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APPENDIXES 1 THROUGH 7 TO
THE HAMBURG POLICE PRESIDENT'S
REPORT ON THE LARGE SCALE
AIR ATTACKS ON HAMBURG, GERMANY,
IN WORLD WAR II

Contract No. NOO228-67-C-1519
OCD Work Unit No. 2536D

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**APPENDIXES 1 THROUGH 7 TO
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Prepared by:

Carl F. Miller

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Prepared for:

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ABSTRACT

This document presents information on air attacks and on civil defense preparations and accomplishments in the city of Hamburg, Germany, up to the time of the large scale attacks that began on July 25, 1943. A map summary of bombed sites; numerical and graphical summaries of the air attacks; a map of security police groups, sectors, and precincts; and a diagram of the organization and structure of the security policy are presented. The bulk of the document consists of a chronology of police bulletins, pamphlets, orders, and organization plans for emergency service situations. A civil defense system was developed in response to preconceived and observed effects, from the covering of windows to the preparation of shelter rooms, to poison gas protection, to blast protection, to shelter habitability, and finally, to the recognition of fire as the major hazard to be faced.

FOREWORD

This volume is one of a series that describes various aspects of damage sustained and civil defense measures taken by the City of Hamburg, Germany, in the air raids during World War II. The titles of the volumes constituting this series, together with a brief indication of their contents are given below.

The volume entitled, "Summary of Damage Inflicted by Air Raids on the City of Hamburg in the Period July 25 to August 3, 1943," presents statistical information compiled under the direction of the Hamburg Police President. Figures are given on the air attack times, strength, and targets; bombs and leaflets dropped; losses of population, livestock, vehicles, and equipment; emigration; property damage for each of 13 civil defense sectors; damage to public services, transportation, and utilities; property damage by the type of property, such as residences, establishments, ships, and railways; enemy planes shot down; and forces employed to counter the effects of air raids.

The volume, "Appendixes 1 Through 7 to the Hamburg Police President's Report on the Large Scale Air Attacks on Hamburg, Germany, in World War II," is more detailed than the preceding volume and presents a map summary of the bombed sites; numerical and graphical summaries of the air attacks; a map of security police groups, sectors, and precincts; and a diagram of the organization and structure of the security police. The bulk of the volume (pages 39-271) presents police bulletins, pamphlets, and orders; news reports; and organization plans for a major catastrophe.

The third volume in the series, "Appendixes 8 Through 19 to the Hamburg Police President's Report on the Large Scale Air Attacks on Hamburg, Germany, in World War II," concludes the supporting material begun in the preceding volume and includes maps, photos, and eyewitness reports; descriptions of civil defense problems such as police security measures, rebilleting the population, identification of missing persons, public health measures, and restoration of public utility services; identification of the causes of death of bombing victims; and information on the performance and use of air-raid shelters.

A summary of building coverage and fuel loading (kilograms of wood) for the two conflagration areas on a block-by-block basis is given in the volume entitled, "Examination of the Building Density and Fuel Loading in the Districts Eimsbüttel and Hammerbrook in the City of Hamburg as of July 1943." Building classification methods are defined, and procedures for detailed computation of fuel loadings are presented. Statistical information, before and after the air raids, is given for population and housing. A method for classifying buildings according to their susceptibility to damage by fire is suggested in the Appendix.

"Fuel Density Data for Individual Lots in the Eimsbüttel and Hammerbrook Districts of Hamburg, 1943" was distributed only to those persons who had a need for fuel loading and building coverage data on a lot-by-lot basis. An additional 2,300 pages of even more detailed data, from which the published data have been derived, are retained by the Office of Civil Defense as an ultimate source of individual building structural information.

The translation of these volumes has preserved the format of the original German documents and was prepared under Stanford Research Institute Project MU-6464 (OCD Subtask No. 2536D) on agreement between the U.S. Office of Civil Defense (Research) and the West German authorities. The translation was made by Mrs. Edith Molton, and some minor editing has been done to increase clarity, preserve connotation, and maintain consistency with some of the supporting detailed data. Because of prior patent rights on certain photographs and data, no part of these reports may be reproduced for publication without prior permission from the Office of Civil Defense.

PREFACE

by

Carl F. Miller

The translated version of this German document was prepared by Mrs. Edith Müller Molton. Considerable care was taken in preparation of the text to retain the form and flavor of the original German text and to minimize any attempt to rewrite the report in modern style.

Although a table of Contents has been added to enable the reader to find material on the various subjects that are discussed in the appendixes, a few comments are given here to summarize the contents of several of the appendixes.

The first seven appendixes present information on attacks and on civil defense preparations and accomplishments up to the time of the large scale attacks that started on July 25, 1943. While the central theme of collected materials appears to be that of substantiating a case for adequate preparedness of the civil defense capabilities of the city of Hamburg, certain types of information about the functions of the systems evolved and their effectiveness are presented. The material was gathered quite rapidly within the period from early August 1943 to early November 1943. A good deal of repetition of subject matter occurs throughout that makes the reading somewhat lengthy; however it clarifies the positions taken by those in authority regarding their approach to civil defense preparedness and to the means of protecting the population.

Below are listed, for each appendix starting with Appendix 7, subjects that receive attention in the discussion. To conserve space, the subjects are given by a single word, a phrase, or a sentence.

Appendix 7: Police Bulletins, Pamphlets, Orders, and Organization Plans
for Emergency Service Situations (Before July 1943)

Shelter construction. Shelter use. Most casualties from people in the streets and in poorly organized shelters. Escalation of emphasis on protective measures: blackout procedures, the shelter room, poison gas protection, chairs, toilets, window closures to protect

against flying debris, beds heating and ventilation, the fire watch, special construction (cost and labor distributions), packed luggage, sand and sand boxes, water and water containers, fire extinguishers, bounty on extinguishing fire bombs, clearing of the attics, removal of wood in attic floors, more fire watches. (Thus, the system developed in response to preconceived and observed effects, from the covering of windows to the preparation of shelter rooms, to poison gas protection, to blast protection, to shelter habitability, and finally to the recognition of fire as the major hazard to be faced; a recognition of the advantage of extinguishing the fire bombs rapidly came early).

Appendix 10: Eyewitness Reports of the Air Attacks on Hamburg from July 25, 1943 to August 3, 1943

The material of this appendix gives a description of life within the fire storm; contributions are from survivors.

Appendix 12: Reconstruction of the Air Defense System (and Lessons)

The main danger in air attacks is from fire. A glorious performance by the civil defense organization, but more must be done the next time. More sand. More wet sand. More very wet sand (for the phosphorus bombs). More water and water buckets. Remove carpets and drapes. More people out of shelter on fire watch. Put out fire bombs and forget the high explosives. Goggles and gas masks. More portable fire extinguishers. More tearing hooks. More splinter-protection beams for the shelter ceiling. Clear duty to save homes first (except for women and children) from destruction by the enemy. Shelter evacuation procedures. Emergency exits and escape routes to public squares and parks. Use wet clothing or blankets and crawl out. Energetic, forceful, decisive, and prudent leaders needed. No telephones. Messenger service. Above-ground pipelines. Motorized pumps. Water, gas, and electric services not to be counted on. Motor fuel reserves. Food and water for shelters and fire fighters. Fire watches to live on ships. All must work. Clean the streets. Dynamite the gutted buildings. Bury the dead, both human and animal. Keep children out of craters and mud puddles. The survivors are tougher, more experienced, and stronger. Heroes. Sorrow. Bravery. Fellowship of war; all are the same in the face of death. Population bonded by catastrophe. The ultimate fruits of destruction: a brighter future. (The listed subject matter clearly indicates differentiation between the important technical findings and the interpretation placed thereon by the news media.) Draft of emergency squads. Public shelter admittance cards. Who should go to shelter.

Appendix 13: Security Measures

Looting. Rumors. Reclamation and salvage of property. Re-entry to burned areas. Collapse of damaged structures. Traffic regulations.

Appendix 14: Relocation of Population

Rebilleting of homeless. Women with children must leave. Workers and civil defense people must stay. Food and lodging in short supply

Appendix 15: Dangers of Epidemics, Causes of Death

Near from corpses (most areas uninhabitable). Bodies carry no disease organisms. Decay rapid (rats do not touch). Fly population decimated. Death in shelters due to carbon monoxide poisoning. Death in street due to breathing hot air. (More recent explanations emphasize the thermal effects, similar to heat prostration, as the major cause of death in both situations; but perhaps the true cause(s) of most of the deaths was a combination of the effects of the heat, presence of poisonous gases and smoke, depleted oxygen content of the air, and other factors.)

Appendix 16: Census of Missing Persons

Census office. Registration. Foundlings. Guardians. Lost and found personal property. Proof of death. Clothing identification cards. Photographs of the dead. Death and provisional death certificates. Identification tags.

Appendix 17: Public Health Measures

Cleanliness is the first order of the day. Boil the water. Boil the milk. Free vaccinations. Medical service at the rescue stations. Dig latrines. Bury decayed garbage. Fight flies. Covered containers for food. Do not pollute canals and rivers.

Appendix 18: Technical Emergency Service: Restoration of Public Utilities

Electric power. Gas. Water. Damage repair of boilers and distribution lines. Riddled tanks, destroyed regulators, broken pipes.

Salvage operations. Cannibalization. Dig emergency wells (drinking water first). Tankcars. (Repair crews of private companies were not able to cope with the rapid restoration of electricity, gas, water, and telephone services; the TES was formed to accomplish this task and was responsible for the rapid restoration of these services after the air raids on all the German cities.)

Appendix 19: The Performance of the Air-Raid Shelters

Private shelters. Public air-raid shelters. Bunkers. Tunnels. Entryways. Exits. (Major emphasis is on the response of the shelters to the overpressure from high explosive bombs and on exits for evacuation without hindrance from debris cover. The loss of life in the specially-constructed shelters or in other shelters where early evacuation to a safe place was possible was very small.)

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Appendix 1

A MAP SUMMARY OF BOMBED SITES FROM AIR ATTACKS
ON HAMBURG FROM MAY 18, 1940 TO JULY 24, 1943

KEY TO HAMBURG CITY MAP SECTIONS
PRESENTED ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES

SECTION 1	SECTION 2	SECTION 3	SECTION 4
SECTION 5	SECTION 6	SECTION 7	SECTION 8
SECTION 9	SECTION 10	SECTION 11	SECTION 12

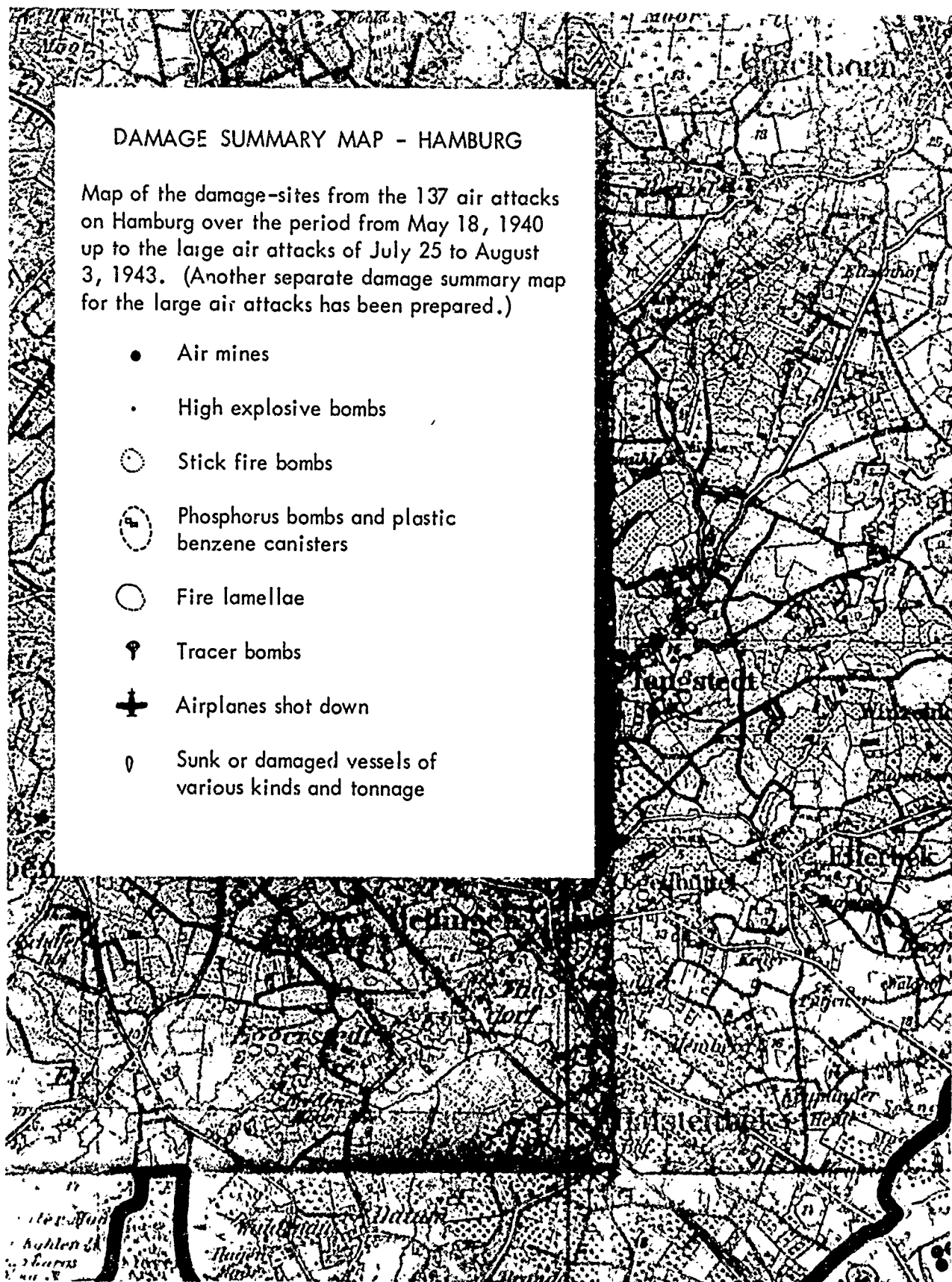
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DAMAGE SUMMARY MAP - HAMBURG

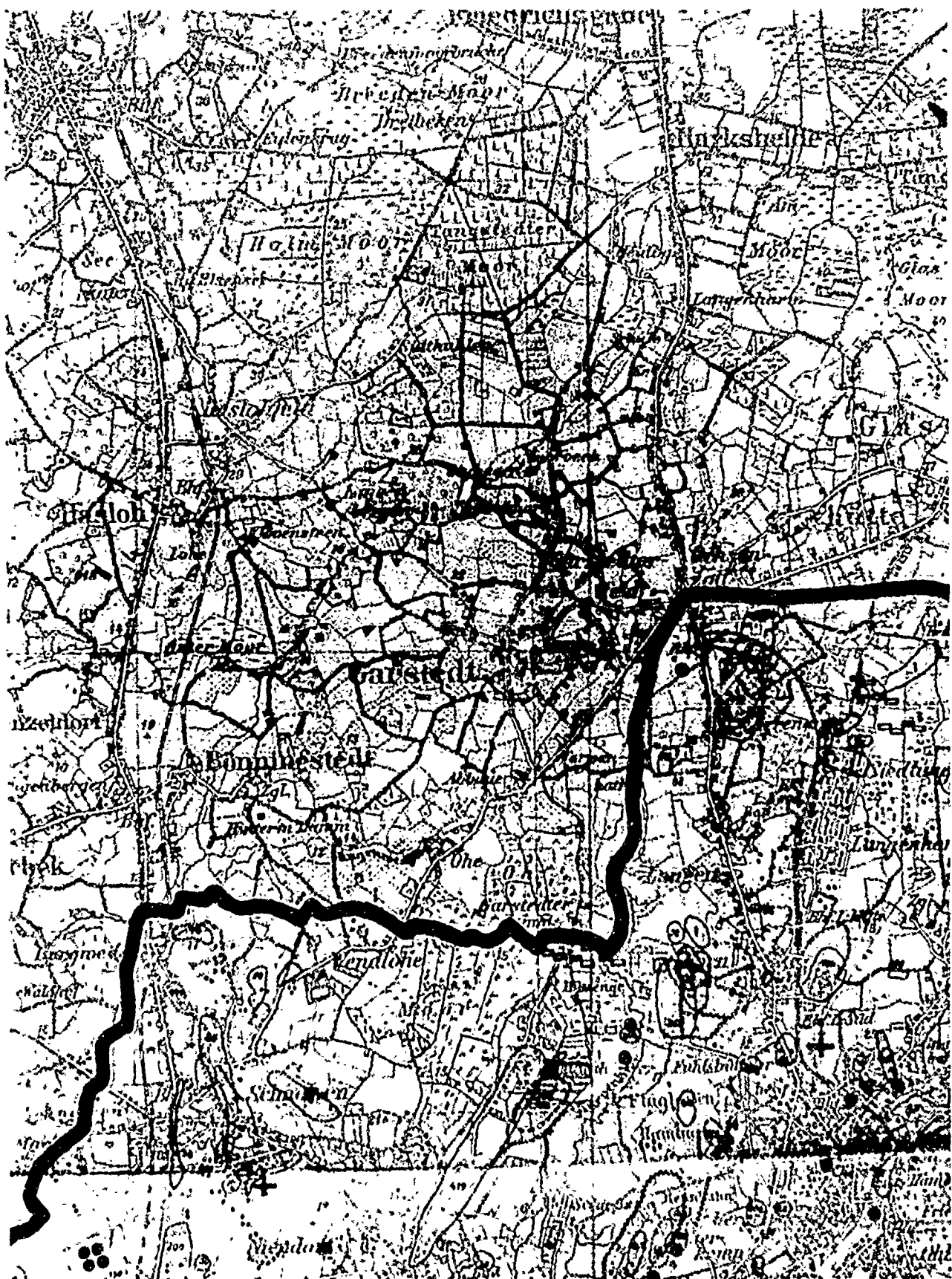
Map of the damage-sites from the 137 air attacks on Hamburg over the period from May 18, 1940 up to the large air attacks of July 25 to August 3, 1943. (Another separate damage summary map for the large air attacks has been prepared.)

- Air mines
- High explosive bombs
- Stick fire bombs
- ⊙ Phosphorus bombs and plastic benzene canisters
- Fire lamellae
- ✈ Tracer bombs
- ✈ Airplanes shot down
- ⚓ Sunk or damaged vessels of various kinds and tonnage



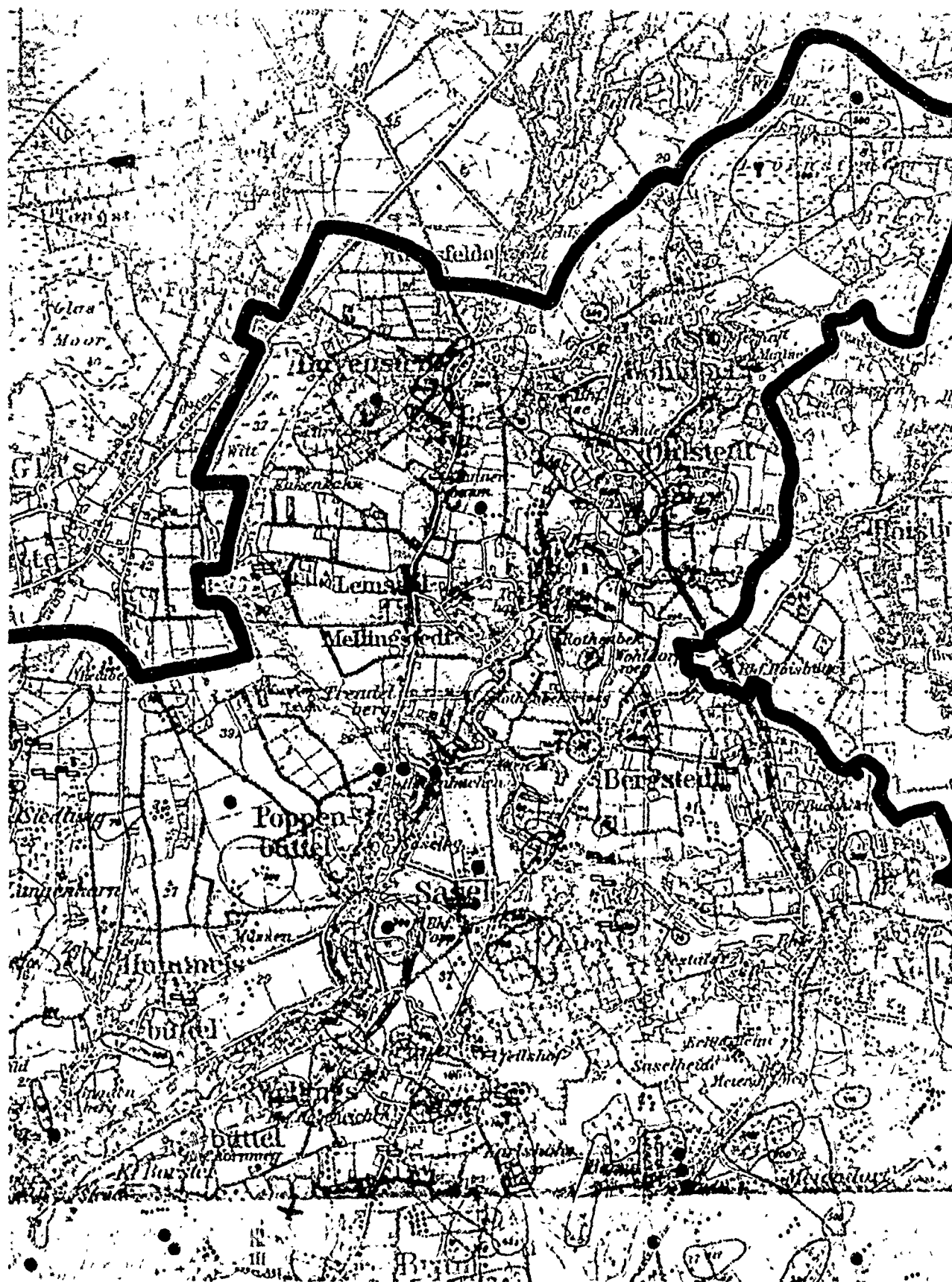
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Gesamtschadenskarte

zu den Luftangriffen auf
Hamburg

in der Zeit

vom 18. Mai 1940 bis

zu den Großangriffen

25. Juli - 3. August 1943

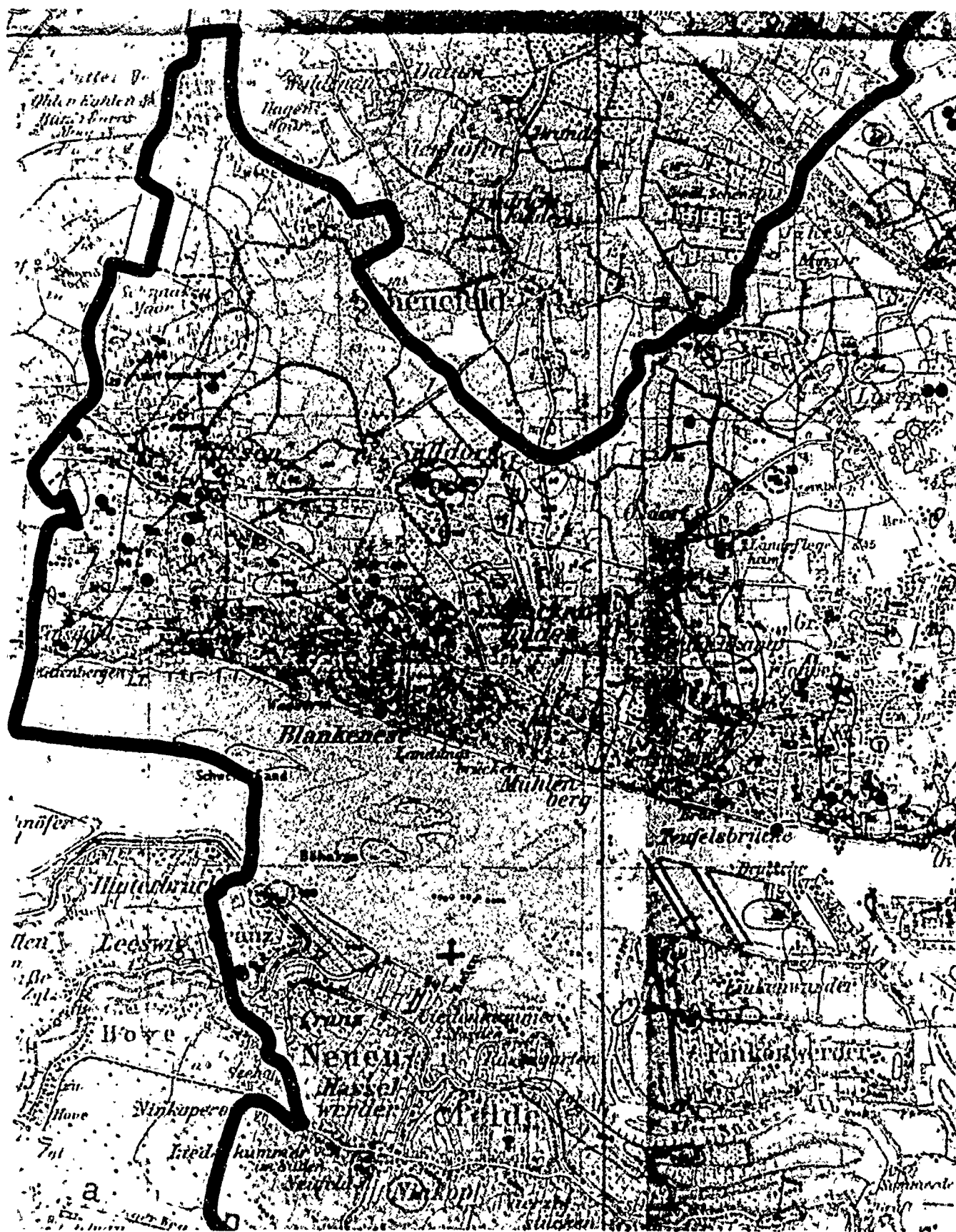
+ 1.-137. Angriff

(Eine Gesamtschadenskarte
zu den Großangriffen ist
besonders gefertigt)

- Minenbomben
- Sprengbomben
- ⊙ Stabbrandbomben
- ⊙ Phosphorbrandbomben u.
Kautschuk-Benzol-Kanister
- ⊙ Brandplättchen
- ⊙ Leuchtbomben
- ✚ abgesch. Flugzeuge
- versenkte oder beschädigte
Schiffe versch. Art u. Größe

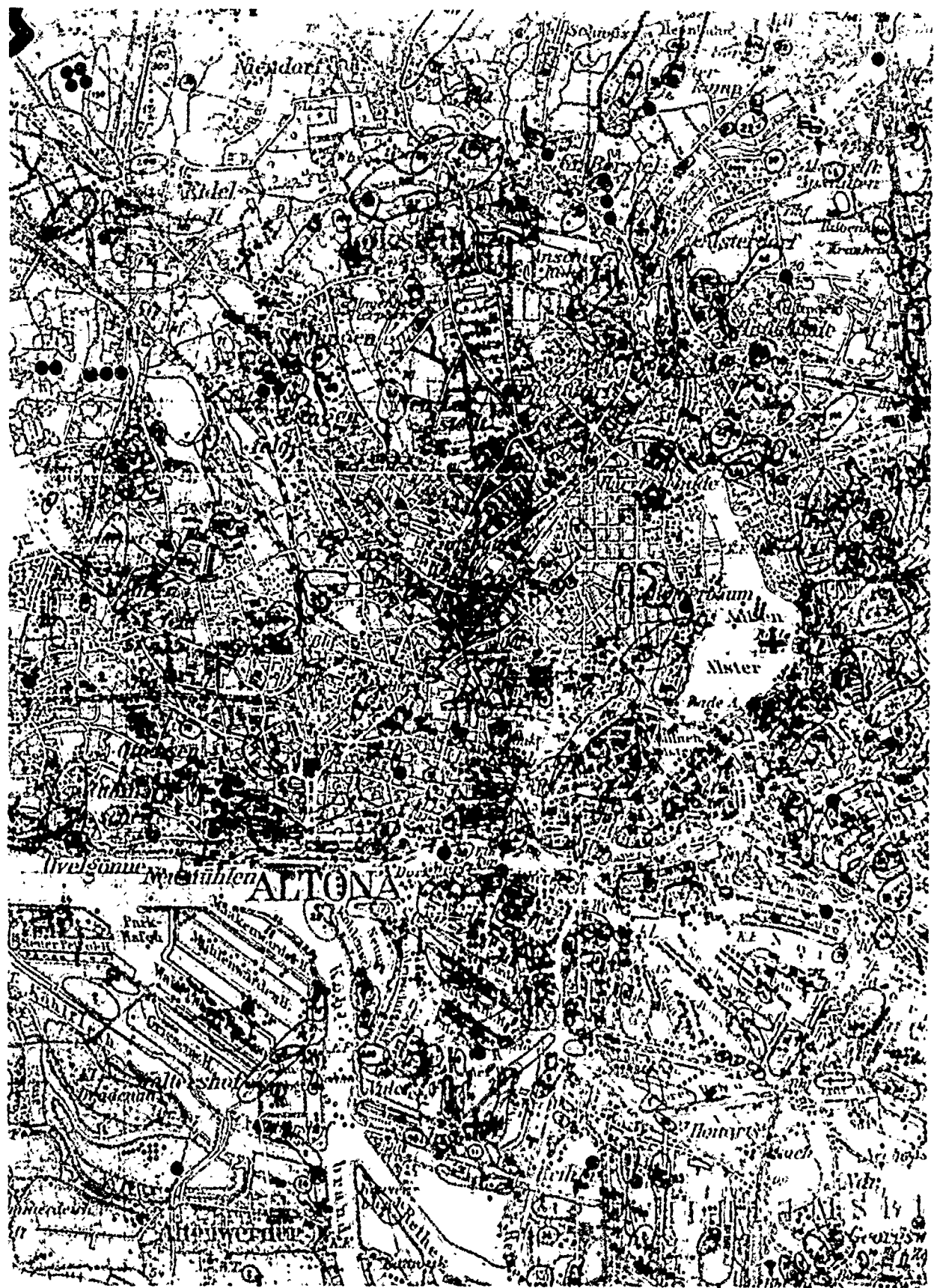
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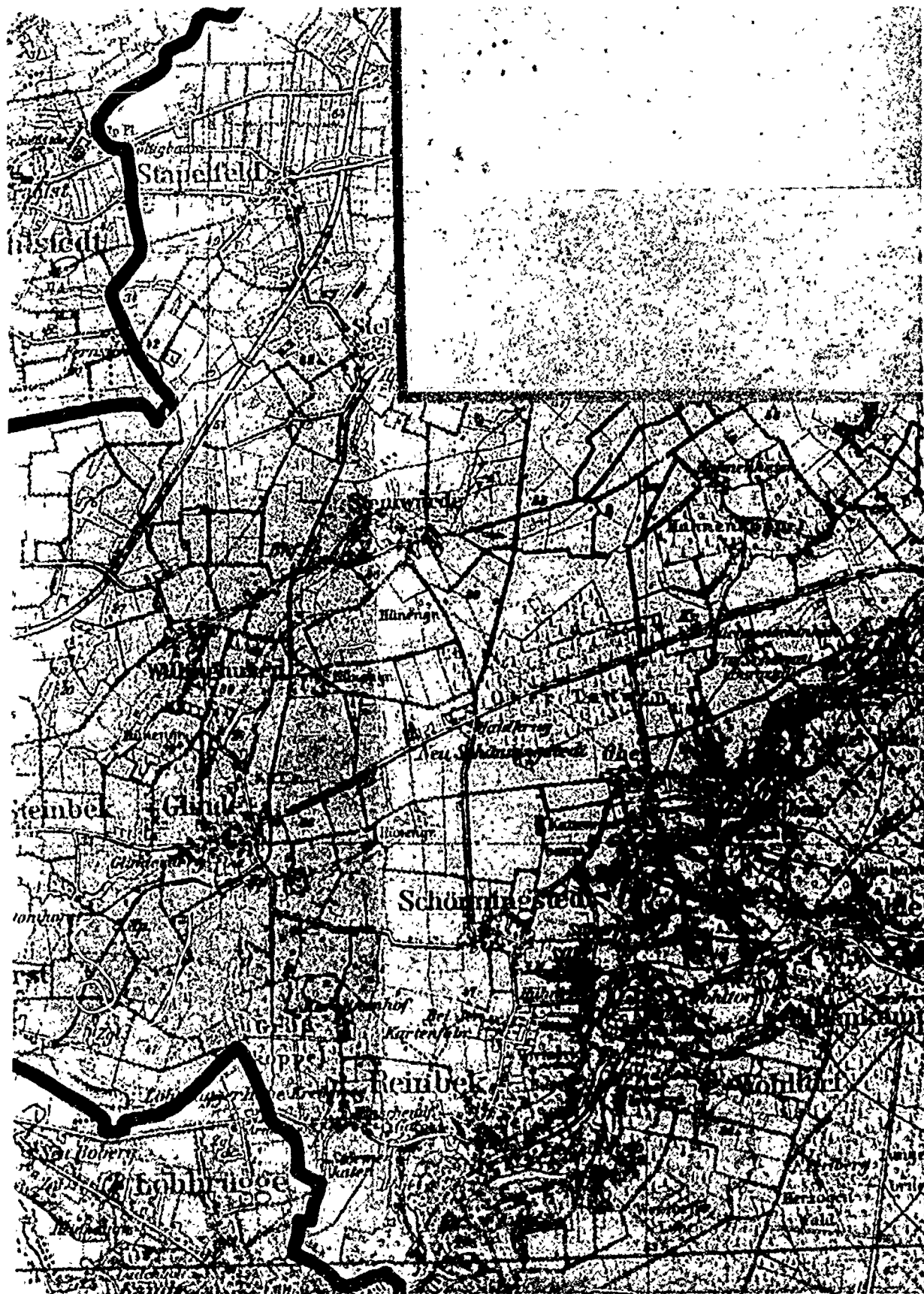
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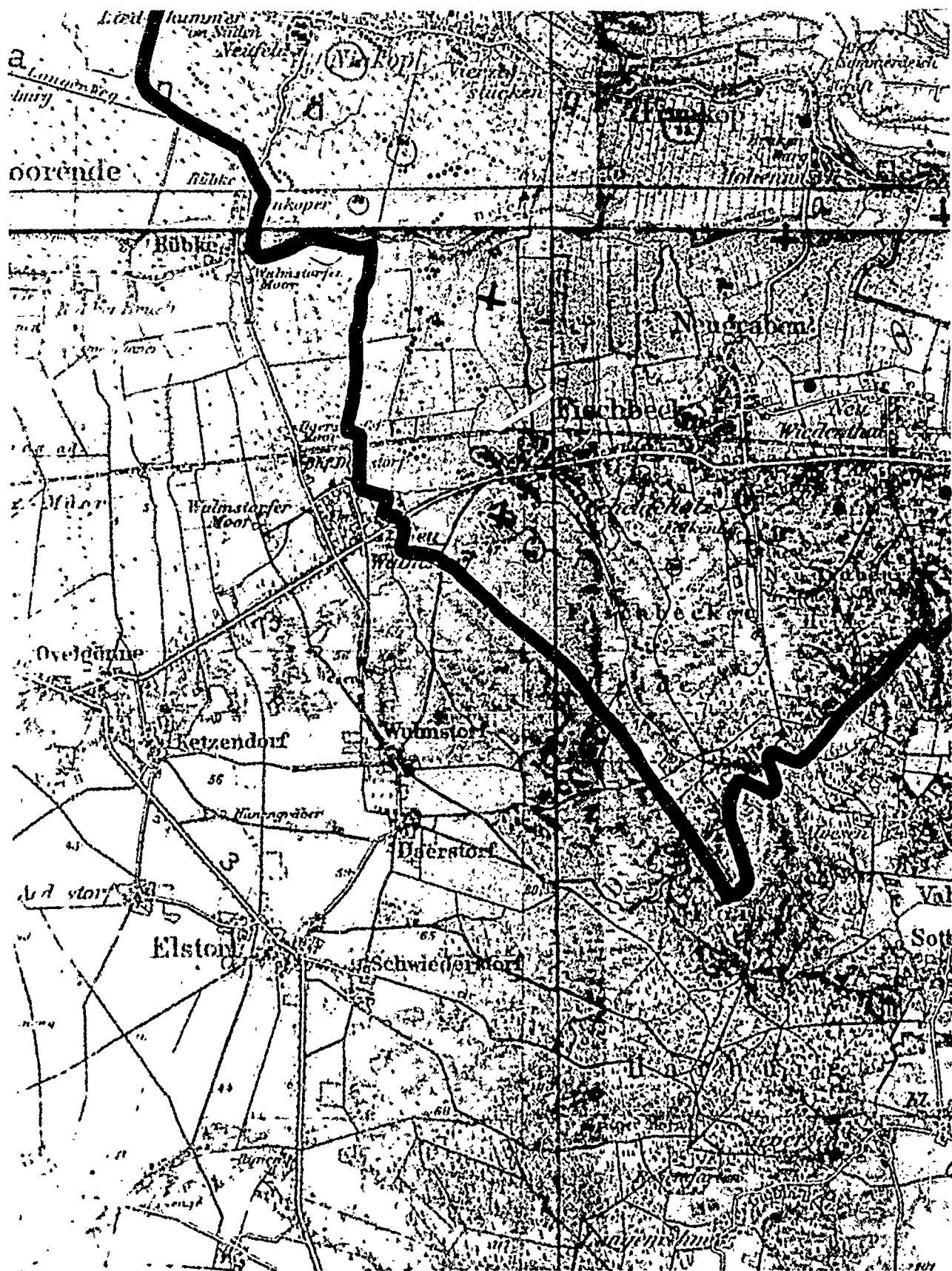
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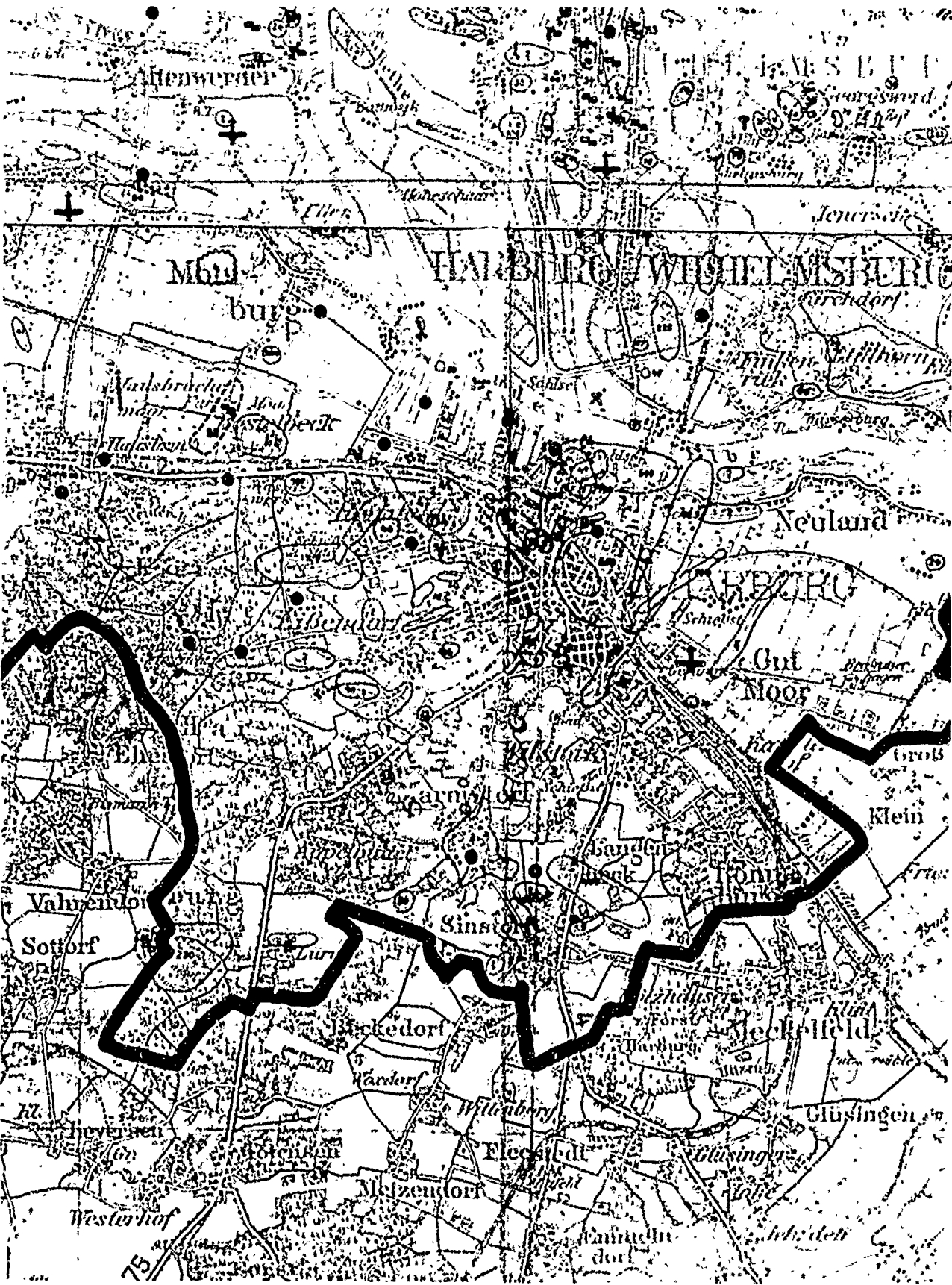
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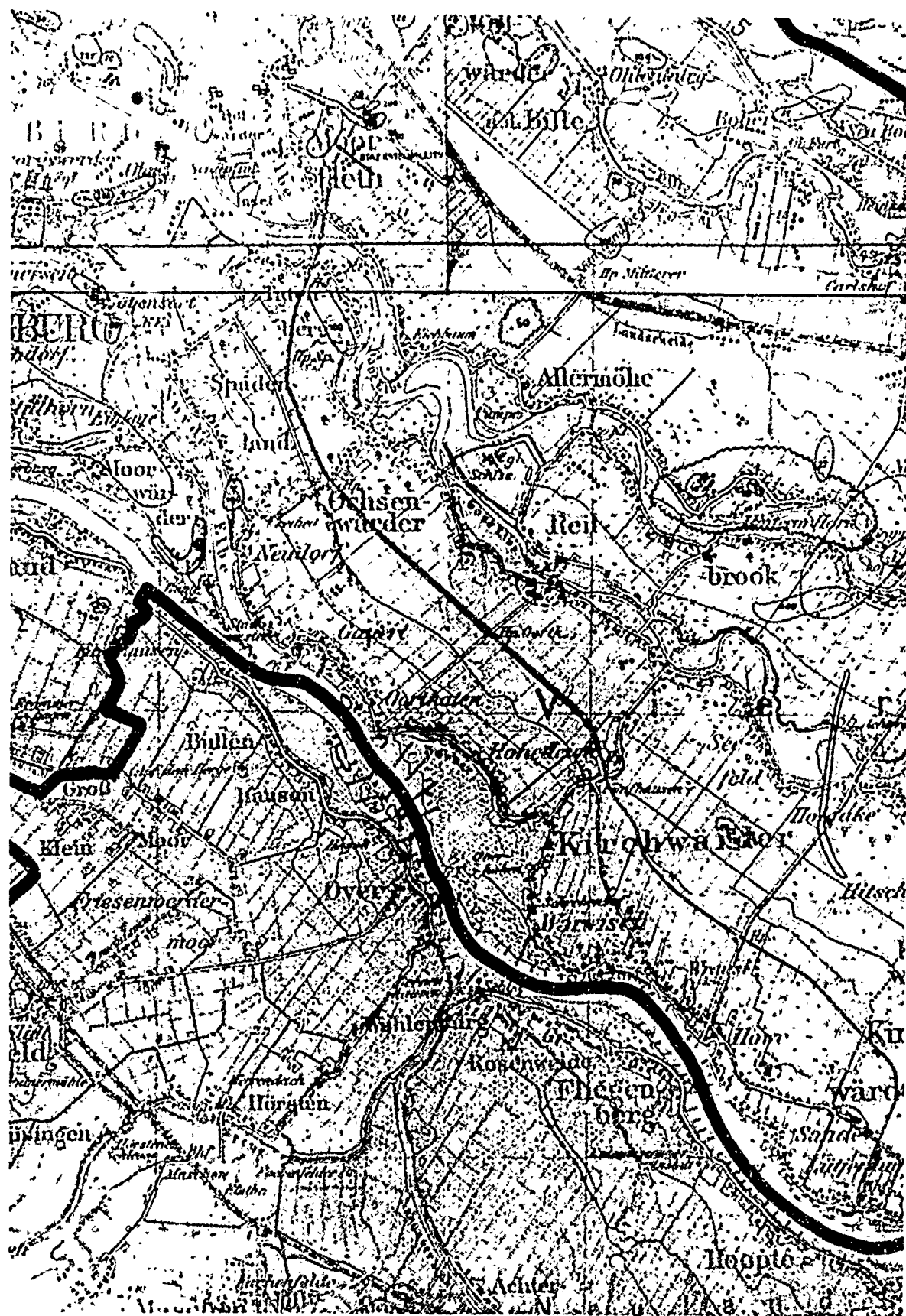
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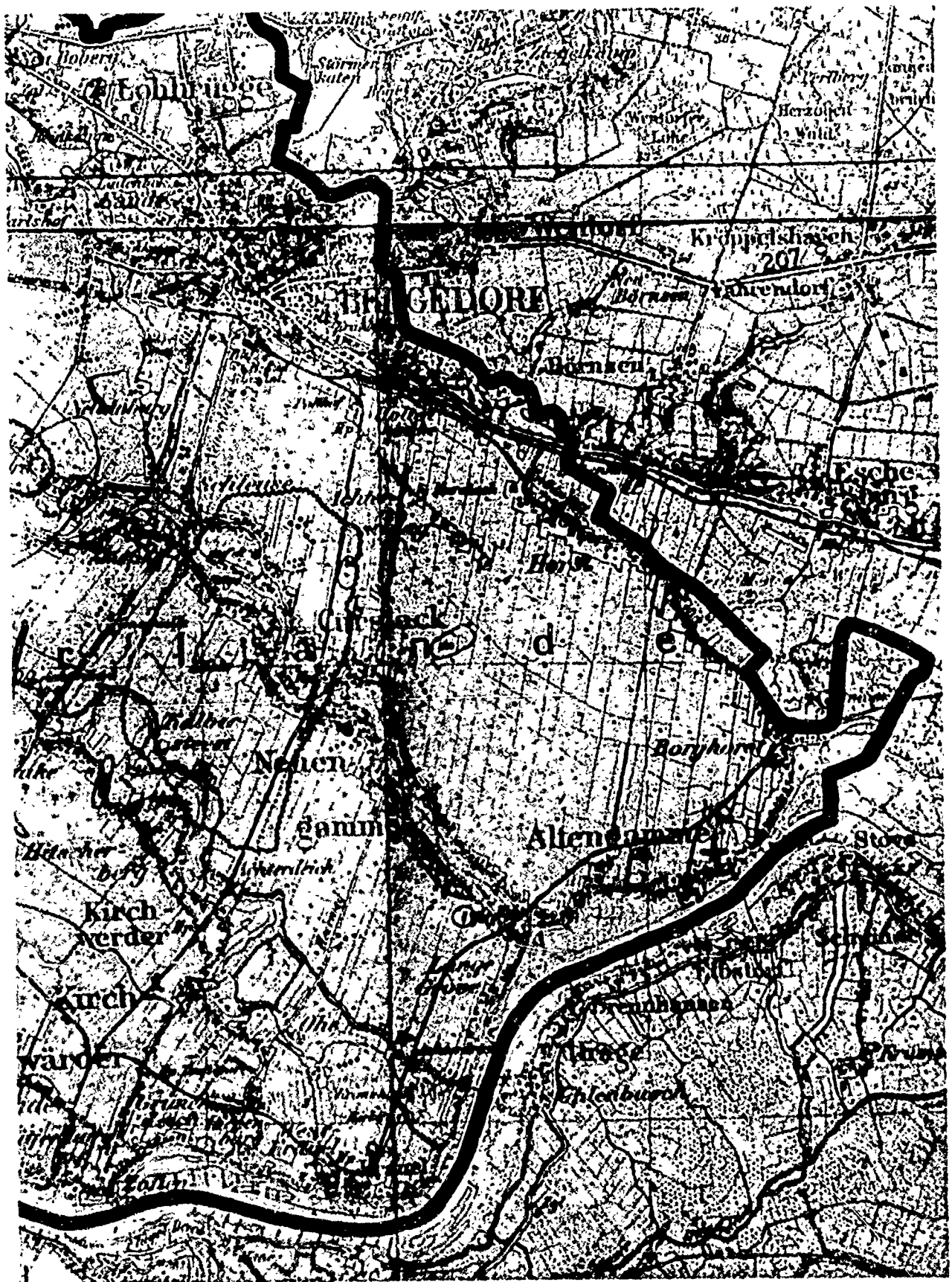
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Appendix 2

A NUMERICAL SUMMARY OF THE AIR ATTACKS
ON HAMBURG TO JULY 24, 1943
AND OF THE ATTACK ON JULY 26-27, 1943

SUMMARY OF DATA ON THE AIR ATTACKS ON HAMBURG TO JULY 24, 1943
AND THE ATTACK OF JULY 26-27, 1943

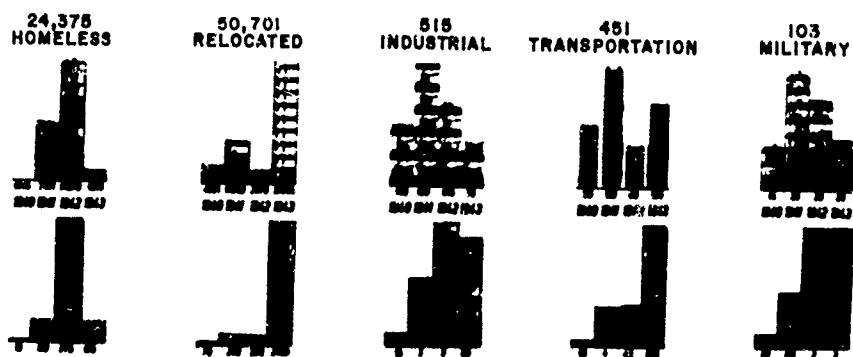
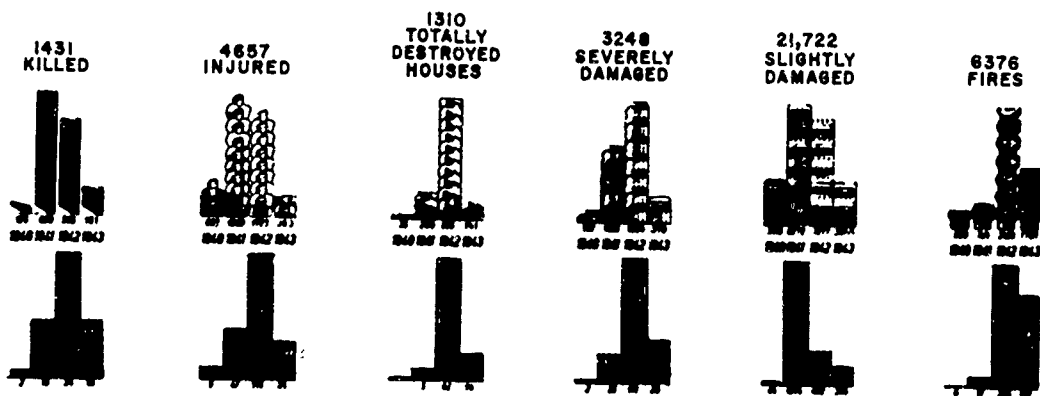
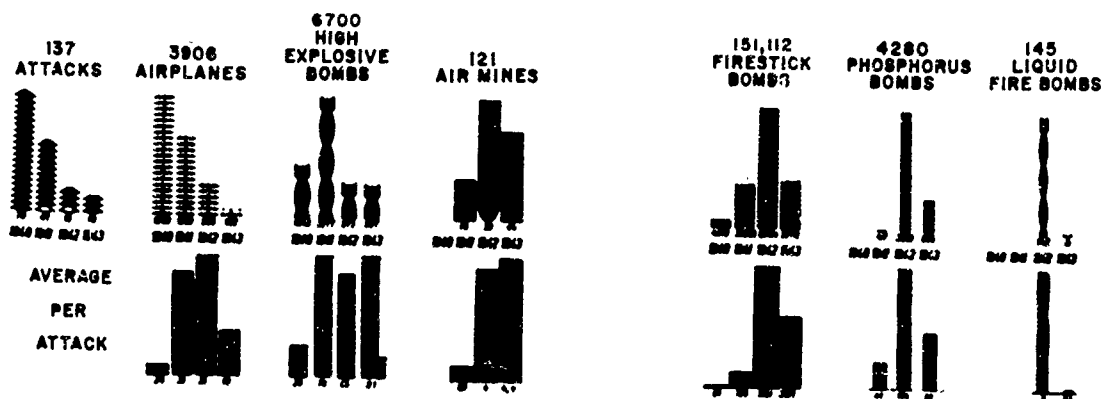
	<u>To July 24, 1943</u>	<u>Attack of July 26-27, 1943</u>
<u>Attacks</u>		
Number of attacks	137	1
Duration in hours and minutes	202.08	1.36
<u>Air alarms</u>		
Number	318	
Duration in hours and minutes	469.55	
Number of all-clears after flak fire	40	
Duration in hours and minutes	32.33	
<u>Local air alarms</u>		
Number	40	
Duration in hours and minutes	20.42	
Number of enemy planes	3,906	120
<u>Ammunition dropped</u>		
High explosive bombs	5,991	619
Air mines	121	31
Duds, resp. time bombs	598	20
Stick fire bombs	151,112	68,169
Phosphorus plastic fire bombs	4,157	1,591
Liquid fire bombs	145	--
Phosphorus canisters	123	--
Fire discs	1,476	--
Flak grenades	1,066	14
<u>Personnel losses</u>		
Number of persons killed	1,431	338
Civilians	1,339	328
Men	579	127
Women	591	164
Children	169	37

	<u>To July 24, 1943</u>	<u>Attack of July 26-27, 1943</u>
Members of the armed forces	60	6
Members of the municipal police	22	4
Active police personnel	7	--
Police reserves	5	2
Fire-protection police	2	--
Civil defense police	8	2
Prisoners of War	10	--
Foreigners	--	--
Number of wounded	4,657	1,026
Civilians	4,228	942
Men	2,206	548
Women	1,675	350
Children	267	44
Members of the armed forces	164	30
Members of municipal police	184	54
Active police personnel	31	3
Police reserves	30	3
Fire-protection police	13	8
Civil defense police	110	40
Prisoners of War	81	--
Foreigners	10	--
Material damages		
In industrial plants	515	67
In transportation installations	451	33
In military installations	103	9
Residential buildings		
Totally destroyed	1,310	448
Severely damaged	3,248	1,116
Lightly damaged	21,722	4,689
Bungalows		
Totally destroyed	636	397
Severely damaged	449	111
Lightly damaged	920	182

	<u>To July 24, 1943</u>	<u>Attack of July 26-27, 1943</u>
<u>Fires</u>		
Total number	6,376	2,593
Conflagrations	1,096	508
Medium size fires	468	127
Small fires	4,812	1,958
<u>Crop damages</u>		
Number	1,363	104
Area in 1,000 square meters	880.3	129
<u>Loss of livestock</u>		
Cattle and horses	288	49
Small domestic animals	708	83
Number of homeless	24,363	12,315
Temporarily relocated	50,701	2,382

Appendix 3

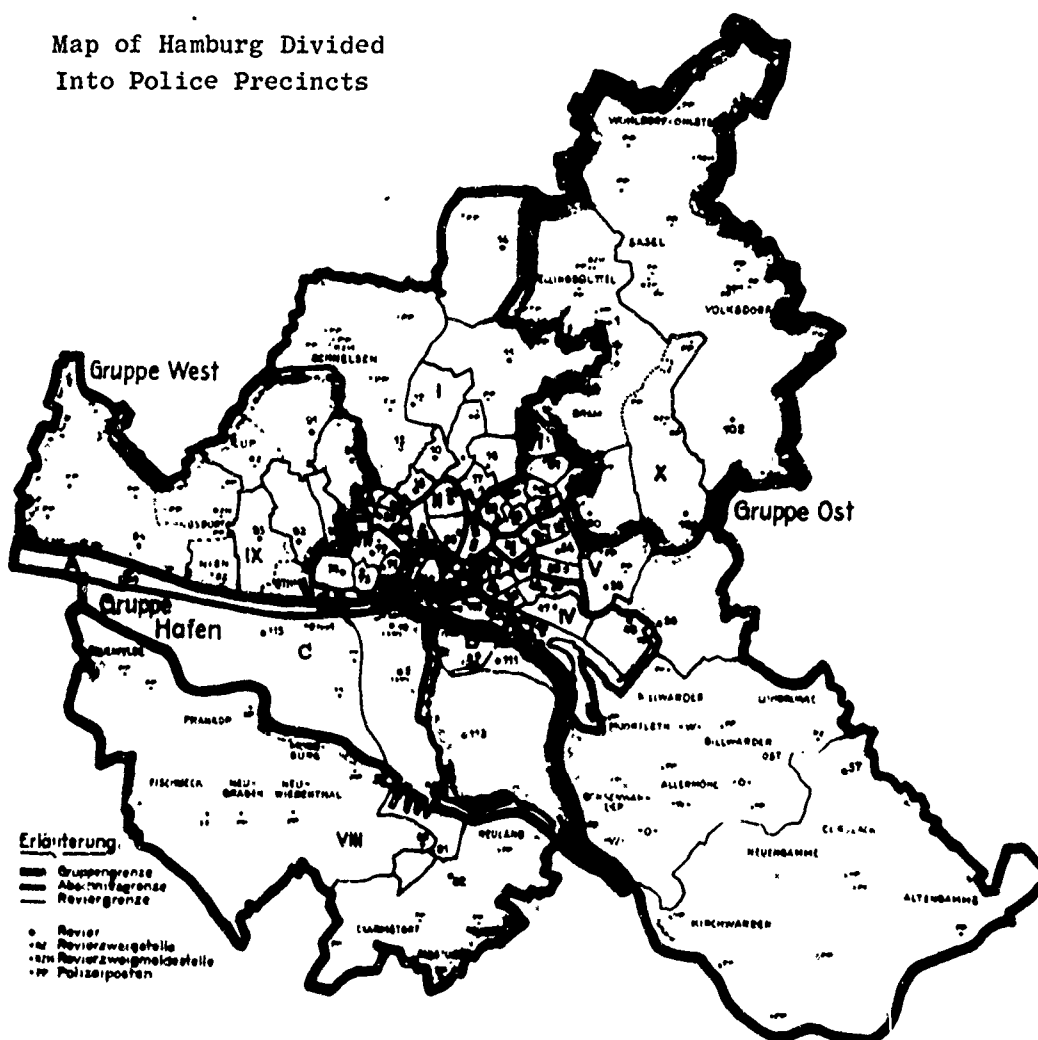
A GRAPHICAL SUMMARY OF
THE AIR ATTACKS ON HAMBURG UP TO JULY 24, 1943



Appendix 4

MAP OF SECURITY POLICE
GROUPS, SECTORS, AND PRECINCTS IN HAMBURG

Map of Hamburg Divided
Into Police Precincts



— = Group Boundaries
 — = Sector Boundaries
 — = Precinct Boundaries

• = Precinct
 • RZ = Sub-Precinct
 • RZM = Precinct Reporting Station
 • PP = Police Sentry

Appendix 5

SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE ORGANIZATION
AND
STRUCTURE OF THE SECURITY POLICE

Appendix 6

ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF
CIVIL DEFENSE POLICE IN CIVIL DEFENSE DISTRICT HAMBURG

ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE OF CIVIL DEFENSE POLICE IN
CIVIL DEFENSE DISTRICT HAMBURG

Summary of Forces

	Fire and Emergency Service				Youth Service		Civil Defense Medical Service				Veter- inary	Sea Dam- age	Reserves of Civil Defense Command					
CIVIL DEFENSE COMMAND POSTS	Number of Civil Defense precincts	Fire-Fighting Units	Waterborne Brigades	Decontamination Units	Youth Brigades	Youth Squads	Civil Defense First Aid Units		Civil Defense Rescue Stations	Civil Defense Medical Supply Depots	Civil Defense First Aid Posts	Animal Rescue Stations	Animal Hospitals	Sea Damage Units	Fire-Fighting Units	Waterborne Brigades	Youth Brigades	Civil Defense First Aid Units
							၁၄၂၅၆၇၈၉	၁၀၁၁၁၂										
Local Civil Defense Command										၁								
Group West																		
Air Sector I	9	2			1	1	1		8									
II	7	2		1	2	1	1		7						1		2	
III	8	2	1	1	1	1	1		8			1						1
VII	6	2	1	1	1	1	1		5		1							1
IX	9	2			2	1	1		5			2			1	1		
TOTAL	39	10	2	3	7	5	5		33		1	3			2	3	2	
Group East																		
Air Sector IV	10	2	1		2	1		1	9						1	1	1	
V	9	3		1	2	1	1		8		1	1				1		
VI	8	2	1/2		2	1	1		8		1					1	1	
X	4	3		1	1	1	1		4			1	1		1			
TOTAL	31	10	1-1/2	2	7	4	3	1	29		2	2	1		2	3	2	
Group Harbor																		
Air Sector A	3	2	3	1	1	1	1		1					1		1		
B	6	3	5	1	1	1	1		3		1			2	1	1		
C	6	2			1	1	1		3					2	1			
TOTAL	15	7	13	2	3	3	3		7		1			5	2	2		
Air Sector VIII	3	3	1-1/2	1	1	1	1		3			2	1		1			
GRAND TOTAL	88	30	18	8	18	13	12	1	72	3	4	7	2	5	5	2	8	4

Appendix 7

POLICE BULLETINS, PAMPHLETS AND ORDERS; NEWS REPORTS;
AND ORGANIZATION PLAN FOR A MAJOR CATASTROPHE

PROCLAMATION

The Civil Defense is Called Up!

I herewith assume command, as the local Civil Defense Chief, over all sections of the Civil Defense Organization of the Air Sector Hanseatic City of Hamburg. (The Air Sector is the same as the local police district.)

The emergency telephone numbers (robbery, fire, police) are hereby suspended. Anyone who requires help of the police or fire department must get in touch with the appropriate police (civil defense) precinct.

The orders of the police and their assisting bodies (chief and deputy chiefs of security and emergency services, shelter dispatchers, industrial civil defense wardens, and air-raid wardens) are to be obeyed.

Everyone must assist the civil defense forces to the best of his ability by maintaining calm, discipline, and cooperation.

Detailed Orders

Alarm Recognition

1. Alarm is given by the air-raid sirens--undulating wailing sound--and by the airplane warning flags.
2. No sirens other than the official air-raid sirens--factory, ship, and other such whistles--must be sounded. Seagoing vessels may use steam whistles to signal course only.

Conduct During Air Raids

1. On streets, roads, squares:
 - a. All traffic participants--peddlers, market customers, automobile drivers, riders--must look for suitable shelter when the alarm sounds. The streets must be cleared immediately. Those persons not in the immediate vicinity of their homes

must go to the nearest public air-raid shelter or into any other shelter or cellar space that is not filled.

- b. Automobiles and other vehicles must pull over to the right-hand curb and stop. The motor must be turned off, and the hand brake set. Horses must be unharnessed and tied to a suitable spot. The handler must stay with the horses.
- c. Street cars must stop at a distance of ten meters from each other.
- d. Motorcycles and bicycles must be parked against a housewall and locked.
- e. No parking signs are declared void for the duration of an air raid.
- f. It is prohibited to park automobiles or any other kind of vehicle:

At intersections or within ten meters of an intersection

On roads or streets that are so narrow that military, emergency, and police cars cannot pass

In front of an entrance to a public air-raid shelter

In front of driveways

On railroad tracks

Closer than 20 meters to fire hydrants, wells, pumps, or other water storage places; bridges; and entrances to hospitals or first-aid stations.

- g. Police and military vehicles have the right-of-way.

2. In harbors and on waterways:

- a. Harbor and river craft must find the nearest anchoring spot and anchor there. Crews must find the nearest public or other shelter on shore or go below deck.
- b. Passenger steamers must proceed to the nearest landing and anchor there. Passengers must go to the nearest public or private air-raid shelter.

- c. Tankers with combustible loads must anchor in the middle of the river in the harbor area. Tugboat connections with lighters must remain intact. The crew of the tanker will remain on board, but a lifeboat must remain at the side of the tanker to evacuate the crew in case of danger.
- d. Oceangoing vessels that are in motion should leave the waterway and go to anchor.
- e. All loading and unloading operations must cease. All hatches must be closed. Crews and other persons on board who do not have civil defense assignments must go to the nearest air-raid shelter.

All-Clear

- 1. The all-clear will be announced either by the air-raid sirens--long, steady blast--or by police flag--green, white, green. It is the responsibility of the air-raid wardens, plant civil defense wardens, and industrial wardens to pass along the all-clear to persons in the shelters.
- 2. Districts that have received the all-clear--city and harbor--should resume industrial operations and regular traffic at once.
- 3. Care should be taken not to enter places contaminated by poison gas. Notify the nearest police station immediately if you suspect contamination.

Blackout

In parts of the Hanseatic City of Hamburg, total blackout, as specified in Operations Ordinance VIII of the Civil Defense Law, must be observed daily from the onset of darkness to dawn on a permanent basis. Necessary outside lighting must be blacked out in such a way that it cannot be perceived in darkness under conditions of perfect visibility from a height of 500 meters either vertically or at an angle. In addition, all lights at building sites or in vehicles are to be dimmed as per the following detailed instructions:

1. On land:

- a. Public street lighting will be extinguished except for a few directional lights at the most important traffic points and danger spots.
- b. Traffic signs and signals will be illuminated only in those places where it is absolutely necessary for traffic safety.
- c. Building sites and excavations in public streets must be marked by shaded lamps.
- d. Lighted advertising signs and lighted shop windows are not permitted during the hours of blackout.
- e. On industrial sites, carefully shaded lights are permitted at danger points. Work sites that are located in the open and are in operation during the hours of darkness must be properly blacked out.
- f. In cases where special permits have been obtained, procedures for sudden blackout of all lights at a moment's notice in case of an alarm must be established.
- g. Interior lighting of all buildings (dwellings, offices, warehouses, theatres, restaurants, hospitals, auditoriums, etc.) must be dimmed in such a way to permit no light to reach the outside. This applies not only to the street side, but also to all sides of a building. Special care must be taken with glass roofs, skylights, and similar openings.
- h. Headlights on all vehicles must be dimmed in such a way that they can only be perceived in the driver's line of vision.
- i. Moving vehicles of all kinds must dim the lights necessary for traffic safety (taillights, turn indicators, license plate lights, etc.) so that they will be visible for a distance of 100 meters. All moving vehicles, except bicycles, must be equipped with a red taillight. All other outside lights on vehicles must be extinguished.
- j. All parked vehicles must have dimmed front and back lights with a visibility of 100 meters.

- k. To avoid accidents, traveling speed must be reduced sufficiently to permit safe stopping at a short distance.
- l. Railroad crossings will not be lighted during the blackout.
- 2. On water:
 - a. Harbor flares should be extinguished except for a necessary few.
 - b. In the harbor and on waterways, all movable or anchored vessels are limited to the lights prescribed by the waterway and seaway ordinances. These lights must be dimmed in such a way that during the hours of darkness they are visible for only 600 meters under clear weather conditions. Care must be taken to avoid lights' reflecting on the water's surface.
 - c. Interior lighting on ships must be dimmed so that no light, or only very weak light, reaches the outside. All exterior lighting must be extinguished. The lookout must be manned.
 - d. Loading and unloading operations should be performed with a minimum of light. Lighting of the ship's hold should be achieved with petroleum or similar lamps, so that the light cannot be seen from the outside.
 - e. Outboard work and work in the open are to be performed with low, filtered lights. Reflection of the lights on the water's surface must be avoided at all costs.

General Regulations

The populace is requested to limit its use of public streets and places in their own interest as well as in the interest of public order and safety.

Every citizen is under a duty to behave according to civil defense regulations and to assist civil defense to the best of his ability by maintaining the utmost calm, discipline, and spirit of cooperation.

Anyone whose conduct is contrary to that prescribed by the civil defense regulations will be prosecuted according to the Civil Defense

Law of June 26, 1935, and additional ordinances thereto, unless other punishment is prescribed by Martial Law.

Hamburg, on the day of publication.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

POLICE ORDINANCE FOR THE MOBILIZATION OF CIVIL DEFENSE

Hamburg Law and Ordinance Bulletin No. 49, Page 131,
of August 29, 1937

Pursuant to Paragraph 7, Section I of the Civil Defense Law (Federal Bulletin No. 1, Page 559), the following is decreed:

Paragraph I

Persons required under Paragraph 2 of the Civil Defense Law of June 26, 1935, to serve in the civil defense program will conduct themselves in a manner appropriate to the proper execution of civil defense, i.e., they will do what is required for the smooth execution of civil defense, particularly with respect to the implementation of training courses, exercises, and technical measures.

Paragraph II

All orders by the police regarding conduct during air raids are to be obeyed without question.

Paragraph III

The following persons are responsible for the carrying-out of black-out regulations:

In Home Defense:

In private dwellings, the head of the household.

In all other private property, the owner of the property.

In Industrial Civil Defense and Expanded Self-Protection:

In cases where industrial firms are located on company-owned grounds, the industrial firms.

In cases where the industrial firms are located on rented or leased property, the industrial owners for the rented or leased part of the property, the landowners for the rest of the grounds.

The persons designated in Paragraph I above, and others responsible for carrying out the blackout are required to obtain the necessary materials and to comply with all blackout regulations.

Paragraph IV

Anyone acting contrary to the regulations contained in this ordinance will be punished, according to Paragraph IX of the Civil Defense Law of June 26, 1936, with imprisonment or a maximum fine of RM 150, unless other laws specify higher penalties. In cases of repeated offenses, the perpetrator will be punished by imprisonment and/or fine.

DECREE REGARDING THE INCLUSION AND DESIGNATION OF
AIR-RAID SHELTERS AND POSSIBLE AIR-RAID SHELTERS
AND THE MOUNTING OF AIR-RAID SHELTER PLAQUES

Pursuant to Paragraph I of the Police Ordinance for the Execution of Civil Defense of August 26, 1937, the following is decreed:

Paragraph I

In the Greater Hamburg Police District, in all houses and industrial concerns that are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Civil Defense Organization, the inclusion and designation of air-raid shelters and possible air-raid shelters, as well as the installation of air-raid shelter plaques, will be implemented at once.

Paragraph II

Under Paragraph II of Executive Order I of the Civil Defense Law of May 4, 1937, this task is the responsibility of the Federal Civil Defense Organization.

Paragraph III

All measures undertaken and all requests issued by officers of the Federal Civil Defense Organization to implement this law must be complied with.

Hamburg, February 9, 1938

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

ADDENDUM TO PARAGRAPH I OF THE POLICE ORDINANCE
CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CIVIL DEFENSE,
DATED AUGUST 26, 1937

Paragraph I

Pursuant to Paragraph IX of Executive Order I of the Civil Defense Law of May 4, 1937, the police must prepare for the draft of personnel for compulsory civil defense service.

It must be emphasized that the population is under a duty to cooperate fully with officers of the FCDO (Federal Civil Defense Organization) in the collection of pertinent information.

Paragraph II

The training of personnel drafted by the FCDO for civil defense duties must be implemented according to Paragraph II (3) of Executive Order I of the Civil Defense Law of May 4, 1937. All draft civil defense personnel must take part in all training courses and exercises ordered by the FCDO.

Hamburg, May 20, 1938

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

ADDENDUM TO PARAGRAPH I OF THE POLICE ORDINANCE
FOR THE EXECUTION OF CIVIL DEFENSE OF AUGUST 26, 1937

It should be re-emphasized that employers must grant leave to all employees who have been drafted by the FCDO into the civil defense service for all civil defense training courses and exercises according to Paragraph XIV of Executive Order I of the Civil Defense Law of May 4, 1937.

If leave to participate in such exercises or training courses does not exceed two working days, employees are entitled to full payment from the employer for this time off. However, the employer is entitled to ask that the employees make up for time lost up to one full working day.

Hamburg, September 7, 1938

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

ADDENDUM TO POLICE ORDINANCE CONCERNING THE EXECUTION OF
CIVIL DEFENSE OF AUGUST 26, 1937

Hamburg Law and Ordinance Bulletin No. 49, p. 131,
of August 29, 1937

1. For the Civil Defense Community _____,

I have appointed

Mr.

Mrs.

Miss _____

to serve as Air-Raid Warden.

Deputy (to be appointed by Air-Raid Warden):

Mr.

Mrs.

Miss _____

2. All occupants of this dwelling are obligated to assist the Air-Raid Warden and his deputy to the best of their ability in the carrying out of all self-protection tasks with civil defense.
3. Integration of all dwellers into the Civil Defense Community and intelligent cooperation among all participants is a prerequisite for the smooth functioning of the self-protection program.
4. The Air-Raid Warden and his deputy, as well as the officers of FCDO, are under the protection of my office. Anyone who through unwarranted attacks, uncalled-for criticism, or other actions disturbs the smooth work flow of the Air-Raid Warden or his deputy, or of the FCDO officer, will be held responsible. Complaints are to be directed to the appropriate police (civil defense) precinct.

Hamburg, May 26, 1939

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

I hereby certify the accuracy of the above:

Civil Defense District Chief

THIS NOTICE MUST BE DISPLAYED IN A PROMINENT PLACE

NOTICE

Pursuant to Paragraph 1 of the Police Ordinance for the Execution of the Civil Defense Program of August 26, 1937 (Hamburg Law and Ordinance Bulletin No. 49, p. 131, August 29, 1937), the following is decreed:

Paragraph I

All property owners must display, in a prominent spot in the entrance of the building, my bulletin on the appointment of Air-Raid Wardens and request for the cooperation of all citizens in the implementation of a self-protection program, dated May 26, 1939, without delay, but not later than 14 days from receipt of the bulletin. Copies of the bulletin will be distributed to property owners or their deputies (managers) through the Air-Raid Warden.

Paragraph II

The Air-Raid Wardens are directed to maintain an occupant register and a civil defense equipment inventory of their civil defense unit, as per sample below, within four weeks of this notice:

Occupant Register

Civil Defense Unit*		Street _____			No. _____		
					(a) Trained in Self- Protection? Fully - Partly	Used in CD at What Level?	Persons Under 16 Years of Age
Num- ber	House, Floor No.	First and Last Name	Year of Birth	Occupation	(b) Drafted by Police? Yes - No		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

a) Air-Raid Wardens, b) Other occupants

* If the civil defense unit consists of several houses, all are to be listed.

In columns 1 to 7, list only persons over 16 years of age. Youths and children under 16 are to be listed in column 8, after the head of the household, by number only.

Column 6 (re. self-protection only) is to be filled in on presentation of a training course certificate of the Federal Civil Defense Organization. If participation in a full training course, put "full"; if a short course, put "short."

Column 7 is also filled out only after presentation of the appropriate documents (draft notice), and the following abbreviations should be used:

Civil Defense Warning Service	L Sch Warnd
Security and Emergency Service	S H D
Industrial Civil Defense	W L Sch
Expanded Self-Protection	E S Sch
Self-Protection	S Sch

Civil Defense Equipment Inventory

Civil Defense Unit* _____ No. _____

<u>Number</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Amount</u>		<u>Where is equipment located or who will furnish it?</u>
		<u>Required</u>	<u>On Hand</u>	
1	2	3	4	5

In columns 2 and 3, list the equipment prescribed by Executive Order VII of the Civil Defense Law.

In column 4, list the equipment actually on hand.

In column 5, list where or with whom the equipment is located; e.g., in Air-Raid Shelter, or at Mueller residence, first floor right.

* If the Civil Defense Unit consists of several houses, all are to be listed.

If the equipment prescribed by Executive Order VII to the Civil Defense Law (minimum requirement) is not on hand and cannot be furnished by members of the Civil Defense Community, it is the responsibility of the property owner to obtain it as soon as possible.

Paragraph III

The Air-Raid Warden must keep the register and inventory current at all times. In case of change of residence or resignation from his post, he must turn over the registers to the property owner (or the manager of the house), who will see that they are passed on to the new Air-Raid Warden.

The Air-Raid Warden must present, on request, the registers listed above to police and FCDO personnel, who are entrusted with their control.

Paragraph IV

Penalties designated in Paragraph IV of the Police Ordinance for the Execution of Civil Defense will be imposed in case of noncompliance.

Hamburg, July 3, 1939

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

Note: Executive Order VII to the Civil Defense Law (Procurement of Self-Protection Equipment) is reprinted in Sirene No. 13, 1939. Reprints of this Ordinance and of Executive Order VIII (Blackout Regulations) are obtainable for the price of RM 0.10 complete, from W. Schikkus, Spaldingstrasse 2-4, Hamburg.

ADDENDUM TO PARAGRAPH I OF THE POLICE ORDINANCE FOR
THE EXECUTION OF CIVIL DEFENSE OF AUGUST 26, 1937

Hamburg Law and Ordinance Bulletin No. 49, p. 131,
August 29, 1937

Paragraph I

To assist with the preparation for and implementation of a Civil Defense Program, I have issued the following pamphlets:

1. Civil Defense Pamphlet for Animal Owners
2. Civil Defense Pamphlet for Food and Feed Stocks and Utensils

Paragraph II

These pamphlets will be furnished to civil defense workers (animal owners and dealers in food and feed stocks and utensils) through their professional associations or through the authorized government agency.

Paragraph III

Persons liable for service in civil defense must comply with the regulations contained in the pamphlets and make the necessary preparations without delay.

Paragraph IV

I direct your attention to the penalties prescribed in Paragraph IV of the Police Ordinance for the Execution of a Civil Defense Program.

Hamburg, July 4, 1939

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS DURING FIRES

(Issued by the Police President of Hamburg
in his capacity as Civil Defense Chief)

Based on latest observations, it is to be expected that there will be increased fire bombing by enemy planes in the future. City and country are equally threatened. Therefore, farmers as well as city dwellers must be prepared to meet this danger, especially since essential domestic livestock, food, and feedstocks are kept in the country. Animals are especially endangered, since in case of fires they cannot seek safety for themselves, but must rely on human help.

It is of the utmost importance to try and prevent fires. The guidelines below should be observed.

Cleanup of Stables and Mews

The floors of stables should be free of flammable materials. Floors should be covered with a 10 cm-thick layer of earth or sand to prevent the spread of fire. Painting of flammable parts (e.g., beams) with fire-retarding materials is very effective and is recommended. In and near the stables, flammable materials should be kept to an absolute minimum, preferably not at all.

Blackout

The blackout of stables and other farm buildings against sighting from enemy planes is to be observed meticulously and should be checked carefully every evening. During the day, stables should not be blacked out since all living things, and particularly livestock, need daylight for health and fitness. Artificial lights are to be equipped with dimmers.

Preparedness for Fire Fighting

Fire-fighting equipment, as well as water and sand to extinguish fires, should be kept ready nearby. Large containers for water, hand

fire extinguishers, ladders, boxes with dry sand, shovels, and pails of water must be available and usable during the day as well as at night. Stables with larger occupancy must be equipped with several exits so as to facilitate the evacuation of animals. Facilities for tying up animals should be so constructed as to make the freeing of animals easy. This, however, is not enough. Every animal must have a rope around its neck, so that it can be fastened to its new shelter spot, which will preferably be located in the open. Otherwise, the animals would continuously make attempts to return to their burning stables. Evacuated animals must be watched.

Evacuation of a burning stable is not easy. Therefore, frequent dry-runs of stable evacuation and quartering and feeding at a new site should be practiced. Tail guards for milk cows should be fastened so that they can be released without difficulty at any time.

Protection of Feed Stocks

Concerning measures for the preservation of feed stocks, you are referred to Section V of the instruction sheet of August 1939, which was distributed to all animal handlers. Especially important is the loosening up of feed supplies.

First Aid

If animals are hurt through fire (and it should be borne in mind that they might be injured not only by burns but also by smoke inhalation), first aid should be rendered by the animal handler, and the appropriate animal rescue station should be notified. It is recommended that every farm appoint a special messenger who in the case of danger to animals gets in touch by telephone with the nearest animal rescue station. He would act as liaison between the animal owners and the animal rescue station.

Air-Raid Animal Warden

To carry out all civil defense regulations, an air-raid animal warden must be appointed. On small farms, the owner is the air-raid animal warden; on larger farms with industrial civil defense or expanded self-protection, a suitable person must be appointed. He is also expected to take part in fire fighting and to give first aid to injured animals. Stable wardens are of the greatest value.

First aid consists of the application of burn ointments, which are part of the animal civil defense kit. If these are not available, a mixture of linseed oil and chalk water, in equal parts, or freshly grated raw potato may be applied to the burns. In case of smoke inhalation, recognizable by unconsciousness and shortness of breath, animals must be brought immediately into the open air and covered, and the animal rescue station must be informed at once.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

CIVIL DEFENSE INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR ANIMAL HANDLERS

(Published by the Police President of Hamburg
in his capacity as Civil Defense Chief)

PROTECTION OF ANIMALS IN WAR

The animals remaining in the city and country are in the same danger from air raids as is the human population. To protect livestock and keep it available for the defense and sustenance of the country is the primary duty of the animal handler. The sooner aid is rendered, the more effective it will be. Therefore, necessary safety precautions have to be taken before an attack occurs. These precautions are listed below.

Selection of an Air-Raid Animal Warden

On small farms, the animal owner is the warden. On larger farms with industrial civil defense or expanded self-protection organizations, a responsible person is to be appointed to be in charge of carrying out the measures described below and to supervise care of the animals. Persons who will be available in time of emergency are to be chosen for this post. The appointed air-raid warden is expected to participate in fire fighting and to have special training by a civil defense veterinarian.

Evacuation squads for leading the animals to safe predesignated shelter locations must be appointed.

Safety Measures in Stables

Heavily populated stables must be equipped with several exits to facilitate animal evacuation.

Facilities for tying up animals should be so constructed that the animal can be untied easily. Special shelter locations must be designated for the animals after evacuation from the stables.

Special emphasis should be put on frequent dry runs of the evacuation of stables and sheltering and feeding of livestock in new quarters.

Always bear in mind that the animals are unable to save themselves and are dependent on human help. Furthermore, it must be expected that unguarded animals will make constant attempts to return to their burning stables. This can be prevented by the erection of barricades or fire protection lookouts.

Impregnating flammable building parts with fire-retarding materials is recommended. Flammable materials are to be removed from the vicinity of the stables.

Care should be taken to black out the stables and other farm buildings against sighting from airplanes. Artificial light sources must be equipped with dimmers.

Fire-fighting equipment and water for fire fighting, drinking, and cleaning (decontamination) should be kept available in large quantities and easily accessible at all times. Also, large containers for the collection of water should be available, so that on warning of attack they can be immediately filled.

Sufficient protection against the effects of heavy bombardment is difficult to achieve; however, the animals may be protected against rising air pressure and flying debris. In both cases, the protective measures are the same: Secure stable doors and windows with movable bolts and planks, and have sandbags available. Iron reinforcements increase safety, and stables should be locked with iron bolts.

The following safety measures should be taken against chemical warfare: Cracks and holes in walls, doors, and windows should be filled in. Doors and windows must be made airtight. Blankets and sacks to hang over entrances (gas protection) must be available. Nonairtight places in chimneys, etc., must be stopped up. Air vents must be locked tight. The necessary material (sandbags, wood shavings, straw, and hay) must be kept ready.

Equipment and materials for decontamination (pressure hoses, sprinkling cans, calcium chloride, and alkaline soap) as well as gas masks and protective clothing (suits, boots, gloves, head covering) for the personnel should be secured.

Quartering of Animals

Large concentrations of animals must be avoided in case of danger. To keep losses at a minimum, herds must be dispersed and sheltered against

sighting by planes. Where it is possible to quarter domestic animals in pastures, fields, and woods, suitable places must be designated in advance by the animal handler. Small animals living in human dwellings should remain there during air attack. They are allowed to accompany people to shelters only where the shelters are sufficiently large. Otherwise, they must be kept in the middle story of the house. (Dogs must wear muzzles; cats must be put in boxes with lids [coal bins]; and bird cages must be covered.)

Guide dogs for the blind and trained dogs (military police, Red Cross, railroad) may accompany human beings to the shelters if secured with muzzle and leash.

First Aid for Hurt and Poisoned Animals

Protection of one's own health is the first duty of each citizen. Use caution in dealing with animals that have been contaminated by poison gas. (Wear gas mask! Protective clothing and gas protection gloves must be worn!)

Hurt and sick animals should be led calmly from the danger zone into clear fresh air. The saddle and harness are to be removed to facilitate easier breathing. By putting them into sheltered spots or by covering them with blankets, animals can be protected against catching cold. The appropriate Civil Defense Animal Rescue Station must be notified as quickly as possible in all cases. Until a veterinarian arrives, first aid should be rendered by the air-raid animal warden according to the following instructions.

Protection and Care of Feed Stocks

Just as with animals, care must be taken with feed stocks, especially in view of the fact that in wartime, economy in using feed is essential. Prevention is easier than decontamination after the damage is done. Stocks of feeds are best dispersed in various storage places. These storage places must be designated in advance by the air-raid animal warden.

Good protective measures, also for smaller amounts of feed, are: covering with roofing paper, cloth, or a layer of straw 15 cm thick. These materials should be kept on hand in sufficient quantities.

Grain feeds should be stored in fine-meshed double sacks. Compression of hay and straw and covering with a straw layer of 15 cm thickness or with sackcloth and sand poured over the ends is recommended.

Storage of root crops and pickling of green feeds is recommended.

All abovementioned safety measures are of value only if the animal owner initiates them in peacetime, so that they can be carried out without delay in case of war.

General Instructions

1. Every user, distributor, or grower of feedstuffs must obtain the necessary antidotes against poison gas and must decide how he will use them in case of emergency.
2. Feed contaminated by poison gas is dangerous to animals. Therefore, any contact with and particularly any use of these feeds should be avoided until an expert has decided that they are safe.

Contamination is not always apparent from outside appearance. Therefore, all damaged feedstuffs must be suspect after an air raid if the surface is moist, if drops or a film form on the surface, if the feed is discolored, or if there is a different smell.

Several of the above symptoms may be present at the same time. With green plants, a change in color after an air attack points to contamination by poison gas.

Notify the nearest police (civil defense) precinct as soon as possible of all suspicious occurrences.

3. Stockpiling of feedstuffs in case of war must be avoided. The more feed stocks are dispersed, the smaller the damage will be, provided that the sites designated as storage places are suitable.
4. The availability of fire-fighting equipment is extremely crucial, as fires will be frequent.
5. If animals are so severely contaminated by poison gas that they have to be killed immediately, greatest caution must be exercised. The animals must be hosed off with a strong solution

of soap or soda (not calcium chloride) with a sprinkling can and then rinsed off with clear water before slaughtering. Freshly skinned hides must be decontaminated again with a solution of calcium chloride, rinsed with clear water, and dried in the open air. The meat cannot be used until after it has been inspected by the authorities.

6. After a poison gas attack, water from troughs, ponds, and puddles must not be used under any circumstances. Water from streams and brooks for drinking purposes must be taken from the depth and not from the surface. Water from faucets is safe.

CIVIL DEFENSE REGULATIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF
FOODSTUFFS, FEED, AND HOUSEHOLD UTENSILS

(Published by the Police President of Hamburg
in his capacity as Civil Defense Chief)

With modern methods of warfare, foodstuffs and feed as well as household utensils are in great danger from air attacks; foodstuffs and feed are especially vulnerable to the effects of chemical warfare, because they can become contaminated and injurious to health.

Systematic destruction of foodstuffs and feed by the enemy to wear down the population of city and country is to be expected. We can meet this challenge if we prepare in peacetime for this danger. How can we do this?

Grocery Stores and Other Distribution Points

In case of war, empty street and window displays. Display only the most necessary wares within the stores.

Store the merchandise in storerooms, coolers, refrigerators, and other containers. Windows and doors of the storerooms must be airtight when closed. Wood or metal shutters or, in an emergency, quilts, sackcloth, and sailcloth afford good gas protection. Creation of drafts must be avoided to prevent the spread of fire and gas. For the same reason, cracks and holes must be plugged. Material for this purpose must be kept on hand. Paper is good enough! In case of an air-raid alarm, shades on doors and windows should be pulled down, goods should be transferred to shelters and containers, and the small amounts of merchandise remaining in the store should be covered with several layers of paper. Utensils and feed are to be treated in the same way as foodstuffs.

In general, there should be only as much merchandise for sale in the store as is absolutely necessary. In this way, the safe removal of foodstuffs in case of air raid is made easier.

Markets and Market-Halls

Storage and transportation containers and materials for cover should be kept available as above.

In case of an air raid, if there is no time to clear the markets, merchandise must be put into containers and covered with several layers of paper. If shelters are available in the market hall or near the market place, proceed as outlined above.

Food remaining on stands or on carts should be covered with sackcloth or paper.

Wholesale Businesses, Including Dairies, and Warehouses

Make all work and storage rooms as fireproof and safe from flying debris and poison gas as possible. (Wood or metal reinforcements on doors and windows, cloths, sacks, etc., which must be kept damp.) Make doors, windows, and air vents airtight. Plug holes and cracks. Avoid drafts. Have covers for all open containers, barrels, etc., in work-rooms. (Wooden lids, metal lids or covers, or several layers of paper.)

Clear the top storage floor of provisions as far as possible. Storage rooms located in the basement are to be used to the fullest extent.

In case of air raid, if it is not possible to remove goods that are stored in the open or that are being processed to storage rooms or coolers, the goods in question must be covered with the materials on hand, (straw, paper, sackcloth, roofing felt, or similar materials). As far as possible, dispose of processed merchandise only in packaged form.

In dairies, have covering materials on hand for all open containers of milk and milk products.

In case of destruction of the refrigeration system, there is danger from poisonous fumes (ammonia among others) to human beings. Have suitable gas filter inserts ready.

During Delivery (by Truck, Rail, Wagon, or Bicycle)

Closed vehicles must be used for transportation wherever possible. Otherwise have suitable materials for complete cover on hand.

General Instructions

1. Every user, distributor, and processor of foodstuffs, feed, and utensils should obtain the necessary materials for protection against poison gas and give thought to their use in case of emergency.
2. Food, feed, and utensils contaminated by poison gas are dangerous to both humans and animals. Therefore, avoid all contact with and particularly any use of these items until an expert has passed on the safety of the materials.

Contamination of damaged articles is not always apparent. Therefore, all food, feed, and utensils damaged in air raids should be suspected of being contaminated if the surface is dampened, if drops or a coating have formed on the surface, if there is a change in color or appearance, or if there is a change in smell. Several of the above symptoms may be present concurrently.

Changes in color in green plants after an air attack indicate contamination by poison gas. In all suspicious cases, notify the nearest police (civil defense) precinct at once.

3. Stockpiling of foodstuffs, feed, and utensils during wartime must be avoided. Smaller stocks mean less damage, provided that the stocks (especially foodstuffs) are stored in suitable places.
4. The availability of fire extinguishing equipment is most important because there will be a high incidence of fires.
5. If cattle have been badly injured by poison gas, making immediate slaughter necessary, great caution must be used. The bodies of the cattle to be slaughtered must be sprayed with a strong soap of soda solution (not calcium chloride), using a sprinkling can. Rinse off with clear water afterwards. Fresh hides are to be treated with a calcium chloride solution, rinsed with clear water, and then completely dried in the open air. The meat cannot be used until an official has declared it safe.
6. After a poison gas attack, no water must be taken from cisterns, ponds, and puddles under any circumstances. Running water for drinking purposes must be taken from the depth of the stream and not from the surface. Water from faucets is safe to drink.

7. As far as the establishments in question are part of the industrial civil defense or expanded self-protection programs, the above described measures and materials should be incorporated into the industrial civil defense plan. If this is not the case, the suggested measures must be put in writing.

KEEP THIS INSTRUCTION SHEET IN A SAFE, ACCESSIBLE PLACE!

FIRST AID DURING AIR ATTACK

IF MEDICAL AID IS NEEDED, CALL CIVIL DEFENSE RESCUE STATION 33
ZIPPELHAUS 5, TELEPHONE: 31 22 32, or 31 22 92.

Persons with minor injuries will be expected to go to the Rescue
Station on their own.

IN CASE OF FIRE OR CRASH DAMAGE, NOTIFY Civil Defense (Police)
Station 33, City Hall, Telephone 34 10 00, Ext. 2414.

If all telephones are busy, send messenger.

IMPORTANT TELEPHONE NUMBERS FOR THE REQUISITIONING
OF CIVIL DEFENSE PERSONNEL AND FOR REPORTING
DAMAGES AFTER AIR ATTACKS

I. Request for Civil Defense Police Personnel

A. Fire Fighting Personnel:

Civil Defense Sector _____, Telephone _____

If a connection cannot be established, call the following stations in the order given:

1. Civil Defense Station _____, Telephone _____

or

2. Civil Defense Group _____, Telephone _____

or

3. Local Civil Defense Headquarters, Telephone 36 12 31 or
Extension 2191.

4. When all lines are down, a messenger must be dispatched to
the Police Station _____

Street Address

B. First Aid, Repair Service, and Repair Crews of Public Utilities:

Direct request for these people to the Civil Defense Station,
Telephone _____, or by messenger to the same station,

Number and street

II. To Report Damage

All damage caused by an air attack, as far as it does not necessitate
the assistance of the plant civil defense force during an air raid,
is to be reported at once by telephone to the Civil Defense Station

_____, Telephone _____.

Published: July 1939

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE EXECUTION OF A CIVIL DEFENSE PLAN
IN THE HARBORS OF GREATER HAMBURG

(Published by the Police President of Hamburg
in his capacity as Civil Defense Chief)

The following measures must be taken in peacetime and put into effect without delay:

Call-Up of Civil Defense

1. From the time of call-up of Civil Defense, total blackout must be observed daily from dusk to dawn, without special orders. All ships in Hamburg Harbor or in transit are to be blacked out in such a way that no rays of interior light reach the outside. Necessary deck illumination is to be dimmed in such a way that during the hours of darkness and conditions of clear visibility a human eye cannot detect either direct or indirect light from a distance of 500 meters, scanning either vertically or at an angle.
2. White lights required by the Ordinance for Seaways, Paragraph XVI, 1-3, and Harbor Ordinance XVI on the starboard side of anchored ships, as well as on river and harbor craft, must be used.
3. The light strength of position and anchor lights is to be reduced by dimming or reduction of current to a degree that they are visible only for a distance of 600 meters under clear weather conditions.
4. At night, ships must proceed only at slow speed. The lookout must be manned.
5. Directional lights in the harbor will be extinguished; remaining harbor lights will be reduced to 600 meters visibility.
6. Loading and unloading operations must be performed in darkness whenever possible. Outside lights that are absolutely necessary will be dimmed in such a way that during the hours of

darkness and clear visibility, they will be visible only for a distance of 500 meters, either directly or indirectly. In the hold, work is to be performed by either petroleum lamps or by special lights under the hatch. To reduce the light coming from the supply hatches, the hatches are to be opened only as far as is absolutely necessary for the passing of the freight.

Outboard activities should be performed only with low lights that are dimmed at the exit point. Care is to be taken that the lights are not reflected on the water's surface.

7. Seagoing vessels must use their steam whistles only for signaling course. The use of sirens is prohibited.
8. The measures prescribed for seagoing vessels regarding the fighting of fires, repairing leaks, giving medical assistance, and providing decontamination services are to be checked and necessary equipment made ready. Jacob's ladders and mooring-lines for vessels coming alongside the ship should be hung overboard.
9. Commanders of ships anchored at the wharves must find out the location of the nearest public air-raid shelters and inform their crews of their locations. All members of the crew, with the exception of those who are needed on board for civil defense must go to the shelter when the alarm sounds.
10. For ships anchored in midstream, location of shelters for the crew must be determined. Shelters must be dispersed throughout the whole ship and, as far as possible, should be located under several iron decks and toward the portside.
11. All mooring lines are to be treated as slip lines. Anchors should be drop-ready at all times.
12. Loading gear should not extend out over the ship's walls after loading and unloading is completed, even when loading operations are interrupted for a short time only. Also, do not open hatches any farther than is absolutely necessary for loading and unloading.
13. The route to the nearest police (civil defense) station should be ascertained, and all crew members should be acquainted with same.
14. All harbor and river craft not engaged in harbor traffic must be removed from harbor berths and brought to spots where traffic is light or to the river craft harbor.

15. The North Elbe is closed to craft with combustible cargo above Koehlbrand. Certain craft of this kind going upstream must take the route via Koehlbrand-South Elbe.
16. Side-by-side towing is prohibited.
17. Pile-up of vessels at the entrances to the locks must be avoided.

When the Air-Raid Alarm is Sounded

Seagoing vessels:

1. Loading and unloading activities must be halted, crews assigned to civil defense must go to their alarm stations, and all hatches must be closed.
2. Members of the crew not assigned to civil defense tasks and other persons on board must go to the nearest air-raid shelters.
3. The air-raid warning flag ("D" of the international signal book) or the warning emblem (a ball with a cylinder under it) must be displayed.
4. Damages, even when controlled successfully by the crew, must be reported to the nearest civil defense station.

Harbor and river craft traffic:

1. Harbor and river craft will go to the nearest berth and make fast. The crews must go to the nearest air-raid shelters or seek shelter below deck.
2. Passenger steamships must make fast at the nearest landing. Passengers must go to the nearest land shelter.
3. Tankers with combustible cargo must anchor in midstream, as far from shore as possible. The tie-line with the lighter must remain connected. Lifeboats must be held in readiness for immediate evacuation of the tanker in case of danger.

After the All-Clear

Harbor and river craft will continue on their routes. Watch out for poison gas, especially at landings. Avoid contaminated places, and notify the nearest civil defense station about them.

On seagoing vessels, the warning flag or warning emblem must be withdrawn and, if there is no damage, the work in progress before the raid must be resumed as soon as the crews have been summoned from the shelter.

Hamburg, November 22, 1939

INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR AIR-RAID WARDENS AND HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Citizens, Maintain Strict Civil Defense Discipline!

In a number of recent press releases, I have emphasized again and again the important points to be observed in blackout and air-raid shelter construction. Public efforts are not yet equal to the requirements. Again, I must outline the most important guidelines to air-raid wardens and heads of households in the expectation that any remaining infractions will disappear for good.

Blackout

Insufficient blackout was noted, particularly in the backs of houses on light shafts and dormer windows. It has been noted that rooms are being used that are still not equipped with blackout equipment. The only ways to avoid infraction of the blackout rules in these rooms are either to fit them with blackout curtains or to remove the light bulbs. I herewith assign to all air-raid wardens the duty to check these dwellings. Shortcomings are to be reported to the civil defense precincts or to the block warden. This information is essential for police control.

Violators will be punished with stiff fines. It is prudent to blackout all rooms automatically, so that no light can escape accidentally. Air-raid wardens, as well as the persons immediately responsible, will be held accountable for violations found in rooms without blackout installations. In the interest of national defense, all citizens are urged to support the air-raid wardens in their difficult, voluntary task in every way.

Blackout of staircases must be observed more closely. Care should be taken to light staircases well enough during evening hours to ensure safe passage so that additional flashlights are not needed, particularly during an air raid. Blackout of windows must keep step with increased lighting. This also pertains to the overhead lights on staircases. The air-raid wardens are responsible for these measures and they should act in cooperation with the homeowners.

It has been observed repeatedly that during an air-raid alert or during antiaircraft fire, blackout equipment is removed and windows are

opened out of curiosity. These thoughtless actions present enemy planes with brightly lit targets at the worst possible moment.

In many cases, blackout curtains are left permanently in front of windows for the sake of convenience, so that in these rooms artificial light must be used all day long. In the interest of power conservation, this bad habit must not be allowed to continue. In industrial plants, where the window panes have been painted over to achieve blackout, it is the task of the plant foreman or industrial air-raid warden to find other technical aids to avoid having to use electricity all day long.

When jalousies or shades are used, these often do not cover the windows completely, letting sharp rays of light escape at the sides. The tenants of the dwellings in question must correct this oversight.

Questions continue to arise as to whether front doors and attic doors should be kept locked or unlocked. Ordinarily, these doors must be kept locked; however, when the air-raid alert is sounded, front doors and attic doors must be unlocked at once. Where attic doors are closed off by a special door leading to the staircase, experience has shown it best to leave the various attic rooms assigned to the tenants unlocked, but keep the front door closed at all times. This has the advantage of having to unlock only one door during the alert. Needless to say, the air-raid warden of the house must be able to produce the front door and attic keys at all times.

Drivers of automobiles are again urged to observe scrupulously all blackout regulations and not use high beam headlights in populated areas. The glare of headlights affords enemy planes an excellent view of the street. Blackout covers for headlights must conform strictly to blackout regulations; individual variations are prohibited.

Air-Raid Shelters

Inspection of air-raid shelters repeatedly revealed that some of the most important requirements for the effectiveness of the shelter were not met at all or only partly. I have published an instruction sheet to help in the building of air-raid shelters. This instruction sheet is available from the air-raid warden who is keeping it in his house file.

It is the duty of all citizens to complete the construction of air-raid shelters in close cooperation with the houseowner and to pay strict attention to the criteria laid down in the instruction sheet.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

To Be Kept in the Civil Defense File

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE EFFICIENT
CONSTRUCTION OF AIR-RAID SHELTERS

Published by the Police President of Hamburg

On the whole, the population of Hamburg devoted itself with enthusiasm and care to the common task of constructing air-raid shelters. However, it was found again and again that important requirements that render the shelters effective have been only partially met or not met at all. The following instructions, with illustrations, will show how the construction can be completed with very simple materials and without the need for special skills.

If, because of special building conditions, the construction should run into difficulties, the police stations and the offices of the Federal Civil Defense Organization are available for advice and assistance.

Protection Against Flying Debris

Openings of all kinds, e.g., windows and doors, in the outer walls of air-raid shelters have to be protected against flying debris, air pressure, and drafts.

Protection against debris is achieved through:

- Boxes of sand (or strong paper sacks of tightly bound twigs)
- Pouring on and packing earth approximately 1 meter thick
- Boxes with packed earth approximately 0.75 meter thick
- Sandbag packages approximately 0.50 meter thick
- Pebble packages approximately 0.50 meter thick
- Wooden logs approximately 0.40 meter thick
- Wooden planks approximately 0.30 meter thick
- Pebbles and gravel poured in space between wooden walls
0.20 meter thick

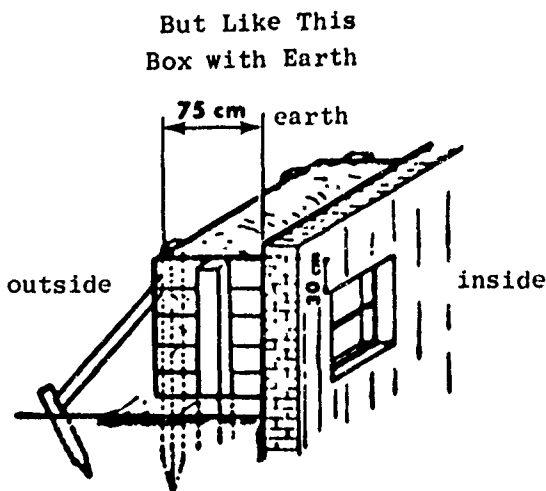
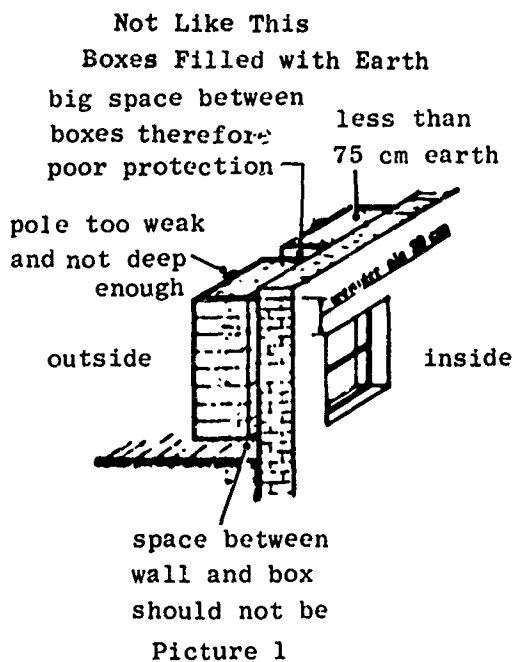
With debris protection arrangements and debris protection walls erected right next to the house walls, the covering above the opening and on each side of it should be at least half of the above thicknesses.

Example: Protection Against Flying Debris by "Pouring on and Packing of Earth:"

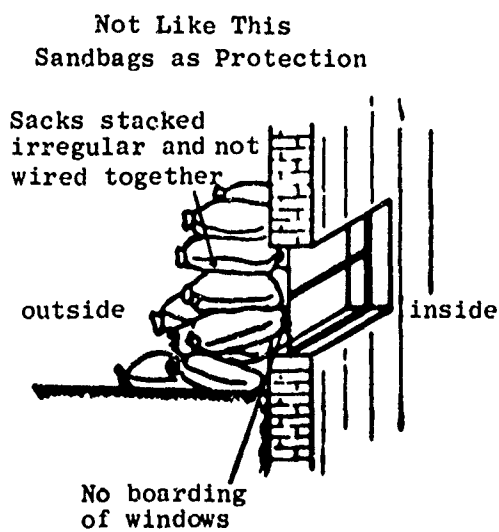
Prescribed thickness: 1 meter

Covering above the opening $1/3 = 35$ cm

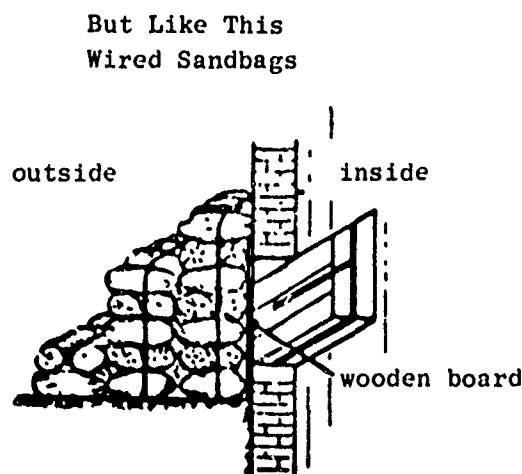
Covering on the sides of the opening $1/2 = 50$ cm



Picture 2



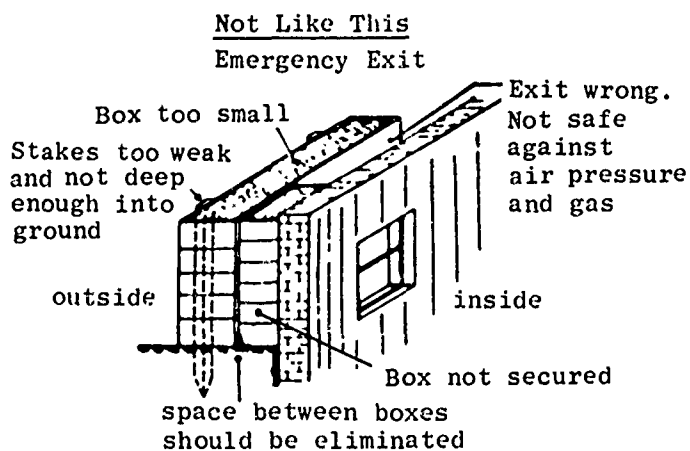
Picture 3



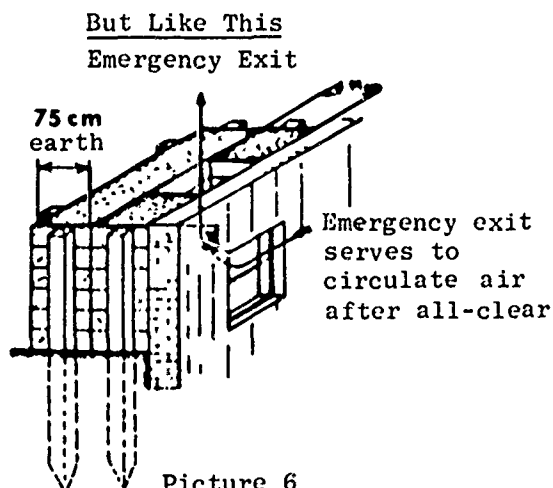
Picture 4

2. Emergency Exit

Every shelter must have an emergency exit as well as a regular exit, so that another exit possibility exists if the regular exit is buried. Also the emergency exit aids circulation of air after the all-clear. The emergency exit should be as far away from the regular exit as possible, and must have protection from flying debris. The housewall should be about 55 cm away from the debris protection.



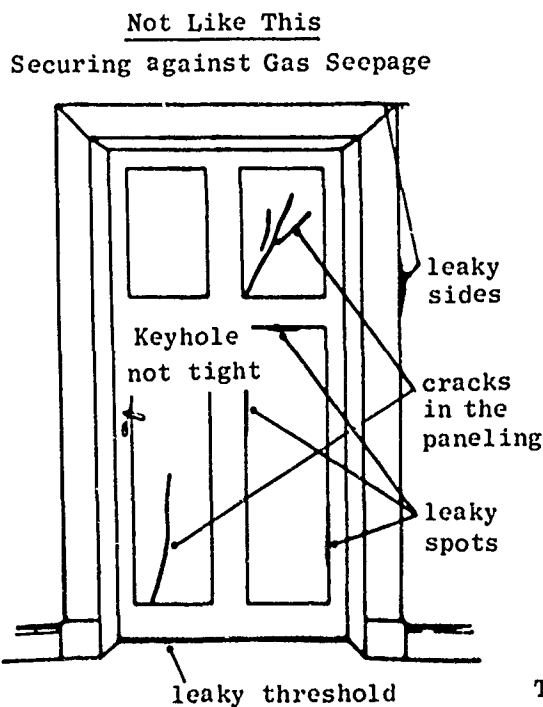
Picture 5



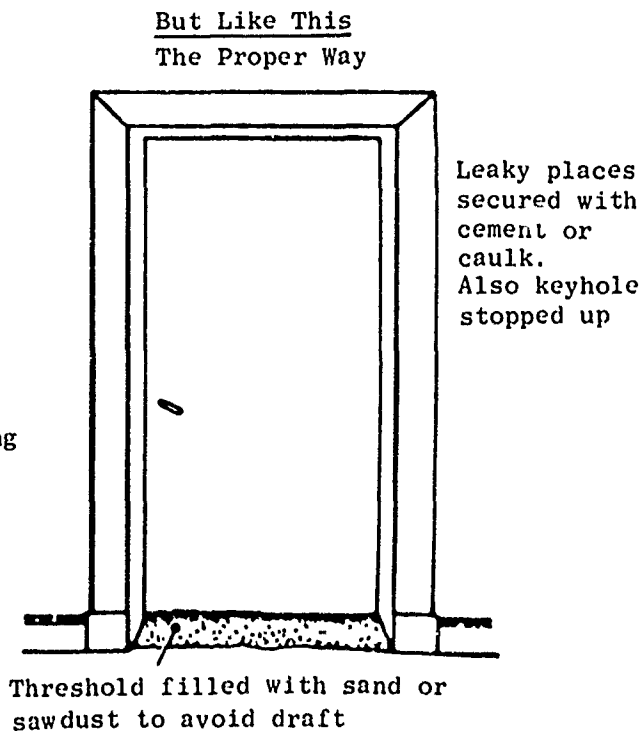
Picture 6

3. Protection against Poison Gas (also for Carbon Monoxide)

Every shelter must be secured against poison gas as well as against flying debris. This protection is achieved through sealing of all openings (cracks in walls, doors, windows, keyholes, pipelines, etc.) Shown below is a door made secure by pasting on paper. All cracks are to be closed by cement or shredded paper soaked in water. Be sure to fix cracks on top of doors.

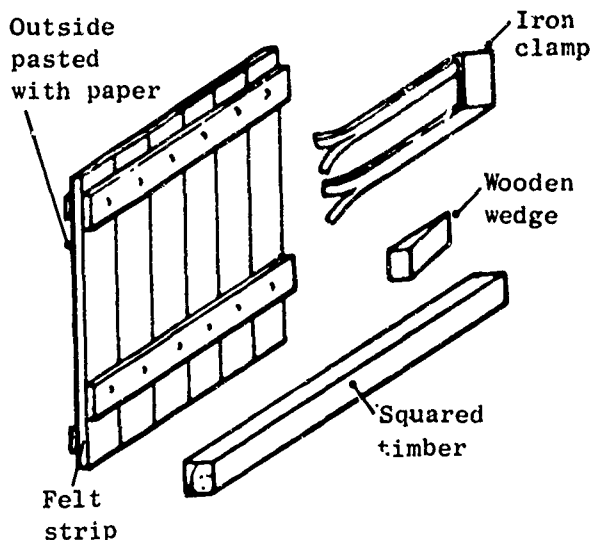


Picture 7



Picture 8

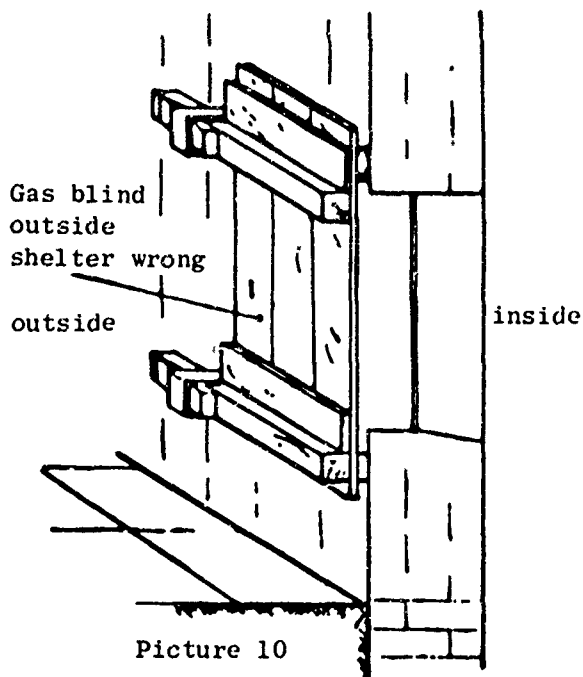
Window openings have to be secured with a gas blind. This gas blind has to be pushed against the opening from inside.



Picture 9

Not Like This

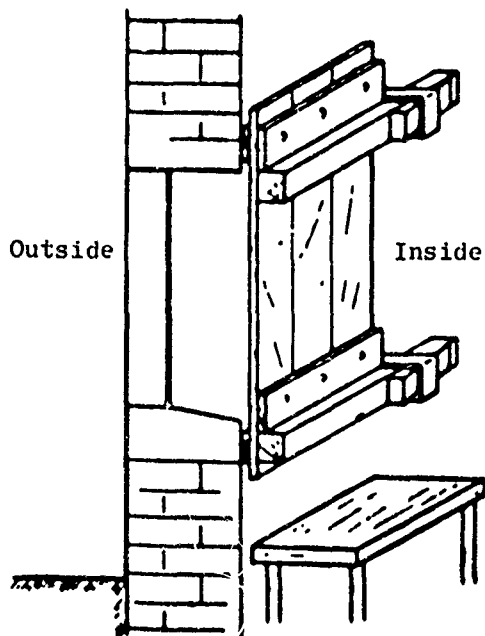
Gas Blind



Picture 10

But Like This

Gas Blind

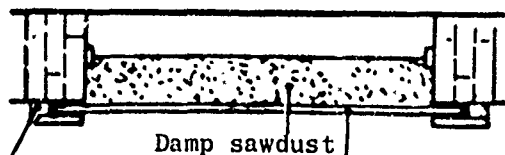


Picture 11

If a gas blind as shown in Picture 11 cannot be constructed, a wooden plank before the window is enough if between window and plank you put some wet sawdust or other sealer.

Outside

Window



Board fastened to wall with nailed on board

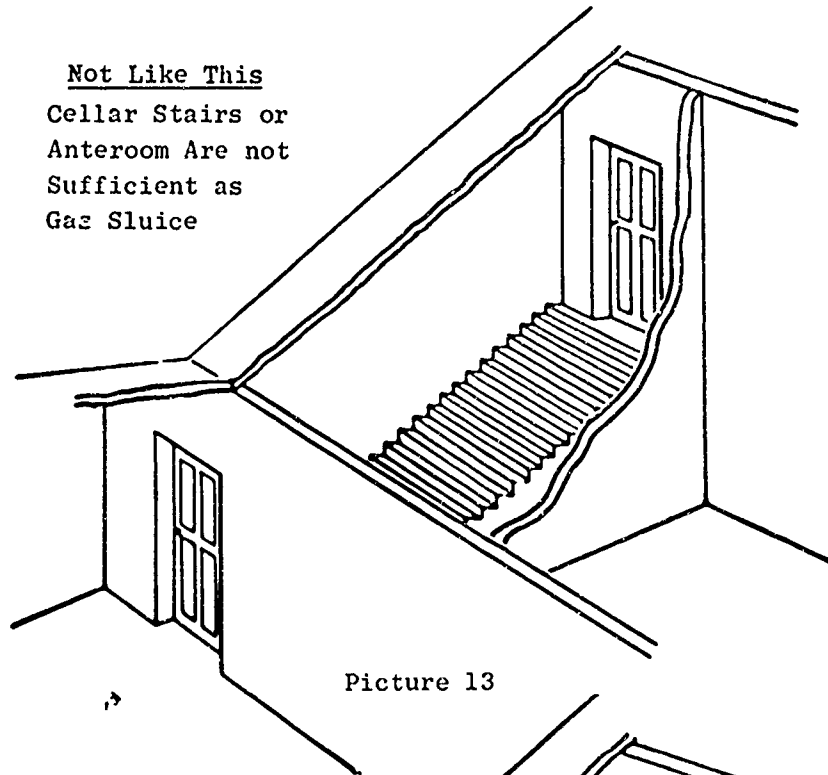
Slipped in planks or metal sheets

Picture 12

4. Gas Sluice

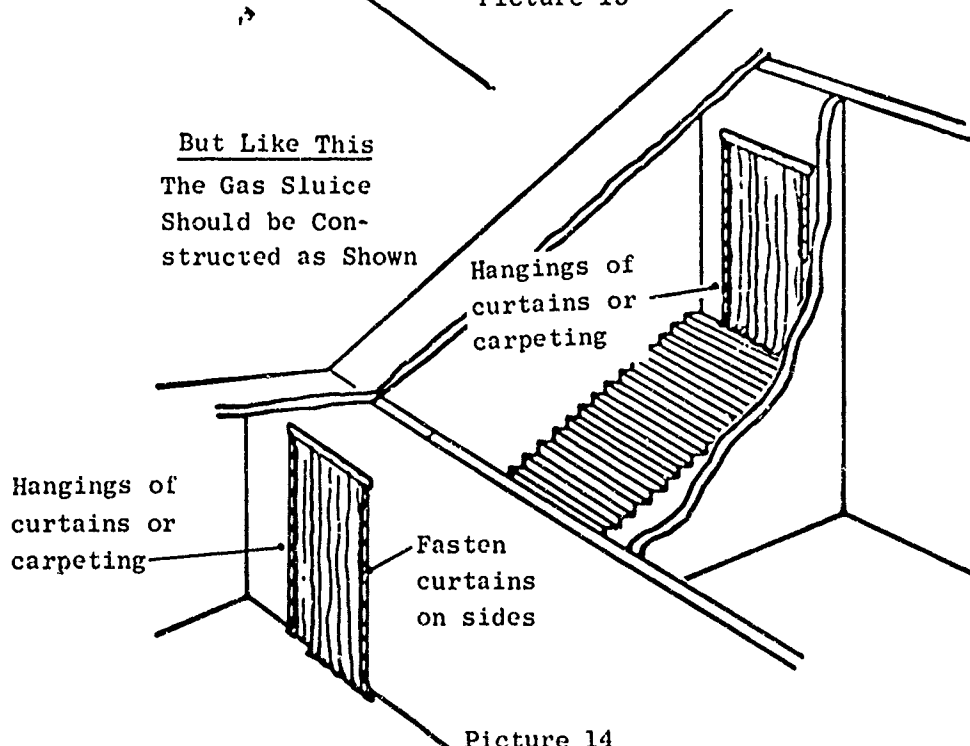
A gas sluice must be fitted in front of the exit from air-raid shelter. Very often, the cellar stairs that lead to the air-raid shelter or another anteroom can be used for this purpose. In the gas sluice, as well as in the air-raid shelter, all openings must be protected against poison gas (or carbon monoxide) seepage.

Not Like This
Cellar Stairs or
Anteroom Are not
Sufficient as
Gas Sluice



Picture 13

But Like This
The Gas Sluice
Should be Con-
structed as Shown

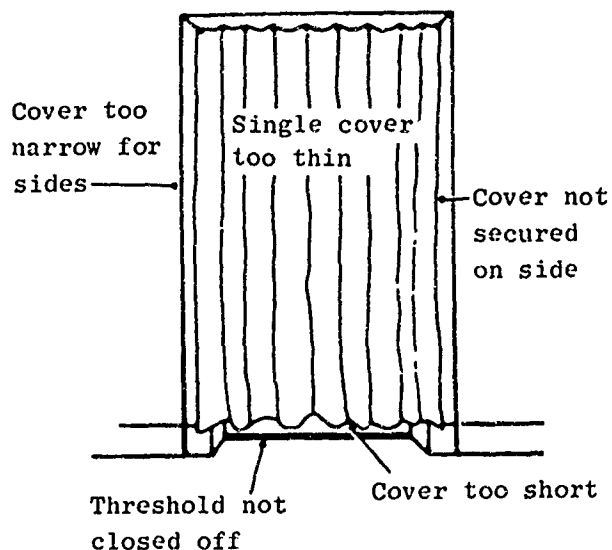


Picture 14

If a door is used as entrance to the gas sluice, this door has to be hung with curtains.

Not Like This

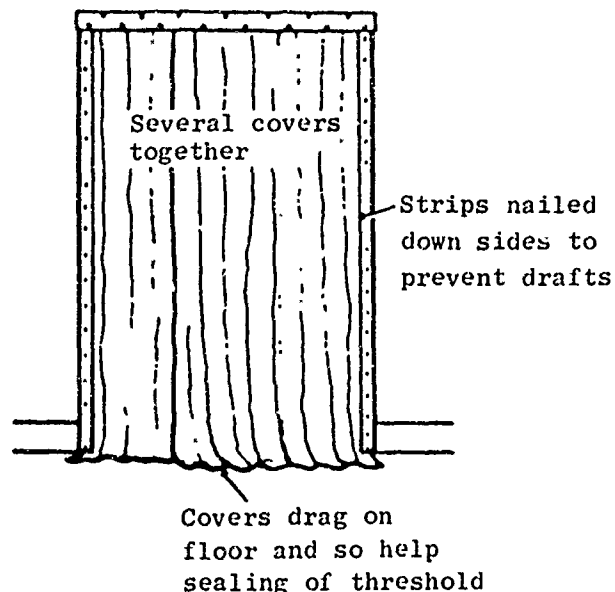
Wrong Protection against
Gas Curtain (only nailed, too short)



Picture 15

But Like This

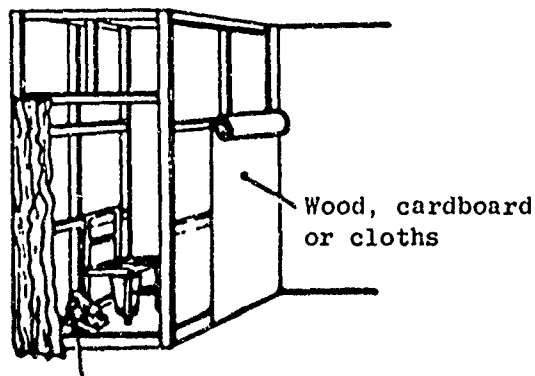
Strip Nailed over the Curtains,
Good Protection



Picture 16

5. Emergency Toilet

Every air-raid shelter must have an emergency toilet. This room must be completely sealed so that no offensive odors reach the other inhabitants in the shelter. Leaf-mold or earth and calcium chloride must be available. As the seat, a chair with the seat removed may be used.



Leaf mold or earth

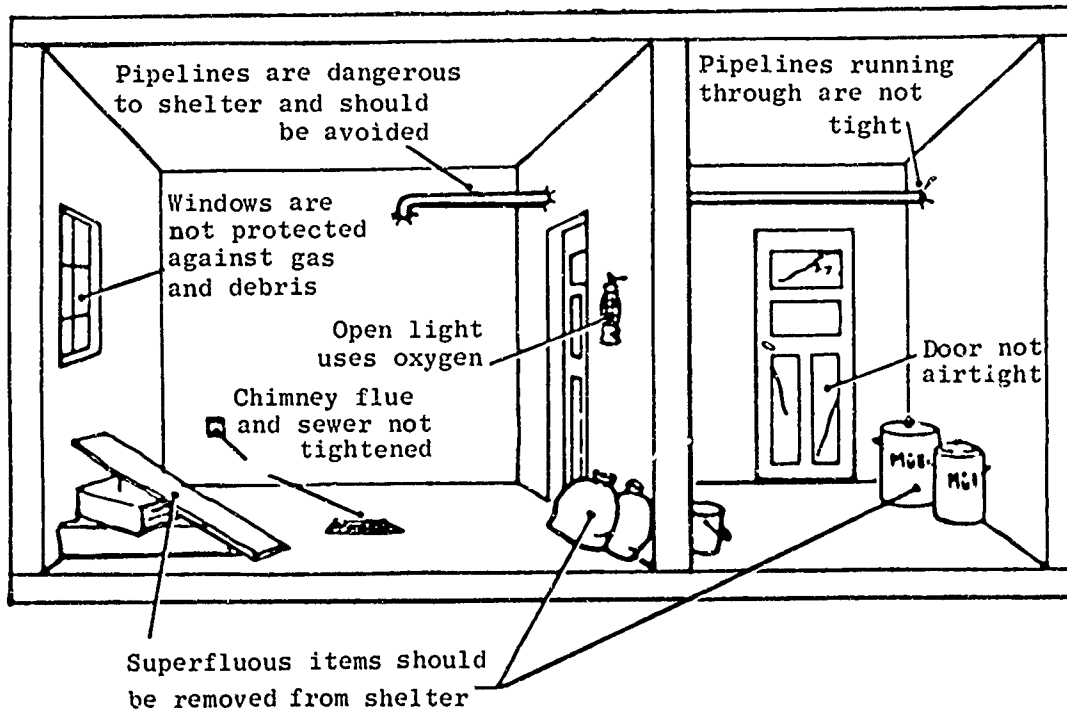
Picture 17

6. Furnishing of Air Raid Shelter

After the air-raid shelter has been made safe against poison gas and flying debris, it has to be furnished. Extraneous things like rubbish, garbage cans, etc., must be removed. Then a thorough housecleaning must take place. If at all possible, whitewash shelter and gas sluice. Use only electric light. Petroleum lamps and candles use oxygen and are prohibited. See illustrations below.

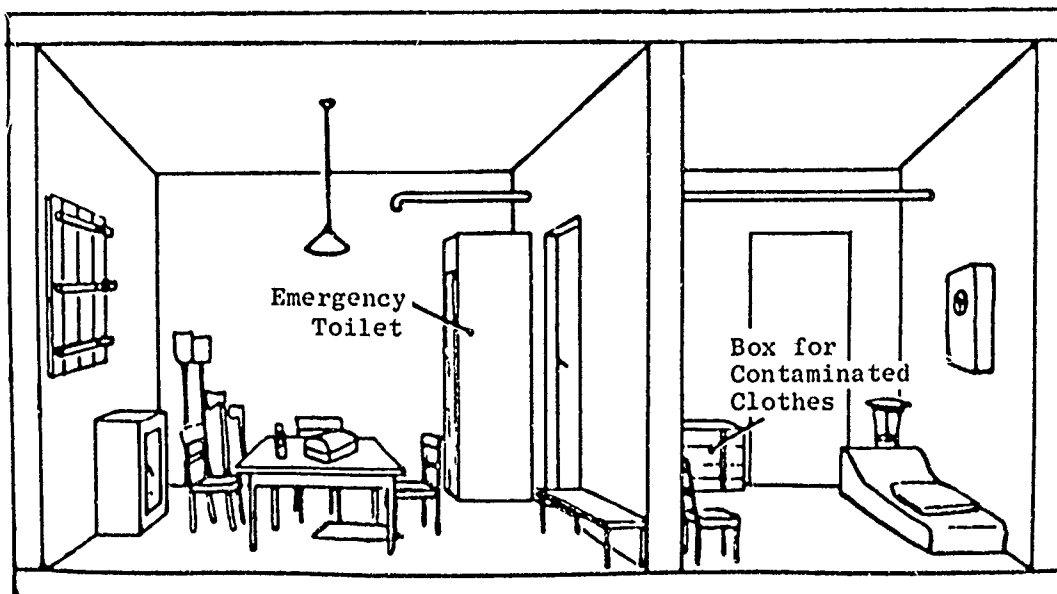
Not Like This

Picture 18



But Like This

Picture 19



This air-raid shelter has regulation airtight doors and windows and seating and lying capacity. Pipes are insulated. Electric light and flash-lights for emergency lighting are available. Chimney openings are tightened. Tools and replacement material as well as first-aid kit are on hand.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALL AUTOMOBILE OWNERS IN HAMBURG IN WARTIME

According to the regulation of the Federal Traffic Minister of December 30, 1939 (R Vk Bl. B No. 8, February 14, 1940, pp. 63, 64), all automobiles must be equipped with a military masked spotlight by October 1, 1940, at the latest.

This masked spotlight--also called "night march lamp"--emits a reflection-free light not visible from above. It assures the driver visibility and, at the same time, gives a perfect blackout effect, protecting the driver against citations and fines.

Automobiles, when equipped with the military masked spotlight, must still have properly dimmed parking and back-up lights.

Deliveries of these spotlights have already begun to equip all automobiles as quickly as possible. Every automobile owner is urged to equip his vehicle with the masked spotlight at the earliest opportunity, since the temporary blackout measures for automobiles in effect since the beginning of the war are insufficient in most cases and do not comply with regulation No. 8 of the Civil Defense Law of May 23, 1939.

To clear up any possible questions, it is emphasized that only the Nolek Military Masked Spotlight is regulation. Other makes must not be used or offered for sale unless permission is granted by the Federal Minister of Air Traffic and the Commander in Chief of the Air Force.

The masked spotlight is to be affixed either in the middle of the vehicle, or on the left front fender. Purchase price is RM 15.--plus installation. The spotlight may be purchased in all auto lamp and repair shops.

Hamburg, March 20, 1940

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

Save This!

Reread at Regular Intervals!

TO THE POPULATION OF THE HANSEATIC CITY OF HAMBURG

Citizens of Hamburg! The latest air raids have given occasion to re-emphasize the following very important points:

Carefully Observe All Blackout Regulations!

Low flying enemy planes attack each apparent light with bombs or machine gunfire. Total blackout is also necessary after the all-clear. Surprise reappearance of unnoticed enemy planes is a possibility. If windows and blackout equipment are destroyed, no lights must be turned on.

Out of the Streets!

Citizens have been hit on the street with flying splinters from anti-aircraft guns and bombs despite prior warnings to stay indoors.

The Air-Raid Shelter is the Safest Spot for You!

Almost all casualties so far have been caused outside of air-raid shelters. As soon as you hear the air-raid alarm, dropping bombs, or antiaircraft fire, proceed to the air-raid shelter immediately. Surprise attacks may occur, and it is not always possible to give prior warning.

Fight Fire Bombs!

In most cases, fire bombs can be extinguished or removed. Quick action by self-protection personnel will prevent extensive damage.

Extend Neighborly Assistance!

Excellent results have been achieved with neighborly cooperation. If outside help is needed, send a messenger to the civil defense (police) station; messages by telephone will not be transmitted in most cases.

Curiosity Seekers Disrupt Rescue Operations!

The police will proceed ruthlessly against gatherings of the curious. Utmost cooperation is expected of all citizens. It is contemptible behavior to crowd around people who have had their homes hit by a bomb and are trying to save their belongings or to visit damage sites for the thrill.

Duds and Delayed Action Bombs!

Duds may be lying anywhere. The places where bombs have dropped are often difficult to identify. Duds present great danger of delayed explosion for many hours after they have dropped. Therefore, the greatest caution must be exercised near damage sites. Suspicious circumstances must be reported immediately to the nearest civil defense (police) station, which will take the necessary preventive measures.

After the All-Clear!

Do not run aimlessly or curiously around the streets. A renewed attack may cause extensive damage.

Air-Raid Shelters!

Air-raid shelters should be rechecked for conformance to instructions issued by this office. Protection against flying debris must be reinforced in many cases. Everyone must cooperate in the construction of air-raid shelters.

Damage Claims!

Damage claims as a result of the air raids are to be directed:

Within City Limits

1. For the city districts of Old Hamburg and Altona and Wandsbek:
to Building Police, Grosse Bleichen 23, Hamburg.
2. For the city districts of Harburg and Wilhelmsburg:
to Building Police, Harburg-Wilhelmsburg Office, Marienstrasse 12.

Within the County

To the appropriate county offices.

If a city district is hard hit by air attack, a special office will be established in that district and its location will be announced by the civil defense stations.

If Dwellings Are Destroyed by Air Attacks!

The appropriate offices of the Social Service Department will arrange for other shelter. Information will be disseminated by the civil defense stations.

Hamburg, May 21, 1940

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF AIR-RAID SHELTERS

Concern for the welfare of the population and for the still existing shortcomings in many air-raid shelters has caused me to order once again the reinspection of all air-raid shelters in the Hamburg Civil Defense District.

The reinspection will be carried out jointly by officers of the Federal Civil Defense Organization, the District Engineering Office, and the police precincts.

The latest air raids have proved once again that the air-raid shelters afford the greatest protection. The shelters are only effective, however, if they are built in accordance with regulations. I have compiled these regulations in a pamphlet, a copy of which may be found in the house file of every air-raid warden.

The work necessary to bring the air-raid shelters up to standard has to be carried out in close cooperation with all tenants to save unnecessary expenses for the houseowners. It is wrong to take the position that only the owner of the house is responsible for needed improvements. The work can be done only if everyone contributes and if the materials available in the building are used.

If a building does not have a basement or cellar that can be fitted as an air-raid shelter, ditches near the house afford good protection against flak and flying debris. The ditches, however, will have to be covered with a 30-cm layer of sand. Following are the most important points to keep in mind when undertaking the work:

1. Duty and responsibility for the work rests with the houseowner and/or the dweller. (Paragraph 2 (2) of Enforcement Regulation No. IX of the Civil Defense Law). Assistance may consist of:
 - a. Contribution of building materials, equipment, etc.
 - b. Physical work.
 - c. Contribution of money.
2. The share of each tenant is to be based on the number of persons to be sheltered. The average amount per person should amount to

between RM 1.00 and RM 2.50. The total amount should be divided according to the amount of rent paid by each tenant and with consideration for work performed. If costs are higher because of lack of physical assistance, a higher per capita amount will have to be assessed:

- a. If the tenants are in agreement.
 - b. If it seems appropriate in view of the circumstances of all participants.
 - c. If the Superior Court permits the assessment.
3. The immediate implementation of these regulations is the duty of the persons responsible. Work must not be postponed because the participants (houseowners and tenants) cannot agree on the amounts to be paid.

If no compromise can be worked out about the mode and amount of payment, a decision will be made, on request of the persons responsible, by:

- a. The Superior Court, regarding monetary amounts.
 - b. The Commandant of the Civil Defense Sector, regarding work to be performed.
4. Sufficient and proper materials for the construction of emergency air-raid shelters are on hand in most cases. Materials that may be used are boards, surplus furniture, old woolen blankets, etc. In an emergency, the person responsible must not hesitate to take wood from attic partitions or doors that can be spared.

In many cases, volunteers for the work to be performed may be found among the group to be cared for. Therefore, no valid excuse exists to postpone the work because of alleged lack of necessary materials or necessary work force.

5. If the use of outside professional craftsmen is absolutely necessary, the County Chief of Engineering, who has office hours in the District Party Offices, will give information about these experts.
6. The Instruction Sheet, "Hints for the Construction of Emergency Air-Raid Shelters," may be obtained at civil defense stations.

Hamburg, June 1940

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

BULLETIN TO TRUCK FARMERS

Pursuant to Paragraph V of Executive Order X to the Civil Defense Law of September 1, 1939 (RGB 1.1939, p. 1570), the following regulations are laid down, effective immediately:

Paragraph I

Casualties from the recent enemy air attacks on our city have resulted almost without exception from the fact that individuals acted contrary to civil defense regulations. Numerous deaths and injuries could have been prevented if the people in question had gone to the air-raid shelters immediately, or sought other cover.

Paragraph II

In truck gardens, where there is no air-raid shelter or other possibility for cover, ditches must be dug immediately, where truck farmers may seek protection in case of attack. These ditches, even if they serve as a community shelter for several families, must not be more than 30 meters away from any hut serving as living quarters. If at all possible, these ditches should be covered against flying debris.

Paragraph III

The responsibility for carrying out these civil defense measures rests with each truck farmer.

Paragraph IV

Truck farmers who do not comply with these instructions will be prosecuted according to Paragraph XVII of Executive Order I of the Civil Defense Law. I reserve the right to prohibit any residence in truck garden huts in the future if protective ditches or other shelter possibilities against flying debris are not constructed.

Hamburg, June 6, 1940

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

REGULATIONS FOR THE PROCUREMENT OF PORTABLE FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

Portable fire extinguishers are of the greatest help in fighting fire bombs and secondary fires. Houseowners who fall under the provisions of Executive Order VII of the Civil Defense Law have the duty to procure one portable fire extinguisher for their civil defense community.

These fire extinguishers are now in stock with appropriate firms in sufficient quantities to make the distribution of one extinguisher for each Civil Defense Community possible. You are urged to make use of this opportunity.

Houseowners who have not obtained a portable extinguisher by August 15, 1940, will be prosecuted in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Defense Law.

Hamburg, July 4, 1940

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

To All Police Stations and District Offices of FCDO

The above announcement is being circulated to all precincts on the distribution list for their information and guidance.

The District Office of the Federal Civil Defense Organization is requested to furnish me with the names of those Civil Defense Communities that have not obtained a portable fire extinguisher. The responsible civil defense personnel of these communities must be urged to obtain these extinguishers in accordance with the above regulations. Communities who have not acquired an extinguisher by the time the FCDO makes a recheck on these delinquents on August 15, 1940, must be reported to the civil defense precincts.

According to my amendment to Paragraph XVII of Executive Order I to the Civil Defense Law, the civil defense precincts must indict those persons who are reported as delinquent by the FCDO. Independent of this procedure, the police will enforce compliance by delinquent civil defense personnel.

The civil defense precincts and Civil Defense Sector VIII will report to me by August 31, 1940, how many Civil Defense Communities have not acquired a portable fire extinguisher as of August 15, 1940. A report of the results of the recheck may be obtained from the appropriate local offices of the FCDO.

July 5, 1940

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

GUIDELINES FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF CIVIL DEFENSE AIR-RAID SHELTERS

In an instruction sheet directed to the population of Hamburg, I have outlined measures to be taken for the improvement of air-raid shelters. The work can only be completed, however, if the personnel of the FCDO lends assistance. The following work plan is set down for FCDO personnel.

Making Air-Raid Shelters Comfortable

The air-raid shelters must be made as habitable and comfortable as possible. Comfortable seating must be arranged. In damp cellars, the floor must be covered with boards or duckboard, if the dampness cannot be alleviated by other means. Mothers with infants, and invalids, must be sheltered in separate rooms. After allocation of sleeping quarters, if there is sufficient space left, special rooms for smokers may be set up (see 2).

Creation of Sleeping Quarters

The goal of all shelter construction is the creation of sleeping space for all citizens in air-raid shelters. If there is not enough space to permit this, priority for sleeping space must go to mothers with infants and citizens who must be at their place of work early in the morning.

When estimating space requirements, three square meters per person (as outlined in Executive Order IX, Furnishing of Air-Raid Shelters) will be sufficient when two bunks are put on top of each other. To obtain sleeping space for all tenants, FCDO officers, in cooperation with homeowners and air-raid wardens, must strive to make additional cellar rooms available for the enlargement of the shelter. It is crucial here that the FCDO personnel find ways and means to show occupants the importance of sufficient sleeping space and that, by removal and storage elsewhere of equipment, coal, etc., now occupying cellar space, additional room will become available for shelter purposes. In cases where FCDO personnel are unable to make any headway in this regard, although there

is sufficient potential space available for additional sleeping room, police precincts must be notified so that they can enforce the necessary measures. If rooms must be requisitioned that are used for business or professional purposes at present, substitute space should be found elsewhere in the same house, so that the conduct of business is not interrupted. The police are empowered by ordinance to arrange for this substitute room if it becomes necessary.

FCDO personnel must be available to give aid and advice to air-raid wardens in creating sleeping space. Even though we can expect a large number of beds to be allocated to Hamburg, this number will still be considerably short of the total required for the population of Hamburg. Therefore, every air-raid warden must use his ingenuity in improvising beds. Most of the beds allocated to Hamburg will be used in public shelters that house people at night whose buildings have no basements. The remaining beds will be rationed out to the poor who do not have extra beds in their possession. It is the responsibility of the FCDO personnel to assist civil defense precincts in designating those houses that in their opinion should have priority for these beds.

To instruct the general population and to facilitate the task of the FCDO personnel, model air-raid shelters will be on public display in the civil defense precincts.

Construction of Air-Raid Shelters

According to recent war experience, air-raid shelters built according to the FCDO guidelines have proved completely effective. It must be re-emphasized that the regulation air-raid shelter is the safest place to be during an air raid. The creation of sleeping space in shelters should not be a financial burden for the population, however, and new assessments should be avoided at all costs.

FCDO personnel, in cooperation with air-raid wardens, also have the responsibility to make shelter windows safe against flying debris. This tremendous task can be accomplished only if all levels of the population lend a hand. Only if absolutely no possibility exists for having the work performed by members of the Civil Defense Community can application be made to the civil defense precincts for outside workmen to be assigned.

When application is made for the assignment of an outside workman to do the necessary work, it should be borne in mind that this in no way diminishes the responsibility of homeowners to construct shelters at

their own expense, and FCDO personnel and air-raid wardens must emphasize this fact at every opportunity.

In this connection, it must be pointed out again that basement windows insufficiently protected against flying debris will not be tolerated in the future. All window openings from the air-raid shelter to the outside must be secured against flying debris. Emergency exits must be eliminated in buildings that are already connected with one another by wall breakthroughs. This task may be assigned to the individual Civil Defense Communities. The cellar windows that were previously used as emergency exits must be nailed shut with wooden boards, and the hollow space at the exit must be filled in with earth. If there are no other air vents, an air canal of wooden boards, 12 to 15 cm in diameter, may be created during filling operations.

Heating of Air-Raid Shelters

Air-raid shelters must be equipped with heat. The installation of coal stoves or electric stoves is permissible. Care must be taken, however, that proper ventilation and an exhaust for smoke and gases exist. Shelters with coal stoves should be heated for several hours during the day, so that the rooms will be warm during the night when the Civil Defense Community will occupy them. It is permissible to use the stoves while the shelters are occupied, provided that proper ventilation is afforded.

The heating of air-raid shelters is possible only if all stoves in private possession are used without exception. The air-raid wardens are urged to check private dwellings for extra stoves and to encourage the tenants to make these available for shelter use. Persons who refuse to cooperate should be reported to the police.

This office will do everything possible to make extra stoves available to those air-raid shelters that have no possibility to obtain them elsewhere. The size of the demand will be determined through questionnaires.

Allocation of heating costs is laid down in the Instruction Sheet to the Public on Heating Costs. Air-raid wardens are urged to keep a record of electricity or coal used and to post this record in the air-raid shelter so that no arguments will arise within the Civil Defense Community.

Special rations of coal for the heating of air-raid shelters that will use coal stoves are planned. The Civil Defense Communities will be informed where and how these can be obtained.

Hamburg, November 15, 1940

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

To Be Distributed to All Block Wardens of the FCDO

TO THE POPULATION OF THE HANSEATIC CITY OF HAMBURG

Improving Air-Raid Shelters

The course of the war has clearly shown that civilian casualties can be kept to an absolute minimum if properly constructed air-raid shelters are available and are being used by the population. The regulation air-raid shelter is always the safest place to be during an air attack. According to orders from the Fuehrer, it is the duty of every citizen to go to the air-raid shelter during an attack. It is expected that the population will follow these orders without the necessity of inflicting penalties. During the winter season, the air-raid shelters must be adequate for cold weather and for long stays without being injurious to the health of the occupants. Sleeping space must be created for everyone, and the shelter rooms must be kept dry and warm.

Meeting all these requirements for a city of millions is possible only if all segments of the population (houseowners, tenants, and air-raid wardens) work tirelessly to eliminate still existing deficiencies. In those cases where the work cannot be carried out by homeowners or members of the Civil Defense Community, a contract for outside workmen to perform this work may be arranged through this office. How the costs of these contracts are to be divided between homeowners and tenants will be decided at a later date.

Below are some guidelines for the proper construction of new and the improvement of existing air-raid shelters.

Creation of Sleeping Space

Air-raid shelters in every house must be of a size to provide sleeping space for every person dependent on the shelter. As a general rule, three square meters per person, as specified in Executive Order IX of the Civil Defense Law, will be sufficient, if two bunks are put one on top of the other. Shelters that do not have sufficient space to fulfill this requirement will have to be enlarged by incorporating other rooms. The houseowner and the present user of the additional rooms must understand that the safety of the population is at stake and that discomforts and inconveniences that might arise from the relocation of household goods

must be borne uncomplainingly. Clearing of additional rooms will be possible only if all tenants of a house see the necessity for giving up their basement space for the common good.

If no other basement space is available, rooms ordinarily used for business may have to be requisitioned. Every effort should be made to allot other rooms in the same house, so that business establishments can continue to operate. The air-raid wardens must notify the appropriate police station if the allocation of room needed for sleeping space cannot be settled amicably. In these cases, the necessary measures will be instituted by police orders. To relieve police stations of additional work, I most urgently ask, however, that houseowners cooperate fully with air-raid wardens to achieve the allocation of sufficient sleeping space without police interference.

All spare beds and sleeping couches will have to be used in the air-raid shelters. If the size of the shelters makes it necessary to put beds on top of each other, emergency bed frames, consisting of a wooden frame with wire mesh, should be fashioned. These can only be used if protection against the cold is afforded through blankets, covers, pieces of clothing, or sacks. The FCDO personnel, together with the air-raid wardens, must investigate all possibilities for the procurement or fabrication of beds. The FCDO Office will have model shelters on display for all citizens. Air-raid wardens will be notified of the location of these models.

If there is insufficient sleeping space for all tenants, priority must be given to mothers with small children and to workers who have to be at their jobs early in the morning.

Improving Existing Air-Raid Shelters

For the last time, I am urging all houseowners who have so far neglected to construct proper air-raid shelters for their tenants to do so without further delay in accordance with my Instruction Sheet of June 1940. If copies of this Instruction Sheet are not available through the air-raid wardens, they may be obtained at any civil defense (police) station.

In this connection, I would like to point out that the measures outlined in the Instruction Sheet have been proven to be fully effective by war experiences to date. When improving the shelters, special attention must be given to adequate protection against flying debris. All window openings that lead from the shelters to the outside must be sealed or even walled up. In buildings that are connected with one another by

wall breakthroughs, existing emergency exits must be sealed. The work in question may be performed by the Civil Defense Community. Cellar windows previously used as emergency exits should be boarded up, and the air space filled with earth. If no other air passages are present, an air canal made of boards 12 to 15 cm in diameter should be created through the fill.

To create additional sleeping space in air-raid shelters, my office is prepared to give every assistance in making available both workmen and materials. Protection against flying debris is of primary importance. Additional rooms chosen should be located behind the existing gas sluice. If this is not possible, other rooms must be found. If the work cannot be performed by available manpower, requests for workmen should be made by the homeowners or the air-raid wardens at the appropriate civil defense station.

It is imperative that emergency toilets be installed. Persons have been killed or injured in previous air raids because they left the shelters temporarily during an attack.

Heating of Air-Raid Shelters

Heating of air-raid shelters is an absolute necessity. Electric heaters are best for this purpose, and industry has been urged to manufacture large quantities of these. However, heaters already available in families should be used. Each owner of such a heater has the duty to make it available for shelter use in the interest of the house community, especially in view of the fact that depreciation from use is not a factor. The air-raid wardens must check with the tenants in their houses to see if any heaters or stoves can be made available.

If electric heaters are available, these are to be connected by wall socket to the nearest electrical line to save material. Business owners, landlords, and homeowners must permit the connection to the nearest electrical line.

A special reduced rate has been put into effect by the Hamburg Power Department for the use of power to run electric heaters in the shelters. The air-raid warden or his deputy must keep a log on the running time of the heaters, so that no dispute will arise between the Hamburg Power Department and the landlord regarding the reading of the meter. This log must be displayed on the shelter wall.

Duties of the Air-Raid Warden

Since some doubt still exists about the duties of the air-raid warden, these duties are once more outlined below:

The air-raid warden is not confined to any designated place in the house, but is permitted to choose a spot that seems best in his judgment. For short periods of time, he may enter the street or the yard of the house to check on the situation. This inspection must be accomplished by a quick trip about the property, and not by standing around outside for longer periods. The presence of fire bombs should be determined from within the house, since a fire bomb cannot be spotted from the outside in most cases. The blackout situation should be checked immediately after the alarm, and again after the all-clear.

For the present, men will be appointed as air-raid wardens wherever possible. If the post of air-raid warden is assigned to a woman, a man should be chosen to check on the inside and outside of the house.

Any unnecessary stay outside the house is strictly prohibited. Air-raid wardens who act contrary to these regulations and send people to the street without good reason will be prosecuted for "un-civil defenselike behavior."

Conduct of Self-Protection Personnel

All self-protection personnel must go to the air-raid shelter during attack.

Restitution Claims

No restitution will be made to persons injured while acting contrary to civil defense regulations.

Fighting Fire Bombs

During the latest air raids, it was noted that the enemy dropped fire bombs in greatly increased numbers. The danger exists, therefore, that houses will be hit by more than one fire bomb and large fires will develop. For this reason, it is imperative that a fire watch be maintained in every house whose residents have gone to a public or neighboring private shelter. A protected place, safe from flying debris, must

be chosen for this fire watch. It is not enough for fire watches to hurry from a neighboring building after the attack to check on possible bomb hits. To enable the fire watch to act speedily, the rooms in the top story and the apartments on all floors should be easily accessible. If fire watches are delayed by locked doors, the effects of the fire bombs will intensify so quickly that the self-protection personnel will no longer be able to extinguish the fire.

The self-protection personnel should first search for additional fire bombs in their building before fighting a fire on the outside. Fire watches will be successful only if the fire-fighting equipment, including the portable fire extinguisher, is always kept in the air-raid shelter (not on the upper floors or in the attic). Moreover, sand and water in sufficient quantities must be distributed throughout the house before the attack. Containers for sand and water should be small enough to be carried by one person.

During the winter months, the water supply for fire fighting must be watched because it might freeze in the containers and thus be useless. It is advisable to add rock salt to the water to prevent it from freezing.

Big fires were caused in recent air raids by the fact that many attics were not properly cleaned out. It is understandable that storage of materials and equipment presents a problem. However, goods kept in the attic must be stored in such a way that possible fires may be fought easily from all sides.

Civil Defense First-Aid Kit

The condition of the civil defense first-aid kit must be checked constantly. Used up material must be replaced immediately. The civil defense first-aid kit must be in easy reach during an attack. Also, the key to it must be handy to avoid a prolonged search in case of injury.

Blackout Regulations

The course of the war to date has shown that a flawless blackout is the best protection against air attack. Many air attacks owe their success to poor blackout practices. The Federal Civil Defense Chief has ordered changes in blackout regulations. These were announced to the population in all newspapers a few days ago. The changes concerning the lighting of stairs are especially noteworthy. Lights on stairs

must be kept turned on during air attacks to enable tenants to find their way safely to the air-raid shelters. Blackout devices must allow for sufficient light on the stairs during daylight hours.

Lighted advertising signs may be turned on for up to one half-hour each day to prevent their becoming defective from disuse.

Complaints and Requests for Information

The civil defense station is responsible for handling complaints and requests for information. Trying to get in touch with higher echelons means delay! Citizens: Do not be petty! Civil defense will cause little annoyances and inconveniences to all of us, but generosity and understanding of others will make them easier to bear.

Hamburg, November 19, 1940

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

To: Federal Civil Defense Organization
District Group Hamburg

GUIDELINES FOR FIGHTING FIRE BOMBS

During the latest air attacks on cities of the Reich, the enemy dropped fire bombs in far greater numbers and heavier concentration than before. Large fires developed as a result in many instances. Fire bombs were discovered too late, and fire-fighting actions were not started soon enough, because there was no planned surveillance of attic floors and upper stories during the attack.

Item 5 of the Instruction Sheet to the Population of the Hanseatic City of Hamburg of November 19, 1940, is herewith amended as follows: Effective immediately, all residential structures must be under constant surveillance of a fire watch during an attack. The person designated for this post by the air-raid warden should be relieved by another after a certain period of time. He should be stationed in a safe place on the upper floors, so that fire bombs dropped in the attic may be spotted and fought at once. These fire watches should be equipped with sand, shovels, and police whistle. Above all, care must be taken that sufficient sand is available on each floor to extinguish fire bombs. Furthermore, quick alerting of all self-protection personnel is of paramount importance!

The District Group is requested to assign fire watches through the local civil defense offices so that the necessary measures may be taken in all Civil Defense Communities without delay. Furthermore, on every possible occasion (during training courses, exercises, etc.), special emphasis should be put on pointing out the importance of quick and effective fire fighting as the best way of preserving every citizen's home and belongings.

Where Civil Defense Communities are being housed in neighboring or public air-raid shelters because their own houses do not have basement space, personnel must be recruited by the FCDO and gathered into reserve units for the protection of these houses. These reserve units are expected to:

1. Participate in the fire fighting in houses where insufficient personnel are on hand for immediate and effective fire fighting.

2. Urge the self-protection personnel in areas hit by fire bombs to check the houses for bomb hits immediately.

The reserve units must be formed without delay.

In city districts where reserve units are not used, the FCDO block wardens and their deputies must keep watch for fire bomb hits and urge members of the Civil Defense Communities to search their houses and fight fires.

January 5, 1941

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

TO ALL LOCAL GROUPS OF DISTRICT X/1 OF THE
FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE ORGANIZATION

The foregoing Guidelines for Fighting Fire Bombs are to be distributed to all precinct captains, subgroup leaders, and block wardens immediately. The block wardens then must pass this announcement on to all air-raid wardens.

The convening of emergency units pertains only to those districts where houses have inadequate shelter protection. These units will not be equipped by the FCDO; they must use equipment available in the houses they serve.

(Signed) Grimm, Deputy District Group Leader
Federal Civil Defense Organization
District Group Hamburg

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CREATION OF WALL BREAKTHROUGHS

To expedite the creation of wall breakthroughs between buildings, I have contracted for the necessary work to be performed by outside workmen. Costs of this construction work will be paid for by the Reich. The Federal Minister of Air Traffic and Commander in Chief of the Air Force have reserved the right to ask reimbursement for these expenses from houseowners.

To avoid unpleasantness and confusion, the owners of cellar space needed for this work must be notified as soon as possible of the intended construction work so that the necessary clean-out can start at once.

Owners of the cellar space must be informed that no claims for damages arising from the creation of the wall breakthroughs will be accepted. According to Civil Defense Law, the owners of cellar spaces must do everything possible to avoid damage or loss of property through the construction work. Contractors engaged to do this work must leave the rooms swept clean after completion of the job.

All houseowners must be acquainted with this announcement.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

GUIDELINES FOR FIRE PROTECTION IN INDUSTRIAL CIVIL DEFENSE
AND EXPANDED SELF-PROTECTION ESTABLISHMENTS

In recent air attacks, the enemy has dropped fire bombs in great concentration and large numbers. In some cases, houses have been hit by 15 and 20 fire bombs, and larger buildings by 50 to 60 fire bombs at one time.

The new enemy tactics force us to devote greater attention to the fire protection of buildings. Every fire on the ground is a clear signal to attack for the enemy bomber. Therefore, the most important rules to follow are these: Keep constant surveillance of enemy fire bomb hits. Attack fire bombs quickly and forcefully, and extinguish resultant fires as soon as possible. To strengthen the fire defense in industrial plants and business establishments, the following measures must be adopted:

1. Fire watches must be increased. In multistoried buildings, two to four men for each staircase are needed. In larger storage depots and warehouses, five to twelve men are to be distributed throughout the building, approximately one man for each 500 square meters and at least one man for every large room.
2. Fire watches must be distributed in such a manner that they can spot and attack fire bomb hits immediately and effectively. Therefore, it is necessary that all parts of the building, particularly the top floor of buildings and warehouses, storage depots, etc., be manned by fire watches during air attacks. Protection against flying debris must be furnished for the fire watches (barrels, boxes, bails, etc.)
3. Passages, halls, doors, and emergency exits in a plant must be kept free of storage items at all times.
4. Walkways, narrow courtyards, and light shafts are not proper storage places for flammable materials.
5. The top floors of warehouses and factory buildings must be cleared of superfluous things. The top floor of all buildings must be kept clear of all flammable materials, including wooden partitions, etc. All flammable objects (e.g., wooden partitions, wooden boxes, cabinets, etc.) that can be spared should be removed from all work and storage areas. In attics, flammable

goods are to be spaced in such a manner as to leave a path for reaching them without difficulty. In general, floor space for storage should not exceed 300 square meters. In warehouses, the top floors should be used for nonflammable goods as far as possible. If flammable goods must be stored there, they must be moved to protected spots. If redistribution is not possible at once, stored goods must be rearranged so that the occupied floor space does not exceed 150 square meters and the goods are not stacked higher than 1.5 meters. Around each stack of goods, moreover, a passageway, 1.5 meters wide, must be cleared. Until these remedial steps have been taken, no new storage in top floors is permissible.

6. It is recommended that in multistoried buildings the top floor be covered with a layer of sand one centimeter thick.
7. Fire watches must be well acquainted with the layout of the plant and must know where flammable goods are stored.
8. Doors in factory rooms and storage depots and on top floors of multistoried buildings must be kept closed but not locked.
9. Fastest possible start in fighting a fire is essential for success. Remarkable results have been achieved with small equipment (water containers, water buckets, and sand). Ashes have also been used successfully in emergencies.

Sacks two-thirds filled with sand thrown on fire bombs have proved effective, especially in the case of sparking bombs.

In the case of flammable goods (merchandise stored in jute sacks, cotton, flax, etc.) the use of water is recommended. This also applies to sparking bombs, especially when they cannot be smothered with sand; for instance, in case of a hit into a box or behind furniture.

During the winter months, it is necessary to check the water supply frequently, since in many cases water standing in the containers on the attic floor may have frozen and is therefore useless. Freezing can be prevented by adding large amounts of rock salt to the water or by keeping the containers in a frost-free place. When fighting fire bombs, existing doorways, wall niches, etc., should be used as cover. With sparking fire bombs, large objects should be held up as a shield.

10. Independent water sources are to be increased substantially. Aside from cisterns, ponds, wells, built-in canal boxes, etc., siphons must be installed on open bodies of water. Where tides are a factor, these siphons can be used during times of low tide or unfavorable wind.
11. Attempts to extinguish fire bombs on the street should be kept to a minimum. It is much more important to search the adjacent buildings for additional undiscovered bombs.
12. If the fire cannot be prevented from spreading, the fire department should be summoned. The fastest way is through the appropriate Civil Defense Sector Office. Everyone should know the telephone number!

Until the fire department arrives, fire-fighting attempts must be continued without interruption. Arriving fire department personnel should be met and briefed on the local situation.

In summary, it should be pointed out once more that the fighting of fire bombs will be effective only if the available forces act quickly and decisively. In many industrial plants, money awards are being offered for the quick extinction of bombs; e.g., RM 10.00 for each extinguished fire bomb. This office recommends this practice to all business establishments. Every extinguished bomb means preservation of irreplaceable national resources and protects the place of employment of every working person and helps uninterrupted production for the national economy.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

To: Federal Civil Defense Organization
District Group Hamburg

For Distribution to Block Wardens

Clearing of Attic Floors (see announcement regarding the intensification of civil defense precautions dated February 1, 1951, No. 2a)

Orders to clear attic floors are being carried out only sporadically and not according to my explicit instruction. To clarify the situation, the following is decreed herewith:

1. To the extent that other space can be found for the objects stored in attics, attic floors must be completely cleared. However, this should not be done at the expense of basement space that is intended for use as shelter and sleeping space, since all shelters must contain sleeping space for every occupant.
2. Coal, coke, and briquettes in small quantities (but no firewood or peat) may be stored in the attic if there is no storage room in the basement. However, they must be positioned in the middle of the floor to permit access from all sides in case of fire.
3. Metal objects (e.g., gas stoves, washing machines, etc.) in small quantities may be stored in the middle of the attic, as long as they will not hamper possible fire-fighting operations. Tubs and other containers are to be turned over to the Civil Defense Community for filling with sand and water.
4. Furniture and kitchen utensils, as well as highly combustible objects like upholstered pieces, mattresses, and bedding, must not be stored in the attic. Empty cupboards and chests of drawers may be put in the middle of the floor. Tenants are encouraged to sell serviceable furniture or else donate it to the NSV for poor citizens or to make the air-raid shelter more comfortable. If the furniture cannot be spared and other rooms are not available for storage, it must be stored in warehouses.

5. All highly flammable or cumbersome objects, e.g., trunks, baskets, empty wooden boxes, stacks of papers, old clothes, dry laundry, etc., must be removed, without exception.
6. It is prohibited to suspend objects like bicycles, sleds, etc., from ceilings or walls, because in case of fire they might fall off and seriously injure fire-fighting personnel.
7. The fire-fighting crews must not be hindered under any circumstances by objects remaining on the attic floor.
8. It should be pointed out that persons restoring objects to the attic after inspection by the authorities are acting contrary to good civil defense conduct and are subject to severe penalties.
9. Objects cleared out of attics must not be set out on the street curb since this might lead to accidents in the blackout and impede traffic. Objects removed from the attic should be brought by the tenant of the attic to a location designated by the block warden.

Sand for Fire Fighting

On orders from this office, sand is being delivered at the present time to all residential streets throughout the city so that it may be used to fill sand boxes and cover floors of attics. Many Civil Defense Communities are so slow in picking up their share of sand that the sand piles remain on the streets and create traffic obstacles. FCDO personnel must make every effort to see that the sand is picked up within a few days after delivery and properly used by the Civil Defense Communities.

It is requested that the District Group inform all FCDO personnel of the regulations outlined above.

Hamburg, February 28, 1941

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

FIRE PROTECTION IN FIRMS HAVING SELF-PROTECTION PROGRAMS

During a general check on firms that, because of their small size or small number of employees, practice air-raid precautions only within the framework of the self-protection program, it has been found that in many cases only one person is posted as a fire watch.

Past experience has shown that in most cases it is not enough to post one fire watch, especially when the firm in question has stocks of flammable goods on hand. Therefore, firms in the self-protection program should be checked to see if the necessary fire protection measures have been taken, including the posting of adequate fire watches. In case of highly combustible installations or installations that are harmless in themselves but that in case of fire might pose a threat to neighboring plants, fire protection measures should be based on the Guidelines for the Industrial and Expanded Self-Protection Fire Protection Programs of February 1, 1941 (distributed in Expanded Self-Protection Circular No. 12).

In every case, the posting of the necessary number of fire watches is to be set and the firms in question should receive a police order to this effect. The civil defense stations and District VIII must report to me by April 25, 1941, that the check on these firms has been completed and that the posting of the necessary number of fire watches has been carried out.

Hamburg, April 14, 1941

(Signed) Lichsem, Captain of Security
Police

Distribution C 1

TO THE POPULATION OF THE HANSEATIC CITY OF HAMBURG

Going to the Air-Raid Shelter

In the last few months, the air attacks on Hamburg have unfortunately claimed many victims from among the population. It should be pointed out that by far the largest part of these casualties were due to the fact that the citizens in question did not go to the air-raid shelters at all or did not go soon enough. I repeat my urgent warning: As soon as the alarm sounds, go to the air-raid shelter immediately! The prevailing practice of waiting to go to the air-raid shelter not when the sirens sound but when the antiaircraft fire begins is irresponsible, because other antiaircraft measures are being used aside from the flak, and it is the air-raid alarm that signals the approach of enemy planes and not the flak. It is just as important to go to the air-raid shelter during the day as it is at night. If radio stations remain on the air, this does not mean that there are no enemy planes approaching. Therefore, always heed the warning:

"CITIZENS! AT THE SOUND OF THE AIR ALARM SIRENS, GO TO THE AIR-RAID SHELTERS QUICKLY! EVERY LOSS OF HUMAN LIFE IS IRREPLACEABLE AND SCORES A SUCCESS FOR THE ENEMY."

Help Your Neighbor

In the course of the war, good solidarity among Civil Defense Communities has developed in most cases. Unfortunately, we hear repeated complaints that mothers with several small children are not being assisted by the neighbors. I request that everyone assist these mothers without being asked and offer the same assistance to sick and infirm persons.

Surveillance of Buildings

In the last few months, various kinds of fire bombs have been developed, which have widely different effects. The fire bombs frequently do not only penetrate the roof, but one or several stories below. Hits by fire bombs cannot always be observed from the shelter. This is especially true in the case of multistory dwellings. It is necessary, therefore, that repeated patrols of the buildings be made by the air-raid warden,

or a person designated by him, during an air attack. Women should be assigned to this task only if there are no men in the building. Houses in the self-protection program will no longer post fire watches. However, in the expanded self-protection and industrial civil defense plants, the earlier regulations regarding fire watches remain in effect.

Fighting Fire Bombs

The fighting of fire bombs still remains the most important task of the self-protection personnel. This task can be accomplished by all citizens without undue effort, if it is started quickly and energetically. Therefore, it is necessary that the fire-fighting equipment be handy and ready for use in the shelters. In the attic and on all the floors, sand, water, and fire extinguishers should be available in greater quantities. All available buckets, tubs, and metal containers must be filled with water. Sand, on the other hand, should be kept in boxes or bags. Paper bags, 40 x 20 cm, proved to be especially useful in the past, since they can be thrown on the bombs. These bags can be purchased in specialty stores for a few pennies. Putting a box of sand on the ground floor or behind the entrance door to fight fire bombs outside the building is especially valuable. The portable fire extinguisher must be checked at least once a month to make sure it is still in working condition. Every occupant must be familiar with handling the extinguisher. Special attention should be called to improvising hand shields. A shield with a handle made from wooden box lids, which is easy to assemble, has proved very effective.

To enable neighboring Civil Defense Communities to come to your aid if necessary, all street doors should be kept unlocked during air attacks.

Visiting Damage Sites

It has been reported repeatedly that after air attacks, the curious will stream to the damage sites to gawk. The rescue operations of police and fire departments are greatly hindered by sightseeing crowds. Also, the curious themselves are in danger since another air attack may be imminent. It is an emotional burden for the unfortunate victims to be surrounded by thrill-seekers. All citizens therefore have the duty to remain away from damage sites until all rescue and clearing tasks have been completed.

Transmitting Messages

To relieve the pressure on police stations during an air attack, messages will be relayed only if assistance by police or self-protection service is required. Reports of successful self-protection actions should be made AFTER THE ATTACK or the next morning to the appropriate civil defense station.

Harboring of Passersby in the Shelters

It has been reported repeatedly that people passing in the street when the alarm sounded and unable to get to a public shelter in time have been turned away from private air-raid shelters. This conduct is shameful and must not be tolerated. All people seeking shelter must be taken in if enough space is available.

Hamburg, June 22, 1941

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

INTENSIFICATION OF CIVIL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

Pursuant to Paragraph I of the Police Ordinance regarding the Implementation of Civil Defense Regulations of August 29, 1937:

Lately the enemy has drastically increased the number of fire bombs dropped during an air attack. As a result, the fire danger has been heightened significantly. To keep irreplaceable loss of national resources to a minimum, civil defense fire-fighting preparedness of the communities must be intensified. To this end, the following is decreed herewith:

Clearing of Attic Floors

All flammable and combustible objects must be removed from attics immediately and, if they cannot be spared, they must be kept in the apartments. Objects remaining in attics, including coal, must be stored in such a way as to permit clear passage for fire-fighting personnel.

Keeping Doors Open

To permit quick access to fire bombs, all attic doors must be unlocked (but kept closed) during air raids. Also, front doors of apartments must be unlocked for the duration of the attack.

Keys

All tenants who expect to be absent from their apartments during blackout hours must turn over their keys to either the air-raid warden or another tenant. In case of prolonged absences (trips), the keys must also be left with the warden.

Surveillance of Houses

To check for possible fire bomb hits, the air-raid warden or his deputy must make periodic inspection rounds of the house during an air raid. Since the fire bombs often penetrate several floors, not only the

attic, but also the apartments below must be inspected. For this reconnaissance, women should be used only if there are no men present in the house.

Duty to Fight Damages

All tenants, particularly male citizens, have the duty to fight damage quickly and energetically, regardless of whether they are civil defense personnel. First priority must be given to extinguishing fire bombs.

Fire-Fighting Equipment

Good results have been achieved with small equipment (water barrels, buckets, sand). Paper bags filled with sand, approximately 20 X 40 cm in size, have been especially effective. These bags can be thrown onto the fire bombs.

Water is more effective when combustible objects are involved. This also applies to sparkling bombs or in cases where fire bombs cannot be covered with sand, as when they have fallen into boxes or behind furniture.

Only immediate and bold fire fighting is effective. Citizens!
Employ every means to prevent fires! Assist your neighboring Civil De-
fense Communities when they need your help!

Your attention is called to the penalties for noncompliance outlined in Paragraph IX of the Civil Defense Law.

This announcement supersedes my bulletin regarding the Intensification of Civil Defense Preparedness dated February 1, 1941.

Hamburg, June 22, 1941

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

TO THE POPULATION OF THE HANSEATIC CITY OF HAMBURG

CITIZENS!

In several previous bulletins and announcements, I have pointed out that the safest place during air attacks is the air-raid shelter. These shelters have been constructed at great cost for your protection, but they will not be effective if they are not being used.

I have urged all of you time and again to hurry to the air-raid shelters in case of air-raid alarm or sudden antiaircraft fire. This also applies to tenants who live in houses without basements and are dependent on public shelters or shelters in houses other than their own.

Unfortunately, my repeated urgings have not been heeded by some of the population, so that during the latest air attacks a considerable number of citizens were killed or injured, although air-raid shelters were available close by. These losses of life and limb could have been avoided. Untold suffering could have been spared if these citizens had gone to their air-raid shelters. This loss of lives is irreplaceable and must be considered a success for the enemy.

Citizens, as your husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers are fighting for your homeland at the front, you have a duty to back these fighters and spare them unnecessary suffering by observing strict discipline and proper civil defense conduct here at home.

In the future, it will not be tolerated that citizens remain in their dwellings or in doorways during air attacks, regardless whether these attacks occur during the day or during the night, and do not go to the shelter until antiaircraft guns open fire. The antiaircraft guns are not the only signal warning of approaching enemy planes. Even without flak fire, enemy bombers may be over the city getting ready to discharge their bombs. The beginning of an attack may be signaled either by air-raid sirens or antiaircraft fire.

THEREFORE, ONCE AGAIN, A SERIOUS WARNING AND URGENT REQUEST:

Citizens, go to your air-raid shelters at once on hearing the sirens or, if the sirens fail, on the sudden start of antiaircraft gunfire.

Protect yourselves and your children! You have no right to endanger your lives and those of your children!

Assist mothers with many children to get the little ones ready for the quick trip to the shelter!

Keep exemplary discipline and thwart the purpose of the enemy!

Hamburg, September 27, 1941

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR EXTINGUISHING PHOSPHORUS-RUBBER CANISTERS

Since September 1941, the English Air Force has been dropping a new kind of bomb in the form of tin canisters containing a mixture of phosphorus, rubber, and gasoline. These bombs are generally dropped in stick formation.

Appearance

Rectangular canister, painted red, made of thin tinplate, 23 X 23 X 41 cm. There is a hole in the lid for filling, covered by a screw top. There is a red hasp on the lid, next to the screw top, which is soldered.

Contents

The canister is filled with a mixture of about 20 kilograms each of phosphorus, rubber, and gasoline. This mixture, respectively its scattered parts, will be referred to hereafter as "the fire mass."

Effects

When hitting the ground, roof, etc., the canister bursts. The liquid contents spatter in a radius of up to 70 meters.

Flammability

The fragments ignite, developing high temperatures and a thick white fog. The color of the flame is light yellow to orange. Height of the flames is up to 1-1/2 meters. The fire lasts up to 30 minutes. Spatters of the material dry in the air and form yellowish rubber masses of various shapes and thicknesses. These may ignite later on through heat or friction (e.g., when being stepped on).

THE FLAMMABILITY OF THESE CANISTERS IS FAR GREATER THAN THAT OF CONVENTIONAL FIRE BOMBS.

Putting Out Canister Fires

To suppress flame formation, the burn surface is to be covered with sand or earth. When fighting the fire itself, get out of the white fog as soon as possible. The fire mass and canister parts are to be raked together with implements and burned off in a shallow pit. Do not touch with unprotected hands. The earth at the point of impact and at the fire-site should also be burned off.

Toxic Effects on Humans

The phosphorus-rubber mass is extremely toxic.

1. On contact, the skin develops burns that are very painful. The smoke irritates the respiratory organs, but is not harmful in the open air. Protection is afforded by the Volks gas mask, or, if no gas mask is available, by a wet cloth over nose and mouth.

After phosphorus canisters have been dropped in residential neighborhoods, the population must remain in their shelters until notified. Only after removal of the greatest danger will the police stations give orders to leave the shelters.

2. First aid: Do not touch dry phosphorus or objects sprayed with phosphorus solution with unprotected hands. Phosphorus splashes on the skin must be rinsed off with lots of water. Clothes sprayed with phosphorus must be taken off immediately and brought to the cleaning station the next day. Till then, the clothes should be hung in the open air if possible.

Shoes splashed with phosphorus solution should be removed before entering the house. If possible, hang them up in the fresh air overnight and bring to the cleaning station the next day. The location of the cleaning stations will be announced shortly.

Skin burns should be rinsed off with a 3-percent soda solution (or 5-percent sodium bicarbonate solution) with some hydrogen peroxide added if available. If nothing else is on hand, rinse generously with water. Larger burns should be covered with soaking wet cloths and kept covered and wet until a doctor can be reached.

Toxic Effects on Animals

1. Burns on the skin similar to humans. If animals swallow some of the fire mass with their feed, they will develop shortness of breath and dysentery. They will foam at the mouth, refuse feed and will not get up when prodded.
2. First aid: Canister sites should be closed off. Drive off animals from affected fields. Avoid scattering the fire mass through feed, shoes, clothes, and utensils as well as through the animals themselves.

The fire mass floats on water and when washed onto land becomes reactivated. Therefore, do not throw the canisters or fire mass into running water or other bodies of water used by animals.

Notification

Notify nearest police station immediately if you find parts of canisters or fire mass. When finding filled canisters that have not exploded, keep these submerged in water until picked up.

Hamburg, October 1941

INSTRUCTIONS FOR EXTINGUISHING 250-LB RUBBER-BENZENE FIRE BOMBS

Since March 1942, the English Air Force has dropped, in addition to the 30-lb phosphorus-plastic bombs, 250-lb rubber-benzene bombs. This bomb is usually dropped in clusters of up to 24.

Appearance

This bomb is 155 cm long and painted reddish-brown with a red ring. It has a diameter of 30 cm. The weight of the bomb is about 92 kg.

Contents

The contents of the bomb, a sticky yellowish-brown liquid, consists of a mixture of rubber and benzene. It exudes a strong odor like that of coal gas. The contents, as well as the spattered particles, will be referred to hereafter as "fire mass."

Effects

The bomb has a relatively high striking force. As a rule it penetrates several floors of a building. When the bomb strikes its object, the contents are thrown out by a compelling charge and ignite immediately. In rooms, the fire mass sticks to objects and walls. When striking hard ground, the contents spatter in a radius of 50 meters; if the bomb strikes soft ground, it penetrates the ground and the contents are pushed out of the crater and spattered. The bomb, like the phosphorus-plastic bomb, has no splinter effect.

Flammability

The bomb, which is spattered into many parts, burns with strong formation of black smoke. In contrast to the phosphorus-plastic mass of the 30-lb bomb, this fire mass does not reignite once it has been extinguished.

Putting Out Fires

1. In buildings:

Just as with other fire bombs, the fire fighting has to be started at once. As protection against heat and smoke, it is advisable to wear a gas mask. Windows must be opened immediately or the panes knocked out, so that the smoke can get out. Flammable objects (curtains, blankets, and upholstered furniture) should be extinguished first; then the fire mass on floors and solid objects. Extinguishing should be done with a portable fire extinguisher or with sand. Fire fighting poses no difficulty. It is necessary, therefore, that the self-protection forces attack the fire with the same courage and zeal as they would other fire bombs to prevent more extensive damage. All available self-protection personnel should be drafted for this task.

2. In the open air:

To prevent the formation of flames, the fire sites must be extinguished with water or with sand or earth; wind direction should be observed, and fire fighting should be with the wind.

Preventive Measures

To fight these new kinds of bombs effectively, large quantities of sand should be available in staircases and apartments. The storage of sand in very small containers and paper bags as practiced up till now is no longer sufficient.

I have ordered new deliveries of sand for the self-protection service. It is expected that self-protection forces will inform themselves of the new situation arising from these 250-lb liquid fire bombs and take the necessary preventive measures at once.

Special attention must be given to having a constant water supply ready in bathtubs and other suitable containers. Drawing water from the main at the moment of attack is too late and leads to a lowering of water pressure at the moment of greatest need.

Effects on Humans

The fire mass of this bomb does not contain phosphorus. Therefore, it is not harmful to the skin and has no toxic properties.

Burns that might result from spatters of the fire mass are to be treated like ordinary burns.

Hamburg, April 24, 1942

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

The Police President

Hamburg, _____

Date

To: _____

Address

City

POLICE ORDER

(This document also serves as Police Identification Card)

Pursuant to Paragraphs 2 and 5 of the Civil Defense Law of June 26, 1935, and to Paragraph 9 of Executive Order I to the Civil Defense Law of May 4, 1937, you are herewith drafted to serve as

LEADER OF A SELF-PROTECTION AIR-RAID EMERGENCY SQUAD

This puts you under a duty to hold yourself and your emergency squad in readiness at the next night air raid to the extent that you have not been drafted for civil defense service at your place of employment. You must go into action without special summons.

Noncompliance with this order will be punished according to Paragraph 9 of the Civil Defense Law and Paragraph 17 of Executive Order I of the Civil Defense Law.

(Official Seal) _____

(Duties and tasks listed on following page)

DUTIES AND TASKS OF THE AIR-RAID EMERGENCY SQUAD

The enemy terror raids on our city call for the greatest possible utilization of all civil defense forces and the intensification of defense measures in the self-protection program. The Air-Raid Emergency Squads are our first line of defense. Devotion to duty, courage, and determination are the necessary prerequisites for the fulfillment of this task.

The special tasks and duties of the Air-Raid Emergency Squads, as outlined in the instructions posted in police and FCDO stations, consist of the following:

1. Supervision of civil defense preparedness in all houses in the Squad's territory, with particular attention to these points:
 - a. All self-protection personnel must be in their designated shelters.
 - b. All street entrance and attic doors must be opened.
 - c. Keys to apartment doors must be on hand.
2. When bombs begin to drop, self-protection personnel must be alerted and assigned to fight fires as soon as they start.

The Air-Raid Emergency Squad members must take an active part in fire-fighting operations and by their courageous actions act as an inspiration to the self-protection forces.

Salvaging of household goods is secondary; all available manpower must be assigned to fighting fire first. Bombs dropped into the street or on open ground are to be extinguished only if no houses have been hit.

3. Sufficient self-protection personnel must be recruited from self-protection forces of neighboring houses which have not been hit. Overall supervision and assignment of personnel is in the hands of the local Air-Raid Emergency Squad Leader.
4. If the assistance of the civil defense police is needed, the Squad Leader should request this assistance from the nearest civil defense station, either by telephone or by messenger.

(Notification of damages in cases where assistance by civil defense police is not required should be made to the appropriate FCDO official after the all-clear.)

On arrival, the civil defense police will take over command at the damage site. The Air-Raid Emergency Squad Leader, however, must remain at his post and procure the necessary self-protection forces to assist the civil defense police.

5. The Air-Raid Emergency Squad Leader must maintain a close, harmonious working relationship with the civil defense air-raid wardens, whose responsibilities remain unchanged by this order.

In case of absence, the Air-Raid Emergency Squad Leader appoints a deputy from his emergency squad roster.

POLICE ORDER

For self-protection in Building _____,
the following persons are hereby drafted:

<u>Number</u>	<u>Last Name</u>	<u>First Name</u>	<u>Drafted As</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

The air-raid warden, or his deputy, reports to the local civil defense chief (police station). The self-protection forces must go to the air-raid shelter in case of alarm and must obey the orders of the air-raid warden without question.

Participation in training exercises held by the Federal Civil Defense Organization is mandatory.

The Police President, Hamburg

As per: _____
Name

Rank: _____

Leader or the _____ Station

Hamburg, _____ 1942

POLICE ORDER

(Must be kept in the Civil Defense Community House File)

On orders of the Federal Minister of Air Traffic and Commander in Chief of the Air Force, in cooperation with the Federal Minister of the Interior and the Director of the Party Chancellery Office, pursuant to Paragraph 12 of the Air Defense Law of June 26, 1935, I herewith decree the following:

1. To increase the effectiveness of self-protection, all German citizens living in the Hamburg Air Defense District are herewith drafted into the self-protection service.

The deployment and utilization of the self-protection service personnel will be taken over by the air-raid wardens according to my directions.

2. The following are exempt from draft into the self-protection service:
 - a. Persons unable to do service because of age or infirmities as follows:
 - (1) Persons below 15 years and above 70 years of age.
 - (2) Invalids and sickly or pregnant women.
 - b. Persons who are drafted for civil defense service at their places of work or who are subject to military draft as follows:
 - (1) Members of the armed forces who because of their military status might be unavailable during the emergency.
 - (2) Members of public service organizations who might be prevented by their official duties from serving in the self-protection service.
 - (3) Members of the Nazi Party, its affiliates, and related organizations, who have already been drafted into the civil defense service by party officials with the cooperation of their local civil defense chiefs.

- (4) Nurses of invalids and mothers with infants, to the extent that they are actually prevented from carrying out self-protection service because of their nursing duties.

Hamburg, July 15, 1942

The Police President

Hamburg, July 21, 1942

POLICE ORDER TO ALL AIR-RAID WARDENS

Each section of the Police Order outlined below must be carried out faithfully and conscientiously by all air-raid wardens. This order will also be published in the Official Daily of July 21, 1942, and will be posted on the bulletin boards of all police stations.

1. This Order, in its entirety, must be transmitted to all members of the Civil Defense Community without delay.
2. At the same time, all persons drafted into the self-protection service must be identified. Members of the military forces, party members, and civil servants may be exempted from service in the self-protection program only if they are under orders to be in readiness for other assignments during air-raid alarms or if they are actually away from their homes. This also applies to industrial civil defense personnel and officers of the Federal Civil Defense Organization.

3. Persons subject to draft into the self-protection service must be assigned in each Civil Defense Community as follows:

According to the size of the Civil Defense Community, there shall be at least one deputy air-raid warden, one to three messengers, and one to three first-aid assistants (female). All other remaining persons are to be assigned as fire fighters. These assignments should be made in cooperation with the block wardens and must be entered in Column 9 of the Civil Defense Community Roster. Particular emphasis must be placed on the creation of a strong fire-fighting force and on acquainting these fire fighters with all aspects and duties of their assignments immediately. All persons assigned to the self-protection service must go to their respective air-raid shelters together with all other tenants, unless the air-raid warden has assigned them to another place in the building as fire patrols.

4. During an emergency and during civil defense exercises, the air-raid warden may draft any persons not assigned to self-protection service, including those persons accidentally and temporarily on the premises (visitors, etc.) for temporary assistance, as far as these persons are physically able to serve.

5. The Civil Defense Community roster must be kept as follows:
 - a. In Columns 1 to 7, enter all persons over 15 years old.
 - b. In Column 8, give number of all persons under 15 years of age.
 - c. Enter in Column 6 if a FCDO training course has been given and specify if self-protection, industrial civil defense, or expanded self-protection course. Citizens who do not have a certificate of completion for a course are to be considered untrained.
6. The Civil Defense Community roster must be presented on request to the appropriate FCDO official.
7. The air-raid warden is responsible for keeping his Civil Defense Community in complete readiness at all times. According to recent experiences, special emphasis must be placed on the following points:
 - a. The water supply available for fire fighting must be increased. All suitable containers, such as buckets, pails, and tubs (including bathtubs), must not be filled with sand, but must be kept available to be filled with water.
 - b. The sand supply for fire fighting must be increased. Sand must be stored ready for use in bags of 5 kg or less or in small boxes that can be carried by one person in the following amounts: In the two top stories of multistoried houses and in houses consisting of two floors only, three to five bags per room according to size; in the lower floors, three to five bags or boxes per household.
 - c. A constant check on civil defense equipment and its condition and proper storage must be maintained with particular attention to the back of the house and the skylight in the staircase.
8. The air-raid wardens, as leaders of the Civil Defense Community, will be responsible for speedily alerting the self-protection forces, particularly the fire squad. While the air-raid warden has the responsibility for the quick and efficient carrying out of fire fighting activities of his Civil Defense Community, the

appropriate Federal Civil Defense block warden is responsible for his whole block. His orders to provide self-protection personnel for neighborly assistance must be obeyed.

All other tasks of the air-raid warden and of the self-protection forces under his command are set forth in Instruction Bulletins 1 to 4 issued by the FCDO. These bulletins must be kept in every Civil Defense Community file.

Every citizen is under a duty to comply at once with all appeals, proclamations, announcements, and instructions published by my office and addressed to the population. In cases of doubt, police (civil defense) stations or appropriate FCDO officers will be available to give advice and information.

The Police President

Hamburg, January 16, 1943

RE: Proper Civil Defense Conduct of the Population--Measures to Counteract Recently Observed Widespread Relaxation of Civil Defense Discipline

(See my letter to the District Group of the Federal Civil Defense Organization of January 16, 1943)

Attached to this communication is a copy of my letter to the FCDO District Group for the Hanseatic City of Hamburg, for your information and attention.

The following is decreed herewith:

1. Effective immediately, all civil defense stations will keep a strict and continuous check on all blackout measures, using all available forces. Particular attention should be directed to those districts where difficult access hinders routine surveillance. Violations of blackout regulations are most flagrant here, because perpetrators believe it will be difficult to detect them. Warnings without fines may be given only when there is an exceptionally good reason for the offense.

It should be pointed out that police officers must report infractions even when off duty and should not overlook any shortcomings they observe. It goes without saying that I expect all members of the police force, including civil defense police, to keep strict and exemplary blackout discipline themselves.

2. Members of the police force and their families must set an example to the population by going to the air-raid shelters during alarms. In tactful and persuasive fashion, the importance of this step in saving lives must be pointed out. Personnel of the FCDO, leaders of the self-protection forces, and special services political leaders must be given every assistance in this respect during an air attack.

3. Members of the Civil Defense Community not assigned to fire fighting must make sure that fire hydrants are kept free from ice and snow. Snow cleared from streets and roads must not be piled onto the hydrants. This is particularly important in front of public buildings, civil defense police barracks, and air-raid shelters.
4. All civil defense units and civil defense stations, in cooperation with the appropriate FCDO offices, should remedy any and all shortcomings as quickly as possible, so that the highest possible civil defense capability of Hamburg is assured.
5. Section commanders are requested to get in touch with the district leaders immediately and work out a plan to carry out the blackout check. Civil defense police officers must be kept apprised by the civil defense units regarding measures put into effect, and these measures should be discussed during civil defense training of the self-protection personnel.
6. It is the first duty of every group and section commander to maintain the optimum civil defense conditions in his jurisdiction at all times and to take every opportunity personally to see that errors and omissions are quickly corrected.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

Distribution: C+
Police stations, Dept. I
The Governor

The Police President

Hamburg, January 16, 1943

APPENDIX TO ORDER S 3 (L) - 55¹⁰ - JANUARY 16, 1943

To: District Group of the
Federal Civil Defense Organization
Hanseatic City of Hamburg
Fuhlentwiete 2/6
Hamburg 36

RE: Proper Civil Defense Conduct of the Population--Measures to Counteract
Recently Observed Widespread Relaxation of Civil Defense Discipline

Lately, the population's civil defense discipline has relaxed considerably in various respects. The Governor, in his discussions with county government officials on January 11, 1943, which included representatives of the FCDO districts, pointed out the dangers of these lapses to the civil defense preparedness of the Hamburg community and urged immediate measures be taken to combat them.

I therefore direct your attention to the following guidelines and urge the district groups to immediate compliance:

Blackout

Apparently because of diminished air activity by the enemy, large segments of the population have tended to relax the conscientious observance of all blackout regulations. In particular, this is true at the back of the houses, terraces, and yards. Most of the infractions are to be found in the outlying sections of the city and in rural districts. A crack-down is necessary here, in spite of the difficulties of access in these areas. Targets are easily pinpointed for enemy planes by any little infraction of the blackout regulations. Whoever does not black out properly plays into the hands of the enemy. In the future, there will be no mercy for anyone who breaks the blackout regulations.

Effective immediately, stepped-up patrolling activity by FCDO personnel must be begun. Infractions must be reported to the appropriate civil defense station. Also, at all training courses and exercises, renewed emphasis is to be placed on educating the population in the importance of complete civil defense preparedness. In particular, the Federal Civil Defense Organization, through its block wardens, must work in close cooperation with the air-raid wardens and point out their responsibilities to them.

Police stations are also urged to increase their patrolling activities in their territories. The party will reinforce the police by assigning political leaders to assist them in this task.

Going to the Shelter

In the latest enemy air attacks on western Germany, a greater proportion of air mines has been dropped. Where the population went to the shelters in time, losses were held to a minimum. I have repeatedly pointed out in the newspapers and at all suitable occasions that basement air-raid shelters afford effective protection. The continued expansion of the shelter program is being expedited with all available means. It is the legal and moral duty of every German citizen to go to the air-raid shelter when the alarm sounds or when flak activity starts. Whoever does not do this and carelessly risks his life does not only do irreparable damage to himself and his family, but, at the same time, commits a grave sin against the German Nation, which needs every pair of hands.

The fact that Hamburg has been spared serious damage in the past few months must not give rise to a carefree attitude on the part of the population. It is the foremost task of the air-raid warden to take steps to ensure that every member of his Civil Defense Community obeys civil defense regulations to the letter.

Since all persons between the ages of 15 and 70 residing in Hamburg have been drafted into the self-protection service, the air-raid warden is responsible for their availability at all times and has the right to determine their role and assignment within the community. Anyone acting contrary to his orders will be punished by law.

The leaders of the self-protection emergency squads must coordinate their efforts with those of the air-raid wardens during an alarm and assist them in their tasks.

The political leaders assigned to patrol the blackout and to protect the population will be instructed by the Governor in ways to persuade all citizens more effectively to go to their air-raid shelters.

Keeping Fire Hydrants Clear

In case of snowfall, care must be taken to keep the fire hydrants clear. This is the responsibility of the air-raid warden of the house located nearest the fire hydrant.

It is not sufficient to search for the fire hydrant after the snowfall. All air-raid wardens must ascertain ahead of time and in person if and where a fire hydrant is located near their house and to see to it that all members of his Civil Defense Community are also informed of its location.

The block wardens must make sure that the hydrants serve their primary purpose, which is to avoid delays in fire fighting. They should issue the necessary instructions to air-raid wardens on their block and make certain that the location of fire hydrants is known to all air-raid wardens and all members of the self-protection emergency squads.

I shall assign members of the civil defense police to keep me posted on the condition of the fire hydrants and to advise me of any irregularities.

The FCDO district group must keep me informed on the status of the foregoing measures.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

The Police President

Hamburg, February 23, 1943

RE: Fire Watches in Self-Protection Plants

Concerning: a. Ordinance S 3 (L) of 6/27/41 with Pamphlet entitled, "To the Population of Greater Hamburg" of 6/22/41 and Announcement of the Police President Regarding the Intensification of Civil Defense Preparedness of 6/22/41.

b. Ordinance S 3 (L) - of 7/24/42 and Police Order of 7/15/42 pursuant hereto of 7/21/42.

Pursuant to the above ordinances plus appendixes, the buildings under self-protection must be patrolled continuously, patrols to be assigned by the air-raid warden. These patrols must not interrupt their rounds during an air attack, even when there are no pauses in the attack.

The air-raid warden is empowered to assign self-protection personnel to fire watches anywhere in his Civil Defense Community.

For some self-protection facilities, which are especially susceptible to fire or which, in case of fire, pose increased danger to neighboring buildings or installations, the fire patrols will not be sufficient. To have the necessary fire protection in these plants, fire watches must be stationed at permanent posts.

Self-protection facilities, on request by the civil defense station to my office, may be transferred to the expanded self-protection service, which means that in addition to the self-protection program, the following measures will have to be instituted:

1. A facility civil defense warden must be appointed.
2. Permanent fire watches must be posted.
3. Shelters for these fire watches must be prepared.
4. Sleeping and resting space for these fire watches must be prepared.

5. The fire watches must be equipped with steel helmets, gas masks, and electric torches.
6. The fire watches will be compensated according to No. 19 of the L. DV. 755.
7. The log book prescribed for the expanded self-protection plants must be maintained.

The fire watches must go to their posts when the alarm sounds. If circumstances demand it, they will be on duty during all official blackout hours. This decision rests with the appropriate civil defense station.

Applications should be submitted to me in those special cases where the fire protection police deem it necessary.

Approved applications for reclassification will receive a running number, and a list must be kept of these numbers at the civil defense stations. In the list, the necessary information is to be entered according to the sample below:

1 Number	2 Day of Permit		3 a. Kind of Plant b. Owner c. Plant CD Warden		4 Street Address and Telephone Number	
5 Number of Persons Employed		6 No. of Fire Watches (outsiders)		7 Is there Living/ Sleeping Space?		8 Is there Proper Shelter?
a. Male b. Female						9 Remarks

Note: To the Commandant of the Fire Protection Police:

The above supersedes Bulletin No. 510/92 of January 20, 1943

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

Distribution: C+

The Police President

Hamburg, March 4, 1943

CIRCULAR LETTER NO. 19

To All Plant Superintendents and Industrial Civil Defense Wardens of the
Expanded Self-Protection Service

THIS IS TOTAL WAR!

The struggle for existence forced upon the German People by their enemies has entered the phase of total war. The events of the last few weeks have shown every last one of us the seriousness of the situation. The sacrifices demanded of our fighting men at the front obligate those of us back home to use our best efforts. If the expanded self-protection service in the industrial plants has proved equal to past dangers from the air, the future shall find us more determined than ever. Together with the Führer, we look to the future calmly and with utmost confidence. Our all-out efforts and our total capabilities shall be concentrated on winning the final victory.

Dissemination of Information

It has come to my attention that my previous circular letters did not reach all ICDWs (industrial civil defense wardens) and plant superintendents. Apparently, in many cases ICDWs neglected to circulate the letters properly. Every warden must make up for this omission at once by ascertaining that the circular letters are initialed by every individual in his plant. I reserve the right to make occasional checks on this procedure through the appropriate police stations.

Experience in Air Attacks

During one of the recent air attacks, serious fire damage occurred in one large industrial plant because of negligence on the part of the fire watches. The following major mistakes were made:

The ICDW assigned the bulk of his fire fighters to fight a fire outside the plant and then took part in controlling a fire at a nearby viaduct. During this crucial time period (approximately one hour), he paid no attention to conditions within his own plant. This is contrary to all regulations.

The post of one fire watch was located near a hidden fire. It is doubtful that the watch was at his post. The fact that he did not notice that a bomb had fallen at this location speaks against it. At the very least, this person was lacking in proper attention to his job.

The doors to several rooms were locked contrary to all regulations, and the rooms were not checked by the fire watch.

Request for fire-fighting assistance by the ICDW was directed to several incorrect authorities instead of to the civil defense station, which assigns all emergency squads. Also, neighborhood assistance was not used. Precious time was lost, and the fire, which was small in the beginning, had time to develop into a conflagration. To make matters worse, the ICDW had just attended a lecture course in which it was repeatedly pointed out that calls for assistance must be directed to the civil defense stations.

If fire bombs have fallen in the street, it should be suspected that bombs also fell inside the plant. The fire watch, therefore, must not leave the plant to help fight bombs in the street, but must first search his own plant for bomb hits. This was not done in the above case. If the fire watch remaining in the building had carefully searched the premises, he would surely have found the hidden fire bomb, and further damage could have been prevented.

When searching for bombs, the roofs, ceilings, and walls are to be swept by flashlights because the telltale splintered holes in the wood will show a fire bomb hit even though the bomb itself cannot be found immediately. Furthermore, hollow spaces, cabinets, stacks of merchandise, packaging materials, etc., must be checked for hidden bombs.

All doors must be unlocked during an alarm. At the very least, all keys must be handy, and rooms that for special reasons are usually kept locked must be opened immediately after a suspected hit and checked for bombs. A theft is easier to bear than total loss of a building with contents that cannot be replaced.

The ICDW, in this instance, proved himself not equal to his task. Above all, he failed miserably in the planned and judicious use and leadership of the forces at his disposal. For instance, he did not even know where his fire watches were stationed. His excuse that he was excited only shows his lack of leadership qualities. The need for swift action must never lead to hasty and ill-considered behavior.

I urge all plant superintendents and industrial civil defense wardens to let this example serve as a warning, draw the important lessons from it, and use it in training courses and exercises.

Civil Defense in Department and Retail Stores

The regulations for implementation of preventive fire protection measures in department and retail stores have been expanded and intensified on the basis of recent experiences. Effective immediately, all top floors (and those immediately below must be cleared of all flammable merchandise and objects (including office furniture and restaurant and lunchroom furniture and equipment). For this purpose, retail store buildings are all buildings that contain retail sales rooms with an area exceeding 1,200 square meters spread over more than two stories. The same clearing regulations apply to courtyards. Courtyards of department and retail stores with exceptionally combustible merchandise may have to be closed off with a fire wall.

The regulations for clearing out attics outlined in DVO III to the Civil Defense Law of May 4, 1937, must be strictly adhered to. (See Circular Letter No. 14, Number 4.)

Use of FCDO Personnel in Expanded Self-Protection Service

To relieve the overburdened police stations of some of their load, FCDO personnel have been appointed to supervise plants in the expanded self-protection program. These personnel have been entrusted with certain tasks of the civil defense police, and during the carrying out of these duties will enjoy increased protection under Criminal Law Paragraphs 113, 114 St. G.B., and 196 R. St. G.B. I urge the ICDWs, especially plant superintendents, to cooperate with these specially appointed FCDO officers, who will identify themselves upon request, in the execution of their duties.

Limitations on Permanent Blackout Installations

Large windows, skylights, etc., in plants under the expanded self-protection program, as well as in residential buildings, are often equipped with permanent, irremovable blackout installations or painted with light-proof paint.

If this practice leads to continuous use of artificial light in rooms, staircases, etc., during daylight hours, it must be discontinued in the interest of conserving electric power. Where artificial light has to be used during the day for other reasons, no restrictions will be placed on the use of permanent blackout fixtures. In all other cases, the plant management must expedite the removal of these permanent blackout installations.

In many cases it is feasible to leave a small opening in the permanent blackout fixtures that lets in sufficient light during daylight hours and to black out this opening mechanically at night. Also, since window paint is not lightproof anyway in most cases, it should be replaced by mechanical blackout equipment.

Equal Draft of All Industrial Workers for Fire Watch

Occasionally, persons drafted to civil defense service have ransomed themselves by paying someone else to take their place without the permission of the ICDW. A substitute for individual service in actual cases of impediment is only permissible with expressed knowledge and agreement of the ICDW. Occasional business travel is not sufficient reason for buying a substitute among other company employees, and this practice must cease.

When plant superintendents or industrial civil defense wardens, who by virtue of their position should serve as an example to all other employees, are trying to avoid their turns as fire watch on flimsy grounds, they become serious offenders and will be prosecuted in criminal court.

Jail for Shirkers

An employee who was drafted as a fire watch in his firm repeatedly failed to heed the orders of the ICDW. His objection that he was unfit for fire duty because of bronchitis was rejected by a medical expert. The court reached the conclusion that the accused was trying to shirk his civil defense duties. To make it abundantly clear to all citizens that in war-time everybody must do his duty conscientiously and promptly, the court sentenced the defendant to one month in jail. This verdict was publicly announced to all employees of the firm.

Training of Civil Defense Personnel

In accordance with Circular Letter No. 17, civil defense exercises for all personnel in the expanded self-protection service must be held at least once a month. The greatest emphasis should be placed on fire-fighting practices.

Every employee in the self-protection program must know every nook and cranny of his plant and be acquainted with his particular tasks in great detail. He must know where his plant is especially vulnerable to fire; where to find the fire-fighting equipment; where the water supply is located; and where and how he can obtain additional help. He must be made aware that the extinguishing of fire bombs in the building is his most important task.

If fire bombs are found near the plant, it must be assumed that the plant itself was also hit. If during the search, which must be personally supervised by the ICDW, no fire bombs are found in the plant, the search should be repeated several times, even after the all-clear. Attention should be paid to the smell of smoke. In numerous cases, hidden fire bombs that escaped the attention of the fire watches suddenly flared up after a long period of smoldering unnoticed, and since the fire was found too late, large scale damage could not be prevented. Therefore, a fire watch should be kept after the all-clear until resumption of production, and rounds should be made repeatedly. (See Number 10 of this Circular Letter).

Management of the Industrial Civil Defense Plan

The proper management of the Civil Defense Plan is important to every ICDW, since it makes supervision of the fire squads easier. Furthermore, a properly managed Civil Defense Plan is a good aid to supervision by the police. To complete the Civil Defense Plan, the following appendixes should be added to each copy:

1. A running index of all circular letters, regulations, and police orders published by the Police Department as appendixes to the Civil Defense Plan.
2. A service plan for the ICDW regarding his tasks, as follows:
 - a. At start of duty: Deploy and instruct forces; make rounds throughout the building and all plant installations; check all civil defense equipment, especially fire-fighting equipment, including available fire engines.
 - b. At start of air alarm: Unlock doors, post fire watches.
 - c. During the alarm: Check on fire watches; search building when fire bomb hit is suspected.

- d. During fire-fighting activities: Direct forces; make requests for additional help; direct efforts to the safe-keeping of irreplaceable materials (protection of building and plant installations takes precedence over outside activity).
- e. After the all-clear: Post a fire-watch service, if necessary.

Repeated requests have been issued to keep a second copy of the Civil Defense Plan. Updating of copies will be carried out by the appropriate civil defense stations once every two months. Complete civil defense records are invaluable for investigations after the destruction of a plant. The requirements mentioned under a and b(2) must be met as soon as possible by the industrial civil defense wardens.

Up-to-Date Instruction of Plant Superintendents and Industrial Civil Defense Wardens

The service discussions that I ordered in Circular Letter No. 17, Paragraph 4, have proved to be very effective. Through these discussions, cooperation between plant superintendents, ICDWs, and police stations has been greatly improved. To continue these discussions and with a view toward making things easier for the civil defense plant organization, until further notice these meetings must be held at least once every three months and more often if indicated. I must insist that all persons concerned attend these discussion meetings without exception.

Training of Foreign Workers

It has been necessary in many cases to acquaint foreign civilian workers with simple civil defense procedures. Special courses for this purpose do not appear necessary. This training must be carried out by the ICDWs, specifically the labor camp commandants, with the help of interpreters if necessary.

Proper Civil Defense Conduct During Air Attack (white armbands for plant superintendents of expanded self-protection firms)

If an industrial plant has been hit by an air attack, it may be necessary for the plant superintendent, who is responsible for all civil defense measures at his plant, to go to the damage site during the attack. In accordance with Paragraph 7, Section 2 of Executive Order X of the Civil Defense Law, he is part of the civil defense forces at that site. To be

permitted to enter the street during an air-raid alarm, he must wear a white armband issued by the civil defense station. This armband must be procured by each plant superintendent himself, and must be marked with the words "plant superintendent" as well as with the stamp of his firm.

Procurement of Electric Room Heaters

The Federal Bureau for Electric Products has issued new directions for the procurement and maintenance of electrical room heaters for civil defense purposes. Firms within the industrial civil defense communities needing these heaters should make application for priority vouchers to my department S 3 (L). Upon checking the applications and after adding a recommendation by the Hamburg Electrical Department as the appropriate public utility if warranted, these applications will be forwarded to the State Air Command, which will send the checked applications with an approval stamp to the State Department of the Interior for issue of a license and return to the applicant.

In view of the existing shortages, applications should be made only in very special cases.

Procurement of Gas Masks

Fire-fighting experience has shown repeatedly that the gas masks give good protection against smoke and therefore facilitate quick and effective defense. The gas mask is absolutely necessary in fighting phosphorus fire bombs because of the damaging effects of phosphorus pentoxide that is formed in the fire.

The industrial civil defense warden should check the gas masks from time to time for their usability and proper fit. If necessary, the gas masks must be adjusted, and those no longer usable must be replaced at once. Missing gas masks must be replaced through procurement from appropriate Nazi Party headquarters. Plant employees who have not been equipped with gas masks by their firm should be urged to procure a gas mask on their own as soon as possible.

Plastic Buckets for Civil Defense Purposes

To alleviate the shortage of fire buckets, a large quantity of plastic buckets were made available in Hamburg, and the firms listed below are handling their distribution.

1. H. von Dewitz & Co., Hamburg 11, Huxter 14
2. L. Heddaeus & Co., Hamburg 1, Mönkebergstrasse 19
3. E. G. Kistenmacher & Co., Hamburg 1, Mönkebergstrasse 9
4. W. Koop, Hamburg 1, Mönkebergstrasse 2, "Barkhof"
5. G. Pruter, Hamburg 26, Bürgerweide 68
6. Dr. Schroeder & Co., Hamburg 39, Krohnskamp 2
7. Otto Pulwer, Hamburg 1, Bülastrasse 2

The use of these buckets is restricted to civil defense purposes. They are available only on presentation of a permit by the appropriate civil defense station.

Securing Air-Raid Shelters Against Invading Smoke and Poison Gases

Industrial civil defense wardens have the duty to check the poison gas defense measures in the air-raid shelters continuously.

Animal Air Defense

It has come to my attention that my regulations regarding the civil defense for animals are not sufficiently adhered to. The proper civil defense measures for animals, foodstuffs, and feeds are documented in instruction sheets, which will again be available on March 15, 1943, at the firm of Wilhelm Schikkus, Spaldingstrasse 2/4, Hamburg 1. The following instruction sheets are pertinent:

1. Instruction Sheet for Animal Owners.
2. First Aid for Animal Handlers after Air Attacks.
3. Instruction Sheet for Animal Handlers Regarding the Effects of Fire Bombs Containing Phosphorus on Animals, Foodstuffs, and Feeds.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

Public Service Department Hamburg
Building Division
Office of War Materiel, Civil Defense

Hamburg, March 15, 1943

INSTRUCTION SHEET

Enemy Fire Bombs and Their Defense

Published in Cooperation with the Local
Civil Defense Newsletter

Common Types of Fire Bombs and Defenses Against Them

1. Stick fire bombs

a. Without explosive charge

Six-sided metal rod with iron head, 54 cm long, 4 cm diameter, weight 1.7 kg, electron fuse, filled with Thermit. Penetrates the roof and often one or two additional floors.

Defense measures: Must be fought immediately with high pressure hose from behind cover. Try to keep surroundings of the fuse under water. If stick fire bomb is lying free, cover with sand. Bags of sand may be emptied on the bomb, and sand and bomb reshoveled with long-handle shovel till extinguished. Remainders of fuse should be taken outdoors with sand. Wear gas mask!

b. With explosive charge

Appearance and effects as under a.

Defense measures: Fight immediately from behind cover of walls, pillars, furniture, etc., as under a. Do not use wooden shields. If cover is not available and delay is dangerous, the fire fighter must risk exposure to fight the bomb.

2. Fire bombs with fuse

Bullet-shaped steel and tinplate cylinder with tail unit 84 cm long, diameter 13 cm, weight 12.5 kg. Contains several electrothermit fuses with propelling charges, that are expelled one after the other in the direction of the guiding rod, which is able to change direction and throwing distance. Can eject up to seven charges in one-minute intervals.

Defense measures: Fight with water and sand as in 1a.

3. Phosphorus fire bombs

Bullet-shaped steel and tinplate cylinder, length with tail unit 81 cm, without tail unit 47 cm long. Diameter 12.5 cm, weight 14 kg. Filled with benzene, plastic, phosphorus, and sulphur.

Fire mass is ejected from rear of bomb and splattered, sometimes penetrating several stories. Fire mass ignites by itself and spreads white, biting clouds of smoke. Therefore a gas mask is an absolute necessity! At first ignites only flammable objects like curtains, tablecloths, upholstery, etc. Other less flammable items ignited only after prolonged heat and flame exposure. There is danger of a renewed flare-up due to self-ignition. Take care not to touch fire mass!

Defense measures: Spray burning spots with water and keep them moist. Also cover with sand if possible. Later on, special squads should remove splashes. Until the specialists arrive, constant supervision of bomb site is essential because of possible flare-up. Do not throw scraped off particles into toilets, basins, or running water. Leave disposal to specialists.

4. Liquid fire bombs

Steel and tinplate cylinder 1.48 meters long with tail unit, without tail unit 78 cm long. Diameter 30 cm, weight 113 kg. Because of size and weight it is not a scatter-distributed weapon. Contains about 50 kg benzene, diesel fuel, and scraps of material. On impact, contents are thrown out of the bomb already ignited. Strong formation of black smoke. Wear gas mask!

Defense measures: Extinguish bits of material and oil pools with water and sand. Fire beaters are effective and should be used as much as possible.

Note: Phosphorus fire bombs (see 3), have lately been replaced by the phosphorus canister, a tin canister, 25X25X40 cm, with a 20 kg fire mass consisting of benzene, plastic, phosphorus, and sulphur, and by the so-called "Molotov Cocktail," a glass bottle with 1/2 to 1 liter of a phosphorus, benzene, and petroleum mixture. These are extinguished like phosphorus fire bombs, and like the latter, they present the danger of self-ignition. Here, too, a gas mask is necessary.

Shortcomings in Defense Measures That Reduce Effectiveness of Fire Fighting

1. Conduct of fire watches

- a. Delayed posting of fire watches.
- b. Incomplete roster of fire watches.
- c. Inappropriate clothing of fire watches.
- d. Lack of gas masks and steel helmets. The fire watches must have both in readiness.

2. Water supply

- a. Supply too far away. (However, when there is danger of the water freezing and not enough rock salt is available, a longer route is preferable to a useless block of ice.)
- b. Layer of dirt on water in containers and buckets, which clogs the hoses.

3. Sand supply

- a. Too far away.
- b. Sand stored in buckets instead of bags. The buckets must be kept free for water. Sand should be kept only in bags. Only sand reserves may be stored in boxes.
- c. Sand bags too heavily filled and not sturdy enough to withstand tearing.
- d. Sand should be kept away from damp floor and safe from being stepped on.

4. Civil defense hand fire extinguisher

- a. Opening cap often stuck because of mineral deposit. This can be prevented by operating extinguisher for a brief time once every two weeks.
- b. Difficult operation because of lack of lubrication.
- c. Screws not tight, therefore loss of water and pressure.
- d. Improper storage. Hoses have been found frozen stiff in water buckets.

5. Hoses

- a. Disorderly storage. Hoses often twisted and hard to uncoil.
- b. Stopped-up openings.
- c. Breaks in hose, especially through bending at extinguisher connection.
- d. Tiny holes and tears, leading to loss of water and pressure.
- e. Unrolling ahead of time prevents danger of stepping on hose and damage from phosphorus bombs.
- f. Hoses frozen stiff because they were stored, filled with water, in a freezing room.

6. Emergency lighting

Flashlights are useless when the batteries are burned out. The same is true of petroleum lamps without fuel.

7. Tearing hooks

Tearing hooks, especially the heavy ones, must be readily available and not stored in hard-to-reach containers from which they must be dragged.

8. Cluttered attics

Insufficient clearing out or re-storing of flammable objects in attics.

9. Locked doors

All rooms must be accessible during air attack. Doors should be closed, but not locked.

10. Fire bombs in the open

If fire bombs are falling in the open (streets, yards, etc.), it must be assumed that the plant has also been hit. Fire watches, therefore, must not leave their plants to extinguish fire bombs outside, but must first search the plant painstakingly for any fire bombs.

11. General

In storing equipment and supplies, make sure that they can be located easily, even in darkness or in heavy smoke.

The Police President

Hamburg, March 30, 1943

RE: Civil Defense on Farms--Use of Prisoners of War Within the Farm
Labor Command During Air Attacks

On March 26, 1943, at 11 a.m., a discussion took place in my offices regarding the use of prisoners of war in air attacks.

Present at the discussions:

For the Local Civil Defense Directorate: Major Richert, Captain
Bollenback, Lt. Colonel Schwarzenberger

For the Commandant of Prisoners of War: Captain Henkel

For the Farms Council of Greater Hamburg: District Farm Chief Schulz

For the Federal Civil Defense Organization: Deputy District Chief
Grimm

The following points were discussed:

1. Deployment of prisoners of war on farms during air attack and permanent billeting of individual prisoners on farms.
2. Use of prisoners of war in the intensified fire-fighting program (assignment to motorized fire engines of the Volunteer Fire Department).
3. Use of Soviet prisoners of war as self-contained emergency squads.

The following opinions were expressed:

1. The Commandant of Prisoners of War considers the billeting of prisoners--except Soviet--according to his Guideline No. 2 of March 16, 1943, an extreme emergency measure to be considered only under compelling circumstances. He had no basic objections to using prisoners of war in civil defense during an air attack. Soviet prisoners of war, however, must be used only as self-contained cadres and under special supervision.

The Fire Chief feels that when using prisoners of war as fire engine squads, a German nucleus consisting at the very least of one squad leader, one machinist and driver, and one troupe leader is essential in each fire squad, and if at all possible, fire department reserve forces consisting of one officer and eight men should be present in every case.

District Farm Chief Schulz does not think that well-trained and experienced farmers who are long-time members of the Volunteer Fire Department should be lost to the intensified fire service. He agrees with the recommendations of the Fire Chief.

Results of Discussions and Resolutions Adopted

1. Use within the self-protection service:

- a. The prisoners of war of the Farm Labor Command (with the exception of Soviet) during air attacks occurring outside of regular working hours will be assigned at the farms where they work.

If prisoners are quartered too far away, they may be billeted permanently on the premises of the employer, as long as there is at least one German man on the premises during the night and the prisoners are housed in a locked room. Where no German man is present during the night, the prisoner or prisoners assigned to such a farm must be quartered at the next farm where a German man is present at night.

Details will be worked out by the local farm chief in cooperation with the Commandant of the Prisoners of War Farm Labor Detail.

- b. The prisoners of war chosen for use in air attacks must be acquainted with the simplest principles of fighting fire bombs and fires. The training will be undertaken by personnel of the FCDO in cooperation with local farm chiefs and labor command leaders, if possible without interfering with the prisoners' regular work schedule.
- c. While performing civil defense tasks, the prisoners of war will be under the command of the leaders of the self-protection forces (e.g., air-raid wardens).

2. Use within the expanded fire self-protection service:

- a. In every engine squad, at least one group leader, one machinist and driver, and one troupe leader must remain as permanent personnel. The remaining six men of each squad, if they are farmers, are to be replaced as quickly as possible with prisoners of war. All permanent personnel in excess of one officer and eight men per squad must be released immediately for self-protection service on their farms. Their service in the Volunteer Fire Brigade and their further training remain unaffected by this ruling. It must be ascertained in every case that engine squads are complete when called into service.
- b. The District Farm Chief, upon receipt of a list of existing fire-fighting squads given him by the Fire Chief, will decide where and to what extent the substitution of prisoners of war for German farmers is necessary and possible and will transmit his decision to the Fire Protection Police.
- c. Prisoners of war drafted and trained as substitutes in case of air attack will report to their respective fire-fighting squads or at the designated collection points near the firehouse. If the collection point is a considerable distance from the labor camp, an attempt should be made to billet prisoners near the firehouse, this to be accomplished by cooperation between the participating agencies (Local Farm Bureau and Commandant).
- d. Prisoners of war who are designated as substitutes in the fire-fighting squads will be trained by the Fire Protection Police. Reserve squads should also be drafted. Training during the first two weeks should take place at least four times a week. In order not to interrupt the farm work, training sessions should be scheduled after 6 p.m. and on Sundays.

While on civil defense duty, the prisoners of war will be under the command of the squad leaders.

3. After the all-clear:

After the all-clear, i.e., when the emergency is ended, the prisoners of war who are not quartered away from the camp (see 1a and 2c) must be released at once. Allocation and whereabouts of, and duties assigned to, prisoners should be kept under strict control at all times.

The local police stations will assist as necessary in the implementation of the above regulations. The substitute forces for the farmers to be released according to 2a should be drafted on the advice of the local farm chief.

The suggested use of Eastern workers in the expanded self-protection program cannot be implemented at this time because of lack of available manpower. I have requested additional Eastern workers from the Hamburg Labor Bureau.

The Groups of Section VIII, the Fire Chief, and the FCDO District Groups will report to me on the situation before April 25, 1943.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

Distribution: Police stations
Fire Chief
County farm chiefs of Greater Hamburg
Commandant of Prisoners of War
Military District X

For information only:

Command I
Hamburg Labor Bureau
Higher SS Political Chief
County Administration and State Offices of the party

The Police President

Hamburg, March 31, 1943

RE: Civil Defense Regulations Pertaining to Shutdown and Curtailed Industrial Plants

Within the next few weeks, because of war economy emergencies, more industrial plants will be shut down or their activities curtailed, so that their labor forces may be used totally or in part in essential war production. Also, an extensive changeover to female personnel is taking place at present.

To continue compliance with the necessary civil defense regulations, especially those pertaining to fire protection, for these curtailed plants and their surroundings, the following is decreed effective immediately:

1. Police stations will report to me immediately through official channels when a plant is being shut down or as soon as they are informed that a shutdown is planned. The report should contain information on whether the plant is served by the self-protection service, the expanded self-protection program, or industrial civil defense and whether a motorized fire engine is available on the premises.
2. When curtailment of a plant becomes known, a check should be made to determine whether the remaining personnel are sufficient to carry out the necessary civil defense regulations for the plant, especially the posting of fire watches. The result of this check should also be reported to me immediately.
3. In cases where there is partial or complete personnel changeover to female personnel, the check on the items under 2 above should also be made and the results reported to me. The qualifications of the female personnel for civil defense service (physical ability and extent of training) must be taken into consideration. If the plant maintains a civil defense watch, it must be ascertained whether there is separate shelter for the fire watches. If not, the required steps must be taken.

4. Civil defense control of plants that, because of shutdown, reduction, or personnel changeover, can no longer carry out the civil defense regulations or can no longer carry them out without additional outside help, must be turned over to the following:

- a. If the plant was part of an Industrial Civil Defense Community, the other plants in the Community will take over this responsibility. If the shutdown plant was a leader plant, the next most important plant in the Community takes over the leadership of the Civil Defense Community.
- b. If the plant was a single self-protection or expanded self-protection plant, it should be combined if possible with a neighboring Civil Defense Community, and the regulations in effect in that Community should be guidelines for the plant in question.
- c. If a or b cannot be put into effect, the protection of the plant through neighborhood assistance must be secured. A reclassification to expanded self-protection or self-protection service for the plant should be considered. Every single case must be treated on its merits according to the following guidelines:
 - (1) Neighborhood assistance should be rendered first by neighboring plants belonging to Civil Defense Communities of the expanded self-protection or industrial civil defense, who maintain civil defense watches.
 - (2) If neighboring expanded self-protection or Industrial Civil Defense Community plants are not available; if they are too far away; or if they cannot give assistance for other reasons, the plant in question must be watched over by the self-protection service of the neighborhood. In such a case, personnel of the general civil defense units of the residential houses, the self-protection emergency squads, the emergency troupes of the political leaders, and the motorized fire engine squads of the party must share this responsibility.

d. Outside Personnel, Military Assistance Commandos--Where sufficient protection cannot be provided by forces of the responsible organizations, outside assistance must be drafted. The service of military assistance commandos may be considered here.

5. During an air attack, the plant protection personnel or outside warden service must erect splinterproof fire or lookout posts in the buildings and installations under their care. The number of watches to be posted will be decided by the appropriate police (civil defense) station after a hearing by the Fire Protection Police. For Industrial Civil Defense Community plants, the Industrial Civil Defense District Headquarters must be consulted as well. Males should be assigned as fire watches where available.

Care should be taken that there is at least a five-day fire watch service. When available manpower is not sufficient, a three-day changeover watch service (Home Guard) may be instituted.

Procedures for raising the alarm for the plant through fire watches and for requesting outside assistance must be decided in advance. If telephone facilities are not available, other modes of communication must be found ahead of time for the plants in question. The possibilities to be considered include messengers on foot or bicycle, bell alarms, or other acoustical signals.

If the care of the plant is the responsibility of the self-protection forces, it is advisable to station a self-protection emergency squad in the building.

All plant civil defense personnel should be informed on how and where they can get help from the civil defense police when needed. Notices with the addresses and telephone numbers of the police stations must be posted in a suitable place. Regarding the disconnecting of telephones in shutdown plants, I have been in touch with the National Telephone Office in Hamburg to arrange for leaving at least one telephone connected in each plant.

Care should be taken to meet and direct arriving units of the civil defense police, so that they can go into action quickly and effectively.

6. In shutdown plants, attics and floors below the attic should be cleared of all flammable objects and superfluous wooden partitions. This clearing out should be handled by plant personnel before the shutdown and should be ordered and supervised by the local police station.
7. To minimize the fire danger at shutdown plants, flameproofing of attic floors, wooden structures, and built-ins is planned. This step will be carried out by the Department for Essential War Services. Further measures in this connection will be instituted by my office as necessary.
8. The civil defense equipment, hydrants, water supply, and sand supply that are available in plants about to be shut down should remain in these plants. The organizations entrusted with the future civil defense care of these plants must arrange for the continuing maintenance of sufficient water and sand supplies.
9. Civil defense plans for shutdown plants should be turned over to the civil defense station or the Industrial Civil Defense District Headquarters. If the protection of a plant is turned over to other plants within the Industrial Civil Defense Community, the civil defense plan of that Community must be supplemented accordingly.
10. Costs for personnel and equipment to maintain continued civil defense protection must be borne by the shutdown plants as before.
11. If buildings or parts of buildings of shutdown or curtailed plants are occupied by successor firms, the successor firms must carry on the civil defense program according to their kind, size, and importance within the framework of Industrial Civil Defense, expanded self-protection, or self-protection. They will be classified by the police stations, or the Federal Civil Defense District Headquarters.
12. In the case of Industrial Civil Defense plants, the necessary measures must be initiated by the Federal Civil Defense Headquarters in cooperation with the police stations.

13. In special cases not covered by the above regulations (e.g., termination of rent or lease agreements, firms going out of business, etc.) my decision must be sought prior to making arrangements.
14. The above regulations apply equally to plants that voluntarily curtail or terminate their business activities.

Appendixes

A. Attention: Federal Civil Defense District Headquarters (FCDDH)

The FCDDH must inform me immediately of all plants under Industrial Civil Defense that are shut down or whose shutdown is contemplated. At the same time, a plan should be submitted for continued civil defense protection of the plants in question according to the above guidelines. Plants planning partial curtailment or changeover to female personnel must be reported to me in the same manner.

B. Attention: County Headquarters

I herewith request County Headquarters to direct special attention to shutdown plants whose civil defense is transferred to the self-protection program and to assist police stations in the organization of civil defense for these plants.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

Distribution: C+
Section IV, FCD District Headquarters
Fire Chief
County Headquarters
Industrial Civil Defense District Headquarters

For information only:
FCD State Unit Nordmark
County Department of Interior
Central Bureau of the Federal Governor
Military Commandant Hamburg

PLEASE POST IN ENTRANCE HALL

ARTIFICIAL FOG

You must differentiate between the fog itself and the solution that produces the fog.

The fog itself is harmless and does not damage health, although, if inhaled over a long period of time, it might cause temporary coughing spells. Use of a gas mask is necessary only when in proximity to fog-producing equipment.

The fog-producing solution, on the other hand, even in droplet form, may cause damage to health and materials.

The following rules are laid down for your protection:

1. Avoid all contact with fog-producing equipment.
2. The walls of earth erected around fog-producing equipment and the corroded ground recognizable by discoloration and destruction of vegetation, as well as ropes and barricades closing off contaminated territory, must not be touched.
3. When artificial fog is being produced, all persons should keep a distance of at least 30 meters from the fog-producing equipment. If you must pass, do so only on the side facing the wind.
4. Parents and other supervisory personnel are responsible for keeping children away from fog-producing equipment and surrounding territory.
5. Animals must also be removed from the vicinity of fog-producing equipment. A distance of at least 60 to 70 meters from the equipment in operation must be maintained.
6. Dark colored spots on the ground, on which fog-producing equipment has previously rested, must be avoided until a thorough watering (e.g., by rainfall) has taken place.

7. Victory gardens located near fog-producing equipment (in a radius of 60 to 70 meters) should be watered early in the evening or, preferably, after the fogging.
8. If occupants of closed rooms (air-raid shelters, bunkers, etc.) should experience coughing fits when the fog accidentally seeps into the shelters, the following first-aid measures are advised to alleviate the discomfort:
 - a. The fresh air vent to the shelters should be closed off by hanging a sack (filled with turf if possible) or a two-to-three layer jute cloth in front of it.
 - b. To alleviate coughing, release a few drops of ammonia into the room (on a piece of paper or similar object). This procedure may be repeated in case of renewed coughing spells. To speed evaporation, the paper dampened with ammonia should be waved around the room several times.

Claims for possible damage due to the fog must be directed to the Building Department, Holstenwall 16, Hamburg 36. All claims will be thoroughly investigated, and persons whose claims are unjustified are subject to criminal prosecution.

Hamburg, April 2, 1943

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

The Police President

Hamburg, April 7, 1943

To: All Air-Raid Wardens and Industrial Civil Defense Wardens

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE REMOVAL OF ALL WOODEN PARTS FROM ATTIC
FLOORS IN ACCORDANCE WITH MY ORDER OF APRIL 4, 1943

The removal of superfluous wooden parts from attic floors serves as a protective measure for homes. Therefore, it is the absolute duty of every citizen to carry out this measure. Following are guidelines for the implementation of this order:

1. The air-raid warden or ICDW (industrial civil defense warden) of each building will assume leadership for this task. His instructions must be followed. He will assign members of his Civil Defense Community to their respective tasks and furnish suggestions for their accomplishment.
2. All superfluous wood, i.e., all wood not part of the roof or building construction, must be removed. The fact that the tenant will thus lose his partitioned attic space for the duration of the war must be endured in the interests of safeguarding his home. No compensation for this work will be allowed, especially since both property owner and tenant are equally affected.
3. Removal of surplus wood must be undertaken with utmost care. Every piece of wood is a valuable national resource. It is the property of the houseowner and will remain with him for later reconstruction or for repairing air attack damages.

The nails must be removed carefully and saved, since they too are valuable. If the wood tends to split, be especially careful. Before starting, a work plan should be formulated. The wood put on last--usually the planking--should be removed first, then the frame.

The work can usually be done without a saw. If a wooden wall is constructed in one piece, it can be removed whole as a wooden plane after the nails have been removed. If tongue-in-groove construction, the boards should be removed from one end only.

4. The wood should preferably be stored in the cellar. It must be laid on the floor horizontally, perhaps under the beds in the air-raid shelter or, if the cellar floor is cold, the wood may be used as planking. If the wood must be left on the attic floor, it should never be stored vertically, but must be stacked horizontally away from the roof area. Doors with the fittings left intact can be used as covers for the wooden stacks.
5. Basement space not used for air-raid shelters should be divided equally among all tenants, by erecting wooden partitions if necessary. The wood from the attics may be used for these partitions.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

The Police President

Hamburg, April 19, 1943

INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR ALL HOUSEHOLDERS

(Paste inside lid of trunk)

Have your AIR-RAID SHELTER LUGGAGE handy at all times!

Your apartment, too, may be destroyed during an air attack and your belongings wiped out. Adequate air-raid shelter luggage will make the deprivations of the first few days easier to bear for you. Therefore, have your luggage ready packed and handy at all times and always take it to the shelter with you.

MOST IMPORTANT CONTENTS

Woolen blanket

Underwear	Soap	Knives
Clothing	Towel	Fork
Shoes	Toothbrush	Spoons
Stockings	Comb	Plate
Handkerchiefs	Shaving equipment	Mug
Woolen underwear	First-aid kit	Provisions
Slippers	Scissors	Drink
Nightclothes	Flashlight	Matches

Jewelry, valuables, bank books, insurance policies, family papers, ration cards. Put your name and address on the suitcase, both inside and out. Put the daily needs on top.

Get dressed warmly for the air-raid shelter, and wear clothes suitable for emergency work. Your civil defense equipment (steel helmet, gas mask, etc.) should also be kept at all times.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

GUIDELINES FOR UTILIZING MOTORIZED FIRE ENGINE SQUADS IN THE EXPANDED
SELF-PROTECTION SERVICE

1. Request assistance of motorized fire engine squads and utilize them within the plant according to regulations. Report any assistance given to the FE (fire and emergency) service.
2. If the emergency squad is not needed in its own plant and a fire is observed in the neighborhood, assistance should of course be rendered there (neighborhood assistance). In the same way, requests by the local party leaders for neighborhood fire-fighting assistance should be honored if at all possible. Instances of assistance given should be reported to the FE service. Within city limits, assistance should be rendered to distances up to 200 meters, and in the country, up to 1 kilometer. If help is requested from farther away, check with the FE service first.
3. When assignment orders are issued by the FE service, take off for the emergency site at once. Check back with FE service before going on to another damage site.
4. When fire is under control, leave the site as soon as advisable after checking back with headquarters. After extinguishing the fire, leave clean-up to self-protection personnel. Do not leave the fire site until the fire watches of the self-protection service or replacements are there to take over.
5. If there are still fires in the vicinity that are not being fought, start assistance there immediately and report to FE service. Otherwise, request new assignment from FE service immediately.
6. If a civil defense station has been installed in a district with extensive damage, all reports must be directed there. This station will also issue further assignments.
7. First order for the commander at the fire site: KEEP CALM!
If FE service is present, command at the fire site always rests with the chief of the FE service.

8. If troubles develop with the portable fire extinguisher, notify FE service immediately. A mechanic will be sent on request to fix the trouble.
9. If fuel is needed, contact the nearest fire station. Also, right after a fire-fighting assignment is completed (in any case within 24 hours), replenish used-up fuel at the fire station. Obtain a certificate by the plant superintendent on how the fuel was consumed.
10. As soon as possible after an air attack, make a report about squad assignments on a regulation Squad Assignment Report Form (available at all fire stations and FE offices) and send to FE service.

The Police President

Hamburg, June 19, 1943

RE: Evaluation of Experiences Gained from Air Attacks on Other Cities

(My letter of June 17, 1943, to the District Headquarters of the
Federal Civil Defense Organization)

A copy of the above-mentioned letter is given below for your information. The experiences gained should be put to use in the training of police and civil defense personnel. All personnel are urged to disseminate this information throughout their families.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

Distribution: Ca+
FCD
Industrial Civil Defense District Headquarters
Expanded Self-Protection School

C O P Y

The Police President

Hamburg, June 17, 1943

To the District Headquarters of the
Federal Civil Defense Organization
Hamburg

RE: Evaluation of Experiences Gained from Air Attacks on Other Cities

Fighting of Basement Fires by the Self-Protection Personnel

Fire bombs, especially phosphorus and other heavy fire bombs, often penetrate the houses down to the basement, or phosphorus splashes enter the cellar through the windows and cause cellar fires. Therefore, in the cellars, and especially in the air-raid shelters, water and sand in

sufficient quantities for fire fighting should be available, so that the fires can be fought immediately, especially in cases where access to the staircase has been cut off by high explosive bombs. The air-raid wardens must be informed of this by the FCDO officers and ordered to store water and water buckets as well as sand for fire fighting in the shelter, if this has not been done as yet. To prevent splashes of phosphorus from entering through cellar windows, the windows should be sealed--at least during the attack. This can be done easily by hanging wooden shields in front of the windows.

Fire Bombs in Streets and Yards

Fire bombs in the open air should be fought by the self-protection personnel only after the house itself has been thoroughly searched and no bombs have been found. When it has been established definitely that there are adequate forces to fight the fire bombs that have fallen within the house, the air-raid warden may use excess forces to fight fire bombs in the open. Fire bombs in the open should not remain completely unattended, however, as they present a target for the enemy and may aid him in dropping high explosive bombs. Not only the buildings, but also the streets and yards behind the building must be searched continuously. To fight fire bombs outside quickly and effectively, sand supplies should be available on the ground floor, behind the front door, as well as in front and backyards.

Water Supplies During the Daytime

Water for fire fighting should be in readiness not only during the night, but also in daytime. The widely held belief that no fire bombs will be dropped during the day is erroneous. Buckets that are being used for other purposes must be filled with water and put in front of the apartment door as soon as they are free. Also, for some time now, sufficient plastic buckets have been available in the stores, so that the needed water supply will not be interrupted because of lack of containers.

Protection Against Flames and Sparks When Passing Fire Sites

There have been cases where the air-raid shelter could be left only by passing through a burning staircase. Citizens who draped wet pieces of clothing and blankets around themselves escaped injury, while others who did not do this suffered burns. This is another reason why water supplies in the shelters are essential.

Drying Wash in the Attic

It is part of proper attic clearing and proper fire protection to remove wash drying in the attic during the day before nightfall. By ignoring this simple safety rule, many attic fires have developed into conflagrations.

Firewall Breakthrough

In a well run Civil Defense Community, the cutting and breaking tools necessary to open firewall breakthroughs are stored in a permanent place known to all members of the Community. If the whole house has collapsed, burying shelter occupants, the electric lights will usually have gone out too. In this case a flashlight is indispensable, while candles and other open flames use up oxygen. If equipment is stored in a permanent place, it can be found in the dark too. Unfortunately not all citizens have a gas mask as yet, even though these are a required part of civil defense equipment and are absolutely essential, especially for fighting fires in a closed room. If smoke enters a shelter through the opened firewall breakthrough, respiratory organs may be protected through wet cloths wrapped around the face. For this purpose, too, water is indispensable.

The above measures are by no means new, but their effectiveness has again been borne out by recent experiences. I earnestly request District Headquarters to disseminate this information to the population. This should be done orally through FCDO personnel.

(Signed) Kehrl, Police President

From Hamburger Tageblatt No. 254, September 24, 1939

CIVIL DEFENSE REGULATIONS

Violators Will Be Prosecuted

A check of restaurants has revealed that the blackout curtains at the entrance frequently do not conform to regulations. One curtain is not enough to hold back the light. To serve their purpose as intended, two curtains are needed, of which only one must be moved aside when someone enters or leaves the restaurant. In restaurants with a great amount of traffic, a person should be stationed at the door to see to it that only one curtain is opened. Because these precautions have been neglected so often, several restaurants have been prosecuted. The police stations are urged to intensify their checkup procedures.

The Police President, in his capacity as local Civil Defense Chief, wishes to call attention again to the regulations governing the use of sirens. For the duration of the war emergency, the use of factory, ship, and other sirens is strictly prohibited, because confusion with the air-raid sirens might easily arise. Seagoing vessels may use steam whistles only to signal course.

MAKE WINDOW FRAMES LIGHTPROOF

It has frequently been noted that the sides of windows have not been carefully blacked out, so that rays of light escape to the outside. A strip of strong paper (blackout paper) about 30 cm wide should be attached all around the window frame, which will assure complete blackout.

YOU MUST GO TO THE AIR-RAID SHELTER DURING AIR ALARM

During air attacks, many people seek shelter in the rescue stations. These stations are not public shelters, but are operated solely for the treatment of the injured. If public shelters are not available nearby when the alarm sounds, go to the shelter in the nearest residential building. Do not tarry in the entrance, but proceed to the shelter at once. The entrances do not afford sufficient protection against flying debris.

AUTOMOBILES MUST STOP WHEN THE ALARM SOUNDS

The Police President, in his capacity as local Civil Defense Chief, wishes to point out that all automobiles must pull to the right and stop as soon as the alarm sounds. Main traffic arteries must be kept clear. Existing parking restrictions are lifted during an air attack. The drivers of automobiles must go to the nearest public shelter at once.

BLACKOUT OF STORES AND OTHER BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS

The Police President, in his capacity as local Civil Defense Chief, has been informed that many stores, offices, and other business establishments are brightly illuminated until 7 p.m., with no regard to the early dusk. It should be obvious to everyone that strict blackout should be observed, particularly in brightly lit stores and business establishments, as soon as dusk arrives, regardless of business hours. Also, positively no neon signs or other illuminated advertising may be used.

The police are ordered to keep close watch and, in case of violations, to remedy the situation and report the violators.

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 318, November 9, 1939

From the Police President's Office:

INTENSIFIED SCRUTINY OF BLACKOUT OBSERVANCE

It has been observed that infractions of blackout regulations are due to plain carelessness in most cases. There is no excuse today for some stores still lacking blackout curtains at the entrances or windows in the rear of houses not being sufficiently blacked out. It is the duty of every citizen, for the safety of his own family and in the interest of his country, to adhere strictly to all blackout regulations. Tenants must check the back of their houses themselves and make sure that it is properly blacked out and that no light rays reach the outside. The personnel of the Federal Civil Defense Organization will undertake periodic spot checks, and infractions will be severely punished.

To clarify regulations, start and finish times for the blackout will be announced in the daily press once every week. All blackout measures must be in effect during the announced time span. For the time period from November 9 to November 18, 1939, blackout hours will be from 4:30 p.m. to 7 a.m.

EXAMINATION OF AUTOMOBILES

Many automobile drivers still drive through built-up city districts with their highway lights blazing instead of using low beams. The slits in the blackout covers in many cases have become enlarged or pushed out of place, so that light does not fall, as prescribed, at a downward angle. Special checks of automobiles have been ordered. Automobiles will be stopped for a check by a moving red light.

During the hours of darkness, you must drive slowly and especially carefully. Reckless drivers will be prosecuted.

CONDUCT DURING FLAK FIRE

It has come to my attention that in many instances when the flak fire starts without a preceding air alarm, the population will stand in the streets and watch the shooting. It must be emphasized that flak fragments may cause serious injuries.

Also, during the time of blackout, blackout curtains in lighted rooms will be moved aside for the purpose of watching the flak fire. People completely forget that these lighted windows present a perfect target for the enemy planes.

USE OF CIVIL DEFENSE RESCUE STATIONS

The rescue stations established all over town by the security and emergency service and marked by a Red Cross flag are not general accident stations to be used at any time. These rescue stations were created solely for use during air attacks to care for injured and bombed out persons. In quiet times, doctors and orderlies at these rescue stations are instructed to refer those seeking help--except in the most dire emergencies--to out-patient clinics or the nearest private physician.

From Hamburger Anzeiger, No. 99, April 27, 1940

Announcement by the Police President:

WHERE SHOULD THE COAL SUPPLY BE STORED?

Coal supplies for the 1940-41 winter season will be issued very shortly in the city of Hamburg. In single user households, supplies as large as possible should be taken in. Since according to good civil defense practice, the attic must be kept clear and the basement space is used as an air-raid shelter, householders must make a careful appraisal of remaining storage possibilities. When storage in the basement is being considered, it must be remembered that storage in the air-raid shelters is definitely prohibited under any circumstances. Also, the approaches to the shelters must be kept free.

If coal must be stored in the attic, the following guidelines should be carefully followed:

The coal must not be stored right next to the chimney, and the approach to the attic rooms must be kept clear. Briquettes are to be stacked neatly along the walls; hard coal must be poured in such a way to keep the passage to the back wall clear. The total coal supply must be divided into several heaps. Storage of wood in the attic is most undesirable because of its high flammability. If it must be stored in the attic, it should be stacked neatly and divided into several stacks.

* * *

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 134, May 18, 1940

CONDUCT DURING AIR ATTACKS

During enemy air attacks, bombs might be dropped that may not detonate till several hours afterwards. When dealing with these apparent "duds," the utmost care must be exercised. The crater of an undetonated bomb must be carefully avoided. Unexploded bombs must be reported at once to the nearest police station.

It has recently been observed that during air attacks rooms without blackout facilities were frequently lighted. Also, many people did not go to the air-raid shelter at once because they wanted to watch the attack and antiaircraft activity. Loss of human lives might result from this thoughtless and irresponsible behavior.

The Police President wishes to emphasize again that during an air attack the rules of conduct laid down by this office must be precisely obeyed. Light visible outside homes gives the enemy planes valuable clues and causes them to drop bombs at these sites.

Citizens who do not go to the shelter are not only in mortal danger from falling bombs, but are also vulnerable to splinters and shell fragments from flak guns.

Citizens! Remember that you not only endanger yourselves by irresponsible conduct, but your neighbors as well!

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 157, June 16, 1940

POLICE REGULATION REGARDING TRENCHES IN TRUCK GARDENS

The recent air attacks on Hamburg have pointed up the absolute necessity for air-raid shelters everywhere. Experience has shown that air-raid shelters during attack afford complete protection. Therefore, the possibility for shelter for those citizens who own truck gardens and who often reside there during the summer months, must be explored.

The Police President has formulated regulations for all truck garden owners, which will be disseminated shortly through the appropriate authorities. According to these regulations, all truck gardeners must begin at once to dig trenches where they can seek shelter during air attack. There is no objection to several truck gardeners getting together to dig a community trench; however, this community trench must not be more than 30 meters away from any cottage it serves. As far as possible, these trenches should be covered against falling debris. Every single truck gardener has the responsibility for his part of these safety regulations. Truck gardeners who do not comply will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

* * *

(No source or date given)

SEARCH FOR FIRE LAMELLAE

The treacherous surprise enemy attack last Tuesday night on women and children, homes, and hospitals with fire lamellae fortunately turned out to be a failure. Credit must go to the numerous search parties that were organized immediately. Aside from police personnel and the home guard, members of the Federal Civil Defense Organization also took part in the search, which extended over large areas.

The deputy stationed in the heaviest hit sector reports that immediately after noticing that these lamellae were dropped, the residents of the rural and garden district making up this sector were warned to search their homes and grounds for the celluloid lamellae. (In the streets, these "weapons" were not very dangerous.)

Unfortunately, children and adults approached these lamellae with ignorance and without caution. Many picked them up by hand and put them in their pockets, where they dried very soon and ignited. The lamellae, which are pink and black in color and about 8 cm long and 2.5 cm wide, must be thrown into a container filled with water. Experts will destroy them after they have been turned over to the civil defense or police stations.

The search parties met with significant success. Large public parks among others had to be searched. There may still be lamellae hidden under bushes or piles of leaves which might ignite during dry weather. Caution is advised! These "weapons" remain effective for a long time. They ignite as soon as they are dry.

How criminally the Royal Air Force proceeded during this lamellae attack is attested to by the fact that

ONE OF THE LARGEST HOSPITALS IN THE AREA, WHICH IS SURROUNDED BY RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS AND WHICH IS USED EXTENSIVELY FOR MEDICAL RESEARCH, WAS HIT DESPITE THE LARGE RED CROSSES ON ITS ROOF, WHICH WERE ILLUMINATED AND VISIBLE FROM FAR AWAY.

According to international law, these Red Crosses should give protection against attacks of this sort. This renewed proof of the inhumanity and unscrupulousness of the enemy; this new attack on the sick and the helpless under the protection of the Red Cross, is no surprise to us. It only serves to intensify our contempt for the fighting methods of this dying world empire!

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 330, November 30, 1940

BUILDING AIR-RAID SHELTERS

The Police President recently distributed an instruction sheet through the air-raid wardens addressed "To the Population of the Hanseatic City of Hamburg," which contains all civil defense regulations, including some important innovations. Everyone is urged to study these regulations carefully and not to put the sheet aside unread.

It is to everyone's interest to familiarize himself with the regulations for conduct during air attacks, so that he can protect life and possessions to the best of his ability and avoid unnecessary damage through carelessness or ignorance.

It should be emphasized that thoughtful conduct in the air-raid shelters is obligatory for all tenants. Needed rest for mothers and small children, as well as for workers who must go to their jobs early the next morning, should be respected. Conversations must be conducted in such a way as not to disturb those sleeping, and games should not be noisy for the same reason. There should be no smoking in the general air-raid shelters. Also, unpleasant occurrences of daily life should not be discussed in the shelter. Disagreements between neighbors and fellow tenants have no place in the shelter, because a spirit of comradeship and good will is of the utmost importance. In most houses, the Civil Defense Community is in the best of spirits, making occasional nightly disturbances much easier to bear.

STILL MORE SAND IN THE ATTACKS TO FIGHT THE FIRE BOMBS

The Police President wishes to announce that to prevent large fires resulting from air attacks, it is the primary duty of all Civil Defense Communities to fight the fire bombs. All experiences so far have shown that in addition to water, sand is very useful in extinguishing fire bombs. Therefore, it is necessary to have more sand available in the attics and top floors than heretofore, especially since it was shown that in many cases the available sand was not sufficient to extinguish fire bombs.

To make it easier for the population to obtain sand, the City will dump large quantities in numerous places, starting in the Inner City.

All property owners, air-raid wardens, and members of the Civil Defense Communities are urged to work together in obtaining enough sand for the attics and top stories--at least 0.75 cubic meter per floor--as soon as possible. Sand dumped for this purpose may be picked up without charge.

No one should exempt himself from this urgent civil defense task and all should help when called upon by the air-raid warden or an officer of the FCDO.

KEEP FIRE HYDRANTS FREE OF SNOW!

The Police President wishes to emphasize that in case of snowfall, the fire hydrants will have to be cleared of snow immediately. A delay in fighting a fire because the hydrants are hidden in the snow must not be tolerated.

Every air-raid warden should make sure that the hydrant nearest his house is free of snow at all times and can be found without difficulty. Under no circumstances should the snow be shoveled from the walks onto the hydrant.

FIRE BOMBS FALL, EMERGENCY SQUADS FORMED

Increased Watchfulness of the Population Is Necessary

War quickly changes its face. If in the coming months of decision, the British again send their planes over the Hanseatic City of Hamburg, they will find a defense organization that has been greatly expanded, especially during the last days and weeks. Hamburg's defense organization is ready for all methods of British warfare, and it will make it difficult for the British to achieve any worthwhile results.

Hamburg's latest air alarm is long past. Don't let this fact mislead you, however, and bring you to the erroneous conclusion that the English plan to spare the great harbor of the lower Elbe. On the contrary, it is crucial for the future that every man and every woman must not become lax in the fulfillment of his or her duty during enemy attacks. Everyone must be prepared when the sirens sound once more. The civil defense organizations--that is, the Police and the Federal Civil Defense Organization--have completed all necessary preparations so that the damages suffered through enemy action will be held to a minimum.

The latest British air attacks on Hamburg have shown that the British primarily use fire bombs. The civil defense was immediately adjusted to this method, without neglecting the possibility that the British might also try other methods, not used so far, to gain success.

In every civil defense precinct, two emergency squads were organized that will go into action when the enemy drops fire bombs. It is of primary importance that these commands can be put to work as quickly as possible in as many different places as possible.

As an added precaution, the police have ordered the complete emptying out of all attics. A mere clearing out of superfluous junk is no longer sufficient. Stacks of files are no longer permitted in the attics. If objects of any sort must remain in the attics, they must be stacked in such a way that in case of danger they will permit access to all parts of the attic floor. The piled up sand that is now available in all parts of Hamburg will be an invaluable help against fire bombs if it is kept ready to be used in boxes on the attic floor. Furthermore, the FCDO has ordered all houses to post a permanent fire watch during air attacks. The civil defense forces should take turns at this task and stand watch in a splinterproof place on the floor right below the attic.

The civil defense program in Hamburg has been prepared carefully so that the civilian population would seem to be protected against enemy attacks. In the Civil Defense District of Hamburg there are far more than the required number of public shelters available.

Captain of Security Police Richert gave a lecture last night at the Hanseatic College for the Building Arts as part of a special course for architects about the problems of civil defense. After his speech, Architect Herold offered a number of suggestions for the building of effective air-raid shelters.

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 83, March 24, 1941

CONTINUED FIRE WATCHES

The experiences gained from the latest air attacks, which in well-known British fashion were again directed against residential districts far from any military or defense industry targets, have again shown that the posting of fire watches in the floors of residential houses, away from the shelters, is very important for the timely fighting of fires. The watches have extinguished the great majority of fires caused by the fire bombs with home equipment and so thwarted the intentions of the enemy. With great courage, calmness, and group spirit, countless fire bombs, even in cases where more than one bomb hit a house, have been rendered harmless.

The order of the Police President, in his capacity as Civil Defense Commander, to post fire watches in residential houses has been amply justified. To remove any remaining doubts, it is emphasized once more that this regulation is binding on the City of Hamburg as a primary target territory. The fire watch who has been appointed by the air-raid warden is part of the civil defense organization and must do his duty in the self-protection program.

The building of private air-raid shelters, the wall breakthroughs between houses, and the procurement of beds have been carried out to a great extent. The beds in shelters should be used primarily for mothers with small children, by heavy duty workers, and by the elderly and infirm.

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 84, March 26, 1941

CONTINUOUS HOUSE CHECK DURING AIR ATTACKS

Self-Protection Program Most Effective - Heavy Paper Bags Filled with Sand Proved Most Helpful

On the basis of fire-fighting experiences of the self-protection service, Civil Defense Chief Zuborn reports in "Gas Protection and Civil Defense" on the further expansion of this service. He points out that in a great majority of air attacks, the self-protection service must be activated primarily to fight fires. Statistics show that targets in recent attacks were most often villages and smaller towns and only a few large cities. Even isolated farms did not remain unscathed, so that the training of self-protection personnel, especially in fire fighting, is equally important for all types of locations. Of the utmost importance is the speedy discovery of fire bomb hits by continuous house checks. Not only one's own house or the building belonging to one's own Civil Defense Community should be checked, but also the neighboring buildings, the yards, and the streets. Prompt action by house fire squads is dependent on proper posting of fire watches (splinterproof post in the upper stories) and readiness of self-protection personnel in the air-raid shelter. Incidentally, it is the absolute duty of all self-protection personnel to go to the air-raid shelter during an attack.

In the great majority of cases, neighborhood assistance has substantially aided Civil Defense Communities in fighting fires. Ideally, an air-raid warden should not wait for a call for assistance from the neighbors. The extension of neighborhood assistance will become even more effective when the Civil Defense Communities are broken down further to comprise not more than one house each, which has been recognized as essential. Equipping Civil Defense Communities with fire tools was not always sufficient. Therefore, it has been ordered that every staircase in a Civil Defense Community have a civil defense hand fire engine in readiness. This civil defense hand fire extinguisher has proved most effective, as have boxes of sand standing not only in the attic, but in the lower floors as well, since fire bombs frequently penetrate several floors and may ignite anywhere, and the self-protection forces would rather use sand than water to fight the fire bombs. In this connection, we would like to mention the most useful so-called sand bombs, made by filling several strong paper sacks with about 5 kg of sand each and distributing them in various

places all over the house to be able to throw them on sparkling fire bombs when necessary. Also, sufficient amounts of water should be kept available on all floors.

Training of self-protection personnel, especially in fire-fighting techniques, must be extended to all members of the Civil Defense Community in the near future. Men should be appointed as air-raid wardens who promise decisive, judicious action in case of emergency. The training of new self-protection personnel must be carried out quickly. The President of the FCDO has ordered that during civil defense training courses, the techniques for fighting fire bombs should be practiced assiduously. It was further decreed that the construction of civil defense training buildings be pursued vigorously.

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 159, June 10, 1941

DEMONSTRATION OF PLUNDER FIRE BOMBS

On Wednesday, June 11, in all sections of the Hanseatic City of Hamburg, the Federal Civil Defense Organization will put on visual demonstrations of English Plunder fire bombs. Those who are not yet acquainted with this weapon of the Royal Air Force will have an opportunity to view it from close up.

Officers and personnel of the FCDO will ignite the English fire bombs and show their effects. Furthermore, it will be demonstrated how this weapon should and should not be fought. Also, the population will have an opportunity to take active part in the fire fighting.

These demonstrations will take place in about 240 different places in Greater Hamburg. Times and places of these demonstrations will be announced through FCDO personnel. Also, signs will be posted calling attention to these demonstrations. Information about time and place can be obtained from the FCDO block wardens and from the local stations of the FCDO.

* * *

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 176, June 27, 1941

INTENSIFICATION OF CIVIL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

The Police President announced in the Official Bulletin that due to increased enemy activity and the increased amount of fire bombs dropped by enemy planes, renewed emphasis must be placed on the duty to clear out attic floors and to keep doors unlocked during air attacks or turn over keys to the air-raid warden during absences. Also outlined in this announcement are regulations concerning surveillance of houses during air attacks, duty to fight fires, the correct use of fire-fighting equipment, and the necessity for neighborhood assistance. The announcement of February 1, 1941, regarding the intensification of civil defense preparedness is superseded by the above announcement.

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, July 11, 1941

CIVIL DEFENSE RESCUE STATIONS ARE UNDERGROUND FIRST AID STATIONS

Exemplary Service in Hamburg; Aid and Care after Air
Attacks; Rescue Stations in Every Precinct

We had an opportunity recently to tour the Civil Defense Rescue Stations under the direction of Civil Defense Officer Major Eckmann and Chief of Medical Service Doctor Moltrecht.

A simple courtyard entrance somewhere in Hamburg, a few directional signs, and a small flag with the Red Cross disclose that there is a Rescue Station here. Steel doors are opened, we are in the basement. What we find here is not at all what we had expected. A Rescue Station? What did one expect to find? Something makeshift no doubt. Here, however, one feels like one is in a real hospital. Clean and light, the anteroom, the wide corridors, a large treatment room reminiscent of a hospital operating room, several wards with snowy white beds, are to be seen. The underground Rescue Station is not only splinterproof, it can also be completely closed off from the outside world and made poison gas-proof. It can be provided with auxiliary light and water in an emergency and is completely autonomous when necessary.

A "hospital in miniature" one is tempted to call it, but this would be a wrong definition. This is not a hospital designed for prolonged stays. It is rather a main dressing station during air attacks. Every civil defense precinct has its own Rescue Station. First aid is usually administered at the site of injury, where medical corps members, medicine, and bandages are available immediately. After first aid has been administered, the injured are generally brought by ambulance of the Civil Defense Ambulance Service to a Rescue Station. Only the seriously wounded are brought directly to a hospital. The lightly injured are expected to walk to the nearest Rescue Station after the air attack. At the Rescue Station, serious and light cases are sorted out, and then treatment is started under conditions of calm, cleanliness, and safety. This frees hospitals of sudden heavy influxes of wounded.

How does a Rescue Station look when, after a long time of preparedness and waiting, an attack takes place and the injured are brought in or walk in for treatment? Doctors report that the work at the Rescue Station proceeds with surprising calm. Special ambulance transport detachments transfer the seriously injured to the hospital. Those with minor injuries are released to their homes and will continue treatment with their personal physician. If, however, a person is so seriously injured that it is not safe to move him, he can be cared for at the Rescue Station for several days. In many cases, a real friendship will spring up between nurses and injured who have received care at the Rescue Station. Nurses have helped to clean up destroyed apartments. They have visited the injured in their homes.

Questions have arisen regarding care for the homeless. A special information center is available for these cases, and the Rescue Station refers these people to the center. So the care continues even after the victims have left. The patients, long after the wounds are healed, are still real friends of the Rescue Station. By word of mouth, it becomes known how much the Rescue Station has to offer. Fortunately, so far few Hamburgers have had occasion to use the Rescue Station, so that after two years of war only a handful have any conception of what it is like. However, everyone should acquaint himself with "his" Rescue Station.

From Hamburger Anzeiger und Nachrichten, No. 243, July 18, 1941

CIVIL DEFENSE COMMUNITY READY FOR ACTION

Those who make the rounds of residential houses during an air attack, as for instance the FCDO officers, will observe areas here and there where things could be improved. Many tenants still believe that if they put a small bucket of sand or water somewhere on the landing, they have done their duty for the whole house, or at least have something to show when the police or FCDO personnel come to check out civil defense procedures. It should be re-emphasized that this attitude is dangerously frivolous and irresponsible. Civil defense measures are deadly serious and are necessary to protect man, woman, and child as far as possible from the horrors of war.

It should be borne in mind that to extinguish one fire bomb under the most favorable conditions and with some skill, a bucket with about 10 lbs of sand is necessary. Therefore, in every case, a reserve supply of sand should be available so that fire fighting may continue even if conditions are not ideal or the necessary skill is absent.

WHERE MUST WATER AND SAND BE PLACED?

Sand and water have to be available wherever fire bombs might fall in the house. Therefore, at the very least, every family must put one bucket of water and one bucket of sand in front of their door. Sand and water should also be put on all stair landings between floors.

The most dangerous part of the house is the attic floor. Therefore protective measures should be checked especially carefully there. One bucket of sand is not enough. In every attic, there should be sufficient boxes or loose piles of sand available that the fire-fighting personnel have the sand available within a few feet from any part of the attic. Otherwise, there should be one main supply of sand and several buckets or boxes for transporting it to wherever it is needed. Water supplies are to be similarly available. A single water bucket is not enough. Either several buckets filled with water should be distributed over the attic floor or else there should be one large water supply with several buckets for transporting it.

THE ALL-IMPORTANT HOUSE CHECK FOR BOMBS

In the beginning of the war it was enough if a check for fire bombs in attics and floors was undertaken during lulls in the bombing. The experiences gained during the recent attacks, however, have shown that circumstances have altered. The enemy has converted to dropping primarily fire bombs, in great numbers and in bunches. It is therefore a definite possibility that a house might be hit by a number of bombs at the same time. Regular checks of attics, stairs, and the upper floors of houses for fire bombs during the attack must be arranged for. A check should be made every time enemy planes fly over the house or the neighborhood. If you wait until the flak fire has ceased, the self-protection forces will be too late to be effective in almost every case.

The tenants assigned to checking the house for bombs should carry fire-extinguishing equipment with them. This should consist, in every case, of the civil defense hand fire extinguisher, fire paddle, and spade or shovel for shoveling sand. Also, a hatchet or hammer should be included in case a partition, behind which a bomb has dropped, or a locked attic must be broken into as quickly as possible.

KEEP ATTICS EASILY ACCESSIBLE!

A word here about keeping attic rooms and wooden closets unlocked. Fire bombs do not just fall into halls and unpartitioned attic floors, but also into partitioned attics. It is therefore absolutely essential that the attic room can be surveyed through a slit or window in the partition wall, if the attic is not kept unlocked altogether. To enable fire-fighting personnel to enter attics without delay, it is necessary that these can be opened easily and without delay. The easiest answer is to turn clearly marked keys to these attics over to the air-raid warden during an air attack, who will in turn give them to the person entrusted with checking the attic for bombs. Furthermore, the attics are to be clearly marked with the name of the owner.

ASSIGNMENT OF FIRE CHECKERS

Checking the attics and upper floors of a house during an air attack is an important task. Haphazard walking around the house by tenants who have neither the proper fire-fighting equipment with them nor a systematic plan for checking all possible spots for bomb hits is not only useless but dangerous and must be stopped. Rather, it is necessary that the air-raid warden or his deputy formulate a detailed plan for assignment of the checking activity among the tenants.

The rapid and friction-free assignment of checkers immediately upon collection of all tenants in the air-raid shelter is essential.

Since experience has shown that fire bombs are apt to penetrate several floors or might drop through a window, the lower floors must be checked as well. It is simplest, generally, to assign the tenant to check his own floor or else have him give the key to his flat to the person assigned to checking his floor.

Furthermore, it will do no harm to take certain precautionary steps in the flats themselves. To help prevent fires from developing, it is advisable to move carpets, runners, upholstered furniture, and other flammable objects away from the windows in the evening, so that a space of about two meters free of flammable material is created before the windows. If this is done, fire bombs falling into the room will generally ignite only the floor.

It is to everyone's advantage to minimize dangerous conditions in his flat. Therefore, everyone should think carefully what he himself can do or suggest to improve fireproofing conditions. This will help not only the tenant himself, but also the air-raid warden who has the responsibility for the preparedness of the whole Civil Defense Community but who should not be asked to carry the entire burden unaided.

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 104, April 16, 1942

DOUBLE WINDOWS AND CIVIL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

The Police President informs us that many double windows have been shattered by high explosive bombs because the inner windows as well as the outer ones were latched. In these cases, to make the rooms habitable again as soon as possible, the inner windows should be unhooked and stored in the basement. If the remaining windows are then destroyed by a bomb, the ones stored in the basement can be used as substitutes. This will enable the work crews to repair those houses first that have single windows only. In view of the approaching warm weather season, this should not pose a hardship for anyone.

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From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 120, May 1, 1942

SHOW CIVIL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS AT ALL TIMES!

Citizens! Keep blackout discipline! Black out properly and in time!

* * *

From Hamburger Anzeiger, No. 149, June 20, 1942

PRACTICE BLACKOUT DISCIPLINE!

To be prepared for air attacks properly, the most important factor is adequate blackout. Therefore check your blackout equipment continuously and replace damaged or insufficient closings on the side of windows. Keep the blackout in effect during the times publicly announced in the newspapers.

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 117, April 29, 1942

CHECK CIVIL DEFENSE HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHERS!

Be civil defense-prepared at all times! Citizens, check the condition of your civil defense hand fire extinguishers repeatedly!

* * *

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 122, May 5, 1942

HAVE WATER SUPPLIES AVAILABLE AT ALL TIMES!

Increased Civil Defense Preparedness

Have water supplies ready! When fighting developing fires, effectiveness depends on an adequate supply of water. The more buckets, tubs, and similar containers filled with water you have available, the more independent you will be of the water main. Keep all buckets, tubs, etc., filled with water at all times and refill the supply frequently.

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 230, August 22, 1942

LESSONS GAINED FROM THE LATEST AIR ATTACKS

Police President Kehrl, Hamburg's Civil Defense Commander, granted an interview to our editor and air attack reporter Arno Burkhard, about the experiences gained and lessons learned from the latest air attacks on Hamburg.

The primary task of the self-protection program, Police President Kehrl began, is still the immediate fighting of fire bombs and the fires resulting therefrom. During the latest heavy attacks, the self-protection forces were able to prevent fires from developing by extinguishing fire bombs in time and to extinguish numerous fires developing in attics and flats. Prerequisites for effective defense against fire danger is sufficient availability of sand and water; keeping attics absolutely clear of all flammable materials, which tend to collect again during periods of quiet; and, finally, a well-planned, continuous check of the house for fire bombs, especially during an attack. If a fire bomb is found during this surveillance, the rest of the house should be checked room for room, even while the bomb is being extinguished. Often hidden fire bombs will be burning in casements, in ceilings and floors, or in cabinets and closets. The fire bombs that drop into the street and in the open will be extinguished last, of course.

The number of bombs reported extinguished by any one person is not important. The main thing is that fire danger is removed from the houses through quick, decisive action. So let us go into action quickly and energetically, if possible from behind cover. Numerous Hamburg citizens have already shown us how to do this. All others should strive to apply what they have learned in FCDO training courses, from the instructions of their air-raid wardens, and in exercises of their Civil Defense Communities to conditions in their own homes, until the tactics of fighting fire bombs, which is really a kind of personal warfare in miniature, becomes second nature to them, so that they will take the correct actions instinctively. If the roof or the top story is already in flames, this often (though not always) indicates that the bombs were not attacked in time. But even if the fire cannot be extinguished, one still should not give up fighting it. Especially in apartments it is often possible at least to prevent the spread of the fire.

The Police President further points out that the readying of sufficient water supplies takes place too late in some cases, i.e., after the start of the attack. Bathtubs, wash tubs, and similar containers should be kept filled. If bath times are properly scheduled, it should not be necessary to let out the water every morning. When the attack has already started you cannot count on having a full stream of water coming from the faucets, especially on the upper floors that are in most danger from fire bombs. These are all little things, but they might make all the difference.

In some cases, people have tried to remove furniture from the apartments in blind haste although it would have been better to form a bucket chain to try and contain the fire. Police President Kehrl emphasizes again that the fighting of fires comes first, and only after everything possible has been done in this connection, may furniture be rescued. By bringing furniture hastily and too soon into halls and entrances, the fire squads may be seriously hindered in their efforts. If, in certain cases, stores or apartments have to be cleared of furniture during the fire, none of the personnel should hold back because of fear of reproof later on. If the furniture removed is put directly in front of the house or the house next door, then there will be no danger of being mistaken for those isolated elements who have been executed as looters recently. When the Civil Defense Community members, often assisted by their neighbors, have finished their fire-fighting task, the bucket chain should not be dissolved by everyone taking the bucket he has in his hand and going home. Gradually the good habit is emerging of labeling the buckets with the name of owner and address, just as you would any other civil defense equipment.

It is difficult, of course, to put all these practical hints gained from past experience into practice in one day, but everyone, Police President Kehrl urges, should ask himself every night: What have I done today to improve the civil defense preparedness in my own household?

In this connection, remember every night the things that should be routine to you by now, as for instance the blackout and having a suitcase packed and ready to take to the shelter. Clothing is hard to replace. Everyone should have a good-sized suitcase with the necessary articles of clothing ready and packed. Also, this suitcase should be plainly marked with name and address of the owner.

One other point: The cessation of flak fire is not under any circumstances to be taken as a signal that the danger is over!

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 246, September 7, 1942

ON THE SUBWAY DURING AN AIR-RAID ALARM

It has been reported to the Police President that there have been several cases where passengers on the subway were in doubt about how to behave during an air alarm.

Subway trains must stop at the nearest station, unless it is a tunnel station, and be cleared of passengers. Usually, there will be oral instructions by the motorman or other subway personnel in the trains. In any case, passengers--even in daytime--must go to the nearest public air-raid shelter at once. Directional signs are put up at all exits from the stations. The instructions of the subway personnel must be obeyed without question. Offenders will be prosecuted.

* * *

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 302, November 2, 1942

LEAVE SAND BOXES ALONE!

Parents Are Responsible for Damages

The Police President wishes to announce the following:

At present, boxes of sand are being put up at public places and in the streets. This sand is available to the population during and after air attacks to be used in fire fighting and to replenish supplies in the apartments. It has been noted that in numerous instances these boxes have been opened and damaged by children through play, climbing, and mischief. It is to the interest of every citizen to see that the preparedness of the self-protection service is not impaired through damage to the sand. Parents and educators must make the importance of these sand supplies clear to the children and prevent unauthorized handling of the sand boxes in the interest of the community. In the future, if boxes of sand are damaged by children, the parents or guardians will be held responsible for the damage.

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 306, November 6, 1942

FIRE WATCHES MUST REMAIN AT THEIR POSTS!

An announcement in the daily newspapers recently concerning Revised Ordinance VII of the Civil Defense Law regarding the posting of fire watches in industrial civil defense and expanded self-protection plants has given rise to some confusion. In this announcement, it was stated that persons present in industrial civil defense and expanded self-protection plants must go to air-raid shelters during an air attack. This regulation, of course, applies only to those employees who are not designated as fire watches or have another definite assignment within the civil defense program. The posting of fire watches in the above-named plants has been decreed by ordinance of the Federal Minister of Air Transportation and Commander in Chief of the Air Force. The persons designated as fire watches, therefore, must remain at their posts during air raids, as ordered heretofore.

Employees who do not comply with orders from their respective industrial air-raid warden or plant civil defense warden are punishable by law for refusal to do their civil defense duty.

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From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 249, September 10, 1942

COAL STOVES IN AIR-RAID SHELTERS

It has been noted that when heating air-raid shelters with coal stoves and closing the air vent and gas sluice, smoke has formed in the shelters. Even more dangerous is the closing of shelter rooms when the stove has been burning for some time. In the latter case, carbon monoxide forms unnoticed by the shelter occupants and in a short time, all shelter tenants may be poisoned. While using stoves that burn solid fuels, the shelter must not be shut airtight!

From Bergedorfer Zeitung, No. 257, November 2, 1942

RELAXING OF BLACKOUT RULES FOR RETAIL STORES

The Police President wishes to announce the following:

As was the case last year, some relaxations in the blackout regulations will be in effect again this year for retail stores until 6 p.m. and from 6 a.m. on, to facilitate shopping by the population in the early evening and morning hours. These relaxations are applicable only to retail stores located on the ground floor however. At the times mentioned above, stores with ordinary interior lighting may dispense with blackout of display windows and entrance doors. Care should be taken, however, that the light does not fall too strongly onto the streets, as motorists might be blinded. If air attacks should occur during the hours of relaxed blackout, the blackout has to be restored at once and the interior lighting turned off.

Any neon signs or lighted advertising of display windows is still prohibited during the official blackout times. Neon signs may only be turned on between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. to maintain usability.

The above easing of blackout regulations must not lead to a general relaxing of blackout discipline. All citizens are expected to discharge their blackout duties to the letter.

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 324, November 14, 1942

AIR ALERT IN THE HOURS OF DUSK

The Police President announces that in case of public air-raid alarm or alert during the time of dusk, even outside of the official blackout times, blackout must be enforced and lights must be turned off.

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From Bergedorfer Zeitung, No. 4, January 4, 1943

TO THE AIR-RAID SHELTERS WITHOUT DELAY

The Police President again wishes to point out that even during a daytime air-raid alarm--regardless of whether it is preceded by a public air alert--everyone should go to an air-raid shelter at once. It happens again and again that this urgent request is not followed and avoidable losses occur. It is the duty of parents to see that their children also follow this rule. The flak fire is not always the signal for the approach of enemy planes. Bombs may fall before the flak has gone into action.

During a public air alert, the dropping of bombs is also a possibility. This signal only indicates that no large scale attack is expected. To leave traffic and work schedules uninterrupted, during these periods civil defense conduct is not mandatory. However, increased awareness should be practiced, so that if the flak fire starts, shelter may be sought immediately. It is essential, therefore, that parents attend to their children as soon as a public air alert sounds.

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From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 10, January 11, 1943

BOXES WITH SAND FOR FIRE FIGHTING

As recently announced, some time ago boxes of sand were put up in all densely populated districts of Hamburg at regular intervals. This sand is available to the general population during and after air attacks

for fighting fire bombs and for replenishing sand supplies in the homes. In addition, the sand may be used during air attacks for the quenching of fire bombs in the streets or in yards and gardens.

These boxes of sand, which were put up at great cost and with considerable difficulty, are to serve the entire population of Hamburg to increase defense preparedness. It is therefore in the interest of all Hamburgers to maintain this precious resource in good condition. It is necessary to protect the boxes against damage and pollution and keep the covers tightly closed, so that the sand will not get wet, freeze, or in any other way become unusable for fire fighting.

The Police President, therefore, urges everyone to take care of these boxes. A sharp eye should be kept on playing children who often damage these boxes and scatter the sand. Damage or pollution to the sand is a punishable offense. Parents and guardians are urged once more to instruct their children not to play with these boxes of sand. The parents are responsible for any damage or loss.

EASY ACCESS TO SHELTER AT ALL TIMES

The air-raid shelter in residential buildings must be easily accessible under all conditions, day and night. If keeping the shelter unlocked is not feasible, all tenants must have keys or else the key must be kept in a place easily accessible to all tenants. At the very least, a spare key must be kept by the air-raid warden.

From Hamburger Anzeiger, No. 16, January 20, 1943

SECURING SUPPLY OF FRESH AIR IN SHELTERS

The Police President wishes to announce that recently there have been cases where coal stoves were used to heat air-raid shelters with all the air vents closed, and strong smoke has developed. Even more dangerous is the closing off of shelters after the coal stove has been in operation for some time. In those cases, carbon monoxide forms, unnoticed by the occupants, which may result in poisoning of all occupants of the shelter. Therefore, during the time of operation stoves with solid fuels, shelters must not be closed airtight. Care must be taken at all times to keep a door or air vent open so that the fresh air supply and the proper operation of the stove are assured.

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From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 25, January 26, 1943

DISCIPLINE IN CIVIL DEFENSE SERVICE

Occasionally, persons with civil defense duties have ransomed themselves by finding another person, through payment of a monetary reward, to take their place in the civil defense service without prior permission by the industrial civil defense or expanded self-protection warden or the air-raid warden.

The Federal Justice Department has taken a stand on these cases. It is emphasized that self-protection service is part of civil defense and that being drafted into the self-protection program makes the discharge of all required self-protection tasks mandatory. A substitute for service because of actual inability to serve is only permissible with the prior permission of the air-raid warden. The Justice Department points out that deliberate shirking of one's civil defense duty is a serious offense and will be punished by law.

From Hamburger Anzeiger, No. 49, February 27, 1943

KEEP BLACKOUT DISCIPLINE!

It has been noted repeatedly that citizens in damaged houses or near burning houses (sometimes during air attacks, sometimes after the all clear) have blatantly ignored the blackout regulations. When apprehended, they stated that when houses are on fire in the neighborhood, a few windows without blackout will not make any difference.

Conduct of this kind, punishable by a stiff fine, is stupid as well as dangerous. If everyone acted this way, the enemy would have many new targets to attack because of the additional light sources. Even after the all-clear, blackout regulations must be carefully observed, since no one knows if further attack is planned.

It must be pointed out again that at all times--especially during air attacks and right after the all-clear--strictest adherence to all blackout regulations is absolutely essential.

On staircases, blackout of windows and skylights is often effected by stationary blackout equipment or by dark paint. This has resulted in constant use of artificial light for staircases, which in view of the high power consumption is not permissible.

In exceptional cases, where the staircases are so dark that even without blackout installations they need artificial light during daylight hours, the practice of using stationary blackout equipment may be continued. In most cases, it will suffice to provide the stationary blackout equipment on larger windows with a small opening that may be blacked out mechanically. Since dark paint on window panes is not lightproof in most cases, it is advisable to replace this by mechanical blackout equipment.

NOTIFY YOUR WARDEN OF ANY ABSENCE!

Civil Defense Notification of Absence Mandatory

As was announced in this paper last Monday, compulsory civil defense notification has been established for territory Hamburg for the duration of the war. This requires any resident who will be temporarily absent from his house during the night to notify the air-raid warden of this

absence. The exact wording of the police ordinance is given in the advertisement section of this edition. It is urged that all citizens peruse this ordinance and cut out and save the text published today.

POLICE ORDINANCE

Compulsory Civil Defense Notification as of January 21, 1943

1. If you do not intend to stay in your dwelling overnight, you must give notice of this to the air-raid warden or his deputy.
2. If you spend the night in someone else's dwelling, you must notify the respective air-raid warden or his deputy ahead of time.
3. Stay in a strange dwelling or strange air-raid shelter must be reported to the respective air-raid warden or his deputy at the start of an air raid.
4. Notification to the air-raid warden or his deputy should be either orally or in writing (simple slip of paper), depending on the situation.
5. In case of regular and repeated absences from the house, as, for instance, regular nightshift working hours, business trips, etc., one notification to the air-raid warden or his deputy is sufficient.
6. The air-raid warden or his deputy must be able to give reliable information as to which people are in the house at night during an air attack. He must be available to receive information about absences and returns at all times.
7. Persons accidentally absent from home during an air attack (visiting relatives or friends, at the theater or movies, etc.) must return to their own dwelling as soon as possible after the attack.
8. If a dwelling has suffered major damage, i.e., has collapsed, tenants who were absent during the air attack must report at once to the appropriate air-raid warden or block warden or, if they cannot be reached, to the nearest police station.

9. Persons giving up their dwelling because of damage or destruction thereof and moving in with friends, relatives, or others must inform the nearest police station by telephone, followed by written notice of this move, even if it is out of the City of Hamburg. The previous ordinance concerning notification of the police about any move of living quarters remains unaffected by this ordinance.
10. Offenders against Paragraphs 1 to 3 and 8 of this ordinance will be punished by a fine of up to RM 100.00 or imprisonment.

Hamburg, January 21, 1943

The Police President

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 71, March 18, 1943

DOCUMENTS TO BE INCLUDED IN CIVIL DEFENSE LUGGAGE

For some time now the population has gotten into the habit of having so-called civil defense luggage ready to take to the air-raid shelters. This luggage should contain everything necessary in case the house or apartment should fall victim to the destructive rage of enemy planes.

It is essential that all important documents such as savings books, birth certificates, and insurance policies be included in this luggage.

When bank or loan company offices are destroyed, there is possible danger that business records containing transactions with customers, size of accounts, or valuable records left there may be destroyed also. Only documents in the possession of the client will serve as proof of accounts with, or valuables left in the care of, these institutions.

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From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 81, March 23, 1943

DAYTIME AIR ATTACKS

Lately, the enemy has gone over to daytime air attacks. The Police President warns urgently once again that even in air raids during the day all citizens must conduct themselves in the proper civil defense manner. This means clearing the streets immediately and going to the air-raid shelters. Only in this way can unnecessary losses be prevented. Parents and guardians, remember your children and make sure that they go to the shelters immediately instead of waiting for the flak fire. Bombs may fall before the flak fire begins. Recalcitrant citizens will be punished.

In case of a public air alert in contrast to an air-raid alarm, a major air attack is not expected; however, even in the former case, bombs may be dropped. To sum it up: In case of air-raid alarm, go to the shelter immediately!

From Hamburger Anzeiger, March 25, 1943

TOTAL CIVIL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

An Interview with Police Major General von Heimburg

Major General von Heimburg, Commander of the Security Police and Chief of the Civil Defense Police of Greater Hamburg, granted an interview to our local civil defense reporter concerning some questions uppermost in the minds of the Hamburg people.

General von Heimburg opened his remarks by calling attention to the expansion of the fire-fighting service of the civil defense police that has taken place recently. Many people, wounded, buried by rubble, or threatened by fire, have been helped or saved by these men in their grey uniforms, most of them experienced soldiers from the First World War, who are always ready to serve. However, if fire bombs are dropped on the City of Hamburg in ever-increasing numbers, the forces of the civil defense police alone are not sufficient to fight all the developing fires quickly and effectively. Self-protection in houses and plants is of crucial importance and the watchword is: "Soldiers of the Home Front, Fight the Fire Bombs!" Those who take up the task courageously and speedily will have success in fighting the fires! And fire fighting should be continued as long as men and material last. General von Heimburg sums it up this way: "A battle is lost only if you give yourself up!"

The self-protection service has proved to be very effective in Hamburg. Credit should be given to the FCDO and the party for education and training work in this field. The use of the self-protection service takes the pressure off the police, so that they may be used at the most critical points, as for instance in endangered defense plants or if there is danger of a conflagration developing in residential districts. Of course, it is most important to check the fire-fighting equipment (civil defense hand fire extinguisher, etc.) periodically, so that it is ready and working properly in an emergency. A sufficient supply of sand and water must also be on hand at all times.

HAVE PROPER BLACKOUT! CLEAR OUT YOUR ATTICS!

Major General von Heimburg re-emphasized that preventive measures against enemy attacks are of the utmost importance. These consist mainly of proper blackout and clearance of all attic floors. Care should be taken that cleared attics will not gradually be restocked with all sorts of junk. Also, complaints continue to be heard here and there, especially in suburban areas, that the backs of houses are not properly blacked out. Nobody should be surprised if the personnel entrusted with enforcing blackout measures proceed ruthlessly against these slackers.

The fire-fighting groups of the civil defense police have been reinforced. Also, the self-protection service was intensified through the forming of emergency squads called "self-protection shock troops." These squads have already proved their mettle and have certainly increased the strike capability of the self-protection service.

On the question of air-raid shelters, General von Heimburg stated that even the unimproved cellar affords much better protection during an air attack than does the apartment or staircase. All persons between the ages of 15 and 70, of course, have been drafted into the self-protection service and must hold themselves available in the air-raid shelter for any task assigned them by the air-raid warden. This is already outlined in a police ordinance issued in 1942.

BUILDING AND EQUIPPING SHELTERS

This is being encouraged with all possible means in Hamburg. However, it must be borne in mind that other building projects remain in the city, primarily repair of damaged residential buildings. Adequate housing for all people retains top priority.

If citizens should be buried in the rubble, which is always a possibility with a direct hit or near hit, they may be assured that every conceivable help is being rushed to them. Men of the civil defense police will start rescue work immediately and will continue until all persons buried in the shelter are rescued. Naturally, this work takes a certain amount of time and in some cases requires a great many technical preparations. But the rescue and repair service of the civil defense police has made superhuman efforts, often working day and night, and has chalked up good results. Rescue work would be greatly facilitated if it were always possible to ascertain that all missing persons were definitely in the shelter during the attack. Surely it must be clear to everyone that to

find people in the debris of a collapsed house is an extremely difficult task. It is therefore in everyone's self-interest to go to the shelter at once when an air attack starts and not wait until the flak fire starts.

BRAVE WOMEN HELP THE CIVIL DEFENSE POLICE

In conclusion, Major General von Heimburg paid tribute to the women serving in the civil defense police and reported on the happy results achieved by using female civil defense personnel. This fact has encouraged the authorities to expand the use of women in the civil defense forces. The women work as nurses' aides, as drivers, in offices and telephone exchanges, in the rescue stations and kitchens, as artisans in the tailor shops of the civil defense police, etc. It is hoped that the women of Hamburg will continue to serve willingly and in ever-greater numbers in the ranks of the home front and thereby free male workers for other tasks.

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 90, April 1, 1943

CIVIL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS--HAMBURG ALWAYS AT HER POST

Speech by Police President Kehrl to FCDO Officials and Remarks by
FCDO Staff Officer Grimm

The conduct of the population of Hamburg during air raids and the measures adopted to minimize damages are being held up as examples to the whole country. Police President Kehrl, as local Civil Defense Commander, noted this fact at a roll call of officials of the FCDO and gratefully paid tribute to the great contributions that the men and women of FCDO have made to this success. Without this work, started almost ten years ago, our city could not have withstood the rigors of the air war. The tens of thousands of FCDO workers, most of them honorary, are the backbone and the soul of the self-protection program. They make possible the implementation of many civil defense measures on a large scale; they train the population and keep them informed of the latest experiences.

The Police President went on to say that we must not rest on our laurels but must look with increased preparedness toward whatever the future might have in store for us. If everyone does his duty and if we use what experiences we have gained from the past, our city will withstand all future trials.

As an example of our commendable civil defense, President Kehrl mentioned one night attack in which the Hamburg population in residential districts extinguished thousands of fires when they first started, thereby preventing a conflagration of horrible proportions.

Answering specific questions about self-protection, the Police President emphasized that there will be no mercy for anyone who does not observe strict blackout regulations. Maintaining peaceful relations in the air-raid shelter is expected of all citizens during these trying times.

The current regulations for the fireproofing of attics will be supplemented by orders for the removal of all remaining wooden partitions, a task that the members of the Civil Defense Communities will have to perform themselves under the guidance of FCDO officials. Nobody should expect, however, that even the most severely stripped attic floor is totally fireproof. As heretofore, it is essential that fire bombs be

attacked quickly, courageously, and completely. We do not know what is in store for us. Attacks will certainly continue. However, we may be confident that because of our proved civil defense conduct and the measures put into effect, we will overcome future attacks and our will to resist will not be broken.

In the name of the FCDO district group, Staff Officer Grimm assured us that the men and women of the FCDO will be serving with devotion and determination, as heretofore. An impressive training film on fighting the different kinds of fire bombs completed the meeting.

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 96, April 7, 1943

The Police President wishes to announce the following:

It is pleasant to note that the discipline of the population after air attacks by and large is exemplary. However, there are isolated cases where curious persons make their way to the damage sites right after the attack in the middle of the night simply to gawk. These citizens have quickly forgotten how they previously complained about the time lost sitting in the air-raid shelter and how anxious they were to get back to their homes and to sleep. Suddenly they no longer seem to care that they have to be wide awake and go to work early the next morning. Neither do they think that they might hinder the work at the damage sites by their loitering and might keep police personnel tied up closing off the site to the public. They also seem to ignore the danger to themselves. Where will they find shelter if a new attack suddenly starts? The public shelters are not equipped to take on large numbers of extra people suddenly. New losses of life will result. If people offer help to their neighbors in their clean-up work, this is very commendable. Gawkers, however, do not belong at damage sites. They will be subject to a sudden draft by the police to help with clean-up operations at the damage site.

* * *

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 99, April 9, 1943

MOTORCYCLE MESSENGERS OF THE CIVIL DEFENSE POLICE

Since the beginning of the war, thousands of Party Motorcycle Police Corps officers have served in the field as well as on the home front in a variety of capacities. As the war spread, their scope of operations has been increased further. A few days ago, the Hamburg Motor Brigade combined the motorcyclists of Units 12 and 13 into a Catastrophe Assistance Service. Equipped with corps-owned light motorcycles, the members of this service will be on duty nightly as motorcycle messengers with the civil defense police. They were inducted into this service through a handshake by Civil Defense Police Major Richert and acquainted with their new tasks. The fact that they had proved themselves by service in the Party Motorcycle Corps and had extensive training with that organization was a prerequisite to their appointment.

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 101, April 12, 1943

CHILDREN PLAYING WITH STICK BOMBS

Serious Accident in Billstedt--Urgent Warning to Parents

This is an official notice!

Two youngsters in Billstedt were seriously burned while playing with a partially burned-out stick fire bomb that they reignited.

There have been repeated warnings against touching, taking apart, burning, and saving duds or parts of enemy bombs, especially stick bombs and phosphorus bombs. This also applies to flak ammunition. This regrettable accident should be a renewed warning to all citizens. Ammunition and other explosive objects, regardless of what kind, should be left strictly alone and parents and guardians must impress on the children again and again how dangerous it is to play with ammunition.

All ammunition and other suspicious objects should be left undisturbed and reported to the nearest police station without delay.

STRIPPING THE ATTICS!

All Wood Partitions Must Go by April 30

The latest British terror raids on German cities have shown again how important are all measures that reduce the fire danger for residential homes. Among these are the clearing out of attics and keeping enough water and sand in readiness, as well as other civil defense equipment and supplies. Also included is the removal of all wood partitions in the attic floors, by which the quick closing in on fire bombs and the fighting of fires is greatly facilitated. In some cases, this has already been accomplished by voluntary agreement between homeowners and members of the Civil Defense Community. To implement a general compliance with this regulation, the Federal Minister of Air Traffic and Commander in Chief of the Air Force has empowered the police, effective immediately, to order the removal of wood partitions. This measure does not exceed the general duties of proper civil defense conduct. There cannot be any requests for reimbursement for this work.

The Police President has given his detailed orders, published on April 6, 1943, for the general implementation of the measure in the Civil Defense District of Hamburg. The supervision of this measure, which concerns all buildings in Hamburg, falls to the air-raid warden or civil defense warden. He is empowered to draft all members of his Civil Defense Community for this task. If there are not sufficient work forces in his own Civil Defense Community, he should obtain neighborhood assistance through the block warden. In an instruction sheet issued by the Police President and in the files of all air-raid wardens or civil defense wardens of industrial plants, detailed hints for the practical implementation of this measure are listed.

SAVE THE PLANKS!

The wood that has been removed should best be stored in the cellar or in another room where it is protected from the elements. Where the wood must be stored in the open--large yards or gardens--the stacks are to be covered by boards in such a way as to let the rain water run off. Only in exceptional cases may the wood remain in the attic, where it must then be stacked in compact horizontal piles in the middle of the room where it is accessible from all sides.

It should be noted that the removed wood is the property of the house owner. It should therefore be handled carefully as a precious raw material that is in short supply! Under no circumstances are the planks to be thrown outside through a window. These planks and boards are a welcome reserve, which may well come in handy to repair bomb damages. The wood might also be used to erect partitions in basement rooms that are being equally divided among all tenants to make up for the lost attic room.

It is expected that all citizens, landlords, and tenants understand this important measure and assist in the completion of this task, which must be accomplished before April 30, 1943.

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 106, April 17, 1943

SAVE CHILDREN FROM ACCIDENTS

This is an official warning to parents: It has been noted during air attacks that some children are outside of the air-raid shelters during an air attack. What is valid for adults, namely that the surest protection against personal injury by bombs, debris, flak shrapnels, etc., is in the shelter, is even more valid for children. Parents and guardians, inform your children again of the dangers of an air attack. Take care that the children go to the shelter immediately when the alarm sounds and do not leave them there unattended. When a fire starts in the house and the shelter has to be evacuated, do not let the children go out into the streets. Take them to another shelter as soon as possible. You protect them against injuries in this way and preserve the country's most precious resource, its children.

* * *

From Mittagsblatt, No. 95, April 22, 1943

ALARM! DAYTIME ATTACK!

Go to the air-raid shelter! The quicker, the better. The enemy is quick too!

* * *

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 111, April 22, 1943

AIR BATTLE OVER HAMBURG?

No one knows ahead of time what may happen in a daytime attack. But even enemy planes pursued by our death-defying Hunters still drop bombs. Therefore go to the shelter immediately, even during daytime attacks, and stay there until the all-clear sounds!

From Norddeutsche Nachrichten, No. 94, April 23, 1943

BE ALWAYS PREPARED!

Citizens! Keep a constant check on water containers and keep the supply replenished at all times!

* * *

From Mittagsblatt, No. 97, April 27, 1943

TO BE EASY-GOING IS FINE

But not when the sirens are wailing during the day. Death is breathing down your neck! So--immediately, quickly--go down to the air-raid shelter!

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 114, April 24, 1943

AIR ATTACK DURING THE DAYTIME!

To the air-raid shelter at once! Civil defense discipline saves lives during the day too!

* * *

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 115, April 25, 1943

THE ENEMY BOMBS

are always faster than the citizen who, during an apparent lull in the air attack, puts his nose out of the shelter before the all-clear. Recently in a neighboring town, a bomb dropped on a gathering of curious people who had collected before a public shelter in the mistaken belief that it was only a few steps to safety. But the bomb was faster! Think of this, especially during daytime attacks!

* * *

From Mittagsblatt, No. 98, April 28, 1943

WHY CLUSTERS OF PEOPLE IN FRONT OF AIR-RAID SHELTERS?

Should the enemy pick them off with bombs? He is faster than you think!

* * *

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 116, April 28, 1943

INVISIBLE ENEMY BOMBS DO NOT EXIST

but if you think that you can avoid a bomb that has been released during a daytime attack, you are mistaken! The higher the enemy planes fly, the larger the area that may be hit. If a bomb will drop and where, no one knows. Therefore, even in daytime, go to the shelter at once when the alarm is sounded.

THE BATTLEFIELDS OF TODAY ARE EMPTY,

it is said. Little can be seen of the participants. This fact was re-emphasized by the recent daytime attacks by large enemy plane formations in cities near Hamburg. It is not worth interrupting the strict civil defense discipline during the day to be able to see what is going on in the skies. You may not even be able to see the tremendously high-flying enemy planes with the naked eye, and death may already be raining down on you. Therefore, go to the shelter in daytime!

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 120, May 1, 1943

BOMBS OUT OF A CLEAR SKY

Many people have met death because they did not feel endangered during a daytime alarm and did not leave the street to go to the nearest shelter.

* * *

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 120, May 3, 1943

EVERY SECOND IS PRECIOUS

when the sirens announce the time to go to the shelter. This applies to daytime raids as well. Those who wait outside the bunker till the enemy planes are on top of us might have to pay for this folly with their lives. Think of the catastrophe in a London subway station, which cost the lives of hundreds of people!

* * *

From Mittagsblatt, No. 101, May 3, 1943

SUICIDE?

No! Therefore go to the shelter during daytime alarms. That is the only safe spot for you!

RATS AND MICE

are lucky. They do not have to make the trip to the basement when the sirens wail. But we must go--and fast--still faster...!

DANGER FROM THE AIR!

The enemy attacks in the daytime too. Therefore, in case of an air-raid alarm, go to the basement immediately!

From Mittagsblatt, No. 112, May 15, 1943

BLITZ ATTACKS

are launched by the enemy in the daytime. Do you wish to be surprised by his bombs, as happened to a large number of people at noon yesterday in one of the neighboring towns? So go to the shelter immediately, really immediately!

* * *

From Hamburger Anzeiger, No. 112, May 15, 1943

The daytime attacks come as a surprise--therefore, in case of a full alarm, go to the shelter immediately!

From Hamburger Anzeiger, No. 118, May 20, 1943

AIR-RAID ALARMS

during the night and also in daytime are only given when there is imminent danger. If you want to wait to go to the shelter until the flak fire starts, you must expect that your family will have to mourn you or that you will become a cripple.

SATANIC DECEPTION

We have reason to believe that the enemy murderers will change over to using everyday objects filled with explosives as they have done in Italy! If, after an air raid, you find fountain pens, pencils, flashlights, pocket knives, dolls, etc., outside, do not touch these objects, but immediately notify the nearest police, civil defense, or party headquarters. Pay special attention that your children do not touch any of the above-mentioned objects.

* * *

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 137, May 20, 1943

ENEMY APPROACHING

Enemy approaching our city! That is what it means when the air-raid sirens are heard during the day. Must numerous citizens lose their lives or their limbs before everyone realizes that you cannot get to the air-raid shelter fast enough? The public shelters are spaced along the main thoroughfares in such a way that everyone will have a shelter within reach wherever he is at the time of alarm.

Citizens! Remember that the enemy might drop merchandise and toys filled with explosives as he has done in Italy as treacherous instruments of terror. Leave such objects as fountain pens, flashlights, dolls, etc., alone and notify the nearest headquarters! Take care that your children, too, leave these things untouched!

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 138, May 20, 1943

ATTENTION!

An air-raid alarm during the night and in daytime will only be given in cases of imminent danger. If you wish to wait to go to the shelter till the flak fire starts, your family might have to mourn for you or you might be a cripple.

If you find fountain pens, pencils, flashlights, dolls, etc., outside after an alarm, do not touch these objects, but notify the nearest police, civil defense, or party headquarters. Make doubly sure that your children do not touch the above-mentioned objects.

From Hamburger Anzeiger, No. 125, May 29, 1943

PREVENTION MINIMIZES DANGERS

During air attacks, the danger exists of possible spread of fires, and many buildings have fallen victim to this danger. Windows and ceilings are destroyed by the air pressure of exploding mine or high explosive bombs and cannot protect the interior from flying sparks and heat rays.

The spread of fire can be prevented to a large extent by correct precautionary measures. It is advisable to pull back all curtains during the time of blackout and tie them to the sides with a sash. In this way the possibility that they will be touched by flying sparks is greatly diminished.

In rooms that are temporarily unused, it is best to remove the curtains altogether. Carpets should be rolled up and stored as far away from the window as possible. All upholstered furniture, which is also highly flammable, should be moved to a spot that is least exposed to flying sparks or heat rays from a fire.

* * *

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 154, May 6, 1943

DOGS NOT ALLOWED IN THE SHELTER

It is understandable that dog owners would like to take their four-footed friends to the shelter during an air-raid alarm. For several reasons, this is not permitted. Animals, except seeing eye and police dogs (which must be equipped with muzzle and leash), are not allowed in the shelter, except if you have your own private shelter that is not being shared with other citizens. Dogs shut up together with strange persons in an air-raid shelter create unpleasant situations. Children want to pet them, and some dogs do not like this and start to growl. Other dogs might annoy people who do not care for dogs, and so on. It may also happen that dogs make a lot of noise or do not get along with other dogs in the shelter and thereby disturb the human occupants.

For health reasons alone, it is undesirable to have dogs in a shelter. There is danger of pollution or of spreading vermin, and the precious oxygen in the shelter will be used up faster. It is the duty of the air-raid warden, public shelter supervisor, or bunker supervisor to maintain order in this regard. Their instructions must be followed. The dogs must remain in the apartment, if possible in a centrally located room, or in a cellar room that is not used as an air-raid shelter.

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 158, June 10, 1943

BEWARE OF WATER STORAGE TANKS

They Are Not Wading Pools!

The Police President wishes to announce the following:

Lately there have been several cases where children fell into the water storage tanks and drowned. Rescue and resuscitation attempts were usually unsuccessful. Since it is impossible to squeeze through the fence, these children apparently either climbed over the fence of the tanks or else, after digging a hole, crawled under the fence. All water storage tanks are fenced in. Obviously they cannot be hermetically sealed because then they would not fulfill their purpose. In the very near future, all storage tanks will be checked again and the fencing tested and, if necessary, reinforced with barbed wire. However, to prevent further deaths or injuries in the future, all parents and guardians are urged to forbid their charges in no uncertain terms to play near these storage tanks. Water storage tanks serve the defense of the city and are not harmless swimming pools where innocent children float their toy boats. They are deep and once a child falls in, the steep slick walls offer no place to hold onto.

* * *

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 158, June 10, 1943

VIGILANCE IS IN ORDER!

Hamburg has lately enjoyed a long respite from enemy air raids. Despite this, all citizens are warned: "Remain vigilant!" The most important thing is to check all civil defense equipment regularly and keep it in good condition. How do the attics look in houses where there is no possibility for cellar storage and the tenants have to keep their heating material in the attic? Even though in these cases the regulation to remove wood partitions in attic floors does not apply, several things can be done to make these attics safer. Low partitions, so-called coal bays that consist of horizontally affixed boards, are fully sufficient to separate the coal supplies of the various tenants and in this way avoid disagreements.

NO SALES ACTIVITY DURING AIR ATTACK!

The Police President wishes to reiterate that, in accordance with a previous police ordinance, all retail stores and restaurants must be evacuated during an air attack. Every citizen must go to the nearest available air-raid shelter as quickly as possible. Store owners who try to wait on their customers after the air-raid alarm has sounded, and customers who do not leave the store immediately, act contrary to proper civil defense conduct and are liable to prosecution.

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 161, June 12, 1943

IMPORTANT PAPERS IN THE SHELTER

Important papers (documents, rent receipts, food ration cards, bank books, etc.) belong in the shelter with you during air alarms. You will save yourself a lot of trouble by making preparations. If your apartment is destroyed, you will want to save what you can. If you are not in the house yourself, the Civil Defense Community will help you. Take care beforehand that your furniture and household articles are properly marked. This will make things easier for yourself and for the people assisting you.

Mark your belongings with your name and address today, so that you will not be sorry someday.

* * *

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 172, June 24, 1943

MARKING FIRE HYDRANTS

The Police President wishes to announce that within the next few days all underground fire hydrants will be marked with a large white H, in addition to the directional signs, so that they can be found easier during air attacks.

* * *

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 175, June 28, 1943

DANGEROUS OBJECTS IN THE STREETS

Explosive Articles as Terror Bombs -- Always Use Caution!

The Police President wishes to announce the following:

So far only in Italy has the enemy resorted to dropping explosive articles of various kinds, e.g., fountain pens, mechanical pencils, flashlights, toys, etc. It should be expected that objects of this kind will

be dropped here too and will be found in the streets or in open country after an attack. No citizen must touch these objects, no matter how harmless they might appear! Notify the nearest police station as quickly as possible of any such find. Rendering these explosive articles harmless is the job of professionals. People who believe that it can do no harm to merely pick up these objects should bear in mind that they are constructed to explode at the mere touch of the human hand.

Objects of this kind must be treated like conventional enemy ammunition or like flak shrapnels. It is particularly important that parents and people who care for children inform their charges of the great danger. Children are by nature curious and might easily be persuaded to pick up an article of this kind and examine it. Already a large number of civilian casualties have resulted from these treacherous weapons in Italy. In the schools, where children spend most of their waking hours, these dangers should be pointed out also.

If a child finds a fountain pen, pencil, or the like, he should know that he must notify the nearest police station or tell an adult. While he reports the find, another child should stand watch at the place of discovery until the danger is past. If it should happen that a finder was overly cautious and the object was harmless, no harm has been done. Better safe than sorry! And every article of the above description is suspect!

From Hamburger Anzeiger, No. 150, June 30, 1943

KEEP STREETS CLEAR DURING AIR ALARM!

The Police President announces the following:

In case of an air alarm, streets and squares are to be evacuated immediately, and participants in traffic must seek the nearest public shelter immediately. Vehicles must stop at once and must be parked in such a position so as not to cause accidents or impede the passage of emergency vehicles of the civil defense police. To avoid difficulties and delays in the sudden cessation of traffic and regulate the stream of people going to the shelters, policemen and personnel of the Federal Civil Defense Organization have been appointed as evacuation personnel. Their instructions must be obeyed instantly, even if FCDO officials should not happen to be in uniform at the time, but are wearing civilian clothes with only an identifying armband.

Even though most citizens are sensible enough to know how to conduct themselves in traffic during an air alarm, there are still some people who believe that the regulations passed in their interest do not apply to them, and that they are above the instructions of the public agencies. These people must realize that in such a case they are acting contrary to proper civil defense conduct and are subject to stiff fines.

* * *

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 183, July 5, 1943

STILL MORE WATER AND SAND NEEDED!

Every Civil Defense Community must increase its available supplies for extinguishing bombs, especially phosphorus bombs. On attic floors, on staircases, and in apartments and flats, there should be sufficient quantities of sand in paper sacks or boxes. It is preferable to resign oneself to an apartment made "unsightly" by boxes of sand and buckets of water than to watch helplessly when during an attack all one's possessions go up in flames. Many families have saved their belongings because they had sufficient water and sand on hand to extinguish the fire. Therefore, increase your emergency supplies of water and sand at once!

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 185, July 7, 1943

DO NOT FORGET YOUR INSPECTION ROUNDS!

It is easy to miss a bomb hit during an air attack when you are in the shelter. Therefore you must make frequent rounds throughout the house; otherwise fires will not be noticed in time.

* * *

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 179, July 2, 1943

CIVIL DEFENSE PREPAREDNESS

Shortcomings Must Be Corrected at Once!

The recent terror raids by the British-American murderers have shown again how important it is to keep houses and apartments civil defense-prepared at all times. In view of this urgent requirement, the Federal Minister of Air Traffic and Commander in Chief of the Air Force has passed a new law regulating supervision of the civil defense preparedness program. This law spells out that air-raid wardens and leaders of self-protection communities who are empowered by the local police to supervise the available equipment, check on water and sand supplies, and keep their territory in defensible position are responsible for the conscientious fulfillment of all obligations in connection with this task. Part of this responsibility is to insist on immediate elimination of all discovered shortcomings. If such shortcomings are not remedied, despite warnings to the persons responsible, air-raid wardens and leaders of self-protection communities must report these offenders through official channels. It should be pointed out that air-raid wardens and leaders of self-protection communities who fail to report these cases are themselves subject to prosecution for improper civil defense conduct. This also applies to FCDO block wardens.

ROOMS NOT BLACKED OUT

Be Careful During an Air Alarm!

Air-raid alarm! No sooner has the undulating tone died down when lights flare up in countless, carelessly blacked out windows. Often, during the first confusion when the sirens sound, lights are turned on in rooms that are not in general use and therefore are not blacked out. Careless behavior of this kind, due to the extreme danger it causes, is not consistent with proper civil defense conduct. Since enemy attacks during the summer months seem to take place mostly in the late night hours, the danger of improperly blacked out windows is especially great. Many people want to sleep with their windows open and do not black out at all. When the alarm sounds, they forget during the first moments of surprise that they must not turn on the light. Everyone who catches himself even once in such a careless action should realize the importance of his carelessness and its possible results. Perpetrators not only endanger themselves but all others around them as well.

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 185, July 8, 1943

TO THE SHELTER IMMEDIATELY!

The Police President wishes to announce the following:

It has been noted repeatedly during air-raid alarms and public air alerts in day and late evening hours that citizens remain standing in front of and in the entrances of public shelters and thus make entry impossible for others. People seeking shelter are greatly hindered in their efforts to reach the bunker by this behavior. Falling bombs are always a possibility, and this behavior is very dangerous. Also, the stay in gas sluices of public shelters is annoying and should be avoided.

The Police President has ordered all personnel entrusted with maintenance of law and order to remedy this situation. All citizens are warned once again: Do not remain either in front of or in the entrance of a public shelter. Do not stand around in gas sluices of these shelters either. In case of alarm, go to the shelter immediately. Only thus are you properly protected from danger.

* * *

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 189, July 11, 1943

BE CIVIL DEFENSE-PREPARED WHEN YOU TRAVEL

Summer vacation is at hand. Many apartments will be empty for longer or shorter periods and will not be watched by their occupants. The Civil Defense Community of the house keeps an eye on the apartments in case of danger, but the apartment tenants must themselves make the preparations necessary for the protection of their property. Every apartment must be civil defense-prepared in every respect when it is left. This means:

The apartment key must be turned over to the air-raid warden or to a neighbor. The air-raid warden must know where the key is.

The doors of rooms must not be locked.

Civil defense equipment must be ready for use at the apartment door.

Water and sand must be available for immediate use in every room and at the front door.

The bathtub and other large containers must be filled with water.

The curtains must be drawn back.

All furnishings that are easily transportable, such as carpets, dishes, and clothes, should be stored in the cellar or given to someone else to keep.

The attic floor must be completely cleared, and the attic door must be left unlocked.

Before starting a trip, notify the air-raid warden.

Leave your address with the air-raid warden or a neighbor, preferably both, so that you may be notified in case of an emergency without delay. Only if all these things have been attended to will you start your trip with a clear conscience.

THE FLAK FIRE HAS NOT STARTED . . .

To wait until it starts to go to the air-raid shelter is criminal negligence. In 90 percent of the cases, when the flak fire starts it is too late! The recent happenings in West Germany have shown us that--let us learn from it!

From Hamburger Anzeiger, No. 165, July 17, 1943

MARK YOUR HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES

This suggestion, given previously, should be repeated: When there is extensive damage after an air attack, the belongings from destroyed houses can usually be saved only on a community basis. Everyone should be able to realize that the restoration of lost belongings will often be possible only, or in any case will be greatly simplified, when the different pieces of furniture are marked in the back with name and address of the owner.

* * *

From Hamburger Fremdenblatt, No. 195, July 17, 1943

The Police President wishes to announce the following:

After air attacks the prompt identification of missing persons and persons buried in the rubble is often very difficult, as shown by past experiences. To facilitate identification, the Police Ordinance regarding the Duty to Register with Civil Defense, dated January 21, 1943, was enacted. Homeless persons who find refuge with relatives or friends without having first registered with the Collecting Station for the Homeless, according to this ordinance, must register at once with the police station responsible for their new domicile.

Since in many cases immediate reporting is neglected, the ordinance has been amended to hold persons giving refuge to the homeless responsible for reporting to the nearest police station within 12 hours any homeless persons who have no billet requisition issued by the Public Welfare Department.

This reporting procedure is of the utmost importance in that it provides a reliable survey of the whereabouts of tenants of destroyed houses and avoids useless searches and unnecessary rescue operations.

From Hamburger Tageblatt, No. 197, July 20, 1943

SAND NEEDED IN SHELTERS TOO!

The Primary Duty Is Still to Fight Home Fires!

The Police President wishes to emphasize the following:

The numerous crates of sand distributed all over the city have been used to a greater extent in recent months, so that several refills were necessary. The warnings and suggestions published recently in view of the increased air danger have led to a recheck of available sand reserves in all Civil Defense Communities and single households and to an expansion of these reserves. To an ever-greater extent, sand has been deposited in cellars, backyards, and front yards, as well as right behind entrance doors of houses. The reasons for this measure should be obvious to every thinking person. Attention must be given to extinguishing the bombs dropped in open country as quickly as possible, so that the intensive light from fire bombs does not attract the enemy to drop additional bombs.

Needless to say, when bombs have been dropped in the neighborhood, the house must be systematically and minutely searched from cellar to attic by all available forces of the Civil Defense Community. Only after it has been ascertained that no bombs were dropped into the house itself or the bombs have been discovered and extinguished successfully, should the fire bombs that have dropped outside be fought. The exception is the case where there are enough forces available so that the air-raid warden can assign some people to fight the outside bombs right away. For this purpose, it is essential that sufficient sand be available at the house entrance and in places in front of and behind the house. If you have a box with sand available, you may of course use the sand immediately. This will help to save time and contain the danger. Splashes of bombs filled with liquid (as for instance phosphorus bombs) may enter the basement through openings and cause fires there. Therefore, even the cellar must have a sufficient supply of sand and water for fire fighting.

It should be pointed out once more that you should not forget to have your gas mask handy when fighting fires. Burning phosphorus especially develops a very strong smoke, which bothers eyes and respiratory organs and thereby hinders successful fire-fighting operations. Therefore, take the gas mask with you to the shelter in every alarm. It is indispensable in fire fighting.

If you see that the sand supply in one of the storage crates is getting low, or if you yourself have used the last of it, be sure to notify your civil defense station immediately. The patrolling policemen and the officials of the FCDO are watching the crates of sand so that refills are supplied quickly; even so the help of every citizen is useful and welcome.

The Federal Defense Commissioner
for the Federal Defense District Hamburg

April 20, 1943

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL!

ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN

IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR CATASTROPHE

Caused by an Air Attack

(MCE)

(Attention: In compliance with an order by the Federal Ministry for Public Enlightenment and Propaganda, dated December 9, 1943, concerning the deletion of the word "Catastrophe," this Organizational Plan is re-titled, "Organizational Plan for the Event of an Extreme Emergency.")

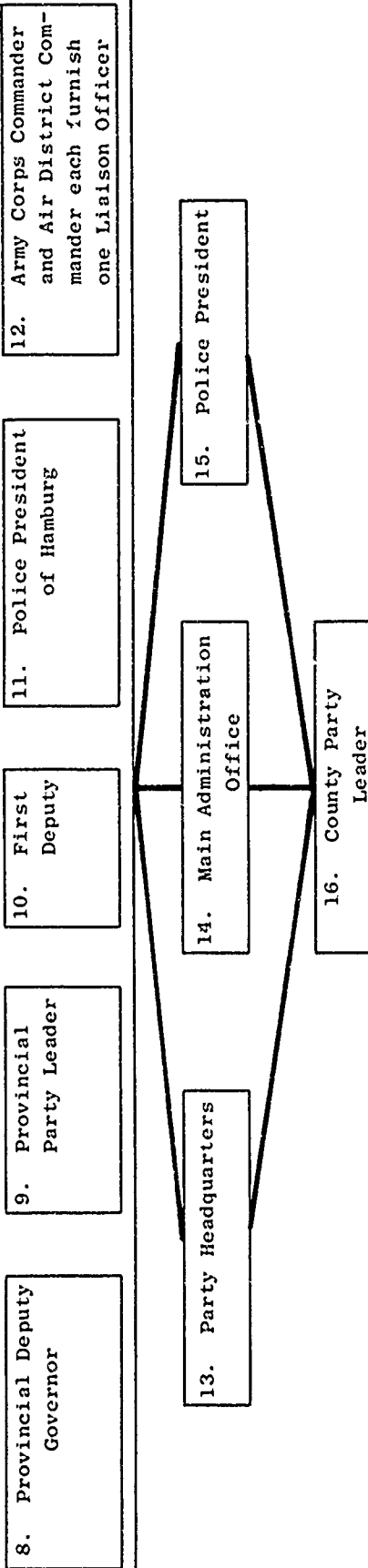
This organization plan, which runs counter in some instances to regular ordinances, should be in force only in an extreme emergency, and should be continued in force only as long as is absolutely necessary.

The regular chain of command applies to all those departments and precincts of the party and the Hamburg Municipal Government in case of catastrophe, unless an order to the contrary is issued in specific cases.

SUCCESSIVE APPEAL WITHIN THE FEDERAL DEFENSE DISTRICT HAMBURG IN THE
EVENT OF A MAJOR CATASTROPHE

1. Federal Defense Commissioner for the Federal Defense District Hamburg
2. General Representative of the Federal Defense Commissioner and Chief of the Central Staff
3. Federal Defense Expert Adviser
4. Superior SS and Police Chief of the Federal Representative in Hamburg
5. War Economy Staff for the Federal Defense District Hamburg
6. District Commissioner of the General Deputy for the Regulation of Construction
7. Commissioner of News and Information

Added to the general staff of the Federal Defense Commissioner for the Federal Defense District Hamburg are also:



Division of Responsibilities Within the County Party Leader's
Office in Case of MC, see in Plan on Page 22

LIST OF PERSONS RESPONSIBLE TO THE FEDERAL CIVIL DEFENSE COMMISSIONER
OF HAMBURG IN THE EVENT OF MAJOR CATASTROPHE
(With Sphere of Responsibility, Address, and Telephone Number)

1. Federal Defense Commissioner: Area Commander Karl Kaufmann

He assumes the central responsibility for all emergency measures in Hamburg. He is located:

During the Attack:

At the Command Post of the
Third Flak Division
Telephone: 44 51 51, Ext. 401
or 22 35 51, or 44 26 55;
or at RVK HQ, Magdalenenstr. 50
Telephone 44 51 51

After the Attack:

At RVK Headquarters
Telephone 44 51 51

2. General Representative of the Federal Defense Commissioner: Federal Secretary Ahrens

He assumes the authority of the Federal Defense Commissioner in his absence, and when the Federal Defense Commissioner is present, acts as his Chief of Staff. He is located:

During the Attack:

At the Command Post of the
Third Flak Division, or at RVK HQ
Magdalenenstr. 50, Tel. 44 51 51

After the Attack:

At RVK Headquarters
Tel. 44 51 51

3. Federal Defense Expert Adviser: Government Vice President Dr. Bock von Wülffingen

It is his responsibility to maintain constant liaison with the federal government, the party, and the Armed Forces and to prepare the

necessary ordinances. Otherwise, he conducts the business of the Federal Defense Commissioner. He is located:

During the Attack:

At Residence: Oberstrasse 80, I
Tel. 55 57 00

After the Attack:

At RVK Headquarters
Tel. 44 51 51

4. Superior SS and Security Police Chief Assigned to the Federal Representative in Hamburg: SS Group Leader Coun' von Bassewitz-Behr

He is responsible for all police matters + the RVK and gives orders to the Police President if he orders it necessary. He is located:

During the Attack:

At Headquarters of the Commander of the Security Police, Feldbrunnenstr. 6, Tel. 44 77 55

After the Attack:

At Security Police Headquarters or RVK Headquarters
Tel. 44 77 55 or 44 51 51

His assistants:

a. Commander of Security Police: Major General Liessem

He is located both during and after the attack:

At Security Police Headquarters, Feldbrunnenstr. 16,
Telephone 44 77 55

b. Inspector of Security Police: SS Major General Thiele

He is located:

During the Attack:

At residence: Karlstr. 17
Tel. 22 32 64

After the Attack:

Badestrasse 46
Tel. 55 38 44

c. State Police Headquarters Hamburg: Privy Councilor Dr. Kreutzer

He is located:

During the Attack:

After the Attack:

At residence: Isestrasse 65
Tel. 53 34 44

Police Headquarters
Tel. 34 10 00

5. War Economy Staff for the Federal Defense District Hamburg: Staff Officer and Provincial Economic Adviser Dr. Wolff.

His task is to assign personnel of all departments and stations of the War Economy Staff. He is located:

During the Attack:

After the Attack:

At RVK Headquarters
Telephone 44 51 51

Same

The following are attached to the War Economy Staff:

a. State Ministry of Food: Farmer Osmers

He is located:

During the Attack:

After the Attack:

At residence: Streit's Hotel At Heidenkampsweg 32
Jungfernstieg 38, Tel. 34 12 01 Tel. 24 27 58

b. State Economy Office: Privy Councilor Dr. Köhler

He is located:

During the Attack:

After the Attack:

At residence: Langenhorn,
Höpen 73
Tel. 59 94 66

At Moorweidenstr. 18
Tel. 44 10 71

- c. State Department of Forestry and Lumber: State Forester
Kuhlgatz

He is located:

During the Attack:

After the Attack:

At residence: Stade,
Schäferweg 11
Tel. Stade 3050

Same

Lumber Sales Guidance Department: Department Manager Bremer

He is located:

During the Attack:

After the Attack:

At residence: Wichernsweg 25
Tel. 26 23 24

At Palmaille 53-57
Hamburg-Altona
Tel. 43 04 52

- d. Commissioner for Local Traffic: Senior Postal Inspector
Dr. Kretschmar

He is located:

During the Attack:

After the Attack:

At residence: Schlüterstr. 42
Tel. 44 28 61

At Mittelweg 151
Tel. 55 92 44

- e. State Department of Labor: Director Lindemann

He is located:

During the Attack:

After the Attack:

At residence: Schwanenwik 32
Tel. 22 54 74

At Neuer Jungfernstieg 18
Tel. 34 11 71

f. Hamburg Employment Office: Director Dr. Siepmann

He is located:

During the Attack:

At residence: Bellevue 56
Tel. 22 63 90

After the Attack:

At Ferdinandstr. 5
Tel. 32 10 15

6. District Commissioner for Materials and Construction: Councilor of State Otte.

It is his responsibility to procure the materials necessary for the repair of air attack damages. He is located both during and after the attack:

At Hamburg Electricity Department, Pferdemarkt 48, Tel. 32 10 09

7. Commissioner of News and Information: Party Motorcycle Corps Commander Major General Jürgensen

His responsibility is the friction-free flow of news and messages, assignment of appropriate emergency telephone circuits in case of failure of the regular message routes, and dispatch of messengers and vehicles. He is located both during and after the attack:

At Fahrstrasse 11, Tel. 22 43 51.

8. Provincial Deputy Governor: Provincial Inspector State Councilor Stanik

During the attack, he is at the disposal of the RVK, and after the attack, he has the responsibility for supervising activities of all mobilized forces. In case of imminent danger or if otherwise absolutely necessary, he may give orders to the outside offices of the party and advise the departments of the police. He may ask the local chief of civil defense (Police President) for direction. He is located, both during and after the attack:

At RVK Headquarters, Tel. 44 51 51.

9. Provincial Party Chief: SA Brigadier Dahlem

During the attack he is at the disposal of the RVK and, after the attack, he has charge of all activities of the party, its departments, and cells. He is located:

During the Attack:

At RVK Headquarters or Party Headquarters
Tel. 44 51 51 or 44 10 61

After the Attack:

At Party Headquarters
Tel. 44 10 61

10. First Deputy Provincial Party Leader: Major Krogmann

He is located both during the attack and after the attack:

At RVK Headquarters or at Main Administration Office, City Hall,
Tel. 44 51 51 or 36 10 00

11. Hamburg Police President: Police President Kehrl

His task is to take charge, both during and after the attack, of all police and civil defense activities. He is located, both during and after the attack:

At the Police Department Main Office, Neuer Wall 88, Tel. 34 10 00

12. Liaison Officers of the Armed Forces

They must keep themselves informed on all important occurrences and developments and report to the Commanding Officer. They must keep themselves at the disposal of the RVK.

13. Party Headquarters - Telephone: 44 10 61

Operates according to instructions from Provincial Party Chief--see 9--and in case of emergency, the following are at Party Headquarters' disposal:

- a. District Organization Chief Henry Meyer. He is located:

During the Attack:

At residence: Liliencronstr. 7

After the Attack:

At Party Building
Telephone 44 10 61

- b. District Party Leader Matthies. He is located:

During the Attack:

At residence: Gustav
Falkestrasse 2

After the Attack:

At Party Office Büschstr. 4
Telephone 34 11 51

- c. Party Women's Auxiliary: Frau Schmidt. She is located:

During the Attack:

At residence: Gellerstr. 40
Tel. 22 65 09

After the Attack:

At District Women's Auxil-
iary HQ
Alsterkamp 21, Tel. 44 72 54
or 44 75 60

- d. S. A. Commander Mook. He is located:

During the Attack:

At SA Hansa Group
Harvesterhuder Weg 27
Tel. 44 36 51

After the Attack:

Same

- e. German Workers Alliance (DAF): District Commander Habedank. He is located:

During the Attack:

At residence: Blankenese
Oesterleystr. 64,
Tel. 44 32 56

After the Attack:

At DAF Civil Defense Watch
Tel. 24 07 95
DAF Civil Defense Chief,
Besenbinderhof 57
Tel 24 07 66

- f. Hitler Youth District Headquarters: Commander Paul. He is located:

During the Attack:

At residence: Pfenningsbusch 18
Tel. 23 06 75

After the Attack:

Hitler Youth Headquarters,
Nagelsweg 10
Tel. 24 12 81

14. Main Administration Officer - Telephone 36 10 00

The Main Administration Officer reports to the Provincial Party Leader (see 10). In case of major catastrophe, the following are at his disposal:

- a. Social Service: Senator Martini

He is located:

During the Attack:

At residence: Hollunderweg 26
Tel. 58 29 93

After the Attack:

At Command Post Bieberhaus
Tel. 24 10 91

- b. Department of Economic Affairs: Senate Counsel Dr. Ziegler.

He is located:

During the Attack:

At residence: Schimmelmannstr. 61
Wandsbek, Tel. 28 60 40

After the Attack:

At Headquarters, Johanniswall 4
Tel. 33 24 77 or 44 14 01

- c. Department for Essential Supplies and Board of Public Works: Public Works Director Gutschow.

He is located:

During the Attack:

At residence: Waldstr. 69, Rissen
Tel. 44 81 40

After the Attack:

At Department for Essential
Supplies, Tel. 43 13 41

d. Identification Bureau: Senate Counsel Dr. Grapenpeter

He is located:

During the Attack:

At residence: Jägersredder 2,
Hamburg-Wohldorf, Tel. 20 23 52

After the Attack:

At Holstenwall 16,
Tel. 34 17 61
Night Telephone 34 25 41

e. Rural Administration: Senator Sievers

He is located:

During the Attack:

At residence: in de Bost 9
Blankenese, Tel. 44 78 47

After the Attack:

At State Administration
Office
Tel. 34 10 19

15. Police Department - Telephone 34 10 00

In the event of a major catastrophe, the main police stations are:

- a. Local Civil Defense Headquarters, Telephone 34 10 00
- b. Air Defense Group West, Telephone 42 11 02
- c. Air Defense Group East, Telephone 28 88 51
- d. Air Defense Group Harbor, Tel. 33 04 37

16. County Party Leader

He assumes the following responsibilities:

- a. Leadership of all organizations and cells of the party activated in his county (civil defense organization is under the police).
- b. Leadership of all activated branch offices of the administration: Social Service, Economic Affairs, Department for Essential Supplies, Identification Bureau, etc., and all state administration functions.

- d. The County Party Leader will maintain the closest cooperation with the police department. The Section Commander of the County Party Leader's Staff, as his executive officer, should appoint a deputy in case of his own unavailability. The issuance of police orders is not within the province of the County Party Leader.

CONFIDENTIAL!

In regard to Item 12 of the Organizational Plan in the Event of a Major Catastrophe Caused by an Air Attack (MCE), the following liaison officers are appointed for the Armed Forces:

Liaison Officer for General Staff: Major Eymer, Sector
Greater Hamburg

His Deputy: Captain Stockenbrook, Watch Company Railroad
Station, Sector Greater Hamburg

Liaison Officer for District Air Command X: Lt. Colonel
Kleinau

His Deputy: Captain Westermann

THE FEDERAL DEFENSE COMMISSIONER
FOR THE FEDERAL DEFENSE DISTRICT HAMBURG

Hamburg, April 20, 1943

GENERAL DECREE FOR THE EVENT OF A MAJOR CATASTROPHE

According to experiences gained in major catastrophes resulting from air attacks, the preparations made so far by the party and the administration for the care of the injured and the settlement of damages in the Federal Defense District Hamburg are not adequate. Therefore, for the event of a major catastrophe, the following decree is in effect:

I

After termination of an attack, or while the attack is still in progress, it will be determined by this office, based on all available information, if a major catastrophe exists in the Federal Civil Defense District Hamburg or in specific sectors thereof. The key letters "MC" (major catastrophe) will be transmitted by me, either via telephone or messenger, to the three arms of the government as follows: for the party, to County Party Headquarters; for the administration, to the Main Administration Office; and for the police, to Police Headquarters. County Party Headquarters is responsible for alerting the responsible County Party Leaders immediately.

II

1. All activated forces must keep strict military discipline and carry out complete mobilization.
2. All persons responsible to the Federal Civil Defense Commissioner during a major catastrophe must mobilize all personnel and institutions in their respective branch, party, administration, or police as rapidly as possible for the repair of damages and the care of injured. They must make sure that all forces at the mobilization points and in the major catastrophe service buildings will be provided relief through the Community Provisions of the NSV.

3. All persons mobilized in the event of a major catastrophe must fulfill their assigned obligations, even if their own homes have been damaged by bombs. The quickest possible relief for these persons must be arranged for.
4. In the event of a major catastrophe, the regular working hours for all participating services are suspended. Relief for all mobilized forces must be arranged in such a way as to assure quick and uninterrupted completion of all necessary work.
5. Arguments regarding areas of responsibility are strictly prohibited in the event of a major catastrophe. If doubts still exist in the damage areas, the decision of the County Party Leaders, or my decision, must be sought.

III

The areas of responsibility, the addresses, and the telephone numbers of the officers and staff of the Federal Defense Commissioner are listed on pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 of the Organizational Plan.

IV

After a major catastrophe has been declared, the following is in effect:

1. Provincial Party Headquarters will assume central responsibility for all functions of the party offices after the attack.
2. The President of the City Council will assume the central responsibility for all public service departments of the administration after an attack.
3. In the districts where major damage has occurred, the County Party Leaders will assume total leadership. If several adjacent districts should be severely hit in one city territory, I will determine which County Party Leader will assume leadership.
4. The County Party Leaders under 3 above will receive their orders, unless specifically transmitted directly by me or my deputy, through regular channels of the three arms of government: party, administration, and police. When transmitting messages to my headquarters, the County Party Leaders, in general, should also go through regular channels. In special cases, however, they may report directly to me or my

deputy. All messages must be transmitted in the quickest possible way (telephone or messenger).

5. The authority of the County Party Leaders (see 3 above) extends to all measures instituted as a result of a major catastrophe within the framework of the party and administration. Routine matters remain under the normal jurisdiction of the leaders of party and administration. In case of doubt, the County Party Leader in party matters and the President of the City Council in administration matters will decide.
6. The Police is not under the jurisdiction of the County Party Leader. Rather, authority rests with the appropriate Police President, respectively the Superior SS and Security Police Chief, BdO. Closest cooperation must be maintained between the County Party Leader and police. For this reason, the Section Commander is on the staff of the County Party Leader and a Liaison Officer is appointed to maintain communications between party and police.

V

To facilitate smooth functioning of the News and Information Service, I herewith appoint, for the event of a major catastrophe, my personal representative to the News and Information Service, Party Motorcycle Corps Commander Jürgensen. He is under a duty, in case of disruption of regular communication channels, to issue emergency telephone lines to all headquarters of party, administration, and police and assign the necessary messengers and vehicles. He will appoint to his staff a suitable senior civil servant as Director of Mails.

VI

The Deputy Area Commander (District Inspector Senator Stanik) has been assigned the responsibility to see that after an attack all emergency measures for the mobilized forces are being carried out. If speed is essential, or it is absolutely necessary for other reasons, he issues orders to the outlying offices of the party and administration and makes suggestions to the divisions of the police or, if necessary, asks the Police President for appropriate directions.

VII

I reserve the right to appoint a special representative for the billeting of the population outside Hamburg, if this should become necessary.

VIII

If widespread damage should occur in a district far removed from the seat of the Area Commander, so that he would be unable to supervise this district efficiently, he must turn over the authority to administration headquarters in that district.

IX

All other organizational measures and regulations are outlined in my Service Orders to the Area Commanders in Case of Major Catastrophe, as well as in my Regulations Regarding the Mobilization of Party Units and Community Administration in the Event of Major Catastrophe, dated today. A special ordinance regarding the police is not needed in view of the existing emergency orders issued by the Federal Marshal of the German Reich and Commander in Chief of the Air Force.

X

Public utilities, electricity, gas, and water departments; the transportation companies, federal railroad, and elevated A.G.; and the post office must report all damages to me immediately. They must attempt to repair the damages with their own personnel as much as possible and requisition help from my office if necessary. When reporting damages, they must give me an estimate of the time the work will take and the kind of assistance they require.

XI

This decree will become effective immediately.

(Signed) Karl Kaufmann
Federal Defense Commissioner
Federal Defense District Hamburg

Hamburg, April 20, 1943

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE MOBILIZATION OF THE PARTY ORGANIZATION
IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR CATASTROPHE

To augment my General Decree for the event of a major catastrophe, dated today, I herewith order the following:

I. LEADERSHIP, COMMAND POSTS, AND MOBILIZATION STAFF

1. Since the Deputy Area Commander, Party Member Stanik, has been assigned to my headquarters staff and has special tasks and authority in case of a major catastrophe, the Provincial Party Leader, or, if he is unavailable, his deputy, will assume responsibility for all functions of the party, its cells, and units.
2. The Provincial Party Leader is located at Provincial Party Headquarters, Telephone 40 10 61.
3. On his staff are the following:

Provincial Organization Officer:	An SA Chief
Provincial Leader of the Party:	The Hitler Youth District Commander
Provincial Chairman of the Women's Party Organization:	The Provincial Women's Chief
4. Organization of the headquarters staff of the County Party Leaders is outlined in my Ordinance for the County Party Leaders in the Event of Major Catastrophe, dated today.

II. AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

In the event of a major catastrophe, responsibility is divided within the party sector as follows:

Organization Department

Furnishing of transport vehicles for rebilleting
Supervision of collection points for the homeless needing other quarters in Hamburg
Supervision of emergency quarters for large numbers of homeless
Community burial of bomb victims

Welfare Department

Clothing of bombed out victims
Out-of-town quartering in cooperation with the Social Service Department
Mobilization of mass kitchens
Special care for pregnant women, mothers with infants, and small children

Party Women's Corps

In cooperation with the Welfare Department, assist in care of the wounded, clean-up of apartments, etc.

German Workers Alliance

Care of industrial plants and foreign labor camps

SA and Hitler Youth

Assist with special tasks such as erecting barricades and messenger service at the discretion of the party and administration offices.

III. COOPERATION BETWEEN PARTY AND ADMINISTRATION

The closest cooperation among all party units and the administration in the event of a major catastrophe must be maintained.

IV. CHAIN OF COMMAND

Regarding the official chain of command for decrees to the County Party Leaders and the messages of the County Party Leaders to me, I refer

to my General Decree for the Event of a Major Catastrophe, dated today, Item IV, 3.

V. DEPUTIES

Suitable deputies must be appointed for the officials of the party, so that service on a day-and-night basis will be safeguarded.

VI. FINAL ORDERS

1. These regulations are in force effective immediately.
2. Possible implementation orders will be issued by the County Party Leaders.

(Signed) Karl Kaufmann
Federal Defense Commissioner
Federal Defense District Hamburg

Hamburg, April 20, 1943

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE MOBILIZATION OF THE
ADMINISTRATION IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR CATASTROPHE

To augment my general decree for the event of a Major Catastrophe, dated today, I herewith order the following:

I. LEADERSHIP, COMMAND POSTS, AND MOBILIZATION STAFF

1. In the event of a major catastrophe, the President of the City Council, or, if he is unavailable, his deputy, will assume responsibility for the following departments of the administration, which are entrusted with the elimination of damages and the care of the injured and homeless for the Hanseatic City of Hamburg:

Social Service Department
Department for Economic Affairs
Department for Essential Supplies and Public Works
Identification Bureau
Administration of Rural Districts

2. Chief of staff and last review for all major catastrophe measures of the community administration is the Chief of the Main Administration Office.

3. Headquarters for the President of the City Council in case of alarm will be the headquarters bunker in the Hall of Justice.

Telephone lines:

Through the Hall of Justice switchboard: extensions 284 and 293;
Direct lines: 33 20 67 and 36 45 00

Through official Fire Department line; direct number 95 700;
cross-connection 9271, and extensions 284 and 293.

Through a connection with the official telephone network (special cable) a direct line is open to the following Public Utility Offices:

Hamburg Electricity Works A.G.
Hamburg Gas Works A.G.
Hamburg Water Works A.G.
Hamburg Elevated A.G.

II. COORDINATION OF EFFORTS

1. Care of the injured in the event of a major catastrophe should be handled from one central place. Therefore, schools should be earmarked as field headquarters for all agencies taking part in the care of the injured and homeless. Sequence of use of these MC service buildings is by numbering according to the decimal system.

2. The Department of Essential Supplies will designate five MC service buildings for each county office of Social Service and for each State Administration Headquarters. In the state administration, consideration should be given to the great distances, so that damage claimants will not have to travel too far to register their claims.

3. Immediate and complete mobilization of all forces concerned with the care of the injured and homeless in the event of a major catastrophe must be effected. This is only possible if their permanent duty station is located in the section to which their residence belongs, or if their residence in a neighboring section is so close to their duty station that they can walk there in a short time. The Social Service and Economic departments, therefore, will immediately exchange personnel, except in the highest echelons, so that assignments to major catastrophe duty will be within their own county and local sections. This exchange of personnel by residence must also be extended to personnel of the branches of the rural government who live in the city and city government personnel living in rural territory.

4. To maintain a continuous schedule of regular public service, only as many persons as absolutely needed should be assigned to care for the homeless.

5. The County Chief Administrator of the Social Service Department and of the Department of Economic Affairs and the Chief Administrator of the Rural Territories Administration, as well as the deputies of these officers, must live within the district in which they serve, except where their residence in a neighboring district is located so closely to their assigned station that they can get there on foot in a short time. This regulation should be carried out by exchanges. If a residence exchange is indicated, this should be worked out as quickly as possible. The costs of the move will be paid by the respective department.

6. Because in the event of a major catastrophe the personnel of the branch offices will not be adequate, every branch of Social Service and every headquarters of the Rural Administration, in the event of a major catastrophe, will form a special emergency squad made up of personnel from

all departments and services connected with the care of the homeless. Commanders of these emergency squads are the Chief Administrative Officer of the Department of Social Welfare and the Chief Administrative Officers of the Department of Rural Territories. Deputies for commanders of the emergency squads are the regular service deputies. These emergency squads may be called into action in other districts to augment local personnel. The order for this call-up will be given by my office at the suggestion of the main administration office.

7. Added to the personnel of county, local, and main administration offices assigned to service in the event of a major catastrophe will be personnel of all other agencies of the community administration who reside within the territory of the county administrative offices of the Department of Social Service and the headquarters offices of the Rural Administration, to the extent that they have not been drafted previously for major catastrophe service by the party.

8. In addition to the above personnel, all teachers, male and female, in closed-down schools, even if they do not live within the district where the school is located, will serve in the event of a major catastrophe. This also applies to all personnel of the federal and municipal offices not part of the mobilization in the event of a major catastrophe, if their offices have been totally destroyed, as far as they are not needed for the continuance of normal public service or have not been drafted for party MC service.

9. Personnel designated for mobilization in the event of a major catastrophe who have not been drafted for regular civil defense service should be trained at once for major catastrophe service. The necessary training measures will be instituted by the branch administration offices under the direction of the main administration office.

10. The commanders of the emergency squads should be in possession of a detailed street map of their district.

11. The representatives of the administration concerned with the elimination of damages and care of injured and homeless (district offices of Social Service, Economic Affairs, Essential Supplies, Rural Administration, etc.) in case of every alarm are automatically attached to the staff of the County Party Leader. In the event of a major catastrophe, the representative of the Identification Bureau is added to this staff.

12. All departments and bureaus taking part in major catastrophe mobilization will immediately appoint an expert adviser, in addition to the representative, who during the alarm and thereafter has his permanent

post within their main offices, receives all further orders, and is responsible for their implementation.

III. MOBILIZATION

1. The care of the homeless and injured, in the event of a major catastrophe, goes beyond simple first aid. The duration of care will be set by my office. Basically, the injured should be taken care of in one place as long as possible to save them unnecessary travel.

2. The duty and the right of the chiefs of the administration offices and bureaus to assume technical leadership in their own fields are in no way curtailed; however, orders in the province of administration will be transmitted to the County Party Leaders via the President of the City Council. (See General Decree for the Event of a Major Catastrophe, dated today).

3. If additional emergency squads are called up by me to assist existing emergency squads in the damaged districts, the President of the City Council will decide which squads are to be used. In these cases, the commander of the local emergency squad originating in the damaged district is in charge of all available emergency forces.

4. For the administration departments and bureaus who are in charge of technical services, the declaration of a state of major catastrophe will not call for any change in their appointed tasks. The only important difference is the passing of command to the President of the City Council and, in the damaged districts, to the County Party Leader.

IV. FINAL ORDERS

1. These regulations will take effect immediately.

2. Regulations for implementation of this decree will be issued by the President of the City Council.

(Signed) Karl Kaufmann
Federal Defense Commissioner for
The Federal Defense District Hamburg

Hamburg, April 20, 1943

THE FEDERAL DEFENSE COMMISSIONER FOR THE
FEDERAL DEFENSE DISTRICT HAMBURG

Hamburg, April 20, 1943

SERVICE REGULATIONS FOR THE COUNTY PARTY LEADERS IN THE
EVENT OF A MAJOR CATASTROPHE

To augment my General Decree for the Event of a Major Catastrophe,
dated today, Paragraphs IV and IX, the following is ordered herewith:

I. GENERAL RULES

1. In the event of a major catastrophe, the County Party Leader assumes command in his county or damaged district. I refer to my General Decree, dated today, Paragraph IV.

2. Aside from my right and that of my deputy and the Provincial Party Leader's deputy to make command decisions, the following are authorized to issue orders:

- a. The local party leader, who after the attack has central command of all party branches.
- b. The President of the City Council, who is responsible for unified command of all branch offices of the main administration office.
- c. In police matters, the Police President or his appointed deputy has the power to issue orders.

The technical authority of the chiefs of the participating departments and bureaus of the party and the administration remain unchanged. If there are differences of opinion between these departments and the County Party Leader, in party matters the Provincial Party Leader and in administration matters the President of the City Council must decide. I expect that in these cases the interests of the whole community will be considered and necessary decisions will not be delayed. My decision or that of my deputy should be solicited only in extraordinary cases.

3. The County Party Leader should observe the regulations concerning the distribution of goods under wartime controls (food, woven materials

shoes, fuel, housewares, etc.). If, forced by circumstances, orders may have to be issued that are in direct opposition to existing laws and regulations of central bureaus, I am to be informed immediately. Basically, all questions between the County Party Leader and the respective administration chief are to be resolved. If an agreement cannot be reached, a decision is to be requested of me or my deputy.

4. In dire emergencies, the County Party Leader, in cooperation with the chiefs of the Department of Economic Affairs and the local party organization, may make disposition, upon my direction, of food, materials, etc., kept in reserve at the headquarters offices to alleviate hardships.

II. SPECIAL STAFF OF THE COUNTY PARTY LEADER

In the event of a major catastrophe, every County Party Leader will have a special staff for administration of the damaged district. This special staff will consist of:

1. Party Personnel

The County Organization Leader
The County Leader of the Party
The County Leader for Engineering
The County Women's Auxiliary Leader
The Hitler Youth Leader
The Squadron Leader of the SA

2. Administration Personnel

One representative each of the Social Service Department, Food Office, Department of Economic Affairs, Department of Essential Supplies, Bureau of Identification, and Rural Administration Department.

3. Police Personnel

The Police Section Commander is on the staff of the County Party Leader and will be represented by a deputy permanently assigned to the County Party Leader's office.

The County Party Leader will appoint a staff officer for the management of everyday business. The other members of the special staff are advisers to the County Party Leader and are responsible for the speedy execution of his orders.

The Liaison Officer of the Police, as Deputy of the Section Commander, must maintain cooperation with the police and must see that the wishes of the County Party Leader are transmitted to the police and the wishes and regulations of the police are transmitted to the County Party Leader.

The special staff will transmit the orders of the County Party Leader to the respective offices and branches of the party, and in the same way, within the administration from the chief of the emergency squads to the emergency squads formed according to my Decree for the Mobilization in the event of a Major Catastrophe, dated today (see II.6).

An outline regarding the division of duties in the province of the County Party Leader is attached.

III. These service regulations are effective immediately. The names of members of the special staffs for every district of the party, according to the attached outline, should be transmitted to me. Copies should be sent to the Provincial Party Leader and the President of the City Council.

(Signed) Karl Kaufmann
Federal Defense Commissioner for the
Federal Defense District of Hamburg

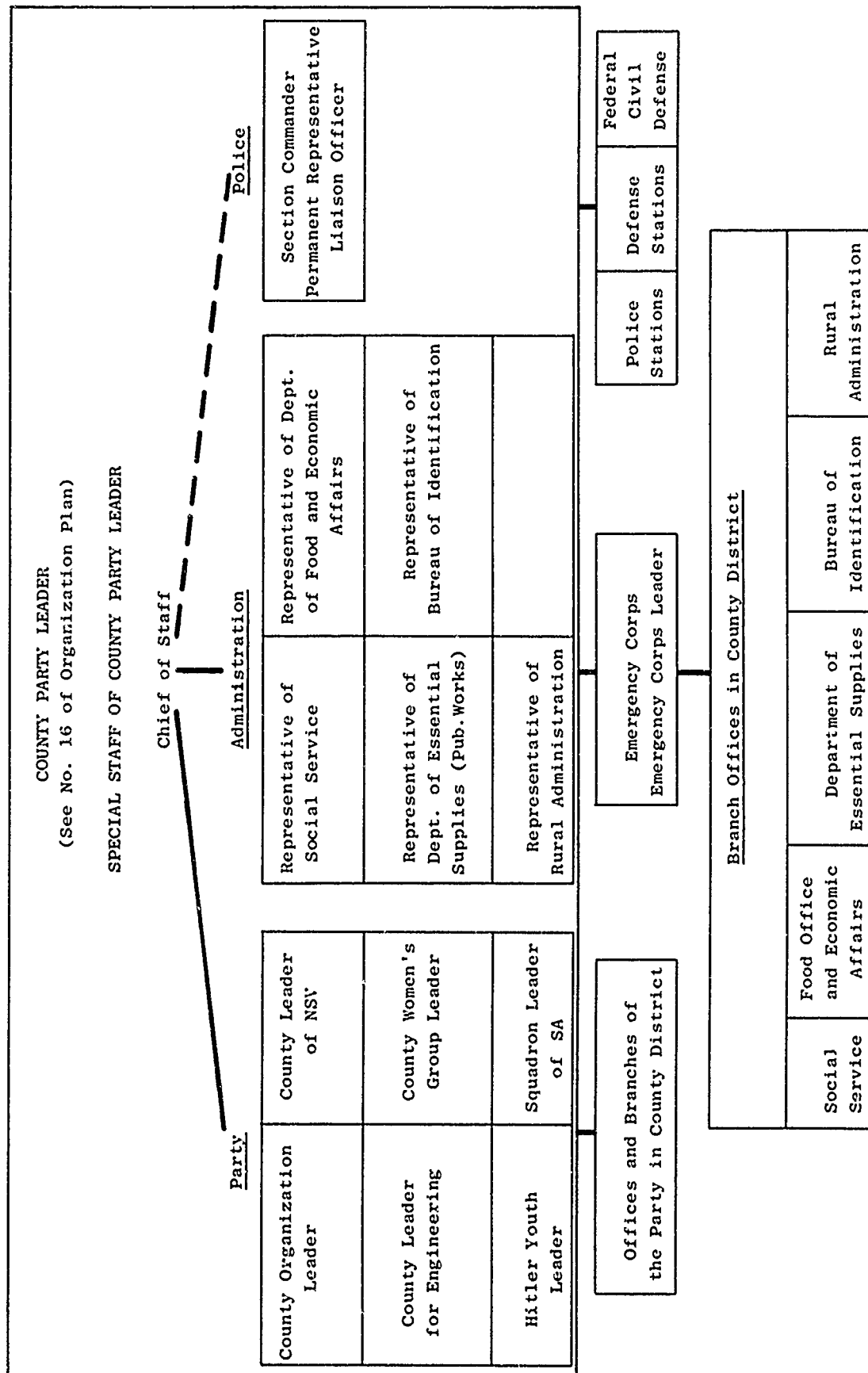
Hamburg, April 20, 1943

DIVISION OF DUTIES IN THE JURISDICTION OF

THE COUNTY PARTY LEADER

IN THE EVENT OF MAJOR CATASTROPHE

(Outline)



The Federal Defense Commissioner for the
Federal Defense District Hamburg

Appendix to Organizational Plan in the Event of Major Catastrophe

SUMMARY OF DUTIES OF PARTY, ADMINISTRATION, AND POLICE
IN THE EVENT OF A MAJOR CATASTROPHE

I. PARTY

In case of a major catastrophe, the authority within the party sector is defined as follows:

1. Organizational Bureau

Provision of transport vehicles for requartering
Supervision of receiving stations
Supervision of emergency quarters
Supervision of mass shelters
Burial establishments

2. Department of Community Welfare

Clothing of the homeless
Quartering outside the district in cooperation with Social Service
Mobilization of mass kitchens
Special Care for pregnant women, mothers with infants, and small children

3. Party Women's Wing

In cooperation with Department of Community Welfare, assistance with nursing care, cleaning of apartments, etc.

4. German Workers Alliance

Care of industrial plants and foreign labor camps

5. SA and Hitler Youth

Assist with special tasks such as setting up barricades and messenger service at the discretion of the party and administration.

II. ADMINISTRATION

In case of major catastrophe, the participating agencies have the following duties and responsibilities:

1. Social Service

Quartermen of the homeless, also requartermen to points outside the city (in cooperation with party)
Issuance of emergency ration cards
Issuance of meal tickets for mass feeding
Advice to attack victims on all social problems
Issuance of care cards
Safekeeping of valuables and furnishings
Support in personal loss
Payment of advances on reimbursement for damages
Responsibility for burial and transportation costs for single funerals

2. Food Office and Department of Economic Affairs

Assist bombed-out persons with food, clothing, bedding, shoes, furniture, housewares, and fuel
Housewares and fuel
Gasoline
Issuance of special food ration cards
Securing of adequate supply of food for the population

3. Department of Essential Supplies

Determination of building damages
Determination of which buildings must be evacuated
Mobilization of assistance squads, according to the Goering Decree for the Call-Up of Self-Protection and Community Help for the quick repair of bomb damage
Immediate start of work by glaziers, carpenters, roofers, and cabinet makers

Supervision of the self-protection effort of the population
Implementation of urgent measures against bomb and fire damages
in the spirit of the 18th. Regulation for Rebuilding, with
directions (especially chain of command for the repair work
and mobilization of work forces, supply of building materials,
and transportation).
Further elimination of damages
Use of experiences gained in organizational and technical respects
Check of available self-protection forces in public buildings
Assignment of service, office, and work rooms to substitute for
temporarily or permanently lost space
Building of temporary shelters

4. Identification Bureau

Advice on war damage claims
Receipt of applications for material damages
Grants of advances for damages (if not done by Social Service)
Processing of applications for reimbursement

5. Rural Administration

All tasks under 1 to 4 above, in the rural districts

III. POLICE

The tasks of police and civil defense police during and after air attacks, which are to be accomplished under the direction of the Civil Defense Chief, consist mainly of the following:

1. Police

Information, messenger, and inspection service
Supervision and restoration of the alarm installations
Supervision at damage sites
Barricading and security, traffic regulations
Evacuation: first measures for the collection of homeless
Preparation of bodies for burial
Supervision of self-protection, expanded self-protection, and
industrial civil defense
Fire fighting by express commandos

Measures to prevent emigration of the population
Protection and fight against paratroopers
Search for parachutists, leadership and mobilization of city
guard
Call-up of military assistance commandos

2. Civil Defense Police

Fire Fighting and Decontamination Service
Fire fighting, poison gas protection measures
Repair Service and Repair of Sea Damage
Rescue of persons buried by debris and rubble
Removal of dangerous conditions (danger of collapse, traffic
hazards, removal of duds)
Clearing of endangered houses of movable goods
Clearing of streets for traffic
Other clean-up work
Blasting to contain fires
Ambulance Service
Rescue, care, and transportation for wounded, sick, and infirm
Civil Defense Veterinary Service
Rescue, care, and transportation of wounded animals--emergency
slaughter
To the extent that the situation and the above tasks permit,
forces of the civil defense police will be put at the disposal
of the Department of Essential Supplies after the attack for
debris clearing and repair work

END