

PUBLIC SAFETY

INTRODUCTION

CCG's Public Safety Branch took over from the military Civil Affairs detachments which had been responsible for maintaining law and order in German towns and villages as the invasion troops were crossing Germany en route to Berlin. The task of the Branch was to de-Nazify, reform and re-establish the German Police and Fire Services and to prepare cases for prosecution in Military Government courts. A relatively modest establishment of 107 military ranks, civil Police and Fire Service personnel was proposed in the autumn of 1944 to perform these functions, based on the expectation at that time that there would still be a functioning German Government in Berlin (see organisation structure at Appendix A).¹ The Treasury approved the numbers but did not agree that all the positions should be filled by uniformed personnel, 'since it cannot be maintained that clerical and typing staffs will be carrying out operational Police duties'.² More public safety officers would soon be needed, however, and in November 1945 a recruitment exercise was undertaken to recruit officers from the Metropolitan Police, offering 6+ year contracts on secondment to CCG.³

The first Director of CCG's Public Safety Branch was Colonel G H R Halland, formerly the first Commandant of the Police Training College in Hendon.⁴ Colonel Halland had thought deeply about the task of reforming the post-war German Policing system and, as early as August 1944, wrote a lengthy discussion paper setting out his views.⁵ He recognised that there would be fundamental differences between the Allies, not only about Police organisation and working methods, but also about the constitutional position of the Police and the relationships between Police and Government authorities, and Police officers and the public. Major reforms could only begin once Sicherheitsdienst (SD) and Geheimstaatspolizei (Gestapo) had been abolished and their leaders and staff brought to book, but Halland suggested several preparatory points to be considered, freely acknowledging these were based on British policing principles:

- Decentralisation into autonomous local Forces, each with its own specialist elements (CID, Traffic etc); but taking care to maintain cooperation and interoperability, and avoid the creation of an 'undue multiplicity' of forces which was 'one of the evils' of the British system. Central supervision in the form of a civilian Police Department in the Interior Ministry would be needed to provide for uniformity in pay and conditions of service, and efficiency standards; as well as a professional Police Inspectorate to scrutinise and report on Police performance;
- Training must be completely de-militarised, and entirely new curricula introduced, based on civilian and professional principles. While physical fitness was important, regimentation and excessive drilling was unnecessary and undesirable;

¹ Submission from GHR Halland, Director,, Public Safety Branch to HQ IA&C, 9.2.45 National Archives File FO1050/173

² G H Aynesley to Col G H R Halland, 7.12.44 File FO1050/172 National Archives

³ Metropolitan Police Orders 27.11.45 File FO1058/74 National Archives

⁴ Halland's salary was £2,250p.a. He was one of only 26 senior CCG officials paid more than £2,000p.a. Hansard Vol 430, House of Commons debate 27.11.46

⁵ G H R Halland: Preliminary Memorandum on the Reformation of the German Police System 25.8.44. File FO1058/474 National Archives

- Arms would be problematic, given the differences between British and German policing traditions, but Halland accept some arming would be needed for the foreseeable future, as had been the case after WWI. The British resisted this later, leading to disagreement with the other Allies;
- Conditions of Service should be sufficiently generous to provide professional, long-term careers with promotion prospects to ‘young men with the right personal and educational qualifications’;
- Legal and constitutional status and powers of Police officers must be established, including safeguards against illegal arrest and detention, and unwarranted acts of violence or use of force;
- Fire Services should be separated from the Police and civilianised.

Writing in August 1944, Halland reveals the distrust shared by many British officials of any residual central German government in Berlin, warning that ‘the new German Authorities’ would almost certainly attempt to retain some form of National or State cadres, with a view to ‘future militarisation and the resuscitation at the first opportunity of central control over the whole Police system’’. In the event, there was no central Government to be found. On the ground in Germany in May 1945, Halland wrote of his concern about the possible resuscitation of the former Prussian Provinzen administrations, which might then dominate the smaller surrounding Länder.⁶ The danger was foreseen and, on 23 August 1946, the former Prussian provinces of Schleswig-Holstein, Hannover and Westfalen, plus the Rheinprovinz Regierungsbezirke of Aachen, Düsseldorf and Köln in were abolished. Three new Länder were established: Schleswig Holstein, Hannover and newly creates Land Nordrhein-Westfalen.⁷

FIRST IMPRESSIONS

In April 1945, Mr E C Nottingham of the Public Safety Branch, took a five-day trip through the newly occupied towns of the British Zone, at that time still mainly controlled by American troops before their move south into the American Zone. He is trying to assess the situation on the ground, and his report provides a vivid glimpse of the Allies’ initial attempts to establish German Police functions during the chaotic early post-war days (see full report at Appendix B).

Nottingham says:

- Fortyfive Police personnel have been located in Osnabrück. In Münster, eighty men have been enlisted under the pre-1935 ex-Police Chief who has been re-appointed. He comes across a convoy of thirty-five British prisoners of war from Stalag IIB, some of whom have been imprisoned for four years. Münster has no running water, gas or electric light;
- Fourteen miles away in Warendorf, US personnel are looking after a camp of 4,300 Displaced Persons (DPs), who are currently arriving at a rate of approximately 1,000 a day. A visit to the camp, a former stud farm, reveals whole families living in the animal stalls. Six babies had been born during the night. Nottingham spoke to groups of

⁶ 28.5.45 Letter from G H R Halland to HQ IA&C Division National Archives File FO1050/1438

⁷ British Military Government Ordinance No. 46. 23 August 1946

French, Russians and Belgians. He also met former Police officers who had been provisionally reappointed, and who he thought were 'good types', but he was not impressed by the interpreters, one of whom was only a teenager. He disapproves of youths being taken on because 'they are bound to be impregnated with Nazi teaching' and were quite possibly specially planted. While there, a well-dressed German woman arrived to report a group of SS hiding nearby. None of these people had been vetted;

- In Gütersloh Nottingham meets an American Public Safety officer and was unimpressed. No Police work had begun: locally engaged Police had not been vetted and no 'Fragebogen' had yet been issued.⁸ He was taken to lunch in the Officer Commanding's Mess, located in a house which had been taken over by the occupiers. Noting that the most expensive china, cutlery and linen was being used, Nottingham asks himself whether this is necessary, since it will cause resentment and bitterness among women to see their household goods being mistreated;
- From Gütersloh Nottingham travels to Marburg where the US Army is responsible for a vast area which would eventually be in the Russian zone. The US Army Chief of Public Safety, Col Maloney, has high praise for the work done by 14 (British?) Public Safety officers he has been loaned, but this was still not enough. There are 70,000 Displaced Persons already in the area, and more were being collected. A nearby prison camp was said to contain 3,000 prisoners who were said to be dying of starvation, but the Colonel had no spare officer to take the prison over. However, public safety activities were underway, with German temporary public safety officers – ex-serving Police and civilians - being assigned to towns and villages. Ninety-eight Police trained at Aachen were now being deployed. Fragebogen were being issued but very little security vetting was taking place. Nottingham criticises a US (Costa Rican) Infantry battalion performing guard duties – he thinks they would be 'easy meat for saboteurs';
- Proceeding to Kaiserslautern, Nottingham notes many young males sitting by the roadsides; also reports of nine suspected cases of typhus in the area. Questions are raised about arming Police – at present they are being supplied with clubs. The local population (normally 55,000) were prepared to obey unarmed Police, "but the DPs definitely not". A hundred police had been recruited, of whom fifty were ex-Policemen. A hundred and fifty French civil police were also being lent;
- Nottingham completed his 5-day trip in Verdun, where the Chief of Public Safety was US Colonel Macdonald, lately Deputy Police Chief in Los Angeles, who also raised the question of arms. At present some clubs were being painted white, and some detachments had also painted their police bicycles white, "as a protection against them being shot at possibly by Allied soldiers after dark!"

PUBLIC SAFETY ORGANISATION STRUCTURE, STATUS AND POWERS

⁸ Questionnaires intended to reveal evidence of Nazism

Once on the ground, the Public Safety Division's structure was aligned to provide oversight and control of the German Police, which had been re-structured on a Land, Regierungsbezirk (region) and Stadtkreis (city) basis, as shown in Appendix A of the KRO Public Safety Handbook. Personnel were increased substantially from the original 107 to over 800 in years 1945 and 1946, before reducing to 575 in 1947 in line with the general reduction in numbers as more responsibility was transferred to the German authorities.⁹

CCG Public Safety Officers were appointed as members of a uniformed body known as the Special Police Corps, constituted by the Police (Overseas Service) Act 1945. Its HQ was in Bunde in the British Zone, with offices in Berlin, as well as in each of the three Länder, in Hansestadt Hamburg, and in Bielefeld, overseeing the German Railway Police. In October 1945, the duties of Public Safety Officers were stated to be:

- To rebuild, reorganise, train and control the German Police service;
- At times to exercise the executive functions of British Police officers as agents of the Military Governor;
- To supervise and review all duties performed by the German Police.

To fulfil these duties, Public Safety officers should have the same powers of arrest, search, interrogation, etc in respect of the Germans as those enjoyed by Military Government armed forces officers.¹⁰ A Military Government Instruction issued in September 1945 spelled out the objectives more fully:

- i. Abolition of the Nazi hierarchy at Ministerial and Regional levels
- ii. Dissolution of Nazi structures and features
- iii. Denazification of remaining organisations and transfer of primary control to some form of Land and Local authorities
- iv. Demilitarisation and disarmament of the Police, and conversion into a body of civil police officers responsible for the maintenance of law and order and the prevention of crime by legitimate and normal police methods
- v. Complete reorientation of training
- vi. Introduction of new conditions of service, providing a professional civil service career with promotion opportunities to the highest ranks, and reasonable generous pay and pensions
- vii. Elimination of non-police functions
- viii. Removal of all judicial and legislative powers
- ix. Proper safeguards against unlawful arrest and detention in police custody; against all arbitrary acts, unwarranted violence and unnecessary use of force; and independent examination of all arrests and charges by properly constituted courts¹¹

Military Government legislation defined the following acts as offences:

- Wilfully interfering with any member of or person acting under the authority of the Allied Forces in the performance of his duties (punishable with death under para. 17 of Article I of Ordinance No.1), and

⁹ KRO Handbook Part II (Technical) Pamphlet No. 6 Public Safety

¹⁰ 8.10.45 Chief, IA&C Division to HQ BAOR Legal Division. National Archives File FO1050/9.

¹¹ 25.9.45 Military Government Instruction on the Reorganisation of the German Police System in the British Zone. BAOR/38708/30G(SDO 1b), reproduced in KRO Handbook Part II (Technical) Pamphlet No. 6 Public Safety

- Resisting arrest by a person acting under the authority of the Allied Forces or escaping from arrest or detention imposed under such authority (punishable with any penalty other than death under para 38 of Article II of Ordinance No. 1)
- Disobedience of any order of any representative of Military Government (punishable in the same manner under para. 21 of Article II of Ordinance No. 1).

Since Public Safety Officers possessed powers of arrest and interrogation by virtue of their status as members of the occupying forces, Legal Division advised that it was undesirable to issue legislation setting out Public Safety Officers' powers, as this would give individual Germans the idea that they could complain or bring proceedings against any Public Safety Officer who did not comply with the legislation.¹²

A further question arose concerning the powers of German Police over members of the British forces. Seemingly, it had been suggested that there was nothing in German law to prevent German Police arresting British soldiers, and the Chief of Staff sought confirmation from CCG's Legal Division that, irrespective of German Law, in no circumstances should the German Police have any power to arrest Allied Service personnel.¹³ The Chief of Legal Division explained that German (Reich) Laws did not provide for the contingency of a foreign occupation of Germany. He pointed out that the Allied regime in Germany had no precedent in history: it was not an annexation, nor was it a protectorate, but it was more than a mere military occupation, since it had assumed all the former powers of the German government. In these circumstances, most writers on international law had agreed that "local (German) courts are not competent to deal with matters affecting the security and discipline of the Occupation Forces... and that its own courts should exclusively ensure the punishment of acts... of its members".¹⁴ This meant that German Police did not have powers to arrest members of the Military Government.

Although its legal powers were now clear, Public Safety operations were affected over time by numerous Control Council Directives and Laws, Military Government Executive and Policy Instructions, Ordinances, and Public Safety Technical Instructions issued over time (see Appendix B of KRO Handbook Part II). Meanwhile, initial concerns were over more practical matters such as recruitment and the provision of uniforms and arms.

RECRUITMENT, UNIFORMS, ARMS

While the establishment of a reformed German police service capable of assuming responsibility for maintaining law and order was urgently needed, the rebuilding task was fraught with difficulties. Chief Police Officers had had to be removed because of their Nazi connections, and there was a lack of experienced instructors and training facilities. The creation of an efficient German police system with fully developed communications, transport and technical services would take several years, so in the interim, the focus would be on the creation within each Police District of a 'sufficient body of constables for maintaining law and order by the routine methods of beat and

¹² 11.10.45 Chief, Legal Division to IA&C Division National Archives File FO1050/9

¹³ 12.11.45 Chief of Staff letter to Legal Division National Archives File FO1050/9

¹⁴ 28.11.45 Letter from Chief, Legal Division National Archives File FO1050/9

patrol duty'. Ex-Wehrmacht officers would not be accepted, and strict vetting would be needed to eliminate Nazi supporters. The main sources of recruitment appeared to be:

- Existing regular police, carefully vetted and trained;
- Careful selections from auxiliary police already in place as stop-gaps;
- Disbanded POWs – former police who had been taken into the German Armed Forces;
- Disbanded soldiers likely to make good policemen;
- Suitable young men in civil life aged 18 – 25.

It was estimated that around 40,000 police would be required to for the British Zone population of approximately 20 million.¹⁵ By 1947, this total was very nearly reached, as a statistical return in August 1947 shows.¹⁶

GERMAN POLICE STRENGTH IN BRITISH ZONE 1947	SCHUPO (Uniformed Police)	KRIPO (Detectives)	WOMEN POLICE	MOUNTED	TOTAL
TOTAL	34,308	3,443	373	237	38,362*

* Adding across the columns totals 38,361. This may be due to illegibility of some figures!

New uniforms were urgently needed to establish the authority of the reformed Police service. In the British Zone, the already familiar grey-green uniform was to be worn, but Nazi insignia, including the Eagle badge was prohibited, as were riding breeches and long boots (except in future when mounted units were raised). All lower ranks would wear a personal number to emphasise their individual authority and to facilitate identification. There were to be minor visual differences to distinguish between the SK (Stadtkreis) and RB (Regierungsbezirk) forces. Water Police (Wasserschutzpolizei) would wear blue uniforms, as at present.¹⁷

But the provision of uniforms was a problem because supplies of material and other items were lacking. In September 1945 the Inspector General of the Public Safety Branch reported the uniform situation as follows:

- a. Rhine Province. Two RBs are making progress. In RB Aachen the shortage is acute. The SPSO (Senior Public Safety Officer) hopes to have all men in uniform by 1st December 1945;
- b. Westphalia. About 70% of the regular Police are now in uniform and supply has been arranged;

¹⁵ 9.8.45 Interim Directive – Public Safety

National Archives File FO1050/9

¹⁶ Public Safety Branch statistics August 1947

National Archives File FO1050/324

¹⁷ 9.8.45 Interim Directive – Public Safety

National Archives File FO1050/9

- c. Hannover. The number of regular men in uniform is fairly high, but the actual state of this uniform is bad. Sufficient cloth has been unearthed and a bid made to Economic Division for this;
- d. Schleswig-Holstein. In general the regular police have one set. This is not in good repair;
- e. Hamburg. The regular Police are all in uniform but the condition of this is poor.

In addition:

- The majority of auxiliaries have not got uniform;
- There is a shortage of waterproof coats and capes, and enquiries are being made as to the possibility of getting ARP (British Air Raid Precaution) gas capes
- The quality of footwear throughout the Zone is extremely poor
- 12,030 metres material required for police uniforms for the next six months.¹⁸

When it came to arming the German Police, the British were in a minority of one among the four Allies. The topic arose in the context of dealing with high levels of disorder and crime in Displaced Persons camps. A draft letter to British Zone District Corps Commanders explained that, while it was the duty of British soldiers to deal with criminal behaviour in the DP camps, members of the German Police had been attacked and, in some cases, beaten to death when their duty took them near the camps. In August 1945 it was declared that the long-term policy was that the German Police “will not be an armed force, but in the same way as British Police are armed to deal with specific situations, so it is intended in due course to allow the German Police Force certain arms in order that it can take suitable action in circumstances similar to those where armed action is taken by the British police.”¹⁹ However the British position could not be maintained against the opposition of the Russians, French and Americans who “are all strongly opposed to our views, and insist that the German police shall be rearmed as rapidly as possible with revolvers or pistols and, in the absence of such weapons, with any suitable weapons.”²⁰ In the face of this concerted opposition, British amended their stance. Arms would be issued to German Police, but only under strict conditions and for specified duties laid down by Zone Commanders. In the British Zone:

- Night patrols would be armed, but auxiliary Police and Policemen on traffic point duty would not;
- It should not be necessary to issue a total number of arms greater than 20% of the regular Police;
- Officers on night duty patrol would be armed but will not be permitted to take their weapons home when they are off duty. Subject to this, no reserve of arms would be kept at Police stations;

¹⁸ 18.9.45 Inspector General Public Safety Branch to HQ IA&C Division National Archives File FO1050/9

¹⁹ 19.8.45 Draft letter 21A Gp/00/39797/Ops(A) National Archives File FO1050/9

²⁰ 12.10.45 Letter from F Isemonger to G H R Halland, Director Public Safety Branch National Archives File 1050/9

- Only one ammunition clip would be issued for each weapon. The normal issue should be a carbine, but where insufficient are available Police in towns may be issued with Lugers.²¹

BRITISH AND OTHER ALLIES' PUBLIC SAFETY POLICIES

Both the British and American Public Safety authorities favoured decentralisation of the German Police, but the Americans planned to take this further than the British, permitting the formation of separate and independent municipal police forces in all towns with a population of 5,000 or more, as well as an independent rural police force in each Regierungsbezirk. Each police force would have its own uniforms, training, and specialist services. This would result in a greater multiplicity of police services than would be the case in the British Zone. Both the US and British models were based on the old Anglo Saxon principle that policing was a local responsibility for each community, the main difference being that, unlike the British, the Americans did not propose any central control over local police, although there would be some form of co-ordination bureau for information, records and technical aids at Land level. In the British Zone, the Police would ultimately be answerable to Land Governments when these were established but, in the interim, it was intended to establish purely administrative departments at Provinz level, and a very small group of German officials at zonal level.²²

BRITISH ZONE CRIME STATISTICS

Comprehensive monthly crime statistics were compiled by the Public Safety Branch. Figures were collected under three headings: offences against the person, offences against property and miscellaneous, and offences against military government laws and ordinances. Various types of crime were listed under each heading and recorded according to: reported cases in the month, and the number of these detected; cases currently under investigation; cases closed undetected; and cases still under investigation. The tables were followed by a narrative section summarising variations from previous months and suggested reasons for them, and the final section summarised cases over the last three months, highlighted suicide figures, and reported on the number of Displaced Persons and Aliens arrested during the month, as well as members of the Occupation Forces.

²¹ 7.10.45 Instruction from Chief of Staff, 1 Corps District to Military Government Units. National Archives File FO1050/9

²² 5.8.45 C H R Halland to Major General P M Balfour, IA&C Division National Archives File FO1050/9

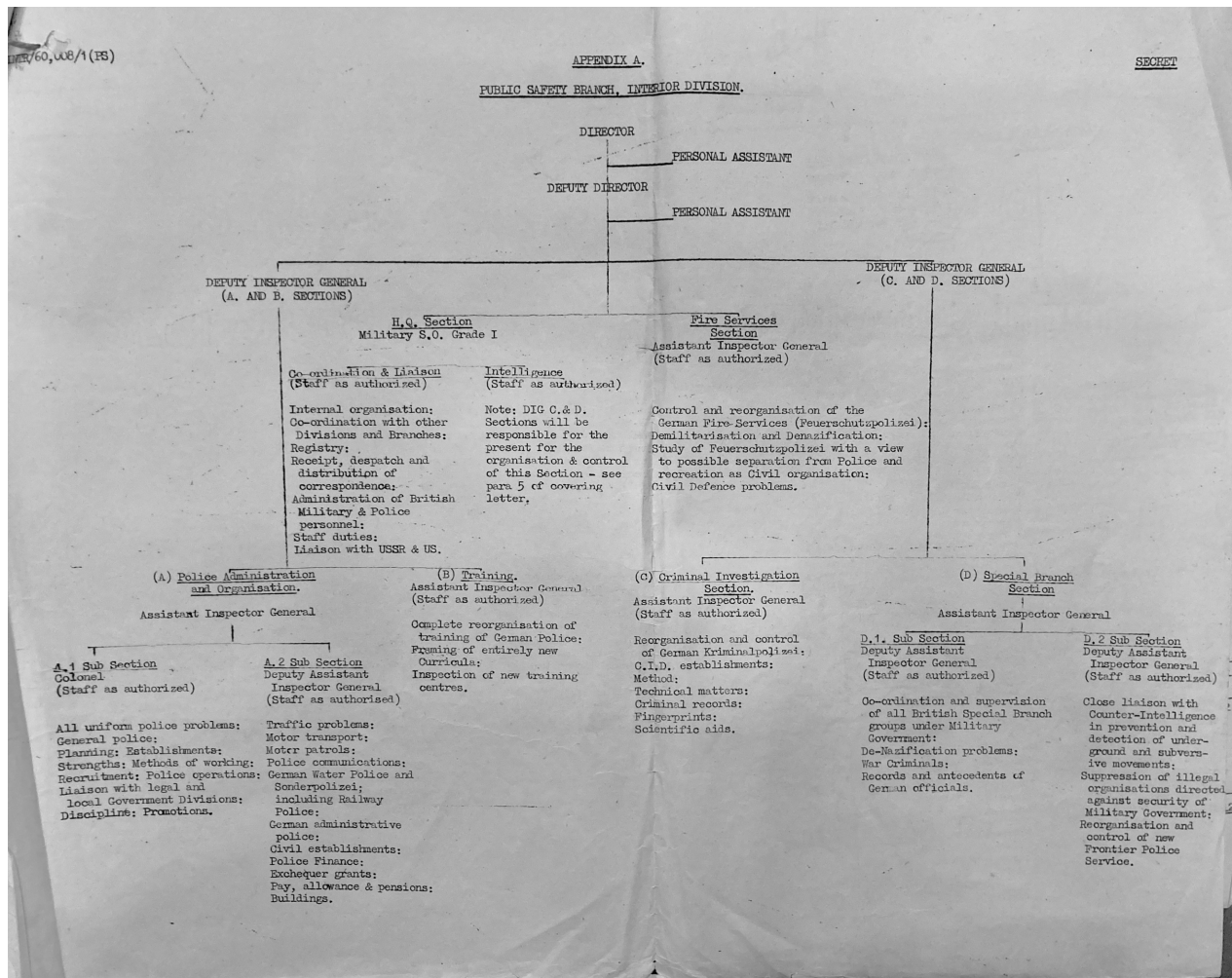
Two examples of these reports, for May 1948 and June 1949, the final years of Military Government, are shown at Appendices C and D. They reveal a still-turbulent situation, where levels of serious violence and larceny were still shockingly high. In May 1948, for example, ten murders were reported, 25 attempted murders, 82 culpable homicides, seven infanticides; over 1200 woundings, 602 sexual offences, including 56 rapes and 229 indecencies with children, and 200 robberies with extortion. A total of 77,464 cases of offences against property and other miscellaneous offences were reported, including larceny, embezzlement, arson, forgery and drug offences, as well as 2,456 offences against Military Government laws and ordinances. But these figures represented a decrease from previous levels and were therefore a cause for cautious optimism! Non-Germans also caused lawlessness. The huge numbers of Displaced Persons have been noted elsewhere, and they, together with other Aliens (i.e. non-Allied persons) appear in the May 1948 statistics as separate category in the statistics, where they are recorded by nationality, revealing the sheer size and multiplicity of the post-war European melting pot. See the table below.

ARRESTS OF NON-GERMAN NATIONALS IN THE BRITISH ZONE MAY 1949*			
DISPLACED PERSONS		OTHER ALIENS	
Austrian	1	Austrian	3
Belgian	1	Belgian	13
Czechoslovakian	3	British	4
Dutch	5	Bulgarian	3
Estonian	6	Czechoslovakian	7
French	6	Danish	2
Greek	2	Dutch	101
Hungarian	7	French	6
Italian	1	Hungarian	4
Latvian	46	Icelandic	1
Lithuanian	7	Italian	4
Polish	298	Japanese	1
Roumanian	5	Latvian	2
Russian	4	Lithuanian	12
Stateless	2	Polish	33
Ukranian	32	Portugese	2
Yugoslavian	41	Roumanian	17
		Russian	3
		Spanish	1
		Stateless	7
		Swiss	3
		Turkish	1
		Ukranian	4
		Yugoslavian	29

* Note contemporary spellings

APPENDIX A

PROPOSED PUBLIC SAFETY BRANCH FUNCTIONS IN 1944²³



²³ Submission from GHR Halland, Director, Public Safety Branch to HQ IA&C, 9.2.45

APPENDIX B

REPORT ON PUBLIC SAFETY IN BRITISH ZONE APRIL 1945 BY MR E C NOTTINGHAM²⁴

CONFIDENTIAL

C O P Y

EXTRACT from NOTES for PERIOD APRIL 10 - APRIL 14
by MR. E. C. NOTTINGHAM, PUBLIC SAFETY BRANCH,
CENTRAL CONTROL COMMISSION FOR GERMANY
(BRITISH COMPONENT)

April 10. Police. So far no police worth mentioning found except at Osnabruck where 45 had been located.

At Munster the ex-Police Chief prior to 1939 had been located and appointed as C. of Police. 80 men had been enlisted.

April 11. From 21st Army Group proceeded to 9 Army Group at Haltern via Venlo and Wesel.

Visited Col. Kraege, G-5 (P/S) who said we had better go to Munster and there visit 307 and 317 detts. Col. Kraege said he felt there was little for us to see at H.Q. and that our best course would be from Munster to proceed east of Ruhr en route 1st Army H.Q.

At Munster we saw Col. Ledingham, C.M.G.O. at 307 det. and also visited 317 det. (Major Jackson). Very little actual working yet established. Chief of Police appointed and 80 men enlisted but no fragebogen yet received and notices are still awaited.

317 det. consists of 6 officers (1 is on leave) but no Public Safety officer.

Spoke to convey of 35 prisoners of war (English) ex 11B Stalag. Some had been prisoners of war 4 years.

The town has no running water, no gas, no electric light. No accommodation available and Col. Ledingham suggested we proceeded to Warendorf and billet with 110 M.G. det. there. 14 miles on.

Arrived Warendorf at 6 p.m. but could not locate Officer i/c of 110 det. Located M.G. police station and was told that 110 det. officers had left for Munster at 5 p.m. Billeted for night with 175 Batt. 29 Div. U.S. Army.

Walked through town at 7.30 - 8.30 p.m. Curfew is in operation and visited Police Station. Spoke to M.G. armed police now on duty: so far as could be ascertained no M.G. officers in town.

Col. Martin informed the senior M.G. Policeman that we would visit at 9.30 a.m. on April 12 and that he would wish to examine any records available.

No damage to Warendorf.

U.S. personnel informed me that they were at Warendorf purely to look after D.P. and that they had 4,300 in camp. The battalion had arrived this day at 10 a.m. but were at 4 hours notice, i.e., they had to be prepared to move within 4 hours should they receive an alert. Should this be the case it would mean handing back to 110 det. the care of D.P. personnel. D.Ps. are coming in at rate of 1,000 (approx.) per day.

April 12. At 9 a.m. Col. Martin and I visited the D.P. camp. The place wherein they were lodged had been a stud farm and in several of the stalls were whole families, women, children and males. Outside cooking by means of dikes and camp kettles was being carried on. Col. Whiteford, O.C. 175 Batt., told me that during the night 6 babies had been born.

/We

²⁴ File FO1050/1438 National Archives

We spoke to groups of French, Russian and Belgian persons. We had very many requests for notepaper and envelopes. There seemed to be a universal desire to communicate with friends. Major Brook said that they took letters from D.Ps. for posting but they all had to go to Base Censor. As we were leaving the camp Major Broom, R.A. of 110 Det., arrived and said that his det. had not actually left the town but had been changing billets. While he was attending to some duties Col. Martin and I visited the police office. There we found an interpreter and the acting head of police. The interpreter was a man of 57 - 62 and stated that he was a schoolteacher in Warendorf.

The acting head of police was previously a Police Meister stationed at Warendorf. He said that he had been transferred to Warendorf from the North some few months ago and when the order came for police to retire with the Army he did not feel any urge to do so. He was a stranger and had no local associations. I was not impressed much with the reason he gave but it was as good as any.

His second in command was also a member of the det. - aged about 57 - 60. Both Ordnungspolizei. They said the normal strength of Police in Warendorf was 12. Pop. 9,000. No. of temporary M.G. Police take on was 12. A/Chief did not think we would find any more of the ord. det. as they had all gone back with the Army.

I was not too favourably impressed with the interpreter. Rather of the type of native teacher we have in West Africa, endeavouring to ingratiate himself with the powers that be for his own advantage. Gave vent to an unctuous expression anent the behaviour of the Russian D.Ps. when Colonel Martin remarked that the German people had brought them into Germany - "I know we should not have done so and now we are being punished for it" - a humbug I should say. We had noticed a young lad in the office on our arrival wearing an M.G. armband. This boy acted as an interpreter on our first arrival - his knowledge of English was not very good. He said he was aged 14 but looked 16. Interpreter at first said he had come from Cologne and had offered his services and was employed as a messenger, but later informed us that a youth we saw in the office and who I thought was the same as seen yesterday was named Heineman, son of a baker, a scholar, and vouched for by him.

To my mind youths of this age should not be taken on in the police or for any M.G. duties; they are certain to be impregnated with Nazi teaching and quite possibly have been specially planted.

The two Schupo seemed a good type - the right age and looked and acted like policemen. Said fingerprints were taken locally for local criminals but Kriminalpolizei used to come from Recklinghausen by car and take them away - classification was not done at Warendorf. All members of late detachment were capable of taking prints but could not classify.

Kenn Carte system is not tied up with rationing system and it is not necessary for a person to have a Kennkarte before he obtained rations.

Later visited the officer running the Munster R.B. While in his office a female came in - a well dressed woman of 33 - 38, a lady, who he said had been responsible for giving them much information. She had just brought in news of a group of SS in hiding in a wood close by who she said were being fed at night by Red Cross women. She had come in to arrange for their extraction.

A disturbing matter is that so far neither she nor the two young lads have been vetted by C.I.

/He

He said she had stated she was the wife of a German officer - a captain who had tried to get through the lines but had failed. My impression was that she and the interpreter were having a very good sway in so far as Public Safety matters are concerned. An expert trained Police Officer is an essential here - an urgent need.

The officer said there would not be the slightest feeling nor objection to C.C. Public Safety officers coming to his show dressed in blue. They would be welcomed, gladly welcomed, he said, and he would consider himself lucky to have them. He could provide a vehicle.

Gutersshoh. 9 Army H.Q. Forward.

Visited M.G. det. U.S.

Commanded by Major Alsen: P.S. (Capt. Priscoe of small town police Force in States). I do not think this officer had any command in States - somewhat of a rough diamond. He did not impress me much as a policeman. Could not say what classifying f.p. was used. Locally engaged and det. police had not yet been vetted by C.I. The Burgermeister was, he said, a Nazi but for time being was being employed. They would get rid of him later.

No records. No fragebogen yet issued. Utilities officer told me that he had ascertained so far they had 14 days rations in local supply for D.Ps. There was probably more available but he could vouch for 14 days supply. The headache here is D.Ps. No proper police work has yet been started. Det. has only just come in. This constant change of dets. must militate against proper results being obtained; even the C.I.C. move with the Army. Army H.Q. had just come in from Halten.

We lunched with O.C. Det. in his mess. A complete house taken over. A female cook and serving maid come in daily to clean up. I noticed that as at Warendorf the most expensive china, cutlery and linen was being used. O.C. informed me that when they take a house over the inhabitants are warned not to take anything out of it.

Note. Is it necessary to use the complete household goods in such circumstances. Best china, linen and plate etc. We hope that eventually the women of Germany will be an influence to teach their young that war does not pay and to this end I do not think unnecessary bitterness should be aroused. The house-mistress will resent her best stuff being smashed or damaged and her household gods wantonly destroyed. I can imagine the feeling engendered amongst English women should such occur.

A young "Dutch" boy - youth aged 16 - was employed as interpreter. Had offered his services. He has not yet been vetted by C.I. He messes with the detachment. The P/S officer knew little about him except the youth's own statements.

April 13. Proceeded from 9th Army Fwd. at Gutersshoh to 1st Army Forward at Marburg via Bonn, crossing the Rhine at Bad Bodeburg by Hodge's Bridge; at Marburg met Col. C.H. Moloney, Chief of Public Safety Section.

Col. Moloney had high praise for the work done by the Public Safety officers lent him from M.G.C.B.A. (14) but said he was still woefully short on the ground; even so, 2 of these officers had had to be lent to 15th Army - all were at 24 hrs. notice of recall.

We examined map of 1st Army area which showed a vast stretch of country covered by 1st Army Public Safety which would eventually be in the Russian Zone. In order to provide sufficient M.G. Teams

/orders

orders had been issued by Army for 240 officers to be supplied to him from service units. It was his intention to place 1 officer from each of his 60 M.G. offices with 3 of these reinforcements, thus making approx. 80 teams. M.G. officers obtained in this manner will not be good I should say. C.Os. are not going to release those they want and value. M.G. is bound to get misfits.

50,000 D.Ps. already collected and in Army camps while Corps had 20,000. These were still being collected.

Col. Moloney said while C.I.C. were working they were not able to do much except to examine the Fragebogen or names submitted just to see if they were on the black list, very little security check from C.I. had in fact occurred.

The Det. Officer i/c M.G. Detachment at Frankenburg (Land and Kreise) came in and was spoken to. He said he had got his M.G. police working and had had no great difficulty in taking them on. He had 9 police working in Frankenburg. The remainder were split amongst his villages and placed in two's and three's. His P.Cs. were composed of half ex-serving police and half temporary civilians, and ex-P.C. was in charge.

Col. Moloney was much concerned over affairs at Nordeutsch(?) a place in his area at which he said there was a prison camp containing 3,000 prisoners who were dying of starvation. He had no officer to spare to take the Prison over.

Col. Moloney said that the 98 M.G. police trained at Aachen were now being sent round to dets. to form the nucleus of new dets.

From Marburg I proceeded to Kaiserlautern by way of Autobahn to Frankfurt via Mainz. No difficulty in crossing.

At Kaiserlautern we located the M.G. det. (an H det. part of the 7 Army). This det. was a running concern. All officials were busily engaged on duties on our arrival at 9 p.m.

Fragebogen had been completed by most of the civil officials now employed and have been returned to them today and were awaiting examination. The Major i/c is a Police officer of Baltimore, Maryland, and says he was thus able to afford professional advice and assistance to the P/S officer on occasions.

Again the headache here is the number of D.Ps. The 65 Batt. of Inf. (a Costa Rica) batt. is doing guard duties and security duties in the country areas. The Major i/c was not being impressed with them as a guard batt. He said they were very uneducated and lots of them could not even speak English. I should say from what we had seen of them en route performing add. guard duties on bridges etc. that they would be easy meat for saboteurs.

C.I.C. det. in Kaiserlautern but these were moving on tomorrow. (Note. This constant moving on of C.I. dets. must inevitably affect security).

The G. Is. of the M.G. det. here wear the M.G. Govt. armband. To do so automatically places them on the level of the German M.G. police. I do not think they should so wear the armband.

As waitresses in the Det. Mess 2 French D.P. women were employed. This seems quite a satisfactory arrangement and gets over the difficulty of employing German nationals - provided of course that they are vetted.

/Spoke

Spoke to Legal Officer who says he has about 50 cases a week to try. He often has to do the prosecution himself as P/S officer is away on other duties, which means that he prosecutes and tries a case himself. He says, however, that most of the accused plead guilty.

The normal civil population are co-operating.

En route many youngsters, males 16 - 24, were seen sitting on the road side in villages gazing at the constant flow of military traffic. They, in some cases, may have been D.Ps. but many looked too well dressed and trim for this. There are many youths about.

Three cases of Typhus, 9 suspects, reported at place 9 kilometres away. M.G. officer was endeavouring to report this when we arrived to Public Health but could not get through.

A question was raised by Major i/c as regards a decision to arm the M.G. police. He said that clubs (sticks) were being obtained but some kind of arm was an essential in order to permit them to deal with D.Ps. The local population were prepared to obey and respect unarmed M.G. police but the D.Ps. were certainly not.

His detachment is known as H2A2. 100 police have been recruited. 50 of which are ex-policemen. Normal population is 55,000.

The detachment certainly gave me the impression that a move was being got on.

As we were leaving we noticed some French civil police. Later it was confirmed that 150 civil French police had been lent to 6th Army Group for 7 Army (Col. Martin).

April 14.

Left Kaiserslautern at 8 a.m. and arrived Verdun 2.30 p.m. having refueled at Metz (12 noon) and lunched with a Captain Messman of 21 Army Truck Coy. Captain Messman had been born a German and lived at Mannheim till he was 7 when his family went to the States.

At Verdun which is 12 Army Group Rear met Colonel MacDonald, Chief of P.S. Section of G-5. Col. MacDonald is the late Dep. Chief of Police of Los Angeles.

Also spoke to head of Legal who said a query had just come through from a det. as to whether a German prisoner found in a concentration camp because he had helped an Allied prisoner to escape could be released.

Col. Martin and I agreed that this was a matter for executive order and the man released provided, of course, C.I. had vetted, but obviously it's a matter for co-ordination of policy with all Armies. Our view was that such a case comes within the categories of political prisoners.

Col. MacDonald said that the question of weapons for police had been raised by his dets. Some were having their clubs or batons (sticks) painted white and some dets. had gone so far as to paint the police bicycles white, which would be a protection against them being shot at possibly by Allied soldiers after dark!

Col. MacDonald said that he considered that all P/S officers should be withdrawn from dets. in Belgium and France and placed to assist M.G. Coyt. on German soil.

Note. I cannot see that any M.G. P/S officers are needed for France and Belgium. C.I. possibly but not P/S.

APPENDIX C
MONTHLY CRIME STATISTICS FOR THE BRITISH ZONE MAY 1948²⁵

Ext. 2824

INTR/60170/6/FS

Public Safety,
Zonal Executive Offices,
C.C.G. Bldg.,
62 HQ, C.C.G., B.A.O.R. 1.

24th June, 1948.

To:- DISTRIBUTION AS UNDER

SUBJECT:- Monthly Crime Statistics for the British Zone - May 1948

Consolidated statistical returns for the Zone are set out hereunder:-

PART I OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

Offence	Cases reported during month	Cases in Col. (a) detected	Previous Cases detected	Cases under investigation b/fd. from previous month	Cases closed undetected during month	Cases previously closed undetected and reopened during month.	Of (f) No. of Cases detected	Cases still under investigation at end of month
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
Murder	10	4	3	105	6	1	1	102
Attempts	25	10	2	19	4	-	-	28
Culpable Homicide	82	47	28	10	1	-	-	16
Infanticide	7	5	-	6	-	1	1	8
Wounding and other acts causing death	19	17	1	7	4	-	-	4
Wounding and other acts endangering life	352	243	62	151	53	2	2	145
Wounding and other acts committed intentionally or caused by carelessness	887	624	193	329	81	2	2	318
Abortion	236	145	44	70	32	1	1	85
Sexual Offences	602	413	87	183	105	3	3	180
Of these:-								
Rape	56	34	8	42	18	-	-	38
Indecencies with children	229	167	32	71	26	-	-	75
Robbery and Extortion	200	50	19	324	139	9	9	316
T O T A L S	2,420	1,554	443	1,204	425	19	19	1,202

Copy sent to team & Schools 26/6/48. B.

PART II

²⁵ Public Safety Branch Report 24.6.48

PART II OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY & MISCELLANEOUS

<u>Offence</u>	Cases reported during month (a)	Cases in Col. (a) detected (b)	Previous Cases detected (c)	Cases under investigation by/wd. from prev. month (d)	Cases closed undetected during month (e)	Cases previously closed & reopened during month (f)	Of (f) No. of Cases detected (g)	Cases still under investigation at end of month (h)
<u>Larceny</u>	12301	2692	1395	14524	9807	732	702	12968
Of these:-								
Breaking of flats, houses & premises	8504	1833	894	10507	6771	524	509	9528
Breaking of stores shops & workshops	2600	601	381	3569	2396	152	150	2793
Breaking of Public Institutions & Banks	264	79	32	266	182	4	4	237
<u>Simple Larceny</u>	43831	14542	4783	34116	26802	743	664	32584
Of these:-								
Thefts of livestock (large animals)	1358	229	39	1486	797	40	38	1781
Thefts of livestock (small animals)	2524	540	227	3113	2056	98	91	2818
Thefts of motor vehicles	296	83	32	538	210	5	5	509
Thefts of bicycles	3946	568	221	5261	3171	114	111	5250
Thefts by pickpockets	1649	323	130	1784	1123	102	100	1559
Larceny from trains	15019	4969	398	4023	9722	24	9	3968
Thefts from fields	506	356	32	609	179	2	2	548
Thefts of explosives, munitions or arms	8	2	3	3	-	-	-	6
Embezzlement	3203	1955	761	1753	602	18	18	1718
Receiving stolen goods	712	657	42	77	21	9	9	69
<u>Arson</u>	402	239	46	206	151	1	1	172
Of these:-								
Caused by carelessness	354	215	42	147	138	-	-	106
Fraud	2051	1305	395	1449	401	42	38	1403
Forgery other than Banknotes	150	365	66	209	47	1	1	191
Coining and forgery of banknotes	357	217	8	242	171	-	-	213
Drug offences	60	37	19	39	5	-	-	38
Other offences against German Law	13997	11351	1508	5127	1575	84	72	4702
T O T A L S	77464	33360	8323	57742	39575	1635	1525	54058

PART III

PART III OFFENCES AGAINST LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF MIL. GOV.

<u>Offence</u>	Cases reported during month (a)	Cases in Col. (a) detected (b)	Previous Cases detected (c)	Cases under investigation by fwd. from previous month (d)	Cases closed undetected during month (e)	Cases previously and reopened during month (f)	Of (f) No. of cases detected (g)	Cases still under investigation at end of month. (h)
Unlawful possession of Allied property	389	329	24	58	29	2	2	65
Unlawful possession of arms or ammunition	118	89	9	56	12	3	3	64
Rioting and disturbances	3	3	-	1	-	-	-	1
Offences against curfew regulations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sabotaging Allied or German State property	47	4	-	-	34	-	-	9
Offences against members of Allied Forces	20	7	1	5	4	-	-	13
Other offences against laws and ordinances of Mil. Gov.	1879	1738	111	234	67	13	12	198
T O T A L S	2456	2170	145	354	146	18	17	350

PART I

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

There was once more a slight increase in the total number of cases reported under this heading during the month. The number of detections showed a very small decrease. In addition to 1,554 May cases being detected, there were 462 cases reported during the previous months also detected in May.

The most outstanding change under this heading was the decrease from 23 murders in April to only 10 such cases reported in May; 4 of these 10 were detected during the month. Attempted murders, however, increased from 20 to 25 cases, of which 10 were detected.

PART II

OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY AND MISCELLANEOUS

Since February of this year the number of cases under this heading reported each month has steadily decreased and the total number reported during May is the lowest figure recorded since the compilation of these statistics commenced. Normally most classifications of crime under this particular category decrease proportionately to the decrease in the hours of darkness, particularly is this tendency noticeable in the "Breaking into Premises" Offences.

/However,...

However, the May total of only 77,464 cases is anything from 17,000 to 20,000 less than during the summer months of May to September last year.

The decrease occurred chiefly in the Heavy and Simple Larceny classifications but was also apparent to a lesser degree in all other types of offences. Drug Offences decreased from 66 in April to 60 cases in May; 37 of the latter offences were detected besides 19 offences outstanding from previous months.

PART III

OFFENCES AGAINST LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

In February the hightotal of 5,788 cases was reported, but totals have fallen progressively month by month since then and in May were only 2,456, of which 2,170 were detected. Compared to April the decrease is apparent in all categories of offences except "Sabotaging of Allied or German State Property" and "Offences Against Members of the Occupation Forces". The latter category showed an increase from 6 to 20 offences, only 7 of which were detected. Of the 47 cases of "Sabotage etc." reported during May, 43 were on the railways and consisted chiefly of cases of tampering with the signal wires in order that coal or food trains could be stopped and raided.

-----oO-----

Comparative totals of the numbers of cases reported and the proportion of them detected during May and the preceding two months are set out hereunder:-

	March		April		May	
	Reported	Detected	Reported	Detected	Reported	Detected
PART I	2,111	851	2,326	1,563	2,420	1,554
PART II	90,956	32,742	85,755	34,771	77,464	33,360
PART III	2,771	1,941	2,674	2,277	2,456	2,170
TOTALS	95,838	35,508	90,755	38,611	82,340	35,084
Percentage of detections	37.05%		42.55%		42.61%	

Crimes committed with the use of firearms totalled 70 and 60 in March and April respectively and were down to 55 in May. In connection with those of the May offences which were detected, 12 Germans and 11 Aliens, including Displaced Persons, were arrested.

Comparative figures for cases of suicide committed in the British Zone during the past six months are:-

December	186	January	224	February	236
March	259	April	324	May	309

In this connection it may be mentioned that usually the number of suicides reported increases during the summer months, but it will be seen that a slight decrease has occurred in May as compared to the April total.

In May, 467 Displaced Persons and 263 other Aliens were arrested for offences, compared with 445 Displaced Persons and 277 other Aliens arrested during the previous month.

/The Displaced persons...

The Displaced persons arrested during May comprise the following nationals:-

Austrian	1	Greek	2	Roumanian	5
Belgian	1	Hungarian	7	Russian	4
Czechoslovakian	3	Italian	1	Stateless	2
Dutch	5	Latvian	46	Ukrainian	32
Estonian	6	Lithuanian	7	Yugoslavian	41
French	6	Polish	298		

Other Aliens arrested were:-

Austrian	3	Hungarian	4	Roumanian	17
Belgian	13	Icelandic	1	Russian	3
British	4	Italian	4	Spanish	7
Bulgarian	3	Japanese	1	Stateless	1
Czechoslovakian	7	Latvian	2	Swiss	3
Danish	2	Lithuanian	12	Turkish	1
Dutch	101	Polish	33	Ukrainian	4
French	6	Portugese	2	Yugoslavian	29

Members of the Occupational Forces alleged to have committed offences during the month totalled 13 as compared to 25 in April and 30 in March. They were made up as follows:-

Belgian

1 for Wounding
4 for Miscellaneous offences

British

2 for Robbery
1 for Simple Larceny
1 for Miscellaneous offences

Dutch

1 for Wounding

Polish

3 for Heavy Larceny

In addition to the above there were, amongst those crimes and offences recorded as undetected, 95 cases attributed to Displaced Persons, including Aliens, and 11 to members of the Occupational Forces.

DGL/MVS.

J. G. L. ...
Inspector General,
Public Safety.

APPENDIX D
MONTHLY CRIME STATISTICS FOR THE BRITISH ZONE JUNE 1949²⁶

25. AUG. 1949

KRIMINALPOLIZEIAMT FÜR DIE
 BRITISCHE ZONE
 Zbv/17⁰⁰/49/Ho/Sn.

HAMBURG 36,
 Karl Muck-Platz 1 V.
 25th July, 1949.

	SEEN.	DATE.
D.A.I.G.		
PSONE		25/7
PSO. II.		
FILE 26		AUG. 1949

CRIME STATISTICS FOR THE BRITISH
- JUNE 1949 -
SECTION I

CONSOLIDATED STATISTICS FOR THE BRITISH ZONE
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO OFFENCE.

PART I - OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Class of Offence	No. of Cases reported during the month	No. of Cases in Col (b) detected	No. of Cases in Col (e) detected	No. of Cases under investigation S/F from preceding month	No. of Cases closed undetected during the month	No. of Cases previously closed undetected and re-opened during the month	No. of Cases in Col (g) detected	No. of Cases still under investigation at the end of the month
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Murder	13	6	1	67	2	2	2	71
Att. Murder	12	7	2	30	5	-	-	28
Homicide by Negligence	68	58	3	21	9	1	1	18
Infanticide	5	4	-	9	3	-	-	7
Wounding and other acts causing Death	21	19	2	8	2	-	-	6
Wounding and other acts endangering Life	474	351	90	162	34	1	1	151
Wounding and other Bodily Harm caused intentionally or by Negligence	1 226	944	223	343	71	-	-	376
Abortion	362	243	73	166	51	5	5	161
Sexual Offences	1 296	877	149	363	190	9	9	443
Of these:								
Rape	91	52	11	68	39	-	-	57
Indecencies with children	528	377	47	150	53	1	1	201
Robbery and Extortion	135	43	14	237	78	6	6	237
TOTAL:	3 612	2 513	557	1 411	445	24	24	1 508

The total number of Offences against the Person reported in June, namely, 3 612, shows an increase of 67 cases over the 3 545 for the preceding month.

These 3 612 cases represent the highest figure for any one month in the year 1949. The relevant figures are:

JANUARY	2 769 cases	APRIL	2 895 cases
FEBRUARY	2 672 cases	MAY	3 545 cases
MARCH	2 521 cases	JUNE	3 612 cases.

by RBD's & HASPERDE
 25 AUG. '49

²⁶ Kriminalpolizei für die Britische Zone Report 25.7. 49 National Archives File 1058/463

This general increase does not relate to all classes of offences comprehended in Part I of the Statistics. Decreases in June as compared with the preceding month are to be found in the following categories:

- (i) MURDER - 13 cases in June, 20 in the preceding month.
- (ii) INFANTICIDE - 5 cases in June, 10 in the preceding month, the figure for June being the lowest recorded in any one month of the current year.
- (iii) WOUNDING AND OTHER ACTS CAUSING DEATH - 21 cases in June, 29 in the preceding month.
- (iv) ABORTION - 362 cases in June, 473 in the preceding month.

If cases of attempted murder are assimilated to those of murder, i.e., 12 + 13 = 25 in June, and 12 + 20 = 32 in May, this joint category of offences decreased during the month under review and represents the lowest figure reported in any one month in 1949. It is for the first time below 30, as may be seen from the following:

JANUARY	31 cases	APRIL	35 cases
FEBRUARY	31 cases	MAY	32 cases
MARCH	34 cases	JUNE	25 cases.

Of all the classes of Offences against the Person that revealed an increase in June, the greatest significance must be attached to Sexual Offences. The 1 296 cases reported in the month attained the highest monthly figure in the year 1949. The following table shows the relevant figures:

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
<u>SEXUAL OFFENCES</u>	767	833	757	871	1281	1296
of these: <u>RAPE</u>	102	76	74	79	97	91
<u>INDECENCIES WITH CHILDREN</u>	254	322	276	342	494	528

There is no doubt that the increase in the number of Sexual Offences has been influenced by the improved food situation and by the fact that, during the summer months, the light clothing worn by females, open air bathing, etc., provide a source of great stimulation to sexual offenders.

The slight increase in the number of cases of Rape is not considered as being of any particular significance, and merely as a temporary fluctuation.

In addition to the reasons furnished above, the increase in the number of cases of Indecencies with Children is attributable to the fact that children, by spending longer hours in the open during the warm season, are more exposed to the machinations of sexual offenders. It is considered that children should constantly be warned of these dangers both at home and in school. Owing to the general shortage of money, many parents are not able to satisfy the small, but ever present, desires of their children for ice cream, chocolate and fruit. In their longing for such things, the children are only too willing victims of unscrupulous individuals.

ROBBERY AND EXTORTION.

The number of cases in this class has increased by 30 in relation to the relevant figure of the preceding month.

The total of 135 cases is, however, lower than that obtaining in the several months of the period January to April 1949, viz:

JANUARY	185 cases	APRIL	162 cases
FEBRUARY	180 cases	MAY	105 cases
MARCH	155 cases	JUNE	135 cases.

The number of cases of Wounding and other Bodily Harm caused intentionally or by negligence shows a substantial increase, the 1 226 cases in June being the highest monthly figure in the current year.

Although the increases in June are small in cases of Negligent Homicide (68 in June, 64 in May) and in cases of Wounding and other acts endangering Life (474 in June, 453 in May), the respective numbers are the highest for any month in 1949.

The increment to the highest monthly figure in the year in respect of the Consolidated Statistics for Offences against the Person for June is not reflected in all the Laender and the Railway Police. The relevant figures for Hamburg, North Rhine/Westphalia and Schleswig/Holstein reveal severally the highest monthly total for 1949, whilst those relating to the Railway Police show an increase of four and those for Land Niedersachsen reveal an actual decrease.

	<u>MAY</u>	<u>JUNE</u>
HAMBURG	328	401
NIEDERSACHSEN	972	950
NORTH RHINE/WESTPHALIA	1 804	1 854
SCHLESWIG/HOLSTEIN	367	419
RAILWAY POLICE	14	18

2 513 cases of the 3 612 Offences against the Person reported during June were detected in the same period, representing a percentage detection of 69.75.

PART II - OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY AND MISCELLANEOUS

Class of Offence	No. of Cases reported during the month	No. of Cases in Col (b) detected	No. of Cases in Col (a) detected	No. of Cases under Investi- gation B-1 from preceding month	No. of Cases closed un- detected during the month	No. of Cases previously closed un- detected and re-opened during the month	No. of Cases in Col (g) detected	No. of Cases still under Investigation at the end of the month
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Aggravated Theft	6 978	1 686	748	7 998	4 862	615	596	7 699
of these:								
Breaking into flats, houses and farms	3 854	938	438	5 974	2 761	332	322	5 640
Breaking into stores, shops and workshops	2 530	567	237	1 826	1 783	196	187	1 778
Breaking into Public Buildings and Banks	84	20	6	125	73	2	2	110
Simple Theft	22 951	8 161	2 613	24 941	12 628	585	539	24 546
of these:								
Theft of Livestock (large Animals)	535	90	25	1 045	334	46	46	1 170
Theft of Livestock (Small Animals)	1 162	288	82	1 568	895	88	85	1 468
Theft of M/Vehicles	192	90	20	353	89	17	17	346
Theft of Bicycles	3 400	678	237	4 388	2 411	68	65	4 505
Theft by Pickpockets	979	218	46	1 156	790	18	18	1 081
Theft from Trains	4 353	1 383	182	2 287	2 774	37	8	2 330
Theft from Fields	359	246	25	467	88	1	1	467
Theft of Explosives, Munitions, Arms	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Embezzlement	2 620	1 699	566	1 343	397	42	42	1 301
Receiving, Accessory	631	554	52	106	34	14	14	97
Arson	309	197	60	206	94	2	2	164
of these:								
Caused by Negligence	262	170	52	144	73	-	-	111
Fraud	4 485	3 173	822	1 904	442	107	99	1 950
Forgery other than Banknotes	524	424	43	143	64	2	2	136
Counterfeiting and forgery of Banknotes	890	105	20	1 815	897	10	10	1 683
Drug Offences	73	36	10	34	9	1	1	52
Other Offences against the Garson Law	12 576	10 291	1 200	3 889	1 058	46	41	3 921
TOTAL:	52 047	26 326	6 134	42 379	20 485	1 424	1 346	41 559

The number of offences of this category reported during the period under review, namely 52 047, is the lowest for any one month in the year 1949, the relevant figures for May being 57 868.

This reduction comprehends all offences in this class, with the exception of Breaking into Stores, Shops and Workshops, Thefts of Livestock (Large Animals), Thefts of Bicycles, Thefts from Fields and Embezzlement. This of course, applies only to the Consolidated Statistics for the British Zone. As regards the several Laender and the Railway Police, some of the figures increased to the highest monthly level recorded in the current year. Such increases, are, nevertheless, not substantial in relation to the relevant figures for May.

A comparison of the totals of the number of Offences against Property and Miscellaneous in the several Laender and the area of jurisdiction of the Railway Police reveals that Hansestadt Hamburg recorded an increase, namely from 4 780 to 4 884 cases.

The following is a survey of the first six months of 1949:

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
HAMBURG	5610	4958	5533	4788	4780	4884
NIEDERSACHSEN	12244	17087	14558	15617	15761	14762
NORTH RHINE/WESTPHAL.	24914	24067	23039	23970	23105	21611
SCHLESWIG/HOLSTEIN	6500	5921	5419	5181	6673	4930
RAILWAY POLICE	8567	9152	9043	8843	7549	5860
	62835	61185	57592	58399	57868	52047

The number of Thefts of Bicycles has increased in all four Laender, namely from 2 974 in May to 3 400 in June, thus almost attaining the highest monthly figure for the current year, i.e., that of January with 3 417 cases.

The number of cases of Embezzlement increased to 2 620. It is anticipated that a continuing general shortage of money will result in a further increase in the incidence of cases of this nature.

Offences of Forgery of Banknotes decreased from 1 443 in May to 890 in the month under review. It is possible that the reason for this lies the recall and consequent withdrawal from circulation of the "blue" 20 DM banknotes that have been the subject of a great deal of forgery.

The decrease in the number of Drug Offences from 78 in May to 73 in June may be regarded as a fluctuation with no particular significance.

**PART III - OFFENCES AGAINST THE LAWS AND ORDINANCES OF
MILITARY GOVERNMENT**

Class of Offence	No. of Cases reported during the month	No. of Cases in Col (b) detected	No. of Cases in Col (a) detected	No. of Cases under investigation B/F from preceding month	No. of Cases closed undetected during the month	No. of Cases previously closed undetected and re-opened during the month	No. of Cases in Col (g) detected	No. of Cases still under investigation at the end of the month
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
Unlawful possession of Allied property	95	77	8	32	7	-	-	35
Unlawful possession of Arms or Ammunition	106	89	5	52	14	-	-	50
Riot or Disturbance of Public Order	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Sabotage of Allied or German State Property	12	-	-	2	8	-	-	6
Offences against Members of the Allied Forces	16	10	-	11	2	-	-	15
All other Offences against Laws and Ordinances of Military Government	1 933	1 230	129	263	590	1	1	247
TOTAL:	2 162	1 406	142	361	621	1	1	354

The number of Offences against the Laws and Ordinances of Military Government, i.e., 2 162 cases in the month under review shows a decrease as compared with the 2 471 cases reported in May. This is attributable to the relatively small number of offences of the category "All other Offences against Laws and Ordinances of Military Government". The slight increase in the number of cases of Unlawful Possession of Allied Property, Unlawful Possession of Arms and Ammunitions and Sabotage of Allied and German State Property is considered to be a temporary fluctuation. The cases of Sabotage were all recorded by the Railway Police.

The number of cases of offences against members of the Allied Forces increased from 6 in May to 16 in June and thus attained the highest monthly level in the year 1949. These cases were confined to Land Niedersachsen and Land North Rhine/Westphalia. The relevant figures of the incidence of this class of offence in the current year are:

JANUARY	15 cases	APRIL	7 cases
FEBRUARY	8 cases	MAY	6 cases
MARCH	11 cases	JUNE	16 cases.

It is difficult to express an opinion regarding the cause of such an increment but it is considered here that it is should not be concluded therefrom that the German Population are adopting a recalcitrant attitude towards the Occupation authority.

1 406 of the 2 162 Offences against the Laws and Ordinances of Military Government reported during June were detected during that period, such representing a percentage crime detection of 65.03.

PARTS I TO III - GRAND TOTAL

Class of Offence	No. of Cases reported during the month	No. of Cases in Col (b) detected	No. of Cases in Col (e) detected	No. of Cases under Investi- gation B/F from preceding month	No. of Cases closed un- detected- during the month	No. of Cases previously closed un- detected during the month	No. of Cases in Col (g) detected	No. of Cases still under Investigation at the end of the month
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)
PART I	3 612	2 513	557	1 411	445	24	24	1 568
PART II	52 047	26 326	6 134	42 379	20 485	1 424	1 346	41 559
PART III	2 162	1 406	142	361	621	1	1	354
TOTAL:	57 821	30 245	6 833	44 511	21 551	1 449	1 371	43 421

A grand total of 57 821 offences became known to the Police in June of which 30 245 were detected, in the same period. This reveals a detection of 52.31 %.

Survey of the first six months of 1949.

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
PART I	2769 (1934) +	2672 (1872)	2521 (1780)	2895 (1977)	3545 (2541)	3612 (2513)
PART II	62835 (29807)	61885 (30854)	57592 (28414)	58399 (29210)	57658 (29776)	52047 (26326)
PART III	1625 (1387)	1541 (1410)	1469 (1254)	1781 (1581)	2471 (2282)	2162 (1406)
TOTAL:	67229 (33128)	65498 (34136)	61582 (31448)	63075 (32708)	63884 (34699)	57821 (30245)
Percent Detection	49.28 %	52.12 %	51.07 %	51.85 %	54.6 %	52.31 %

+ The figures in brackets relate to the number of cases of those reported that were detected in the month.

CRIMES COMMITTED WITH THE AID OF FIREARMS

26 cases were reported during the month under review, 9 of which were detected during the same period. In addition, 5 offences committed in preceding months were detected, 20 German nationals and 6 Aliens were implicated in these detected cases.

The relevant situation in the several Laender and in the area of jurisdiction of the Railway Police is given in the sub-joined table:

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
HAMBURG	1	1	1	1	1	6
NIEDERSACHSEN	7	11	12	7	9	7
NORTH RHINE/WESTPHALIA	5	8	13	11	10	12
SCHLESWIG/HOLSTEIN	7	3	3	5	1	1
RAILWAY POLICE	-	-	2	1	-	-
	20	23	31	25	21	26

SUICIDES

During June 482 cases of suicide were reported. This is the highest monthly figure in the current year.

A survey of the first six months of 1949 in relation to the monthly incidence of suicide in the several Laender and in the Railway Police area reveals the following:

	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
HAMBURG	41	44	49	47	56	72
NIEDERSACHSEN	117	106	102	155	134	135
NORTH RHINE/WESTPHALIA	134	157	166	179	180	192
SCHLESWIG/HOLSTEIN	34	53	40	65	61	56
RAILWAY POLICE	19	22	13	29	19	27
	342	382	370	475	450	482

ALIEN OFFENDERS

During June 357 Displaced Persons and 159 Other Aliens were arrested for the commission of offenses, as compared with 363 Displaced Persons and 179 Other Aliens during the month immediately preceding.

(i) DISPLACED PERSONS arrested during the month comprised the following nationals:

1 Belgian	20 Lithuanians
2 Croats	212 Poles
9 Czechs	3 Roumanians
1 Dutch	5 Russians
2 Esthonians	1 Spaniard
2 Greeks	8 Stateless
1 Italian	25 Ukrainians
17 Latvians	48 Jugo-Slavs

(ii) OTHER ALIENS arrested during the month comprised the following nationals:

2 Arabs	1 Esthonian	1 Roumanian
5 Austrians	1 Finn	4 Russians
6 Belgians	2 French	3 Swedes
2 British	1 Greek	3 Swiss
1 Chinese	6 Italians	2 Stateless
13 Czechs	6 Latvians	3 Turks
4 Danes	1 Lithuanian	3 Ukrainians
46 Dutch	1 Norwegian	6 Jugo-Slavs
1 Egyptian	35 Poles	

(iii) 23 members of the Allied Forces of Occupation were alleged to have committed criminal offences during June 1949:

(a) AMERICAN

1 - Negligent Homicide

(b) BELGIAN

1 - Sexual Offence

(c) BRITISH

4 - Wounding and Other Acts endangering Life

6 - Wounding and Other Bodily Harm caused intentionally or by negligence

1 - Sexual Offence

4 - Aggravated Theft

1 - Simple Theft

3 - Other Offences against the German Law

1 - Other Offences against the Laws and Ordinances of Military Government

1 - Arson.

(iv) UNDETECTED OFFENCES attributable to Aliens:

143 offences reported in June 1949 that are, as yet, undetected, (as compared with 166 in the preceding month) are attributed to the following classes and numbers of aliens:

- (a) DISPLACED PERSONS = 114
- (b) MEMBERS OF ALLIED FORCES = 9
- (c) OTHER ALIENS = 20

ILLICIT DISTILLING

The Police detected 167 cases of illicit distilling in the British Zone during the month under review. The relevant figures for the Laender are:

- HAMBURG = 22 cases
- NIEDERSACHSEN = 93 cases
- NORTH RHINE/
WESTPHALIA = 51 cases
- SCHLESWIG/HOLSTEIN = 1 case.

SAVINGS BANK FRAUDS

12 cases of Post Office Savings Bank Frauds that had been facilitated by the difference in the constitution of identity cards in the British and American Zones were reported to the Police during the month under review. The relevant figures for the several Laender are:

- HAMBURG = Nil.
- NIEDERSACHSEN = 10 cases
- NORTH RHINE/WESTPHALIA = 2 cases
- SCHLESWIG/HOLSTEIN = Nil.

Attention is invited to the fact that the police are not always informed of offences of this nature, that they are normally discovered at the Central Post Savings Bank Office, Hamburg, and appropriate enquiries conducted by officials of Referat I C there.

It has been ascertained that in the period between the implementation of the Currency Reform and 30th June 1949, 46 Savings Bank Frauds of the nature cited have come to the notice of the Postal authority.

SECTION II

**ANALYSIS OF THE INCIDENCE OF CRIME IN THE BRITISH ZONE
ACCORDING TO LAENDER AND THE AREA OF JURISDICTION OF
THE RAILWAY POLICE**

PART I - OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON

Land, etc.	No. of new Cases reported during the month	No. of un-detected Cases B/F from the preceding month	Total No. of Cases of (b) and (c)	of (d) detected	Total No. of Offenders established	ADULTS		of (f) JUVENILES		ALIENS
						male	female	male	female	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
HAMBURG	401	121	522	319	360	283	61	16	-	7
NIEDERSACHSEN	950	390	1 340	815	957	712	205	36	4	23
NORTH RHINE/WESTPHALIA	1024	698	2 522	1 555	1 776	1 355	302	97	12	24
SCHLESWIG/HOLSTEIN	439	225	664	379	390	214	98	26	2	7
RAILWAY POLICE	18	1	19	16	22	19	-	3	-	-
JUNE 1949	3 612	1 435	5 047	3 094	3 455	2 593	666	178	18	61
1949	3 545	1 398	4 943	3 042	3 358	2 492	691	150	25	54

PART II - OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY AND MISCELLANEOUS

Land, etc.	No. of new Cases reported during the month	No. of un-detected Cases B/F from the preceding month	Total No. of Cases of (b) and (c)	of (d) detected	Total No. of Offenders established	ADULTS		of (f) JUVENILES		ALIENS
						male	female	male	female	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
HAMBURG	4 894	2 203	7 097	3 249	3 602	2 556	718	281	47	35
NIEDERSACHSEN	14 762	16 359	31 121	9 718	10 596	7 602	1 860	893	241	174
NORTH RHINE/ WESTPHALIA	21 611	18 106	39 717	14 835	14 611	10 210	2 446	1 514	411	83
SCHLESWIG/HOLSTEIN	4 930	4 658	9 588	3 402	3 024	2 136	514	304	70	49
RAILWAY POLICE	5 860	2 477	8 337	2 602	2 275	1 245	397	475	158	12
JUNE 1949	52 047	43 803	95 850	33 006	34 108	23 749	5 935	3 497	927	353
MAY 1949	57 858	45 768	103 626	38 026	38 580	27 000	6 588	3 978	1 014	373

PART III - OFFENCES AGAINST THE LAWS AND ORDINANCES
OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT

Land, etc.	No. of new Cases reported during the month	No. of un-detected Cases B/F from the preceding month	Total No. of Cases (b) and (c)	of (d) detected	Total No. of Offenders established	ADULTS		of (f) JUVENILES		ALIENS
						male	female	male	female	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	
HAMBURG	65	7	72	55	56	34	22	-	-	6
NIEDERSACHSEN	647	113	760	638	698	448	180	42	28	73
NORTH RHINE/WESTPHALIA	714	189	903	672	710	401	177	85	47	31
SCHLESWIG/HOLSTEIN	189	53	242	184	197	122	49	15	11	15
RAILWAY POLICE	547	-	547	-	223	93	55	43	32	-
JUNE 1949	2 162	352	2 524	1 549	1 884	1 098	483	185	118	125
MAY 1949	2 471	392	2 863	2 426	2 261	1 255	655	223	118	144

PARTS I TO III - GRAND TOTAL

Land, etc.	No. of new Cases reported during the month	No. of un-detected Cases B/F from the preceding month	Total No. of Cases (b) and (c)	of (d) detected	Total No. of Offenders established	ADULTS		of (f) JUVENILES		ALIENS
						male	female	male	female	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)	(i)	(j)	(k)
HAMBURG	5 350	2 331	7 681	3 623	4 018	2 873	801	297	47	48
NIEDERSACHSEN	16 359	16 862	33 221	11 171	12 251	8 762	2 245	971	273	270
NORTH RHINE/WESTPHALIA	24 149	18 993	43 142	17 072	17 097	11 976	2 925	1 726	476	138
SCHLESWIG/HOLSTEIN	5 538	4 936	10 474	3 965	3 561	2 472	661	345	83	71
RAILWAY POLICE	6 425	2 478	8 903	2 618	2 520	1 357	452	521	190	12
JUNE 1949	57 821	45 600	103 421	38 449	39 447	27 440	7 084	3 860	1 063	539
MAY 1949	63 884	46 958	110 842	43 494	44 199	30 757	7 934	4 351	1 157	571

(signed) V O S S

Officer-in-Charge

KRIMINALPOLIZEIAMT FÜR DIE
BRITISCHE ZONE.