present day German military language. Thus, in Russia, and to a lesser extent in the West, the term Einsatz was used to

x See Chart 5c

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Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter WAGNER.

Deputy Chief: Baurat KNOLL

History: EGD V, also known as EG "Rhein", was established about July 1944. It comprises in part, the area of earliest OT operations in Germany: the region through which run the original fortifications of the West Wall or Siegfried Line. A number of the OBL's which were established during that period were re-activated during the summer and autumn of 1944. Such OBL's are marked with an asterisk (*). EGD V in February/March 1945 shifted its zone of operations to the Swiss border from Neuenburg in Baden to the upper reaches of the Danube. It controls four Einsätze, known as Einsatz Württemberg, Einsatz Oberrhein, Einsatz Rhein-Main and Einsatz Westmark-Moselland, the boundaries of which coincide respectively with those of RI Va, Vb, XIIa and XIIb.

EINSATZ WÜRTTEMBERG (RI Va)

Extent: Württemberg.

HQ: Stuttgart. Co-operates with RI Va, Stuttgart, Saarbrück
Strasse 3 Jan. 1945.

Chief: Einsatzleiter Oberbaurat der Luftwaffe Dr. LEHMEKER

Deputy Chief: Baurat der Luftwaffe Von PEINEN.

OBL LOCATIONS:

HQ: Balingen, Friedrich Strasse 72. Jan. 1945.

Chief: Oberbaurat SUSSEK

History: Employed at least 2000 Mauthausen concentration camp inmates (see SS Rubrigaden in text, IVBn, for this type of labour).

Biberach

HQ: Biberach. Co-operates with RK Ulm, Adolf Hitler Ring 81
Nov. 1944.

Chief: Oberbaurat SUSSEK until November 1944. (OBL was possibly evacuated to Balingen after that date).

Freudenstadt

HQ: Freudenstadt. Co-operates with RK Stuttgart (Reutlingen)
Deger-Schlachterstr. Nov. 1944.

Reutlingen

HQ: Reutlingen. Co-operates with RK Stuttgart (Reutlingen)
Deger-Schlachterstrasse. Nov. 1944.

Chief: Dipl.-Ing. KLASENER.

Stuttgart

HQ: Stuttgart. Co-operates with RK Stuttgart, Silberburg
Strasse 174b. Nov. 1944.

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designate any area "committed" to OT construction work, regardless of size, e.g. Einsatz OBL TEREK (Caucasus) or Einsatz (HAKELBERG) in Hafenbau (Harbour Construction) Einsatz HEIDENREICH. In the West, the Islands of Alderney, Guernsey and Jersey are to this day referred to as Insel (Island) Einsätze, even though their administrative status is that of Bauleitungen (see II A 29). Similarly, the term Sondereinsatz (Special Commitment) will refer at times, not to a subdivision of an Einsatzgruppe, but rather to a special type of construction commitment (e.g. Sondereinsatz Wolga, subordinate to the OTZ without intervening channels). On the other occasions Sondereinsatz will refer to an operational sector which was created too late to be fitted into the already existing schematic organization of the larger sector in which it was situated. To give a further example, OT Einsatzdienststelle (OT Personnel Office of an operational sector, or sector committed to OT construction) does not necessarily refer to the personnel Office of the HQ of a subdivision of an Einsatzgruppe but may refer to that of the HQ of a station of any size whatsoever.

The intention of the OT authorities was to normalize administratively all the irregular Einsätze as soon as the military situation warranted stabilisation over large areas in conquered territory. The plan did not work very well in Russia because the military situation over vast sectors of the East Front remained fluid and precluded a stabilised administration. It did not work too well in the West for exactly the opposite reason. There where there the stabilisation had begun as early as spring 1942, long before the publication of the decree of September 1943 ordering the term Einsatz to be uniformly employed as a designation of the administrative level below Einsatzgruppe. The result was that, with notable exceptions (Normandy and Cherbourg), the EGW omitted the Einsatz level, its next lower echelon in the chain of command being the Oberbauleitung (OBL). This shortened chain of command worked effectively enough in the West because of the comparatively small distances between the various OBLs and excellent means of communication between the latter and central control in PARIS, where the EGW HQ was located. The mentioned exceptions Normandy and Cherbourg which had previously been OBLs, were raised to the level of an Einsatz in the autumn of 1942 and the spring of 1943 respectively. The construction programme in those sectors was heavy, of a highly technical nature, and of vital military importance. A larger technical control staff was consequently required than was normally provided by the TO/WE for an OBL. The necessary increase in staff was thereupon obtained by raising the Normandy and Cherbourg sectors from the level of an OBL to that of an Einsatz. Up to D-Day, however, the EGW HQ made no concerted attempt to obey Hitler's decree of September 1943 for uniformity in designations of OT levels. In fact, even Normandy and Cherbourg were persistently alluded to, in official correspondence, as OBLs right up until July 1944.

28. "Permanent Organisation". Oberbauleitung (OBL: Basic OT Construction Sector and Administrative HQ)

The Oberbauleitung (OBL) is the basic operational sector of any large OT region of activity, and its personnel consequently forms the OT's basic operational unit. The two levels above the OBL, that is to say, the Einsatzgruppe and the Einsatz, are operational staffs, controlling a number of OBLs. The levels below it (Bauleitung, Abschnittsbauleitung and Baustelle, see II Aa 29, 30 and 31) are merely sub-sectors of the OBL, administered by the OBL HQ. In short, the OBL is the only OT sector, the HQ of which controls its own construction programme through direct contact with and supervision of, the OT-Firms

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EINSATZ OBERRHEIN (RI Vb)

Extent: Baden, Alsatia.

HQ: Strassburg. Co-operates with RI Vb, Strassburg, Bismarck Strasse 11. Nov. 1944.

Chief: Einsatzleiter Dipl.-Ing. THIELE.

Deputy Chief: Baurat der Luftwaffe GEHRMANN

OBL LOCATIONS:

Bruchsal

HQ: Bruchsal. Co-operates with RK Strassburg, Otto-Back-Strasse 3. Nov. 1944.

Freiburg

HQ: Freiburg i. Br. Co-operates with RK Freiburg, Sautler Strasse 34-36, Nov. 1944.

Mannheim

HQ: Mannheim. Co-operates with RK Mannheim, Zahringer Strasse 66. Nov. 1944.

Offenburg

HQ: Offenburg. Co-operates with RK Strassburg, Otto-Backstrasse Nov. 1944.

Schlettstadt

HQ: Schlettstadt. Co-operates with RK Strassburg, Otto-Backstrasse Formerly in Strassburg (q.v.). Nov. 1944

Chief: Oberregierungsbaurat Oberbauleiter GRUNING

Strassburg

HQ: Strassburg, Mannheimerstrasse 40. Nov. 1944.

Chief: Oberregierungsbaurat & Oberbauleiter GRUNING

History Removed HQ to Schlettstadt in Nov 1944.

Tann

HQ: Tann. Co-operates with RK Freiburg i. Br. Nov. 1944

BESTANDLAGER

(GENERAL DEPOTS)

Mannheim

HQ: Mannheim Industriehafen, Insel Strasse 10.

Chief: HEIDECKER.

EINSATZ RHEIN MAIN (RI XIIIa)

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Extent: Hessen-Nassau.

HQ: Wiesbaden. Co-operates with RI XIIIa, Wiesbaden, Lessingstrasse 16. Nov. 1944.



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which do the actual work. This is only the first of its two basic functions. The other is OT personnel administration in its broadest aspect, ranging from the exercise of disciplinary authority to the investigation of discrepancies in pay and including such duties as the messing, billeting and clothing of all OT personnel in its sector. The two main sections in an OBL HQ are consequently Referat Technik (Technical Sub-section) and Referat Frontführung (Front Area Personnel Section). For the other sections and sub-sections of the OBL HQ, see below IIAC 41 and 42 and Chart 6a. For the performance of its functions, the OBL Frontführung controls all Lager (Camps and Warehouses) connected in any way with the administration of personnel within the OBL sector, such as barracks and food and clothing depots. A detailed discussion of Frontführung will be found in III Bc. The chief of an OBL has the rank of either Oberbauleiter (Lt.-Col.) or Hauptbauleiter (Col.)

The normal TO/WE for an OBL HQ is (including detached personnel in the field) approximately three percent of the manpower operating in its sector. This percentage figure does not include the clerical and field construction firms active in the OBL sector. In order to meet the problem of manpower shortage, the establishment of the OBL HQ has, since March 1944, been cut down to about one-half of this normal strength of 3%. The saving has been effected by making OT-firms practically self-contained and self-operating units, responsible for feeding, clothing and caring for their men, but remaining accountable for their actions in these respects, to the OBL Frontführung.

Liaison between the OT and other Reich and Party agencies does not go below OBL level. (See IIG)

Reference has already been made to inconsistencies in the terms designating OT echelons. (IA7 & IIAa27). Thus a number of operational sectors in Russia were designated Einsatz even though they performed the basic functions of an OBL. Terms like Operabschnitt (Main Sectors) were, although on a less frequent scale, similarly used on the eastern front. A third term, Linienchef (Line Chief) was also used there, to denote the head of a sector and its executive on an OBL or Einsatz level, when specializing in railroad construction.

29. Permanent Organization: Bauleitung (BL: Sub-sector of an OBL)

Although the term Bauleitung is used inconsistently in captured German documents, it was never as loosely employed as "Einsatz" (See II A 27). Whereas "Einsatz" at one time might have referred to an area of any size, from a local construction site consisting of only one OT-Firm, to a sector comprising half of Norway, "Bauleitung" on the other hand always was and still is a subdivision of an OBL. It had also been used quite frequently to designate a sub-division of Abschnittsbauleitung (see, below II A30). The above mentioned decree for uniformity of September 1943 (see IIIA) ordered, however, the term Bauleitung to be exclusively employed as a sub-division, directly under an OBL. As a matter of fact, the decree was not generally effective in remedying the situation in German occupied territory. The BL at present, however, may be assumed to be a sub-sector, directly under an OBL, and controlled by a staff, the strength of which depends on the size and importance of the BL. Basically that staff consists of an Abteilung Technik (Technical Section) and - if the BL is a large one - of a Frontführung (Front Area Personnel Section). The chief of the Technical Section is at the same time chief of the entire BL, usually with the rank of Bauleiter (Major). As a rule he is an OT firm executive appointed over all executives of other OT firms operating in the same BL. In this aspect he is also the ranking OT Officer (in a military sense) in his sub-sector. His main function consists of supervising the adherence on the part of all local OT firms, to building specifications

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Chief: Einsatzleiter Regierungsdirektor REICH.

Deputy Chief: Oberbauleiter Dipl. Ing. SCHMIDT.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Eberbach

HQ: Eberbach. Co-operates with RK Giessen, Landgraf Philipp Platz. Nov. 1944.

Frankfurt-am-Main

HQ: Frankfurt-am-Main. Adolf Hitler Anlage 2. Nov. 1944.

Heidelberg

HQ: Heidelberg (at HQ of EGD V). Nov. 1944.

Ludwigshafen

HQ: Ludwigshafen. Co-operates with RK Giessen, Landgraf Philipp Platz. Nov. 1944.

Wiesbaden

HQ: Wiesbaden. Minzentstrasse 2 (Sintz Hofheim)

Chief: Oberbauleiter Regierungsbaurat RUBY.

HAUPTERFASSUNGSLAGER

(MAIN INDUCTION CAMP)

Neu-Isenburg bei Frankfurt-am-Main

History: Badly damaged by Allied bombing in the early part of 1944.

EINSATZ WESTMARK-MOSELLAND (RI XIIb)

Extent: Westmark, Moselland.

HQ: Saarbrücken. Co-operates with RI XIIb, Saarbrücken, Rothenbuhler Weg 14. Nov. 1944.

Chief: Einsatzleiter Regierungsdirektor WEBER. Nov. 1944.

Deputy Chief: Oberbaurat Dr. SCHMITZ.

History: It was the intention of OT authorities in August 1944, to stabilize the area controlled by Einsatz Westmark-Moselland as follows:

OBL FRANKENTHAL was to control the following towns and rural districts: Ludwigshafen, Frankenthal, Kirchheimbolanden, Neustadt, Bergzabern, Speyer, Landau, Germersheim.

OBL SAARBRÜCKEN was to control the following towns and rural districts: Saarbrücken, Merzig, Saarlautern, St. Wendel, Ottweiler, Homburg, St. Ingbert, Jussel, Rockenhausen, Kaiserslautern, Zweibrücken, Pirmasens, St. Avold, Saargemund.

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and to the time schedule as laid down by OBL HQ, and as called for in the contracts made between the OT and the individual construction firms. No payment may be made for construction in his sub-sector without his approval. All records, accounts, reports and so forth having to do with construction, are also forwarded by the Abschnittsbauleitungen (Local Supervisory Staffs, see IIA 30) subordinated to his BL, to his office, for checking and transmittal to the higher OBL HQ. The chief of a BL is directly responsible to the chief of his controlling OBL. The head of the BL Front Area Personnel Section-provided there is one - is mainly concerned with personnel administration of the men in the sub-sector. For this purpose his office checks personnel records and reports sent in by the Abschnittsbauleitungen or more often, directly by the local construction firms through their individual personnel offices.

A considerable part of the reports to BL Front Personnel Area Sections originate from the Lagerführer (Camp Supervisors) of the camp or camps situated in the BL. The head of the BL Frontführung then, reports directly to the corresponding section in the competent OBL.

30. "Permanent Organization". Abchnittsbauleitung (ABL: Local Supervisory Staff)

There is no specific ruling defining in what respects the ABL differs from the BL. Normally all Bauleitungen necessarily sub-divided into Abschnittsbauleitungen. Usually when a BL, which previously had not been sub-divided, increases in importance and complexity to the extent that its staff can no longer effectively control it, it is sub-divided into ABLs. If the BL sector continues to increase further in importance, it is then raised to the status of an OBL, and the ABLs within its area are raised to the status of BL's. The following will supplement what has already been mentioned in II A29 above about inconsistencies in the employment of the term Abschnittsbauleitung: in Russia special construction units, all on an ABL level, were designated as Wasserstrassenamt (Waterways Bureau), Hafenamt (Harbour Bureau) and Brückenbauleitung (Bridge Construction HQ). It should not be assumed however that the latter terms always denote a sector as small as an ABL. At times, it referred to a higher HQ.

The ABL is controlled by a staff under a Bauleiter (with a rank ranging from Bauführer (Second Lieutenant) to Bauleiter (Major) depending on the importance of his work) in much the same way as a BL is controlled by its staff. Generally the staff of the ABL is similar though smaller than that of the BL, and its duties are usually confined to supervision of the local construction in hand. Individual ranks on the staff are of a correspondingly lower grade. Personnel administration, as a function of the OT (Front Area Personnel Section) as against that of the individual OT-firms does not, as a rule, go below BL level. Functions of the firms in this respect are outlined in II A 31 below. The chief of an ABL is ultimately responsible to the chief of the competent OBL and accountable to the chief of the competent BL.

31. "Permanent Organization". Baustelle (Construction Site)

The Baustelle (Construction Site)^{*} is the basic component of an OBL sector. The personnel of the OT-firm (or firms) working on this construction site, comprise the basic operational unit and lowest entity in an OBL. There is no uniformity in the size of a construction site beyond the fact that when the site grows to such proportions as to require a considerable staff for its control, it is raised to the status of an ABL, a BL, or even, in exceptional cases, to that of an OBL. Similarly two or more

* See Chart 9 and Table II - 31

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OBL METZ was to control the following towns and rural districts: Metz, Diedenhofen, Salzburgen, Saarburg (Lothringen). OBL TRIER was to control the following towns and rural districts: Trier, Daun, Prüm, Bitburg, Wittlich, Saarburg (Trier), Wadern, Luxemburg, Diekirch, Grevenmacher.

OBL KOBLENZ was to control the following towns and rural districts: Koblenz, Altenkirchen, Neuwied, Ahrweiler, Mayen, Kochem, St. Goar, Zell, Simmern, Bernkastel, Kreuznach, Birkenfeld. The above plan was effective during a period of two months only; realignments had to be made in November, as indicated by OBL locations in that month, as listed below.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Homburg-Saar ☒

HQ: Homburg, Berufsschule, Kaiser Friedrich Strasse 21. Nov. 1944.

Chief: Regierungsdirektor WEPER (until Nov. 1944)

Koblenz ☒

HQ: Koblenz, Vor dem Saewassentor. Nov. 1944.

Chief: Baubeauftragter KRES.

Mosel ☒

Neustadt a.d. Weinstrasse

HQ: Neustadt. Co-operates with RK Indwigshafen, Mundenheinerstrasse 149. Nov. 1944.

Chief: Oberbauleiter Bauamtsdirektor SCHRENK.

Saarbrücken

HQ: Saarbrücken, Triller Weg 42. Nov. 1944.

Chief: Hauptbauleiter Oberbaurat SCHAFFLER.

Sankt-Ingbert ☒

Sankt-Wendel ☒

Speyer

Trier (I-II)

HQ: Trier. Co-operates with RK Saarbrücken, Rothebühler Weg 14. Nov. 1944.

Chief: Oberbauleiter SCHUMANN (succeeded Oberbauleiter Regierungsbaurat SCHNETZLER in Nov 1944)

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R. EINSATZGRUPPE DEUTSCHLAND VI (EGD VI)

Extent: (by Rüstungsinspektion) RI VII, XIII and XVII.
(by Party Gau) Gau 19; München-Oberbayern (VII)
30: Schwaben (VII)
2: Bayreuth (XIII)
7: Franken (XIII)
15: Main-Franken (XIII)



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adjacent construction sites are grouped together and administered by an ABL or a BL (See above IIAa 29 and 30).

The executive of an OT construction firm is chief of the construction site on which his firm works. His authority, however, is limited in several ways. In his control of the construction at hand, he is limited by the terms of his contract with Organization Todt. In his control of the manpower allotted to him by the OT, for the performance of the manual and mechanical labour at hand, he is limited by the basic regulations of the Organization in regard to personnel administration, such as hours of work, rates of pay, bonuses and penalties, treatment of the various nationalities, and so forth. He has the right to invoke penalties for infractions of regulations without, however, having the authority to enforce punishment, which is left to the Frontführer (Front Area Personnel Director) of the BL or OBL. For the exercise of these functions, he is invested as long as he is contracted or sub-contracted to the OT, with the rank of an OT officer, normally that of Bauleiter (approximately equivalent to that of Major) but possibly one or two grades higher or lower, according to the importance of his firm and his own ability.

The OT firm executive must bring with him into OT his own staff of old employees consisting essentially of technical and clerical personnel. He must do so because his staff which is called Firmen Stammpersonal (Permanent Firm Staff) contains the German supervisory personnel without which the OT will not allot him any foreign labour. Inasmuch as foreign labour comprises about eighty per cent of all OT personnel even at the present time, an OT-firm is consequently helpless without a minimum of German supervisory personnel on its staff. If that staff drops below the irreducible minimum, there are three possible eventualities.

1. It is subject to dissolution as a firm, whereupon its manpower is withdrawn, the members and its equipment are temporarily requisitioned for use by other OT firms.
2. It may keep its entity in the OT, but not its status, by becoming a sub-contractor to a more adequately staffed firm.
3. It may combine with several firms in a similar position to form an Arge (Arbeitsgemeinschaft or Working Combine) by pooling individual resources. It is only in exceptional cases that a firm withdraws completely from the OT. To do so would be an unwise step both economically and politically.

An important feature of the organization of an OT firm is the increase in responsibility it has been given over all its personnel, including foreign workers. In fact, since March 1944, the OT firm has been charged with performing exactly the same functions in regard to its personnel as performed by an OBL Frontführer over the entire OBL Personnel. For this purpose each OT firm includes a Mannschaftsführer (Personnel Administrator) who is responsible to the firm executive, and accountable to the competent BL Frontführer, or lacking the latter, directly to the competent OBL Frontführer.

Various phases of the OT-firm as a basic unit will be discussed in more detail as follows: the economic and legal aspects in II D and the administrative and functional aspects in III Bb.

b) "Current Organization"

32. "Current Organization". The OT High Command

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20: Nieder-Donau (XVII)
22: Ober-Donau (XVII)
41: Wien (XVII)

HQ: München, Deutsches Museum.

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter Baudirektor Prof. HERMANN GIESLER.

Deputy Chief: Einsatzleiter Baudirektor GIMPLE.

History: EGD VI also known as EG München was established about July 1944. It controls three OT Einsätze, the boundaries of which coincide respectively with those of RI VII, XIII, XVII. Its chief, Hermann GIESLER is a brother of Paul GIESLER, Ministerpräsident of Bayern and Gauleiter of Oberbayern.

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI VII

Extent: Upper Bavaria, Swabia.

HQ: München. Co-operates with RI VII, München, Prinz Ludwigstrasse 14. Jan. 1945.

History: Official designation believed to be "EINSATZ BAYERN".

OBL LOCATIONS:

Augsburg

HQ: Augsburg. Co-operates with RK Augsburg, Bahnhofstrasse 6. Jan. 1945.

München

HQ: München. Co-operates with RK München, Schenk Strasse 1. Jan. 1945.

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI XIII

Extent: Franken (Main, Upper and Middle), Upper Palatinate, Lower Bavaria.

HQ: Nürnberg. Co-operates with RI XIII, Nürnberg, Spitalertergraben 5-7. Jan. 1945.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Nürnberg

HQ: Nürnberg. Co-operates with RK Nürnberg, Kontumazgarten 18. Jan. 1945.

Regensburg

HQ: Regensburg. Co-operates with RK Regensburg, Von Strauss Strasse 33. Jan. 1945.

Würzburg

HQ: Würzburg. Co-operates with RK Würzburg, Residenzplatz 1. Jan. 1945.

OT REICHSSCHULE PLASSENBURG

HQ: Plassenburg near Kulmbach.

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Note: For the organizational structure of OT as it was intended to operate under normal and post-war conditions, see above II Aa "Permanent Organization". For an outline of the various stages leading to the consolidation of the Amt Bau with OTZ, and subsequent developments, see IB 19 (Amt Bau - OTZ). For a chart of the present structure of the Amt Bau on the basis of available documentary sources, see Chart 4b.

Amt Bau and OTZ were merged under Generalbevollmächtigter Bau (Plenipotentiary General for Construction) Ministerialdirektor DORSCH, by an order of SPEER issued 3 June 1944. (See Charts 4a and 4b). The step can be regarded as unifying, under compulsion of circumstances, two governmental agencies which hitherto had performed similar functions; one (Amt Bau) inside the Reich, the other (OTZ) mainly in German occupied territory. Similarity in the functions of both agencies did not, however, entail similarity in organisational structure or methods of operation. The OT was essentially organized to co-operate with field and occupational armies, and its basic operational liaison was (and to some extent still is) with the former Festungs- und Spionier Stäbe (Fortress Construction Pioneer Staffs). Amt Bau, on the other hand, was organized to co-operate with civilian defence authorities and army officials concerned with vital war production. Its basic operational liaison was (and to some extent still is) with the Rüstungskommissionen (Armament Commissions), and with the Reichsverteidigungsausschüsse (Reich Defence Committees). Now that extensive parts of the Reich are within the zones of operations, organizational characteristics of both OTZ and Amt Bau have been incorporated in Amt Bau-OTZ, as a result of the merger.

Complete information on the present structure of Amt Bau-OTZ is not available at present. A basic outline of Amt Bau, therefore, as it functioned prior to its merger with OTZ (3 June 1944), will, it is believed, be helpful in an evaluation of the merger. The Amt Bau was a Bureau of the SPEER Ministry, and as such (as Amt Bau-OTZ still does) represents a sub-division of the highest administrative level within that Ministry. Beside the organic Amtsgruppen (branches), which comprised Amt Bau, the latter relied (as Amt Bau/OTZ still does) on the collaboration of the following three special agencies attached to it:

The first of these is the Hauptausschuss Bau (Central Committee for Construction). This committee may be described as a HQ staff concerned with ways and means of procuring from outside agencies all finished products which are used in building and construction. Part of its mission consists of making recommendations for further simplification and standardization of such products. The Central Committee controlled (and still does within Amt Bau-OTZ) a number of Sonderausschüsse (Special Committees). In addition, a number of Zentralstellen (Central Offices) are reported to have been attached to Amt Bau. Their function is said to be co-ordination with agencies controlling the supply of building materials, as for example the Zentralstelle für Zement und Massivbarracken (Central Office for Cement and Permanent Hutments). It is not clear at present whether these Zentralstellen now under Amt Bau-OTZ act as liaison between the Rohstoffamt (Raw Materials Bureau) of the SPEER Ministry and Amt Bau-OTZ, whether they act as liaison between, for example, all firms manufacturing cement, and Amt Bau-OTZ, or whether they act as liaison between the Hauptringe ("Main Rings"), of the SPEER Ministry, and

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History: Established in the nineteen twenties as an SS ideological centre, and was used by members of the Nationalsozialistische Bund deutscher Technik (National Socialist League of German Technicians, founded by Fritz TODT) as a research and discussion centre. It was taken over by the OT sometime in 1944 for the training of newly appointed ranking OT personnel for positions of responsibility.

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI XVII

Extent: Upper and Lower-Danube.

HQ: Wien. Co-operates with RI XVII, Wien III, Richthofengasse 3. Jan. 1945.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Linz

HQ: Linz. Co-operates with RK Linz, Langgasse 17. Jan. 1945.

Wien

HQ: Wien. Co-operates with RK Wien, Richthofengasse 3 (Wien II) Jan. 1945.

OT LEITUNGEN

(OT BRANCH OFFICES)

Wien

HQ: Karl-Lueger Platz 5.

Chief: Dr. RICHTER.

SS EINSATZGRUPPE DEUTSCHLAND VII (EGD VII)

Extent: (by Rüstungsinspektion) RI IVb, VIIIA, VIIIB and Protektorat. (by Party Gau, Gau 52: Sudetenland (IVb)
1: Niederschlesien (VIIIA)
2: Oberschlesien (VIIIB)
3: Protektorat.

HQ: Prague.

Chief: Einsatzgruppenleiter Dipl.-Ing. SCHUMPER.

History: EGD VII was established about July 1944. It controls four Einsatzgruppen, the boundaries of which coincide respectively with those of RI IVb, VIIA, VIIIB and Protektorat (Böhmen und Mähren).

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI IVb

Extent: Sudetenland.

HQ: Reichenberg. Co-operates with RI IVb, Reichenberg, am Schloss. Jan. 1945.

History: Official designation believed to be "EINSATZ SUDETENLAND".

OBL LOCATIONS:

Reichenberg

HQ: Reichenberg. Co-operates with RK Reichenberg, am Schloss. Jan. 1945.

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Amt Bau-OTZ.

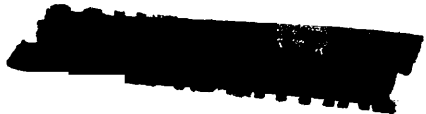
The second is the autonomous corporate Wirtschaftsgruppe Bauindustrie (Economic Group: Construction Industry). This "Group" is represented in Amt Bau-OTZ by a representative who is subject to directives from the latter. This liaison is the link at highest level, between Amt Bau-OTZ and the construction firms in Germany, which, without being OT-firms, perform similar work. Inasmuch as the OT has the right to conscript firms in case of emergency, the entire question of "OT-firms" and "non-OT-firms" in Germany, has by now become somewhat academic. Apparently a rather fine dividing line separates non-OT-firms at present from those which contracted themselves to the OT for service abroad and - more recently - for service inside Germany. The former cannot be regarded as being at any time and in any respect independent of the OT, because the OT now controls all the administrative agencies from which these firms formerly had to accept directives as to priority construction, building permits and so forth. The OT, moreover, now has at its disposal all construction facilities of the Armed Forces and the SA comprising their administrative agencies, establishments and equipment. On the other hand, these firms, for these main reasons, cannot be regarded as OT-firms in the accepted sense of the word. One, their work is, relatively speaking, not of an emergency nature, and is performed under comparatively safe conditions, on sites probably not beyond the jurisdiction of their local labour control offices, and certainly not beyond that of their Arbeitsamt (District Labour Control Bureau). Second, the firm personnel, foreign and German, is paid not according to the OT wage scales valid in the zones of operations (Front-OT), but according to the industrial wage scales as fixed for the entire Reich. Thirdly, non-OT firms enter into individual contracts with the parties directly involved, rather than sign uniform types of contracts with the OT. Finally, it must be added that it is probable that all personnel of these firms, except key personnel, can be called out for civilian defence work such as trench digging, by the Reichsverteidigungskommissar (Reich Defence Commissioner). OT firms proper are, on the other hand, active in the zones of operations or concentrated in rear areas which have suffered major air damage to vital installations, in short, are Front-OT. These firms and their personnel are considered military units not subject to control by civilian labour authorities, or by Party Gauleiter in their capacity of Reich Defence Commissioners (a government function).

The third special agency which was attached to Amt Bau and is still attached to Amt Bau-OTZ is that of the Reichbeauftragter für den Holzbau (Reich Deputy for Timber Construction). This office was created because of the acute shortage of timber. Its mission is to assure the supply of timber for OT's high priority programme.

The three above-mentioned attached agencies constitute the parts of Amt Bau, which at the present time continue their functions under Amt Bau-OTZ. Very little is known concerning the organic structure of the former Amt Bau itself, previous to its merger with OTZ, beyond the fact that it contained an indeterminate number of Amtsgruppen (branches). At any rate, as a result of the merger some sections of the combined Amt Bau-OTZ have now been designated Amtsgruppen, of which two have been so far identified: Amtsgruppe Bauplanung und Baueinsatz (Construction Planning and Commitment Branch) and Amtsgruppe Verwaltung und Personal (Administration and Personnel Branch). Functionally, however, the

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EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI VIIIA.

Extent: Lower Silesia.

HQ: Breslau. Co-operates with RI VIIIA, Breslau. Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben 21. Nov. 1944.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Breslau

HQ: Breslau. Co-operates with EK Breslau, Schweidnitzer Stadtgraben 21. Nov. 1944.

GERATELAGER

(TOOL DEPOTS)

Breslau

HQ: Breslau-Poepelwitz.

Chief: Haupttruppführer EINSCHNER

MIT LEITSTELLEN

(OTHER BRANCH OFFICES)

Breslau

HQ: Strasse der SA 162.

Chief: Frontführer STACHOWETZ.

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI VIIIB.

Extent: Upper Silesia

HQ: Kattowitz. Co-operates with RI VIIIB, Kattowitz, Därerstrasse 21. Nov. 1944.

OBL LOCATIONS:

Bad Charlottenbrunn

HQ: Bad Charlottenbrunn. Oct. 1944.

Kattowitz

HQ: Kattowitz. Co-operates with RI Kattowitz, Därerstrasse 21. Jan. 1945.

AUSRÜSTUNGSLAGER

(EQUIPMENT DEPOTS)

Lauban

HQ: Ausrüstungslager KERZDORF bei Lauban.

Chief: Haupttruppführer NEUMEISTER.

EINSATZ EQUIVALENT TO RI PROTEKTORAT

Extent: Bohemia and Moravia

HQ: Prag. Jan. 1945.



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