

# FLAGS OF THE THIRD REICH 3: PARTY & POLICE UNITS



First published in Great Britain in 1994 by  
Osprey, an imprint of Reed Consumer Books Ltd.  
Michelin House, 81 Fulham Road,  
London SW3 6RB  
and Auckland, Melbourne, Singapore and Toronto

© Copyright 1994 Reed International Books Ltd.

All rights reserved. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study, research, criticism or review, as permitted under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988, no part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, electrical, chemical, mechanical, optical, photocopying, recording or otherwise, without the prior permission of the copyright owner. Enquiries should be addressed to the Publishers.

ISBN 1 85532 459 8

Filmset in Great Britain by Keyspools Ltd  
Printed through Bookbuilders Ltd, Hong Kong

#### Author's note

A number of flags illustrated and described in this book are single representative examples of many hundreds, in some cases thousands, of similar flags.

The most common method used to distinguish an individual flag was the flag panel. These panels came in a variety of colours, depending on, for example, the type of organisation or the political district to which the flag had been presented; and each panel bore a number or combination of numbers allotted to the unit, or a name bestowed upon it to honour a Nazi personality. Therefore, although the flag cloth was the same, the identification panel varied. It is not possible to list all the numbers and names borne on these political flags and standards, even if they could all be researched. Therefore each plate description refers only to the flag illustrated, although many features were common to whole classes of flags.

Due to limitations of space I have confined myself to an analysis of the more important flag types and formations. In every instance a single example has been chosen to represent a greater range of similar flags and standards used by the fifteen political and para-military organisations featured in this book.

Three of the Police flags on Plate G have never, to my knowledge, been illustrated in colour before.

What are referred to in modern parlance as 'DE' or 'Germany Awake' standards were Colours where the flag cloth was suspended from a cross bar against the front of the pole. This type of ceremonial standard was used within the SS, SA and the Berlin Protection Police. Another type of standard had, in addition to an upright flag pole, a secondary bar at right angles, ensuring the flag cloth was displayed towards the rear of the bearer. The SS cavalry standard is a good example of this, but the NSKK, NSFK and Protection Police standard also had them.

#### Publisher's note

Readers may wish to study this title in conjunction with the following Osprey publications:

MAA 24 *The Panzer Divisions*

MAA 229 *Luftwaffe Field Divisions*

MAA 139 *German Airborne Troops*

MAA 213 *German MP Units*

MAA 270 *Flags of the Third Reich I: Wehrmacht*

MAA 274 *Flags of the Third Reich II: Waffen SS*

#### Artist's note

Readers may care to note that the original paintings from which the colour plates in this book were prepared are available for private sale. All reproduction copyright whatsoever is retained by the publisher. All enquiries should be addressed to:

Malcolm McGregor  
64 Cavendish Avenue  
Ealing  
London W13 0JQ

The publishers regret that they can enter into no correspondence upon this matter.

For a catalogue of all books published by Osprey Military  
please write to:

The Marketing Manager,  
Consumer Catalogue Department,  
Osprey Publishing Ltd,  
Michelin House, 81 Fulham Road,  
London SW3 6RB

# FLAGS OF THE 3rd REICH (3)

## ORIGINS OF THE SWASTIKA FLAG

Although this is the third book in the present series, its subject matter, in effect, takes precedence over all other Third Reich flags. Some of the flags shown in this volume owe their origin to the earliest swastika flags carried by the Nazis.

In his book *Mein Kampf* Adolf Hitler claims that he made the decision to use the swastika as the emblem for his fledgling movement. He was responsible for the shape the swastika finally took, and for the choice of colours used, which set the pattern for all subsequent flags. Hitler devoted almost four pages of his book to this matter. He felt that the new flag 'should prove effective as a large poster.' Hitler mentioned the colours that were considered, but rejected, for the flags. White was 'not a colour capable of attracting and focusing public attention'; he considered 'white as more suitable for a young women's association'. Black was also suggested and rejected; it too was felt to be incapable of attracting attention. Blue and white was discarded as being the colours of an individual German Federal State (Bavaria). Black and white were also rejected. The colours of black, red and gold used by the Weimar Republic were out of the question. The colours of black, white and red when used in their old format were also felt inappropriate, as 'they represented the old Reich that had been ruined by its own blunders'. However, Hitler felt these three colours to be 'far superior to all the others', and 'the most strikingly harmonious combination to be found'.

He wrote: 'I myself was always for keeping the old colours . . . Accordingly I had to discard all the innumerable suggestions and designs which had been proposed for the new movement, among which were many that had incorporated the swastika into the old colours.'



*Herr Gahr, the goldsmith who was responsible for the manufacture of the first of the 'Deutschland Erwache' standards.*

### The first swastika flag, 1920

After several trials it was decided to use 'a flag of red material with a white disc bearing in its centre a black swastika'. The proportions of the various elements were finally established by Hitler himself. This new flag first appeared in public in the midsummer of 1920.

### The first 'Germany Awake' standard, 1922

Hitler decided in 1922 to give the SA its own standard. He designed this standard and an old party member, Herr Gahr, who was also a goldsmith, produced it. This standard became the distinctive Nazi symbol in its own right. The first four



*The Munich SA standard. Of interest is the unique badge sewn to the lower left corner (as seen from the front) of the standard*

*cloth. This badge, awarded to commemorate the 1923 RPT, also appeared on the reverse of the standard.*

'Deutschland Erwache' standards were presented on 28 January 1923 during the first Parteitag held at Munich. The SA contingents receiving these standards were 'München I', 'München II', 'Nürnberg' and 'Landshut'.

### The 'Bloodflag' of the Nazi Party

The 'Blutfahne', as it came to be known, was nothing more than a swastika flag, but as a consequence of its historical origin it took on the aura of a sacred relic to the Nazis.

The flag had been carried by Andreas Bauriedl during the march on the Munich Feldherrnhalle when, on 9 November 1923, the Nazis attempted to

overthrow the Bavarian Government. The attempted putsch was smashed by the Munich Police, who fired on the marchers killing 16 men (including Bauriedl) and wounding many others. In the aftermath of the mêlée the blood-soaked flag was confiscated by the Police President of Munich and impounded. When, under an amnesty, Hitler was released from prison and set about re-forming the NSDAP, the swastika flag was returned to the Nazis. On 9 November 1926 the original flag cloth attached to a new staff with a newly designed and unique finial was presented to SS-Sturme 1 (Traditions Sturme) of the 1.SS-Standarte (München) and entrusted to their safe-keeping. On all ceremonial parades and gatherings the Blutfahne was always borne by Jakob Grimminger.

The flag staff was in two parts joined in the centre of its length by a wide silver collar. At the top of the staff, below the line of the upper edge of the flag cloth, was a silver collar. I believe this to be a commemorative ring engraved with the name of the original bearer, Andreas Bauriedl. Interestingly, the Bloodflag was attached to its wooden staff by a fixed halyard consisting of a single cord, believed to be produced from black, white and red twisted strands, running through the sleeve of the flag cloth. The cord (halyard) was fixed at the top of the staff just below the finial and appears to be fastened to the lower part of the upper section of the flag staff.

The Bloodflag was paraded on the occasion of every Reichsparteitag when it was used for the 'Fahnenweihe' – the ceremony of consecration of the flags. The last recorded instance of the Blutfahne being paraded was for the funeral of Gauleiter Wagner in 1944. The ultimate fate of this flag is not known. Due to its importance to the NSDAP it may well have escaped destruction or capture, and may even today survive in secret storage.

Jakob Grimminger, the bearer of the 'Bloodflag', was born on 25 April 1892. He served in the German Army during the Great War with sufficient distinction to be awarded the Imperial Iron Cross, 2nd Class. After the war Grimminger joined the Nazi Party and was an early member of the SS. He participated in the Munich Putsch of 9 November 1923. Later he was appointed to be the official bearer of the 'Blutfahne', and attained the rank of SS-Standartenführer; he was also appointed a Councillor

for the City of Munich. He survived the Second World War and the period of post-war Allied occupation, after which, it is believed, he managed to obtain work as a street sweeper. Grimminger died in Munich in obscurity and poverty on 28 January 1969, at the age of seventy-seven.

### The Nürnberg Party Rallies

The first Reichsparteitag was held on the Marzfeld at Munich on 27–29 January 1923. A similar event was repeated eight months later when the second such rally was held at Nürnberg during the first week in September 1923<sup>(1)</sup>. The second gathering to be officially recognised as a Party Day was held at Weimar on 3 & 4 August 1926; and the third and all subsequent rallies up to the tenth and final pre-war occasion were all held at Nürnberg, mostly during the first part of September. The 1927 rally held at Nürnberg on 19 & 20 August was followed two years later by a further gathering also held at Nürnberg on 1 to 4 August 1929.

No Party Days were held at Nürnberg between 1930 and 1933 as these were the years when the Nazi Party concentrated its efforts on achieving national power. September 1933 saw the first of the Party Rallies to be given a title; the rally held at Nürnberg between 31 August and 3 September 1933 was entitled 'Sieg des Glauben' (Victory of Faith). The 1934 rally held on 4–10 September was called 'Triumph des Willens' (Triumph of the Will). The 1935 rally held between 10 and 16 September was known as the 'Parteitag der Freiheit' (The Party Day of Freedom). The following year the rally held on 8 to 14 September was called the 'Parteitag der Ehre' (The Party Day of Honour). This was followed on 6 to 13 September 1937 by the 'Parteitag der Arbeit' (Party Day of Labour). What proved to be the final pre-war rally, known as the 'Parteitag Grossdeutschlands' (Party Day of Greater Germany), was held at Nürnberg between 6 and 12 September 1938. A further rally had been planned for September 1939, but events overtook the organisers and from that year on the annual gatherings were in abeyance until after cessation of hostilities, when, assuming



*The 'Blood Flag' carried by Jakob Grimminger.*

Germany to be victorious, they were to be held once more.

These rallies were used as the occasion for new standards to be presented to SA, SS and NSKK units. The following list indicates the number of standards known to have been presented up to 1939:

1923 at Munich	4 standards
1926 at Weimar	8 standards
1927 at Nürnberg	12 standards
1929 at Nürnberg	Not known
1933 at Nürnberg	118 standards
1934 at Nürnberg	126 standards
1935 at Nürnberg	35 standards
1936 at Nürnberg	25 standards
1937 at Nürnberg	10 standards & 20 cavalry standards
1938 at Nürnberg	27 standards & 15 cavalry standards

(1) According to Hamilton T. Burden's *The Nuremberg Party Rallies: 1923–39* pages 23–29, the gathering of September 1923, known as 'The German Day', was considered as the second Reichsparteitag. However, listings of the Reichs Party Days in various contemporary German publications do not acknowledge this as an official Party Day and only list ten such occasions as presented above.

# NSDAP KREIS & ORTSGRUPPEN

The structure of the National Socialist Party was based on 42 Gaue (Regions), 32 of which were in Germany proper with the remaining ten in the annexed and occupied territories. An additional Gau – the 43rd – was created to encompass those German nationals living abroad; this was known as the Auslandsorganisation (AO).

Gaue were headed by a Gauleiter and divided into a number of Kreise or 'Circles' – by 1943 each Gau had on average 22 such Circles. There were 920 Kreise, each headed by a Kreisleiter. A Kreis contained, on average, 750 Ortsgruppen, and each was commanded by an unpaid Ortsgruppenleiter or Local Group Leader.

Of the four main levels of political responsibility – the Reich, the Gau, the Kreis and the Orts – only the last two were granted distinctive swastika flags to be carried by units from within each Circle or Locality. The flags used by formations from each political level were similar in size, shape and colouring. Only the identification panel in the upper left corner differed, the colour of the panels and their piping, and the name of the Kreis or Ortsgruppen displayed being varied.

# THE STURM-ABTEILUNGEN

The Storm Detachments of the Nazi Party were the first organised units of the Movement<sup>(1)</sup>. Their origin can be traced to 3 August 1921 when, under the leadership of Josef Klintsch, a former officer in the Brigade Ehrhardt, a 'Gymnastic and Sports Section' was formed from within the Nazi Party. This Section was referred to as the 'SA', which was said variously to stand for 'Turn-und Sportsabteilung' (Gymnastic and Sports Detachment); 'Saalschutz-Abteilung' (Hall Protection Detachments); or 'Sturm Abteilung' (Storm Detachments or Storm Troops).

During the first year or so of their existence the SA did not have a uniform, and were only distinguished from other political agitators by the wearing of a red armband bearing a black swastika set on a white disc, the 'Kampfbinde'. The flags they carried were crude by later standards and in the main were hand-made, which accounts for the variety of designs and the shapes of the swastika emblems.

After the 'Battle of Coburg' (14–15 October 1922) Hitler decided that a recognisable uniform was essential. On 28 January 1923 the men of the SA

(1) See MAA 220, *The SA 1921–45*.



9 November 1934: the Führer with his deputy Rudolf Hess (left, in front rank), Himmler (peaked cap), Viktor Lutze, Julius Schaub and other old Party comrades. On the right of the picture is one of the four original 'Deutschland Erwache' standards, München II.



appeared for the first time in a uniform bearing a strong resemblance to that worn by the Austrian infantry. It consisted of a grey waterproof wind jacket worn buttoned to the neck, grey breeches, black leather riding boots and grey ski-cap. A leather waist belt and cross strap and the swastika arm band worn on the left upper arm completed the outfit. The first four 'Germany Awake' Standards were presented to the SA during the Reichs Party Day gathering held on the Marzfeld at Munich on 27 to 29 January 1923.

In March 1923 Hermann Göring was appointed by Hitler to take over the command of the SA. In May the same year the 'Stosstrupp Hitler' was created to act as Hitler's personal bodyguard; this special detachment was the forerunner of the SS.

In Munich on 9 November 1923, a date which was to have great significance for the Nazis, Hitler's attempt to overthrow the Bavarian Government was put down by police gunfire; Göring was among the wounded. Hitler was arrested, brought to trial in 1924 and imprisoned in Landsberg Prison; the government banned the Nazi Party. In order to keep

*The Chief of Staff of the SA delivering a speech at the 1938 party Congress, Nürnberg. Jakob Grimminger holds the Blutfahne. Standing directly behind the speaker, from right to left: General-feldmarschall Hermann*

*Göring, Reichsminister Hess, Gauleiter Streicher, the Führer, Reichsführer-SS Himmler, Reichsleiter Dr Ley, Reichsminister Dr Goebbels, Reichsminister Dr Frick and Reichsleiter Rosenberg.*

alive the National Socialist movement a substitute organisation entitled 'Frontbann' was formed under the leadership of Ernst Röhm and Kurt Daluege.

Although sentenced to five years' imprisonment, Hitler spent less than a year in prison; in December 1924 he was released under an amnesty, and within a matter of weeks he set about reconstructing his party and the SA. Göring was in exile in Sweden and Röhm in Bolivia, so Hitler appointed Captain Franz Felix Pfeffer von Salomon to command the newly reconstituted SA. Pfeffer set about re-structuring the SA along military lines. The SA uniform underwent a radical change when the grey wind jacket and ski cap were replaced by the more familiar brown shirt

uniform. In January 1929 Heinrich Himmler was appointed to command the fledgling SS, which at that time only numbered 280 strong; and in March the same year an SA Reserve was formed for men of 40 years and over.

In January 1931 Hitler dismissed Pfeffer and the command of the SA was transferred to Captain Röhm. Röhm, who had resigned from the SA in April 1925 over a disagreement with Hitler as to the course the organisation should take, had left Germany to take up an appointment as advisor to the Bolivian army. He was now persuaded by Hitler to return to Germany, and took over his new command in January 1931.

As the new Chief of Staff Röhm set about expanding the Sturmabteilung. On 1 April 1930 a new motorised section had been formed with the title 'Nationalsozialistische Automobil Korps' or 'NSAK', changed on 1 May 1931 to 'National-

sozialistische Kraftfahrkorps', known by its initials as the 'NSKK'.

On 17 and 18 October 1931 an enormous gathering of Nazi formations took place at Brunswick when 104,000 men of the SA, SS and the NSKK, including boys of the Hitler Youth, participated in a 'token mobilisation' rally.

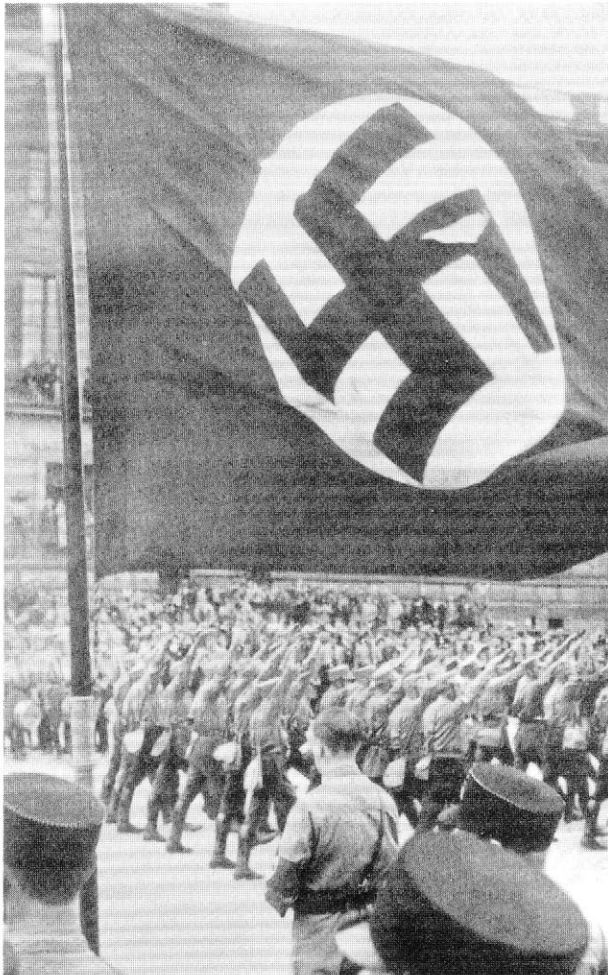
This display of Nazi strength succeeded in causing alarm among the Weimar authorities. In December 1931 the SA was banned for excesses against public order. The wearing of the brown shirt uniform was forbidden, a prohibition remaining in force until June 1932. Before the ban was lifted SA men parading in formation took to wearing white shirts in defiance of the government order. When the ban was removed the officer corps of the SA re-appeared dressed in a 'more respectable' style of uniform tunic demanded by the authorities.

Adolf Hitler was appointed Chancellor of the German Reich on 30 January 1933, a date marking the end of what the Nazis called their 'years of struggle' (Kampfzeit). Those who had committed themselves to the cause before this date were held in high esteem. During the 'years of struggle' the SA had suffered some 40,000 'casualties', and 350 of their men had been killed.

During 1933 an enormous expansion of the SA took place. Prior to 30 January the SA numbered some 300,000 men; but in pursuance of 'Gleichschaltung', the Nazi policy of 'bringing everything into line', numerous compulsory inductions into the SA were made of other existing right wing formations and organisations. By the end of 1933 these inductions had swollen SA membership to a 'Brown Army' of around 4,500,000, the greatest number it was ever to achieve.

By a law of 1 December 1933 the SA was made a statutory arm of the government, on a par with the armed forces and the police. Captain Röhm was given a seat in the Reichs Cabinet.

In March 1934 the commanders of the SA Gruppen and SA Obergruppen took to forming Staff Guards or 'Stabswachen' from hand-picked SA men



*The Blutfahne. This shows the commemorative collar, the single halyard, and the tear in the fabric of the swastika cloth –*

*assumed to have been caused during the mêlée of 9 November 1923, this tear remained unrepaired for a number of years.*



**Table A: Expanded SA composition 1933**

The original SA (sometimes called 'Traditions SA' which also included the SS)	300,000
First induction of 'Steel Helmet' members	550,000
Second induction of 'Steel Helmet' members	450,000
Kyffhauserbund induction	1,500,000
Mounted SA (Reiter-SA), former rural riding clubs, etc	200,000
Marine-SA, former boating and water sports clubs	50,000
Border Defence units	100,000
Engineer Branch of the Technical Emergency Service (TeNo)	50,000
Medical personnel drawn from German Red Cross & Samaritan leagues	60,000
University and technical college students	100,000
Secondary school students	150,000
Brigade Ehrhardt	150,000
Oberland Flying Association	200,000
Civil servants	200,000
Honorary Commissions to the SA ('Ehrenführer')	20,000
Other inductions from the uniformed detachments of various right wing political parties, such as 'Reichsbanner'	420,000

*Right: The dedication of new SA standards at the 1934 Reichsparteitag.*



who were enrolled on a 12- to 18-month regular service contract. In direct contradiction to Hitler's orders the men of these Staff Guards were armed with rifles and machine guns and trained in the use of firearms; Ernst Röhm harboured the ambition of turning the SA into a massive 'Peoples' Army'. The prospect of the German Army, limited under the terms of the Treaty of Versailles to a strength of just 100,000 men, being swamped by an armed SA caused alarm amongst the General Staff, and this hostility was the root cause for the decline of the Sturmabteilung.

Pressure was brought to bear on Hitler to choose between his 'brown army' or the nation's 'field grey army': he chose the latter. On 30 June 1934, under the pretext of an imminent insurrection by the SA, Hitler ordered the SS to eliminate all the principal leaders of the SA including Ernst Röhm, and many scores of others. This action, journalistically referred to as the 'Night of the Long Knives', lasted for

approximately three days from 30 June to 2 July, and developed into a ruthless general purge of all current and former enemies of the Nazi Party.

Röhm's place was taken by Viktor Lutze; and 20 days later, on 20 July, Himmler's SS was rewarded for its part in crushing the so-called revolt by being granted independence from the SA. The SS, which at that time numbered about 250,000, ceased to be a sub-division of the SA and became an autonomous formation in its own right.

From this time on the power and prestige of the SA declined whilst that of the SS increased, a trend which caused deep bitterness among surviving SA leadership personnel. It was Lutze's invidious task to oversee the erosion of the SA. Just as 1933 was the year of rapid expansion, so 1934 was the year of decline. The Kyffhauserbund was withdrawn and continued in its former role as an organisation for ex-servicemen. The Brigade Ehrhardt was detached to form part of the SS. The Flieger-SA, which had been



*This photo conveys the almost mesmeric quality that Hitler imparted to the 'Fahnenweihe' ceremony.*

created from personnel of numerous private flying clubs and the incorporation of the Oberland Flying Association, became part of Göring's newly created German Air Sports League, the clandestine forerunner of the Luftwaffe. The NSKK, like the SS, was given the status of an independent Party formation. Some 150,000 Political Leaders ceased to be subordinate to the SA. Later, in 1936, the Reiter-SA became the semi-independent Nationalsozialistische Reiterkorps, the NSRK, although its commander, Litzmann, was still technically subordinate to SA Chief of Staff Viktor Lutze.

These transfers and withdrawals reduced the size of the SA from about four and a half million to around one and a half million men.

From October 1938 men of the SA with at least six months' service and youths from the HJ who had served for a year or more were permitted to fulfil their statutory two-year period of military service by serving with the elite SA-Standarte 'Feldherrnhalle'. This regiment had the distinction of bearing arms, and was composed of six battalions housed in barracks at Berlin, Munich, Hattingen, Krefeld, Stettin and Stuttgart.

On 19 January 1939 a new branch of the SA known as the SA-Wehrmannschaften was brought into being. All able-bodied males other than those who were already members of the SA, SS, NSKK or

the NSFK, and who had completed their two years' military conscription, were compulsory drafted into this SA Militia organisation.

The Second World War greatly depleted the strength of the SA, many of the younger members being drafted into the armed forces. Although new SA Groups were formed in annexed and occupied Eastern territories the significance of the SA withered almost to insignificance. In 1943 Viktor Lutze and his daughter were killed in what was officially described as a 'motoring accident' but was in fact a partisan ambush. His position as Chief of Staff was filled by SA-Obergruppenführer Wilhelm Scheppmann, the last such person to hold this appointment. The final guttering of the SA candle came with the creation on 18 October 1944 of the Deutsche Volkssturm<sup>(1)</sup>. Despite the SA being the logical choice on which to build this new national militia the NSDAP Political Leadership was entrusted with the task. Gauleiters were responsible for the establishment and command of the Volkssturm, assisted by the most capable organisers and leaders of the NSDAP, the SA, the SS, the NSKK and the HJ.

SA Chief of Staff Wilhelm Scheppmann was appointed as Inspector of Rifle Training; NSKK-Korpsführer Erwin Kraus was the Inspector of

(1) See MAA 254 *Wehrmacht Auxiliary Forces*.



*The first four Feldzeichen were presented to the SA on the Marzfeld at Munich on 27 January 1923.*

Motor Technical Training; Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler, in his capacity as Commander in Chief of the Replacement Army, was made responsible for the military organisation, instructors, equipment and armament for the Volkssturm. Finally, Reichsleiter Martin Bormann was responsible for recruitment and political leadership. Despite all this paper organisation the Volkssturm hardly amounted to a serious threat to the Allied advance; the fighting ability of its units was negligible. Lack of adequate weapons, ammunition and time for proper training affected morale. The desertion rate was high, with members surrendering to the Allies or drifting home when the opportunity offered.

When the collapse finally came those surviving SA officers holding the rank of SA-Sturmbannführer or higher were arrested, as were all Waffen-SS and Allgemeine-SS officers and Hitlerjugend officers from the rank of HJ-Sturmführer upwards, NSKK officers from NSKK-Sturmbannführer, and NSFK officers from NSFK-Staffelführer. RAD personnel

of RAD headquarters, Police officials, TeNo personnel and Party administrative officials of Reich, Gau and Kries levels down to the post of NSDAP Krieshauptstellenleiter also suffered the same fate.

## THE NSKK

The origins of the Nationalsozialistischen Kraftfahrkorps<sup>(1)</sup> can be found in two distinct motor vehicle organisations: the Nationalsozialistischen Automobil Korps (NSAK) and the Motor-SA (MSA).

The NSAK was founded on 1 April 1930 and as part of the SA its first leader was the Supreme SA Leader, Hauptmann Franz Pfeffer von Salomon. The purpose of the NSAK was to mobilise all National Socialist motorists or motor enthusiasts into units, the use of their vehicles enabling the SA and other Party formations to be more mobile and encouraging the Party membership to become more

(1) See also MAA 254, *Wehrmacht Auxiliary Forces*

motor-minded. Adolf Hühnlein took over leadership of the NSAK from Von Pfeffer when the latter was removed from his post as Oberste Sturmabteilungenführer (OSAF) at the end of 1930. Hühnlein re-organised the NSAK into Motorstandarten, Motorstaffeln and Motorsturme, and the membership of the organisation increased correspondingly. The name of the NSAK was officially changed to NSKK as from 1 May 1931.

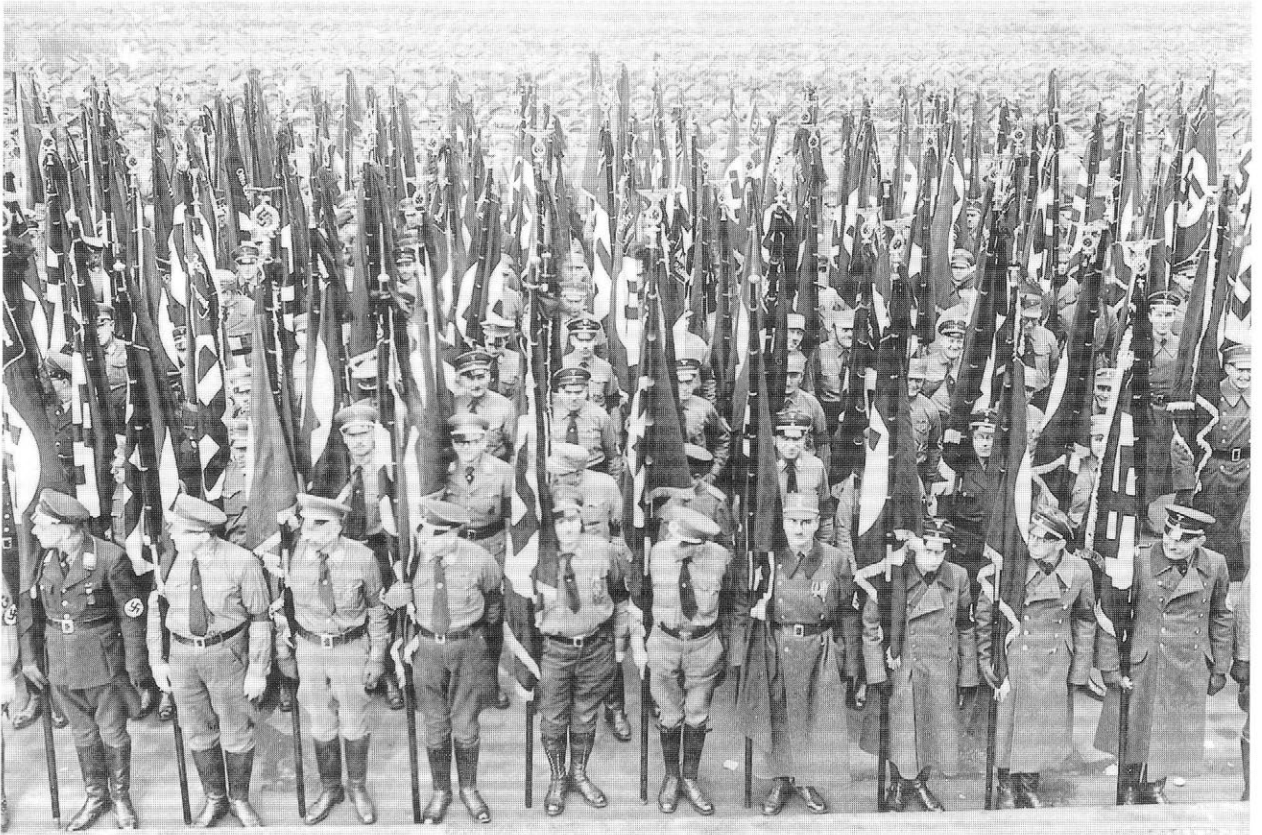
The Motor-SA (MSA) was officially founded on 15 May 1931, but this organisation claimed to trace its ancestry back to the small fleet of motor-cycles, cars and lorries which the Munich Nazis acquired after 1922 and which, under the leadership of Christian Weber, were used to transport their shock troops and propaganda material. Party members were encouraged to loan their own vehicles to the MSA for varying lengths of time. These were organised into SA and SS Motorsturm and Motorstaffeln. On 23 August 1934 the Motor-SA was absorbed into the

NSKK, losing its separate identity and coming under the leadership of the then NSKK SA-Obergruppenführer Adolf Hühnlein, later to become NSKK-Korpsführer.

After 30 June 1934 the NSKK was declared a separate branch of the Party, independent of the SA and under the command of the Führer. By this time membership had grown to 350,000; and by the end of 1938 it counted some 500,000 members organised within Germany into five Motor Obergruppen: Nord, Ost, Süd, West and Mitte. Each of these upper groups contained four to five Motorgruppen, which in turn included five to six Motorstaffeln, each of which sub-divided into six Motorsturme with Truppen and Scharen as sub-units. Membership of the NSKK was on a voluntary basis.

The dependence of war and modern industry on mechanisation and transportation added to the importance of the NSKK. In peacetime key functions of the NSKK had been the teaching of Nazi ideology, promoting the understanding of the internal combustion engine together with motor mechanics in general, and driving instruction, all in anticipation of

*Massed flags of the NSDAP at a gathering in the Lustgarten, Berlin.*





mechanical military campaigns as well as assisting the Police to enforce traffic regulations.

During the war the NSKK became a major asset to the Nazi Party within Germany and throughout all German-held territories. Its primary war tasks included: the pre-military training of men between the ages of 18 and 45, as well as the Motor-HJ; to ensure the provision of recruits for the motorised and armoured units of the Armed Forces; training of Army pioneers and assault engineers in the handling of assault boats, a task undertaken by instructors of the Marine-NSKK; and organising NSKK Transport Companies which moved supplies for the armed forces and other formations such as the Organisation Todt. These companies provided courier and other road communication services; the training and forming of Transport Companies consisting of non-German personnel, in the main of Dutch, Flemings, Walloons and Frenchmen; and finally assisted the Police and Feldgendarmarie by forming traffic control and transport squads. The wartime leader of the NSKK was NSKK-Korpsführer Erwin Kraus.

*Every year 500 Party Leaders who were acknowledged as 'Service Elders' undertook a tour of duty through various political districts within Germany. They carried with them the Flag of the Old Guard, which was paraded in their van on all occasions. The photo shows the consecration on*

*15 June 1937 of a new 'Fahne der Alten Garde' during a ceremony held in the Pharussälen at the start of the Service Elders' journey through East Prussia. Rudolf Hess (in the centre of the photo next to the Old Guard flag) delivered the speech of dedication.*

## THE HITLERJUGEND

The first attempt to establish a youth section of the National Socialist Movement started in 1922 with the creation on 13 May of the 'Jugendbund der NSDAP' as a junior branch of the SA. Members wore similar brown shirt uniform to that worn by the SA, and this gave rise to certain problems. Older boys, the 16- to 18-year-olds who were known as the 'Jungsturm Adolf Hitler', often became involved in street brawls



*100,000 men of the SA, some of whom carry their Storm Flags, parade on the Tempelhofer Feld in Berlin. Note that*

*swastikas on these flags include both the early type, set square, and the later type, set on their point.*

with political opponents. Some members were even killed when they were mistaken for members of the SA. To distinguish the youth section from the adult SA, in 1924 the Jungsturm took to wearing a separate uniform with a swastika armband of a different design; this was eventually adopted by the HJ, and also used on their Gefolgschafts flags (see Plate C2).

In 1933 the Hitlerjugend was officially formed as an independent organisation of the NSDAP. The same year saw the incorporation of all German youth clubs and youth formations into the Hitler Youth, the international Boy Scouts movement being banned in Germany. Baldur von Schirach was appointed Reich Youth Leader. With the passing of the 'Youth Service Law' (Jugenddienstgesetz) on 25 March 1939, service in the Hitler Youth became compulsory for every male and female child in Germany between the ages of 10 and 18 (21 for girls). The male side of the Hitlerjugend was divided into

two sections, the Hitler Youth (HJ) proper made up of boys from 14 to 18, and the Deutsche Jungvolk (DJ) consisting of boys from the age of 10 to 14. The Bund Deutsche Mädels (BDM) was part of the Hitler Youth. It was organised into three sub-divisions: the BDM proper for girls and young women from the age of 14 to 21; the Jungmädels (JM) for girls from 10 to 14 years old; and the BDM Glaube und Schönheit (Faith and Beauty) for young women from 17 to 21 years of age. 1939 saw the Hitler Youth at its zenith, with a strength of almost nine million.

## THE REICHSARBEITS- DIENST

The Reichsarbeitsdienst (RAD) or National Labour Service had developed from an earlier Nazi Party organisation first set up in 1931 and known as the NS-Freiwillige Arbeitsdienst or National Socialist Volunteer Labour Service<sup>(1)</sup>. This was just one of the many organisations created at that time to try to alleviate unemployment amongst Germany's youth. In July 1931 the Brüning government passed a law which allowed the setting up of work camps to house volunteers who undertook to perform volunteer labour service. In an effort to counter their political rivals the Nazis proceeded to organise their own camps. The first Volunteer Labour Service camp was mustered at Hammerstein in the Grenzmark District. A few months later the Free State of Anhalt made such labour service State-wide.

In 1929 Konstantin Hierl had been appointed by Hitler with the responsibility of creating a nationwide labour service organised along military lines. Hierl's conception went far beyond the need to counter unemployment: his Labour Service was to be a cardinal factor in the building of the New Germany. The idea behind it all was that manual labour provided the means of breaking down social and class barriers, moulding the character of the young and reviving interest in the dignity of manual labour.

In 1933 Hierl was appointed Secretary of State

(1) See MAA 254, *Wehrmacht Auxiliary Forces*.

*Hundreds of SA Storm-troopers march through the Brandenburg Gate during a gathering of men from Gau Kurmark in Berlin.*



for Labour Service. After much experimentation and delay, caused in part by foreign protests against what was regarded as thinly veiled military conscription, steps were taken in the summer of 1934 to introduce universal and obligatory labour service. On 26 June 1935 the Reich Labour Service Law was passed making service in the RAD both nationwide and compulsory. The RAD ceased to be a Party organisation and instead was created a Supreme Reich Authority, a state organisation on a par with the other Reich ministries. Hierl, as Reichsarbeitsführer, became a member of the Party's Reichsleitung as Secretary of State. From this date, 26 June 1935, all male Aryan Germans between the ages of 17 and 25 years had to serve in the RAD for six months prior to induction into the armed forces. In peacetime the RAD was instrumental in the construction of the Autobahn system, and undertook land reclamation, drainage and soil conservation projects. Much of the work was, however, of a military nature.

At the outbreak of war the RAD became an important auxiliary of the German armed forces. It formed the nucleus of the construction battalions of the Army and the Air Force. To begin with such battalions were formed by the outright conversion of the RAD units into pioneer groups with an average strength of 2,000 men and consisting of four construction companies and three construction columns.

The RAD was some 360,000 strong in 1939. Units served in the Polish campaign, during which they helped construct fortifications, roads and airfields, carried out repairs to railways, brought up supplies, collected and sorted captured equipment, guarded prisoners, and helped with the Polish harvest. In December 1939 the RAD reverted to its original role, and for the rest of the war continued to carry out its wartime duties under its own commanders and under RAD rules and administration.

By 1943 the men of the RAD were fully armed and had become completely militarised. They now performed, in addition to their construction work and labouring, the task of laying minefields and manning fortifications. They were taught anti-tank and anti-aircraft defence duties. By 1944 conditions within Germany had worsened to such an extent that it was necessary for the RAD to be employed in manning anti-aircraft batteries. One of their primary functions during this period was to help in fire-fighting, the construction of air raid shelters and temporary accommodation for the bombed-out, and the clearing of bomb damage.

The RAD was active in all German-held territories, and in many instances individual RAD units finding themselves in the combat zones were absorbed into the Wehrmacht, usually to fight as infantry.



*Headed by the standard for the SA-Regiment 'Horst Wessel', twelve other SA standards are paraded in front of Berlin University.*

### Reichsarbeitsdienst der weiblichen Jugend

The Reichsarbeitsdienst der weiblichen Jugend (RADwJ) was the women's (Female Youth) section of the RAD. Girls entered the RADwJ from the BDM, normally being released after a six-month period of service. However, under wartime emergency conditions they were obliged to remain in the RADwJ for the duration. In the main their tasks included work in factories and munitions plants; work as auxiliary agricultural labour force; assistance in various National Socialist war relief agencies; service in hospitals and schools; and maintaining public utilities and transportation systems.

### Deutsche Arbeitsfront

Under the leadership of Reichsleiter Dr Robert Ley, the German Labour Front or Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF) was set up immediately after the Nazi Party had declared illegal and abolished all trade unions throughout Germany. Membership of unions was forbidden, their property and funds were seized, and those workers considered acceptable were compelled to become part of the new State Labour organisation.

Membership of the DAF was open to corporate entities as well as to individual Aryan workers, who had to pay about one and a half per cent of their monthly wages as dues. The Labour Front was so



devised as to parallel the structure of the NSDAP itself. It consisted of the NSBO (Nationalsozialistische Betriebsorganisation) responsible for political work; the NSHAGO (NS-Handels und Gewerbeorganisation) representing salaried employees; the Reichsnährstand or Food Estate representing agriculture; the Reichs Culture Chamber; the Association of NS German Jurists; the 13 Trustees of Labour (Treuhand der Arbeit); the leaders of the 12 groups of the Reichstand der Industrie; the Organisation of German Industrialists; and the Gauleiters of the Party. Its organisation reached from the Zentralbüro controlled by the Leiter der Deutschen Arbeitsfront, Dr Ley, down through Gau, Kreis and Ortsgruppen levels to the smallest factory trade cell (Betriebszellen) led by a Betriebsführer or Trade Unit Leader.

The purpose of the DAF was to ensure the political control and trouble-free running of German industry and commerce. The Werksscharen were intended to act as a form of shop steward, but as they were required to be ardent National Socialists in reality they were the watchdogs of the Party amongst the workforce.

### Ordnungspolizei

Under the Weimar Republic there was no national police force in Germany. Each Land or State had its own police, the controlling authority being usually the Minister of the Interior of the Land. In January 1934 the Nazis began to re-organise the German police by transferring the right to exercise police power from the Lander to the Reich. This process of centralisation culminated in the creation of the post of Chef der Deutschen Polizei im Reichsministerium des Innern (Chief of the German Police in the Reichs Ministry of the Interior). Himmler, shortly after his appointment to this office, divided the German police into two main departments: the Sicherheitspolizei (Security Police or SIPO), and the Ordnungspolizei (Order Police or Uniformed Police, ORPO).

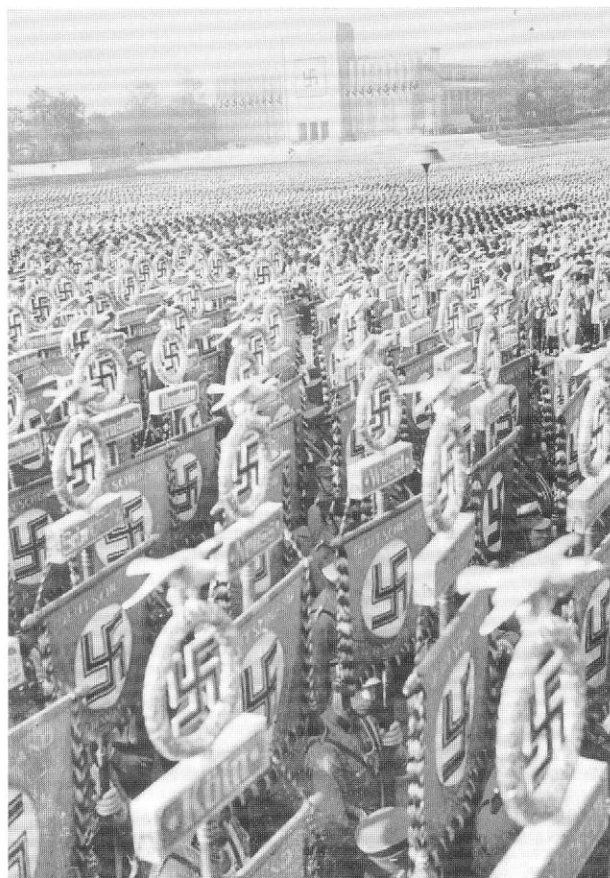
From its inception to the summer of 1943 command of the Ordnungspolizei was held by Gen-

eral der Polizei und Chef der Ordnungspolizei Kurt Daluge. He was succeeded from 1943 to 1945 by SS-Obergruppenführer und General der Waffen-SS und Polizei Alfred Wünnenberg.

### Technische Nothilfe

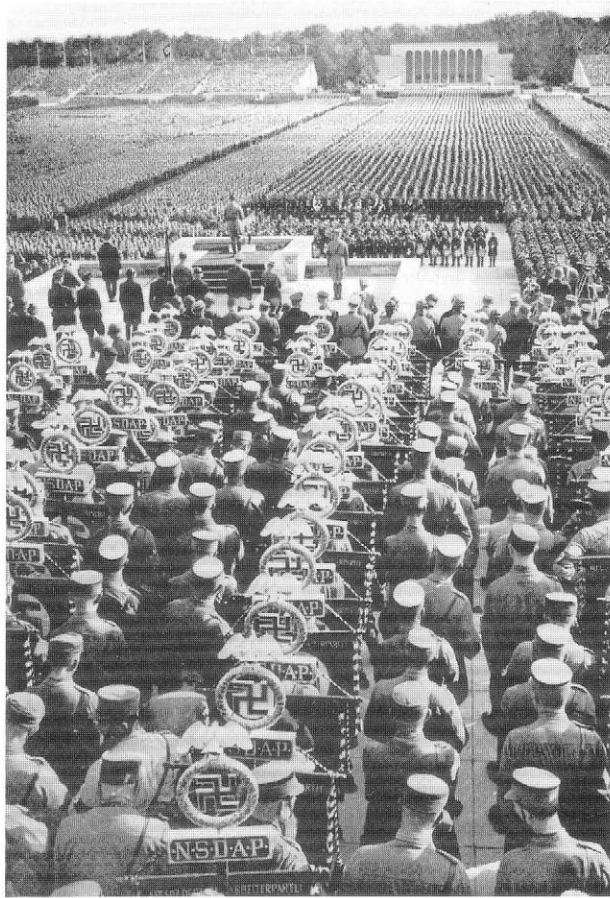
The Technical Emergency Corps or Technische Nothilfe (TeNo), founded in September 1919 by the Weimar Government, functioned as a strike-breaking organisation which concerned itself chiefly with maintaining vital public services. During the latter years of the Republic, when there were few strikes, it was used mainly as a technical reserve in case of natural catastrophe. After 1933 it was reorganised as a national force, and in 1937 it was incorporated into the Ordnungspolizei. Its main task was to cope with all emergencies and dangers to the public, with emphasis on gas and air defence.

During the war its role was extended to provide technically trained personnel for emergency work and to deal with breakdowns in public services. There were four branches of the TeNo, dis-



*Over 200,000 men from the various formations of the Nazi Party parade in the Luitpold Arena, Nuremberg during the 1938 Reichs Party Day*

*gathering. This photograph gives a glimpse of just a few of the many scores of SA and SS standards paraded on these occasions.*



*Rear view of the massed SA standards at the 1935 Reichsparteitag, Nürnberg.*

tinguished by the use of different branch colours. Blue was used by the Technical Service Branch, Technischdienst or TD; red by the Air Raid Protection Service Branch, the Luftschutzdienst or LD; orange-yellow by the Emergency Service, the Bereitschaftsdienst or BD; and green by the General Service or Allgemeiner Dienst, AD.

The bulk of their work was connected with air raid defence, with the emphasis on protecting vital public utility services. In addition to this, home front work units of the TeNo known as TeNo Kommandos operated with the Wehrmacht, employed on construction and repair work. They were often used on a large scale in military operations for repairing damage, clearing waterways, repairing lock gates, operating pumping stations and generating plants amongst other skilled and important tasks. Portions of these TeNo Kommandos were incorporated into the German Army and Air Force as technical troops

(Technische Truppen), which eventually lost their identity as TeNo units entirely.

### Deutsche Rote Kreuz

Germany had possessed a Red Cross organisation for almost 70 years since it was first established in 1864. Like the majority of organisations which existed in Germany prior to the Nazis coming to power the German Red Cross (Deutsche Rote Kreuz) was brought into line with other uniformed bodies. Its organisational structure was altered, its uniforms were re-designed, and its insignia of rank, qualification badges, decorations and flags reflected both the National Socialist control and a new and complex rank structure.

## THE PLATES

### *A1: Hoheitsfahne of the NSDAP for Kreisleitung München (obverse or 'left' side)*

Referred to as the 'National Flag of the NSDAP', this flag was produced from bright red bunting – 'Schiffsflaggentuch', a hard-wearing, loosely woven woollen cloth. It was 120cm high and 140cm long, and was edged on three sides with a double sewn-on fringed border of silver-aluminium strands 6cm deep. Set centrally on the field was a white cloth disc 90cm in diameter; set centrally on the disc was a black swastika standing on its point with its lower limb open to the flag staff. The swastika covered an area 60cm square and its arms were 12cm thick.

In the upper left canton, in the corner of the flag 5cm from the left and upper edges, was a panel of rust brown (Rostbrauner) cloth 16cm high and 21cm wide, edged with 1cm-thick black cloth piping. Embroidered horizontally across the centre of the panel in white Gothic lettering was the name of the relevant town, in this instance the Bavarian city of Munich. In 1939–40 the panel piping – like that on Kreisleiters' tunic collar patches and caps – changed from black to white.

The fourth, unfringed side had eight white metal rings attached to the cloth. These were fitted to a polished black wood staff, its finial taking the form of the Party eagle and swastika in white metal.

This, and all other Kreisleitung flags, was distinguished from the flags of the Ortsgruppen by

the colour of the name panels and piping, the latter having white-lettered names on light brown panels piped light blue.

Flags of this type were produced in their thousands, some of which have survived and now reside in public and private collections, but the vast majority were destroyed either during the war, or at the end by the occupying powers.

### *A2: Flag of the NSDAP 'Old Guard'*

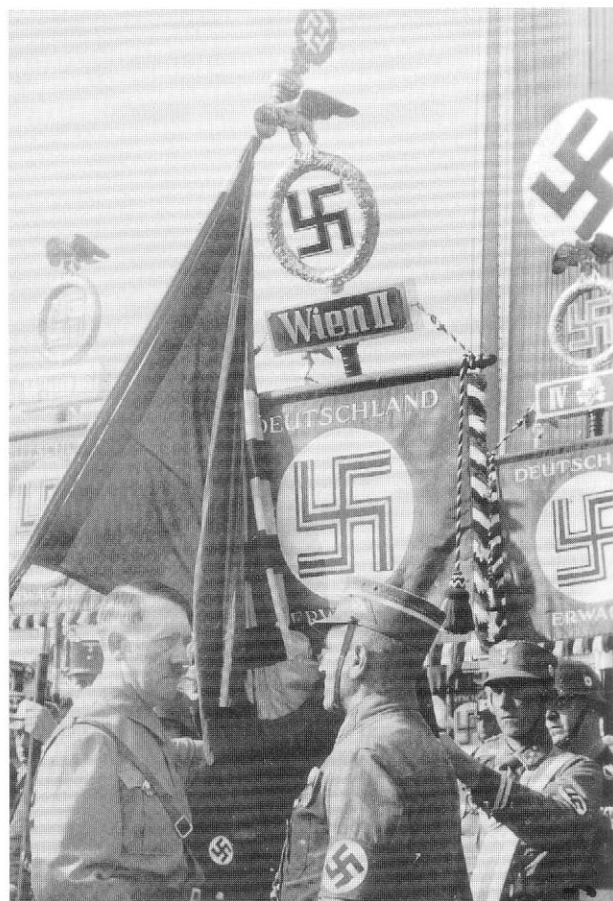
On 13 October 1933 the award of the 'Golden Honour Badge of the NSDAP' (Goldenes Ehrenzeichen der NSDAP) was instituted to recognise those members of the NSDAP who had a membership number lower than 100,000 and an unbroken record of loyal service to the Party. The award took the form of the normal Nazi Party lapel badge but with the addition of an outer circle of golden oak-leaves. This emblem was used as the central design on the bright red, gold fringed flag known as 'die Fahne der Alten Garde'.

### *A3: Storm Flag of the SA*

Produced in thousands, the 'Sturmflaggen' of the Sturmabteilung, also referred to as 'Feldzeichenen', were the most common of all swastika flags.

Sewn to the corner in the upper left canton was a rectangular patch in the colour of the SA Group, displaying the embroidered number or combination of numbers, sometimes letters and occasionally an emblem, of the unit concerned. It was possible for these Storm Flags to carry more than one identification panel when the designation of the SA unit to which the flag had been presented was changed. On early SA Sturmflaggen (which were not fringed) these unit patches were edged with bi-coloured twisted cording to match the colour of the unit's shoulder strap cording and kepi piping. Later, on a date not yet established but probably coinciding with the introduction of new pattern SA shoulder straps and collar patches, this bi-coloured piping was replaced by plain piping in either white (representing silver) or yellow (for gold). The flags were also edged on three sides by a fringe of twisted strands in either silver or gold. The colour of the fringe and the unit panel piping matched that of the tunic buttons and metal collar patch insignia worn by that SA Group.

Early finials displayed with these flags tended to



*The SA standard for No.2 SA district Vienna is consecrated by being*

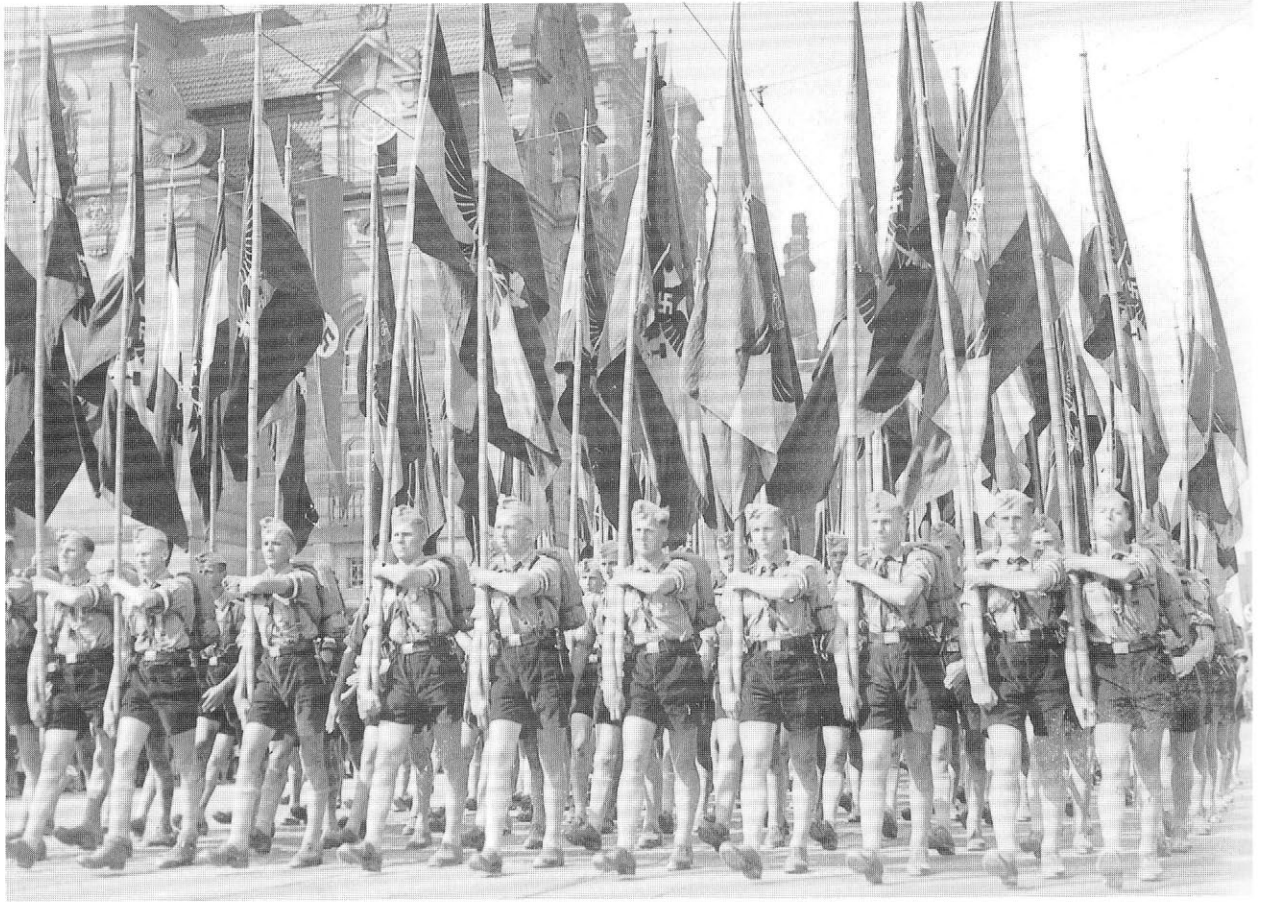
*touched with the 'Blood Flag': Nürnberg, 10 September 1938.*

be in various unregulated shapes; but in 1934 the 'Lanzenspitze' or lance point was introduced for universal use. These lance points were in either nickel-plated silvered or gilded metal, depending on the colour of the flag fringe and patch piping. The wooden staff was coloured brown and polished. The flag cloth was attached to the pole by seven white metal rings.

### *A4: 'Deutschland Erwache' Standard for SA District Berlin IV (front)*

The double-sided cloth was a rectangle of bright red, heavy-duty silk measuring 70cm wide by 60cm deep. In the centre of the front side was a white silk disc with a silver-braided border, charged with a black swastika standing square on the disc, the arms facing in a clockwise direction, and edged with a narrow border of white and black.





as the front but the slogan 'DEUTSCHLAND/ ERWACHE' was replaced by white silk lettering 'NAT.SOZ.DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI/ 'STURMABTEILUNG'.

The wooden pole with an overall height of 2.30m was surmounted by a gilt-coloured eagle facing to the front in an attitude of alighting on top of a silver-coloured oak leaf wreath bound around with a gilt ribbon; the wreath enclosed a silver-edged, black-painted, 32cm-square swastika set square within the wreath, the arms appearing clockwise when seen from the front. Directly below the base of the wreath appeared the hollow 'name box', the pole passing through its top and bottom surface. Made from silvered metal, the box bore on its front surface – which measured 12cm high by 40cm long – the title 'Berlin IV'; on the rear appeared the initial letters 'N.S.D.A.P.'. The background to the lettering was painted bright red, leaving the lettering and surround silver.

The polished brown wood standard pole was in

*The youth of Germany celebrate Adolf Hitler's 50 birthday: massed Bannfahnen of the Hitlerjugend.*

two sections joined by a metal collar; for ease of transport the pole could be unscrewed into two sections and the name box unscrewed from the pole. A special zip-fastened carrying case was supplied, accommodating the two sections of the standard pole with the unclipped cloth rolled up around its cross bar, the eagle, wreath and name box.

Regulations regarding the handling of all SA, SS, NSKK, NSFK and Police 'Deutschland Erwache' standards, including the so-called cavalry standards, stated that when a standard was left unattended it had to be stood erect; on no account was the flag cloth to touch the ground. It was forbidden on principle to lean a standard against a tree, a building or the like. When there was no possibility of resting the Colour in accordance with regulations, then the standard had to remain in a position of attention even while the Colour party was standing at ease.

***B1: Sturmbannfahne, III Battalion, 1.SS-  
Standarte 'Julius Schreck' (left side)***

The Storm Battalion Flags of the SS were very similar to the Storm Flags of the SA. The SS flags were 120cm high by 140cm long, made from bright red bunting and edged around three sides with a double sewn-on fringed border of black and silver-aluminium twisted strands 6cm deep. In the centre was a white disc 90cm in diameter, with a black swastika set in the centre, standing on its point with its lower limb open to the flag staff. As with the SA Storm Flags, the swastika covered an area 60cm square and its arms were 12cm thick. (The original SA and SS battalion flags had the swastika set square; the date of the change is uncertain, but was probably Reichs Party Day, 5 September 1933.)

Placed in the left upper corner of the flag cloth nearest to the finial was a black cloth panel 16cm high and 21cm wide edged with silver-aluminium twisted cording. Embroidered on the panel in silver-aluminium threads were the battalion and/or regimental numbers of the unit; Roman numerals indicated the battalion and Arabic numerals the regiment. The flag illustrated is for III Battalion of the 1st SS-Regiment.

The fourth, unfringed side of the cloth had a series of seven 10mm-deep white metal rings attached to the edge of the cloth at equally spaced

intervals. The polished black wooden staff stood 3m tall, including its nickel-plated cruciform lance point, which measured 34cm high.

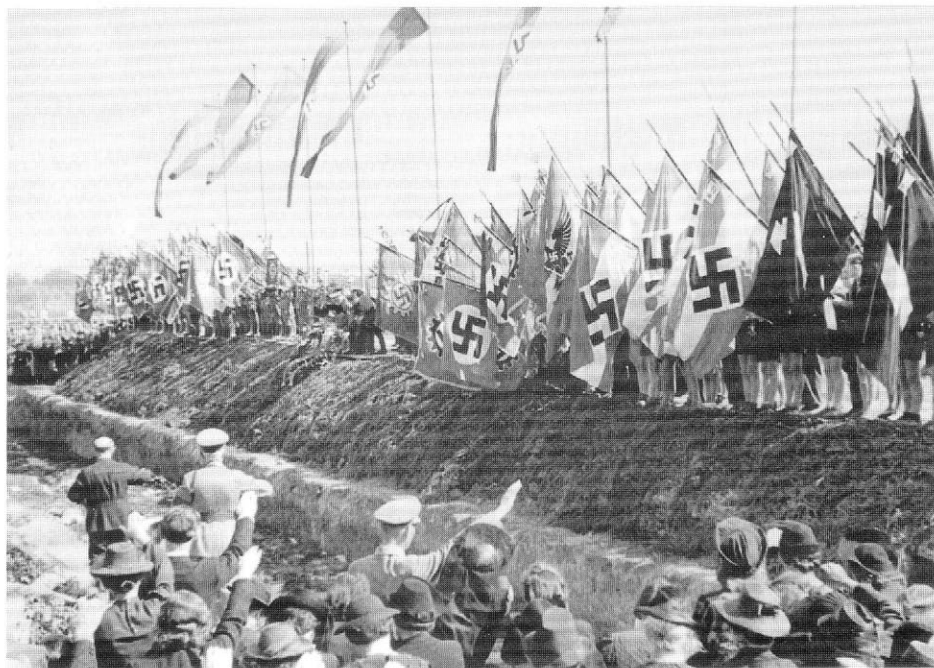
The Nürnberg Party Congress of September 1933 saw the presentation of the first 150 battalion flags to the Allgemeine-SS, including the SS-VT and SS-Totenkopfverband followed. In November of the same year a further 42 SS battalion flags were presented in Munich.

***B2: House Flag of the SS***

This flag, together with that for the Deutsches Jungvolk (Plate C4), was among the simplest but most striking of all Third Reich flags. Black was the colour of the uniforms of the Allgemeine-SS; the rune, as well as being the ancient Nordic sign for the letter 'S' and standing for the SS of 'Schutzstaffel', was said to represent double victory. The SS House Flag was intended to be flown over barracks and buildings belonging to the SS. The size of the flag depended on the size of the structure on which it was to be flown. The design was normally printed onto bunting flag cloth.

***B3: Standard, 1.SS-Standarte 'Julius Schreck' (München), (front)***

With just two obvious exceptions the standards carried by units of the Allgemeine-SS were identical



*August 1943: the victims of an Allied bombing raid on the city of Regensburg are buried in a mass grave. As part of the funeral service flags of the various Party formations were paraded.*

to those carried by SA units – see Plate A4. The differences lay in the background colour to the name box (black for the SS) and the colour of the polished wooden pole and cross bar (black for the SS). The ‘Julius Schreck’ standard was just one of many hundreds of similar SS standards, each distinguished by its own individual name box. The first 126 ‘Germany Awake’ standards were presented to the SS at the Nürnberg Party Congress in September 1933. The dimensions and construction of the Julius Schreck ‘Germany Awake’ standard are as described for the SA Berlin IV standard, Plate A4.

***B4: Standard, 15.SS-Reiterstandarte (München), (left side)***

Cavalry units of the SS carried standards of a special design, the first being presented in Munich in October 1935. The standard cloth was red with a central white disc bearing, set square, a swastika of the same configuration as that on the ‘Germany Awake’ standards, the arms having white and black fimbriations. The cloth was fringed along two sides only with alternating black, white and red woollen strands. The upper edge formed a tunnel through which passed a black polished wood pole set at right angles to the main staff. A cord of twisted red, white and black silk was fixed to the base of the finial, passed around the black wooden acorn boss at the end of the pole, and

hung down along the rear edge of the cloth; the cord was finished in a tri-coloured tassel.

On the left side of the cloth directly above the central disc were the words ‘NAZ.SOZ.DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI’; below the disc was the single word ‘STURMABTEILUNG’. On the reverse or right side of the cloth the word ‘DEUTSCHLAND’ was placed above the disc with ‘ERWACHE’ below. Set directly into the upper left corner on the left side and the upper right corner on the right side was a black panel on which was embroidered in silver bullion the number of the unit with the insignia of crossed cavalry lances.

The finial consisted of a gilt eagle perched on the rim of a small silver wreath of oak leaves containing a swastika standing on its point. It should be noted that not only is this finial smaller than that carried on SA, SS and Police ‘DE’ standards, but the attitude of the eagle is different.

***C1: Bannfahne for the Hitler-Jugend (left side)***

The basic unit of the Hitler Youth was the Bann, the equivalent of a military regiment, of which there were more than 300 spread throughout the regions of Nazi Germany, each of a strength of approximately 6,000 youths. Each unit carried a flag of almost identical design, but the individual Bann was identi-



*The Fahnlein of the DJ. The flag nearest the camera has the addition of a unit title.*

fied by its number displayed in black on the yellow scroll above the eagle's head. The flags measured 200cm long by 145cm high, with the red portions 50cm deep and the central white portion 45cm deep. The design was the same on both sides, the eagle facing to the staff on the left side and to the fly on the right side.

The Bann flags for both the Hitler-Jugend and the Deutsche Jungvolk displayed an eagle, black for the HJ, white for the DJ, the design of which was adopted from the former Imperial State of Prussia. A swastika was placed in the centre of the eagle's breast, thus reinforcing the symbolism of the combination of National Socialism with the military tradition of Prussia. Whereas the Prussian eagle was originally represented grasping in its right talon a sword of justice and in its left talon a sceptre of authority, the sceptre was replaced on the flags of the HJ and DJ by a hammer. Both the sword and the hammer had been used as emblems on the first official flags presented to the HJ at a national rally of

the NSDAP held at Nürnberg in August 1929. These objects were said to represent nationalism (a black sword) and socialism (a black hammer), both emblems crossed on a red field. These early HJ flags were referred to as 'HJ Gaufeldzeichen'. The new style of HJ flags were introduced at a gathering held at Potsdam on 24 January 1934. The poles used with these flags were of bamboo topped by a white metal ball and spear point finial.

### *C2: HJ Gefolgschafts Flag (left side)*

The flags carried by HJ Gefolgschaft – the equivalent of a company, with a strength of 150 youths – displayed the emblem used on the HJ arm band: a tri-bar of red over white over red in the centre of which was a square of white standing on its point containing a black swastika, also on its point, with its lower limb open to the staff. The flags measured 180cm long by 120cm high, with the three horizontal bars each 40cm deep. To distinguish both the individual Gefolgschaft and the branch of HJ service to which the unit belonged, each flag displayed a small coloured identification panel in the upper left corner. The unit number was displayed on this patch, and the patch was in a specific colour according to the HJ branch, as in the table below.



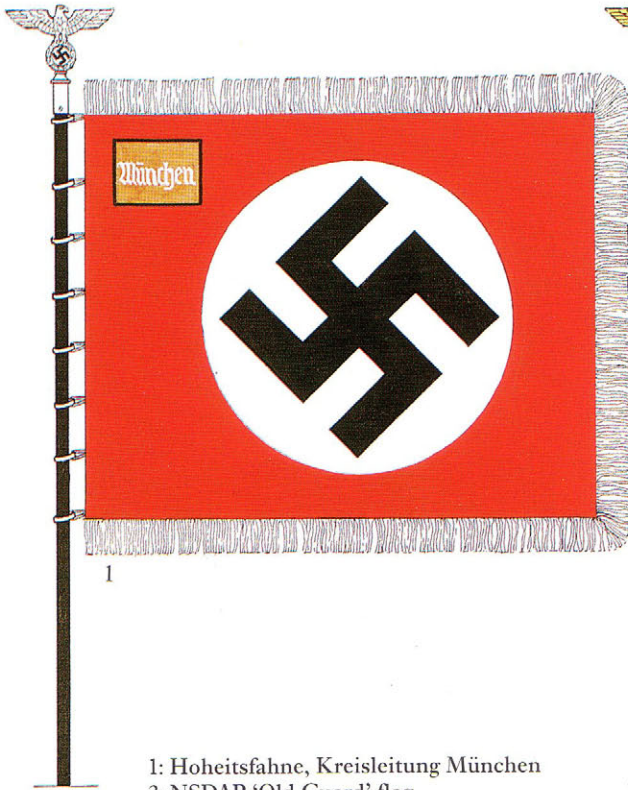
**Table B: HJ Identification Panels**

<i>Patch</i>	<i>Unit number</i>	<i>Piping</i>	<i>Branch of HJ</i>
Black	White	White	Allgemeine-HJ (General-HJ)
White	Black	Black	Allgemeine-HJ <sup>(1)</sup>
Pink	Black	Black	Motor-HJ (Motorised-HJ)
Light blue	White	White	Flieger-HJ (Flying-HJ)
Yellow	Black	Black	Nachrichten-HJ (Signals)
Navy blue	White	White	Marine-HJ (Naval-HJ)
Green	White	—	Landjahr (land Service HJ)

(1) The original colour of the General-HJ Gefolgschafts patches was black with white numbers and piping, later changed to white patches with black numbers and piping. The date for this changeover is not known.

*NSKK recruits take their oath of allegiance on the standard of the Motorstandarte 30 'Ernst von Rath'.*





1



2

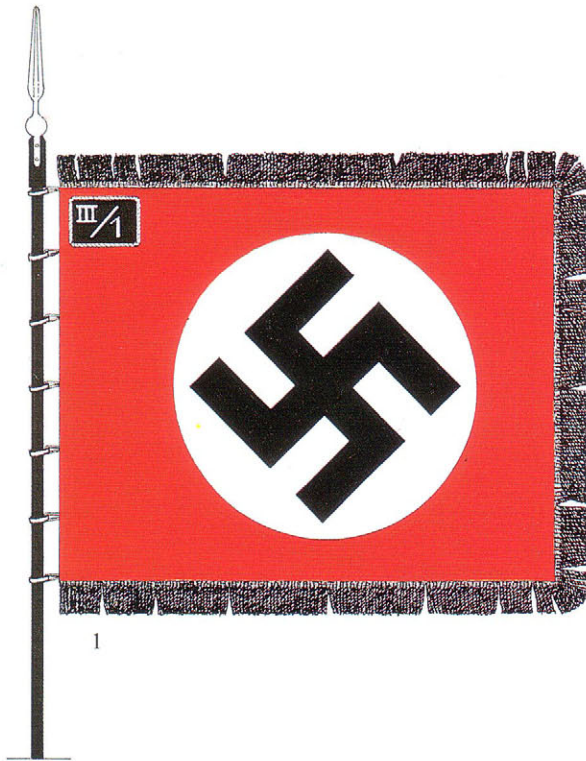
- 1: Hoheitsfahne, Kreisleitung München
- 2: NSDAP 'Old Guard' flag
- 3: SA Storm Flag
- 4: Standard, SA District Berlin IV



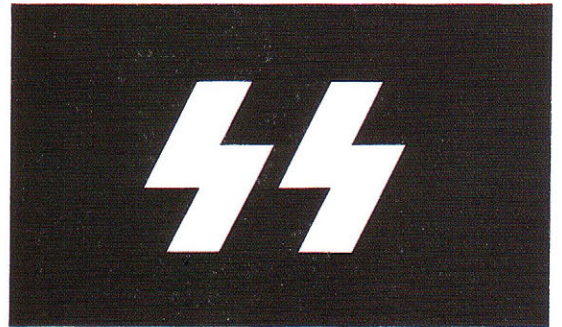
3



4



1



2

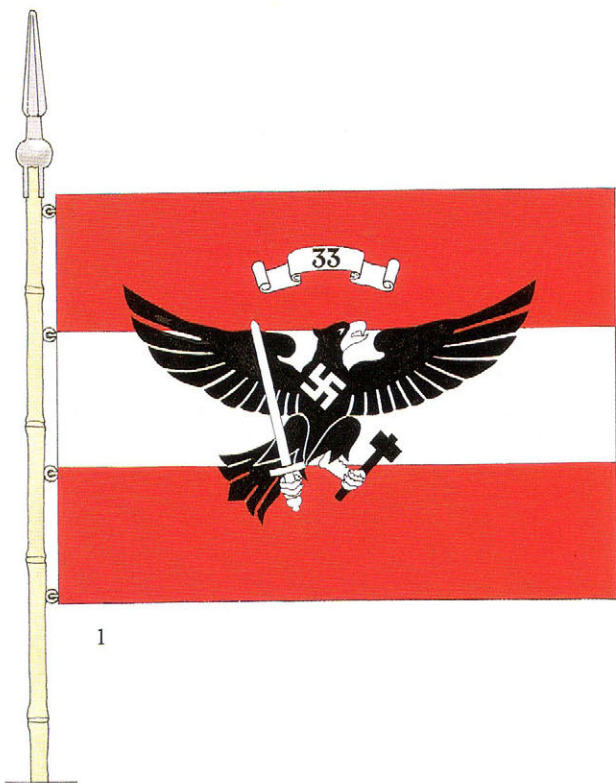
- 1: Sturmbannfahne, III/1.SS-Standarte
- 2: House flag, SS
- 3: Standard, 1.SS-Standarte
- 4: Standard, 15.SS-Reiterstandarte



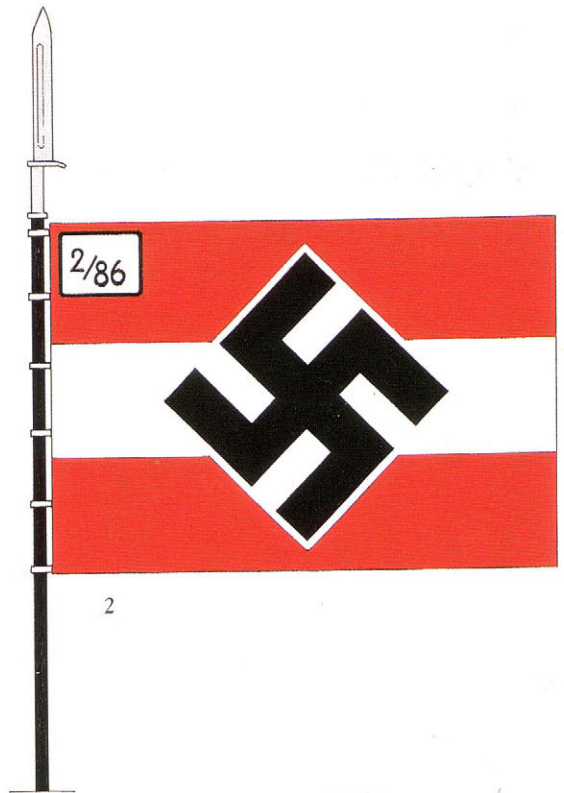
3



4

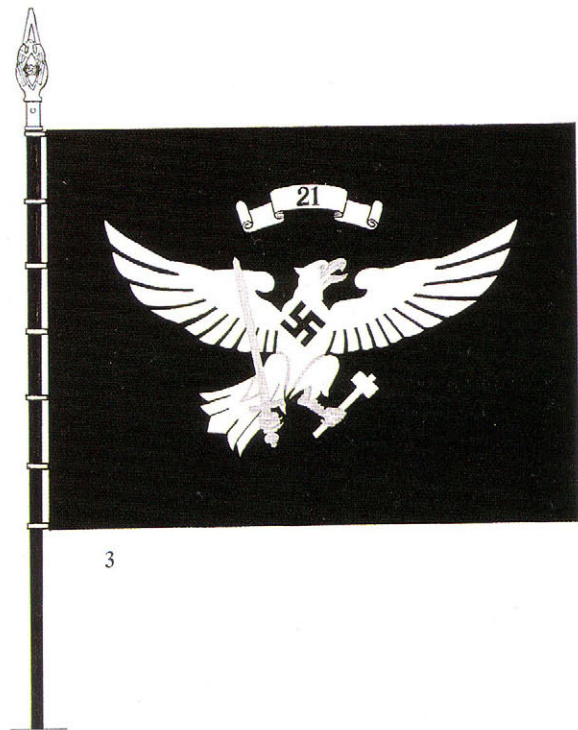


1

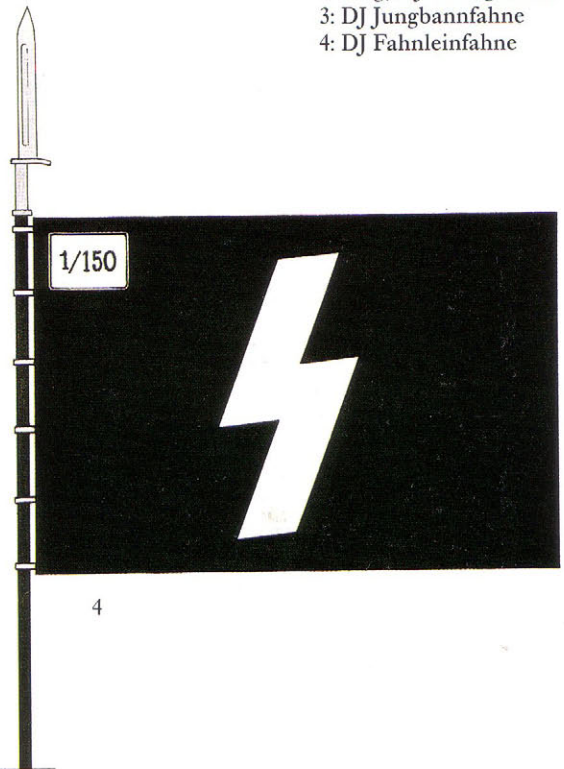


2

- 1: HJ Bannfahne
- 2: Flag, HJ Gefolgschaft
- 3: DJ Jungbannfahne
- 4: DJ Fahnleinfahne



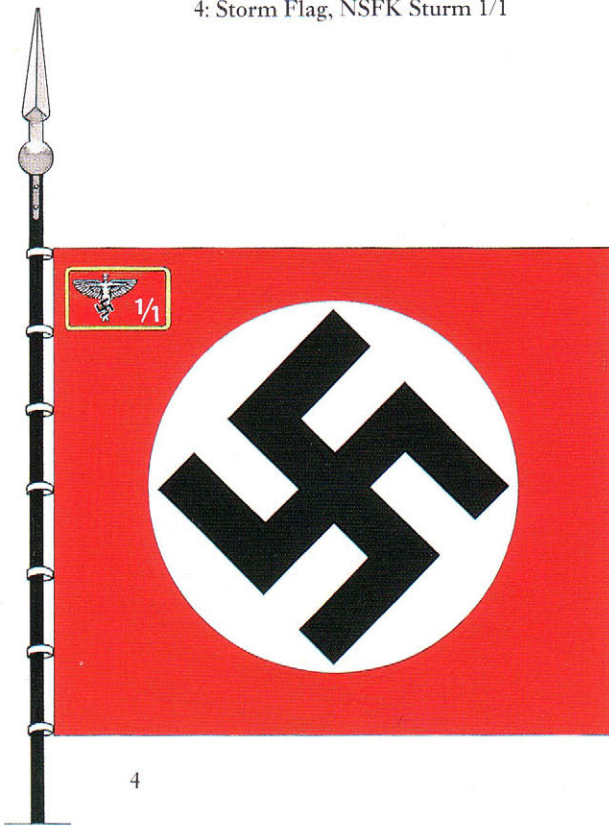
3



4



1: Standard, NSKK Motorstandarte 86  
 2: NSKK Storm Pennant  
 3: Standard, NSFK-Standarte 26  
 4: Storm Flag, NSFK Sturm 1/1



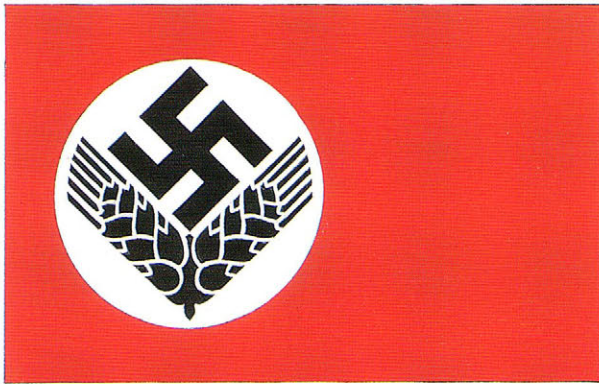


1

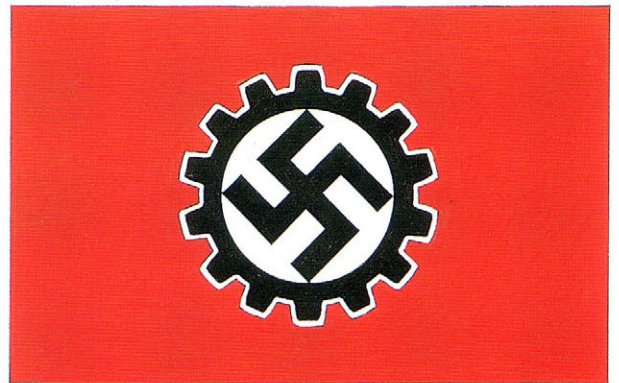


2

- 1: Flag, RAD Abteilung 'Andreas Bauriedl'
- 2: House flag, RAD
- 3: House flag, RAD Female Sections
- 4: Factory flag, DAF



3



4



1



2

- 1: Unit flag, DAF
- 2: Flag for Exemplary Factories
- 3: Cell flag, NSBO
- 4: District flag, NSDStB



3

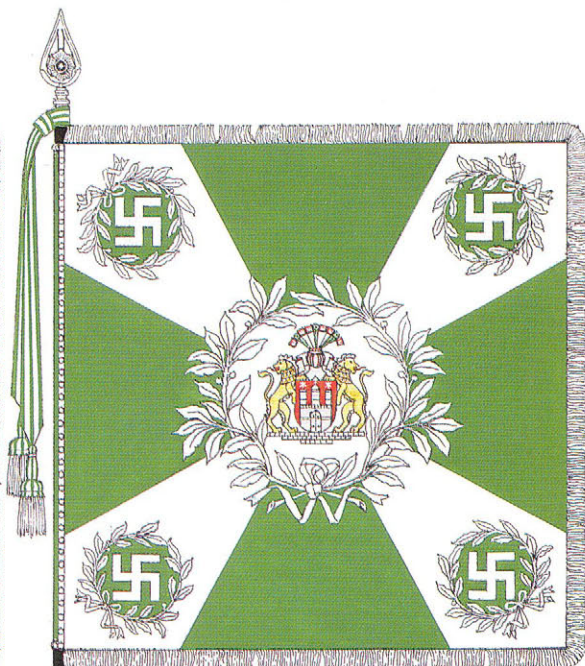


4



1

1: Colour, Prussian/Berlin  
Protection Police, 1933  
2: Colour, Hamburg Order  
Police, 1933

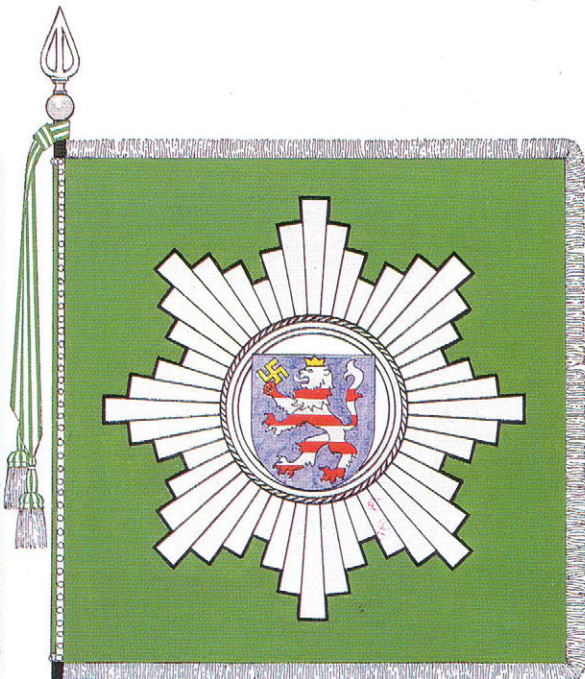


2



3

3: Colour, Oldenburg  
Order Police, 1933  
4: Colour, Thuringian  
State Police, 1933



4



1



2



3

- 1: Standard, Berlin  
Protection Police
- 2: Flag, Berlin  
Technische Nothilfe
- 3: Flag, Red Cross  
Male Readiness Units



Flags carried by Land Service units also displayed green identification patches with the white Gothic lettering 'Landjahr'. It is believed that this type of identification preceded the type with a unit number.

The flag poles were of polished black wood and had a white metal bayonet finial. The cloth, the design of which was the same on both sides, was attached to the pole by six white metal rings.

**C3: Jungbannfahne for the Deutsche Jungvolk (left side)**

The same design as used on the Gefolgschaft flags of the HJ was also used for the Jungbann flags of the DJ. There were, however, a number of small differences. The Jungbannfahne had an all-black field. The eagle was in white with a black swastika (the negative of the HJ eagle); the eagle's beak, talons, left leg and sword were in silver-grey. The scroll above the eagle's head was in white with the Bann number in black.

Prior to 1934 the size of these flags was set at 220cm long by 200cm high, but the regulations of that year reduced the dimensions to 165cm long by 120cm high. The cloth, which had the same design on both sides, was attached to a black polished wooden pole topped with a white metal, spear head-shaped finial; this was slightly bulbous, and displayed on both sides a stylised eagle bearing on its breast the HJ diamond.

**C4: Fahneinfahne for the Deutsche Jungvolk (left side)**

Prior to the introduction in 1934 of the Jungbannfahne (Plate C3), this flag had been used by the DJ Bannen. After 1934 it was downgraded to be used by the numerous Fahnelein, the DJ equivalent of a military company and equal to an HJ Gefolgschaft. It was of a very simple design, having a single runic 'S' in white on an all black field. The Fahnelein number appeared on the small patch sewn to the cloth in the top left-hand corner. The patch was in white cloth piped in silver, with black unit numbers. The same design was repeated on the right side of the flag. The size was 160cm long by 120cm high. The flag was attached to a polished black wooden pole by six metal rings. The finial was of the same type as used on the HJ Gefolgschaftsfahne, a white metal unsheathed bayonet blade.



*Massed Storm Pennants of the NSKK.*

**D1: Standard for NSKK Motorstandarte 86 (left side)**

Standards of the pattern already described for SS cavalry regiments were also used by Standarden (regiments) of the Nationalsozialistischen Kraftfahrkorps. Each bore a small identification panel sewn to the top left-hand corner of the cloth. This was in brown cloth, piped with silver cording and embroidered in silver-aluminium threads with the number of the NSKK Regiment, in this case NSKK Motorised-Regiment 86<sup>(2)</sup>.

Unlike the SS cavalry standards the NSKK standards had brown wooden poles and cross bars, gilt metal fittings and finials, as well as the NSKK-Kraftfahrtraute badge positioned on their left face only directly below the word 'Sturmabteilung'. This

(2) The identification patch is shown here with the unit number in yellow; this is how it appears on plate 38 in the 1938 edition of the *Organisationsbuch der NSDAP*. However, the official description of this standard as given in the text of the same book, page 392, states that the regimental number on the brown patch is silver.



*Hitler consecrates the standards of the youngest Party formation, the NSFK.*

emblem was also worn on the left forearm of the tunics of those NSKK personnel who were qualified drivers. For use on the standard it had silver-aluminium twisted cording added around its diamond-shaped edging. To accommodate this badge the depth of the standard cloth was slightly greater than that of the SS cavalry standards. In all other respects the NSKK standards, both left and right sides, were the same as those carried by SS cavalry regiments.

***D2: Storm Pennant, NSKK Motorsturm 4, Motorstandarte 82 (left side)***

These pennants were made from bright red bunting displaying a conventional white disc and black swastika standing on its point, its lower limb open to the staff. The pennant cloth was edged on both left and right sides, with narrow silver-aluminium braiding. In the upper left corner was a unit identification lozenge in cloth matching the district colour of the motor group to which the Motorstorm was subordinate. The patch was edged in silver-aluminium cording and displayed, in white Arabic numerals, the number of the Motorsturm above the number of the Motorstandarte (here, Motor Storm 4 of Motor Regiment 82 from NSKK Group Hochland). In the lower left corner was an enlarged version of the

NSKK qualified Driver's arm badge (NSKK-Raute) edged with twisted silver-aluminium cording. The pennant was attached to its polished black wooden pole by five metal spring clips sewn to the cloth, which fastened to five corresponding metal rings set into the wooden pole. The finial was a white metal ball and lance point.

***D3: Standard for NSFK Regiment 26 (left side)***

The construction of this standard was similar to that of NSKK regimental standards, but here the similarity ceased. The white disc and black swastika were replaced by a representation of Icarus of Greek mythology, a figure more commonly referred to as the 'flying man' emblem. This was the official emblem of the Nationalsozialistische Fliegerkorps. Directly above this in white Gothic lettering appeared the words 'NS-Fliegerkorps', and below it the regimental designation, here 'Standarte 26'. The pole and bar were in black polished wood with the finial and fittings in yellow metal.

***D4: Storm Flag for NSFK Sturm 1/1 (left side)***

Probably because the NSFK was a comparatively new organisation its Storm Flags were simpler than

those used by other formations. The unfringed cloth was of bright red bunting, larger than other storm flags and with a larger than normal white disc and black swastika. In the top left-hand corner was a bright red unit identification panel piped in yellow, displaying the flying man emblem in natural colours and the unit number in white. The cloth was attached to the black polished wood pole by seven white metal rings sewn to the material and fitted around the pole. The white metal finial was the simple ball and lance point type.

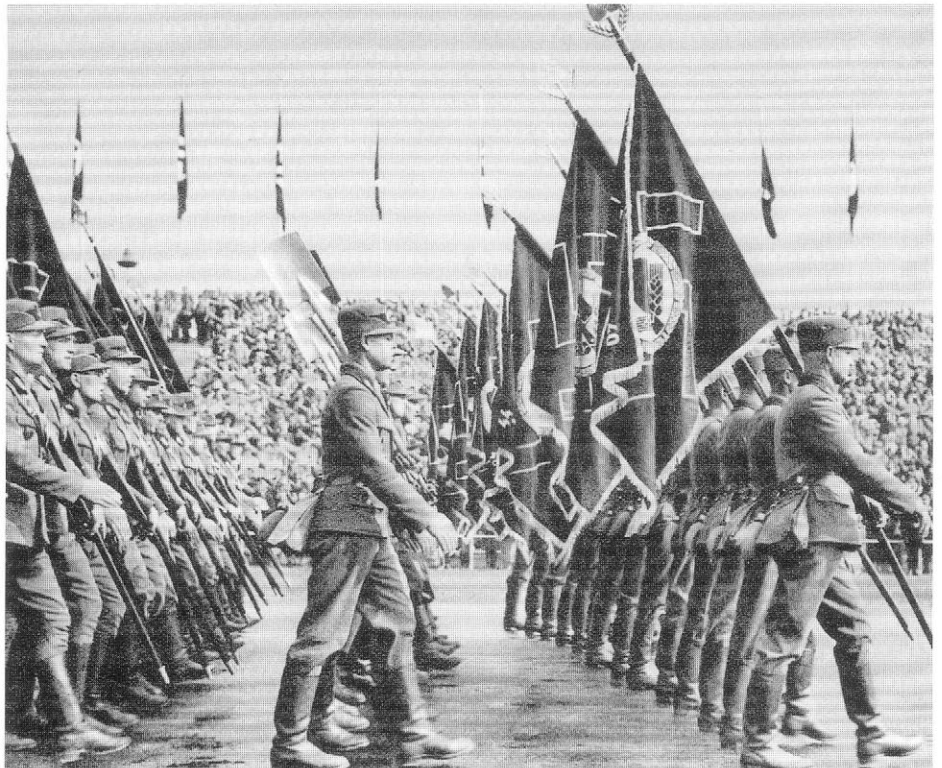
***E1: Detachment Flag for the German Labour Service (left side)***

Most, if not all, pre-war units (Abteilungen) of the German Labour Service (Reichsarbeitsdienst) received unit Colours of the same dimensions, colouring and design. The only individuality occurred when a selected RAD Detachment was presented with a colour bearing an honour title, such as the example illustrated here.

Although the *Organisationsbuch der NSDAP* does not give the dimensions of RAD Detachment Colours it is safe to assume that they were the same as those for German Army Colours, 125cm square. It is

of interest that these RAD Colours were the only NSDAP Colours and flags featured in the Nazi Party handbook with the cloth fixed to the wooden staff by means of a series of nails, as on military Colours. This was doubtless a deliberate decision on the part of the designer to associate the RAD with the Armed Forces – a symbolism reinforced by the introduction (at some time from 1936 onwards) of special streamers produced from ribbon based on the design used for the ‘Blood Order’ ribbon. These red, white and black ‘Fahnenbanderole’ were complete with streamer plaques and tassels.

The cloth consisted of a single 125cm square of hand-woven pure red silk. Set centrally on the field, with the tips of its arms reaching almost to the centres of the four edges of the cloth, was a large black swastika set on its point with its lower limb open to the staff, and edged with narrow white fimbriation. Overlaying the centre of the swastika was a disc of pure white silk, the edge of which was overlaid by a black cirlet into which was embroidered a garland of stylised wheat-ears in white with black detailing. Contained within the cirlet and embroidered onto the white disc was the RAD symbol of the blade of a spade supported at its base



*Detachment flags of the German Labour Service at the 1935 Nürnberg Reichsparteitag.*



*Andreas Bauriedl, the Nazi flagbearer killed during the November 1923 Munich putsch.*

by two stylised ears of wheat extending outwards at a 45-degree angle from either side of the truncated handle. The spade, handle and wheat-ears were worked in black threads with white detailing.

In the right upper corner (the fly canton) was a panel of earth-brown material edged with black piping, on which was embroidered in white Gothic lettering the honour name bestowed on the RAD Detachment, in this case 'Andreas Bauriedl'. It is of interest that RAD name panels were placed in the opposite position to panels on all other flags and Colours.

The Colour was edged on three sides with a double sewn-on fringed border of silver-aluminium strands 4.5cm deep. The fourth side had an extra 20cm-wide selvedge which was wrapped around the wooden staff immediately below the shaft of the finial and nailed in position. To reinforce the attachment a narrow strip of silver-aluminium braiding 1.2cm wide was placed between the silk of the Colour and the nail heads. The staff was of the same colour, manufacture and dimensions as those produced for

German Army Colours (see MAA 270). The white metal finial, however, was distinctive: it showed the Reichsarbeitsdienst spade and wheat-ears symbol atop a metal shaft.

Special honour streamers were presented just prior to and during the Second World War to selected RAD units which had operated in particular locations at various times. These were akin to the commemorative streamers bestowed on the Colours and standards of those Army battalions, Navy detachments and Air Force squadrons which had participated in the entry into Austria, the Sudetenland and Memel – see MAA 270 for further details and illustrations of these<sup>(3)</sup>.

***E2: House and Barracks Flag of the German Labour Service (left side)***

The size of this printed flag varied according to the use the flag was put to. On a bright red field was placed a white disc displaying the RAD symbol, the blade of a black spade supported by black wheat-ears, the detailing picked out in white.

***E3: House and Office Flag for Female Sections of the German Labour Service (left side)***

Strikingly similar to the RAD House and Barracks Flag, this also combined the German national colours of red, white and black. On a bright red field, offset towards the hoist, was a white disc bearing the black emblem of the Reichsarbeitsdienst der weiblichen Jugend – RADwJ – the women's section of the RAD. This was a printed bunting flag, with the detailing of the RADwJ emblem picked out in white.

***E4: Barracks, Factory and Office Flag of the German Labour Front (left side)***

This too was a printed bunting flag in the German national colours. Set centrally on a bright red field was a 14-toothed black cog wheel, its outer edge outlined with white fimbriation. Set against the white disc forming the inner area of the cog wheel was a solid black swastika standing on its point, the lower limb was open to the flag pole. The size of this flag

(3) For details of these honour streamers see the published leaflet by Dr K.G. Kliemann, Nr.18 'Honour Ribbons used on the Colours of the Reichsarbeitsdienst' (*Das Fahnenband für die Fahnen des Reichsarbeitsdienstes*) in the first series of *Die Deutsche Wehrmacht, Uniform und Ausrüstung, 1934–1945* published by Verlag 'Die Ordensammlung', Berlin, 1960.

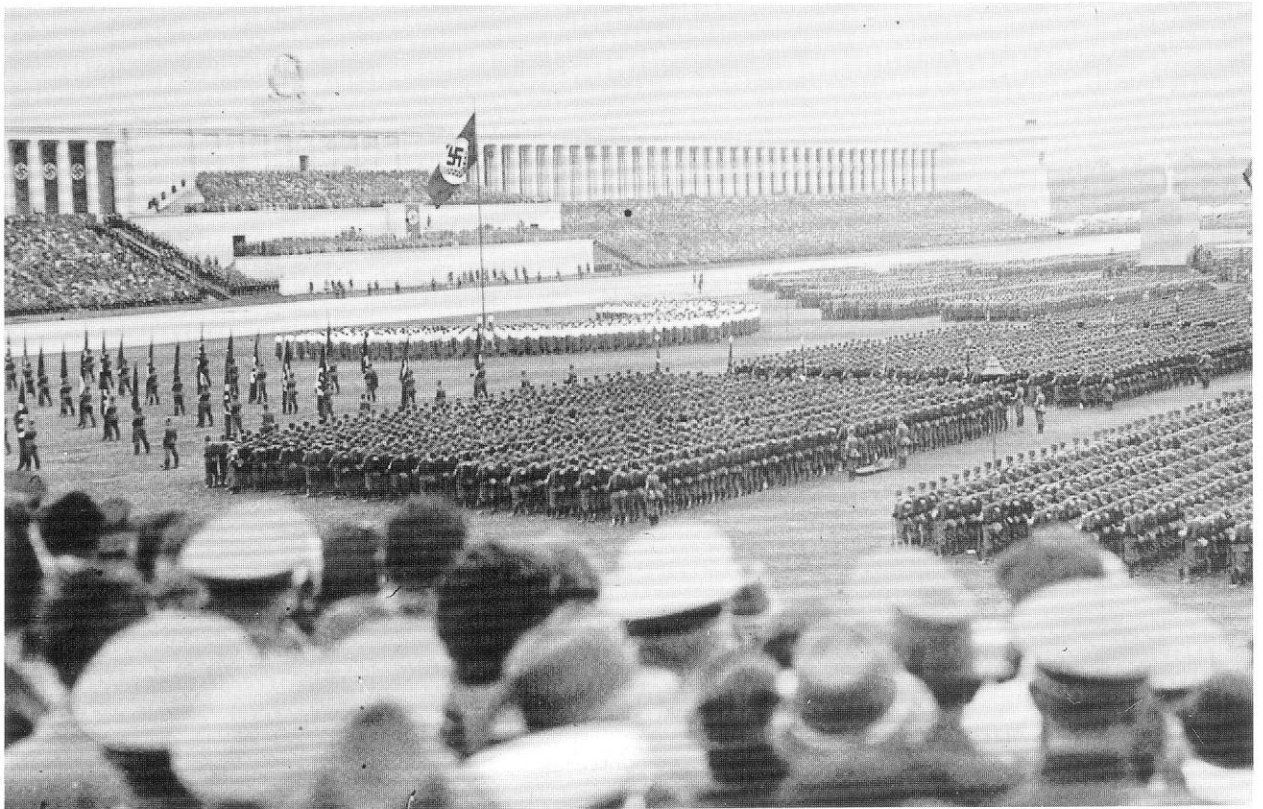
was determined by the size of the building from which it was flown.

***F1: Flag for units of the German Labour Front (left side)***

This was made from bright red bunting, 140cm long by 120cm high. The centre of the field was occupied by the Deutschen Arbeitsfront (DAF, German Labour Front) symbol of a black cog wheel containing a black swastika. The cog wheel had 14 teeth and was edged with a narrow white fimbriation; the swastika was placed on its point with its lower limb open to the staff. In the upper left corner of the cloth was placed the identification pane, 21cm long by 16cm high, displaying the name of the DAF district. For those flags used by DAF units located within a Kries this panel was in rust brown edged with 1cm-wide black piping. For those flags used by DAF units located

*Right: The early house flag for the Volunteer Labour Service (Freiwillige Arbeits Dienst), the forerunner of the German Labour Service (Reichs Arbeits Dienst).*

*Below: Parade of the Reichsarbeitsdienst on the Zeppelin Field during the 1938 Reichsparteitag Gross-deutschlands.*



within an Ortsgruppe the panel was in light brown edged with 1cm-wide light blue piping. District names that appeared on these panels were embroidered in white Gothic lettering.

The cloth was edged on three sides with a double sewn-on fringed border of silver-aluminium strands 6cm deep. The fourth, unfringed side had a series of eight (previously seven) red tapes sewn to the flag cloth, which were attached to eight (previously seven) white metal rings fitted to the black wooden staff. The finial took the form of the DAF emblem, a voided cogwheel containing a swastika, all in polished white metal.

### ***F2: Flag for Exemplary National Socialist Factories (left side)***

On 1 September 1936 Adolf Hitler issued a proclamation instituting a special flag to be flown above those factories and business enterprises judged to have been exemplary in their output or their conduct of business, and to be paraded by their DAF personnel on specific occasions. This special flag was similar in appearance to the previously described flags for DAF units, differing in that the cogwheel was in gold-yellow outlined in black; the swastika had narrow white inner fimbriations to its arms, and the fringe to the bright red flag cloth was of gold strands. Printed bunting versions of this flag was made for

outdoor use, while special silk and embroidered flags were produced for display in offices and to be paraded on special occasions. During the war those factories that excelled in their output of war munitions were rewarded by being presented with the War Merit Cross without Swords. As a tangible form of recognition a silver cloth facsimile of the award was appliquéd to the left upper canton of this flag.

### ***F3: Flag of the National Socialist Business Cell Organisation (left side)***

The nationalsozialistische Betriebszellen-Organisation (NSBO) was the cadre of political leadership personnel of the NSDAP within the German Labour Front. Units (cells) of this organisation were presented with flags very similar in design to the Hoheitsfahnen of the NSDAP (Plate A1).

The flag was produced from red bunting; it was 120cm high and 140cm long, edged on three sides with a double sewn-on fringed border of silver-aluminium strands 6cm deep. In the centre of the field was a white cloth disc of 90cm diameter; set centrally on the disc was a solid black swastika covering an area 60cm square, with arms 12cm thick; it stood on its point with its lower limb open to the staff.

In the upper left corner was a black cloth panel edged with 5mm white piping and displaying the



*A special ceremony was held at the New Reich Chancellery, Berlin, on 1 May 1942 to honour the 'Pioneers of Labour'. This photo shows the parade of Deutsche Arbeitsfront flags and the flags for exemplary National Socialist factories. It will be seen that at least five display the War Merit Cross (Kriegsverdienstkreuz).*

name and number of the NSBO Cell within the various Ortsgruppen in chain-stitched white Gothic lettering.

The cloth was fastened to the black-painted, polished wooden pole by seven cloth loops sewn to the hoist edge of the cloth and attached to seven white metal rings secured around the staff. The white metal finial took the form of the NSBO emblem mounted on a hollow sphere; the emblem consisted of a human right hand holding upright a club hammer, on the head of which was a small square-set swastika. This design was superimposed on a quarter segment of a cogwheel bearing the initial letters 'N S B O'.

#### ***F4: Flag of the German National Socialist Students League (left side)***

In some respects the design used for the flag of the Nationalsozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund (NSDStB) was influenced by the Hitlerjugend Gefolgschafts flag (Plate C2). Both employed horizontal lines running across the field and both had the swastika emblem placed in the centre of the flag, the HJ emblem being square, the NSDStB swastika being in the form of a lozenge. In keeping with the system employed on most Party flags, the flags of individual Student League units were identified by the use of name panels. These were in black material edged with white piping; the name of the unit was embroidered in white Gothic lettering – here 'Baden'. The cloth was edged on three sides with a silver-aluminium fringe. The flag was attached to the black wooden staff by seven cloth loops fitted to seven white metal rings fitted to the staff. The finial was a simple, narrow, fluted spike.

#### ***G1: State Police Flag for Protection Police of Prussia and Police Praesidium in Berlin, 1933 (left side)***

Commissioned by the Prussian Minister of the Interior, Hermann Göring, this Colour, together with the three other police Colours illustrated on this plate, were the first hand-embroidered symbols produced for the new German Reich<sup>(1)</sup>. Each of the flag designs

was commissioned by the Minister of the Interior within each of the four German States concerned, and sets of Colours were produced for use by the police forces of those States. The Prussian State Police Colours – there were at least seven such flags for the seven original State Protection Police battalions – were all of the same design, colouring and dimensions. They were paraded for the first time in Berlin on 15 September 1933, when all seven colours were consecrated by being touched with the Blood Flag.

The history of these Landespolizeiabteilungen has been well documented, and the development of the units entrusted with these Colours has been dealt with in MAA 270, together with a detailed description of the Colours themselves<sup>(2)</sup>.

#### ***G2: Colours for the Order Police in Hamburg, 1933 (left side)***

Special Colours were commissioned for the Hamburg Ordnungspolizei in 1933 on the instruction of the Senators of the Interior Administration of the Hanseatic Free State of Hamburg. Although no precise details have yet come to light as to the exact dimensions of this and the other two Colours, it is safe to assume that they were the same as those laid down for the Prussian Protection Police Colours, Plate G1.

The Colour consisted of a 126cm square of dark green, hand-woven pure silk. In the centre was a disc of pure white hand-woven silk, its edge overlaid with an embroidered wreath of silver-coloured laurel leaves and berries. This wreath was more elaborate than that used on the Berlin Police Colours in that the leaves were larger and more prominent. The laurel branches were crossed at the top of the wreath, and at its base was a silver-coloured ribbon tied to form an ornate bow. Set centrally within the wreath was the normal achievement of arms for the Hanseatic Free State of Hamburg of the pattern in use in 1933. These arms, originating in the 13th century, consisted of a shield surmounted by a helm with crest and mantling, the whole flanked by golden lion supporters looking to their rear, standing erect on a compartment of grey flagstones. The red shield displaying a white castellated gateway with three

(1) The reference to these four police Colours being 'Die ersten handgestickten Symbole in Dritten Reich' ('The first hand-embroidered symbols of the Third Reich') appears as the caption to the line sketches published on page 98 of the German trade magazine *Uniformen-Markt* for 15 May 1936. It should be realised that these four new Colours were the first to be produced for use by a state authority of the new Third Reich, namely the four various Police formations. They should not be confused with any of the flags and standards introduced into the NSDAP; although most of those pre-dated these four Police Colours they did not represent, as did the latter, the new German State.

(2) For further reading see *Flags and Standards of the Third Reich, Army, Navy and Air Force* by Brian L. Davis, published by MacDonald and Jane's, Lond, 1975; ISBN 0 356 04879 9.



*Above: The flag for Exemplary National Socialist Factories, the 'Golden Flag for Labour'.*

*Below: A outing on the Rhine for a party of workers. This is an early example of an NSBO bunting flag.*

towers, the central tower with a dome and the outer towers topped with the star of St. Mary, reflected the red and white of the Hansa colours.

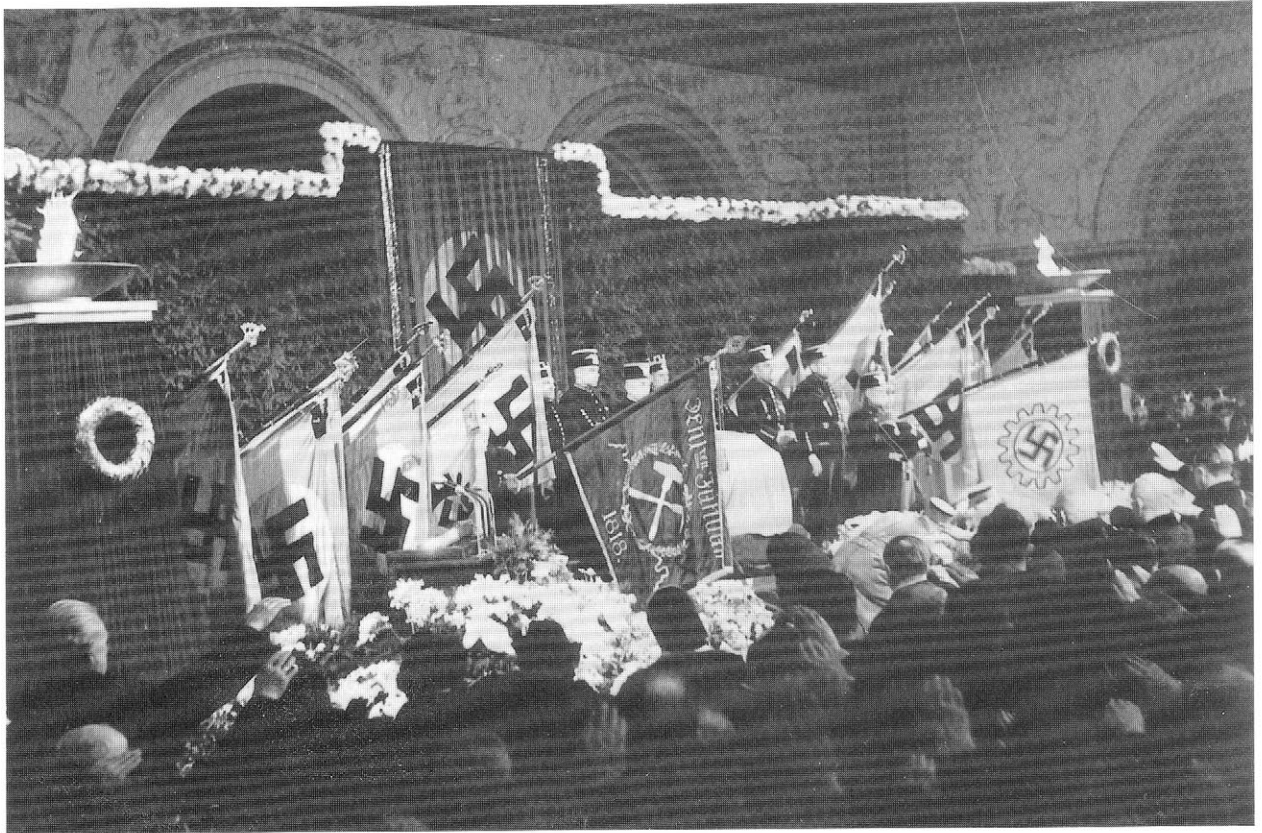
From the four corners of the flag extending in towards the laurel wreath were four white tapering inactive wedges. Lying on the central axis of the outer extremities of each was a small wreath of silver-coloured laurel leaves, embroidered around the edge of a small disc of dark green silk in the centre of which was displayed a small silver swastika set square. Each of these four small wreaths was placed on the white wedge in such a way that the ribbon tying the laurel branches together faced towards each of the corners of the flag cloth. The lower limb of each of the four small swastikas was open towards the staff.

The cloth was bordered on three sides with a fringe, presumed to be 4.5cm deep, formed by double strands of twisted silver-aluminium threads. The fourth side of the flag had an extra 20cm selvedge of cloth which was wrapped around the wooden staff and nailed in position on the left side of the flag, a reinforcing strip of silver-aluminium braid 1.2cm wide being set between the cloth and nail heads.

The staffs used for all these early Police Colours, including the State Police Flags for the Berlin Protection Police, were similar; only the design of the







*Colours of the NSBO and the German Mining Organization.*

finial changed on the flags presented to the Order Police of Oldenburg and the State Police of Thüringen (see below). The staffs were manufactured from seasoned oak at least ten years old, machine-turned at both ends to give a slightly conical effect, painted black and polished. They were 3m in length from the tip of the finial to the base of the metal ferrule. The design of the finials for the Hamburg flags was the same as that used on the Berlin flags, namely a silvered-metal, double-sided pointed frame containing a Prussian State Police star, into the centre of which was set a small swastika. The foot of the staff was protected by a 7cm-deep, blunt-ended metal ferrule, cast from brass, ground, silvered and polished. The ferrule was slightly conical and was fastened to the staff by a single screw. Fixed to the staff by a single silver screw 5.5cm below the base of the shaft of the finial was a 7mm-deep ring; made of brass, silvered and polished, its purpose was to prevent the tied streamer from slipping down the flag staff.

Around the staff between the base of the finial and the retaining ring a streamer was tied in such a

way as to show two equal lengths (the slightly uneven lengths shown in the Plates is artistic licence). This consisted of a 4.6cm-wide ribbon of silver-aluminium braid interwoven with a narrow central band and narrow edging of dark green silk. The streamer was 1.72m in length, and was finished at both ends with a silver and dark green patterned tassel.

It is assumed that the right side of the Colour was the same as the left side, a possible difference being the position of the four swastikas: they may have faced in the opposite, anti-clockwise direction but with their lower limb still open to the Colour staff.

### *G3: Colours for the Order Police of Oldenburg (left side)*

These new Ordnungspolizei Colours had been authorised in 1933 by the Ministry of the Interior of the State of Oldenburg. The Colour consisted of a single 126cm-square piece of hand-woven, dark green silk. In the centre was a disc of pure white, hand-woven

silk, the edge overlaid by an embroidered stylised garland of silver-coloured laurel leaves. Set within the garland against the white background was a shield quartered to display the arms which had been used since 1919. The first and third quarters displayed a gold field with two red horizontal bars, the colours of Oldenburg; the second and fourth quarters showed a blue field charged with a golden cross (Fuss spitzenkerkreuz) representing Delmenhorst.

Placed on the dark green field directly behind the central emblem were the arms of a solid black swastika, edged with white, standing on its point with its lower limb open to the staff. In each of the four corners of the cloth was placed a single eight-pointed star, the circular centre of which contained a small black swastika also standing on its point with its lower limb open to the flag staff. Around the four edges of the flag, positioned directly against the base of the fringe and the inner edge of the reinforcing strip down the selvedge, was a narrow black border. The Colour was edged on three sides with a double sewn-on fringed border of silver-aluminium twisted threads assumed to be 4.5cm deep. As with all the other early Police flags, the fourth edge of the cloth had an extra 20cm-

wide selvedge which was wrapped around the wooden staff and nailed in position on the left side, reinforced by a strip of silver-aluminium braiding 1.2cm wide set between the cloth and the nail heads.

Apart from the finial the remaining furniture – the staff, streamers, streamer retaining ring and ferrule – were as described at G2 above. The finial was somewhat larger than the other Police Colour staff points; it consisted of a white metal voided swastika contained inside a circular wreath of laurel leaves which in turn was surmounted at its apex with a short bladed spike. The finial was mounted on a metal shaft which fitted to the top of the flag staff.

Attached to the staff just in line with the bottom edge of the lower fringe was a silver metal collar. This item appears in the original *Uniformen-Markt* drawing, and resembles what in the German Army was referred to as a 'Bataillonsring' or 'Abteilungsring'; it is therefore possible that this was a commemorative ring fitted to the Colour to honour the memory of a former bearer. However, as this particular flag had only just been authorised when the black and white illustrations were first published in the trade magazine the ring could be either artistic licence, or the

*The consecration of the first seven State Police Colours for the Protection Police of Prussia: Berlin, 15 September 1933.*



type of metal collar used to connect together the two halves of the 3m-high the staff.

#### ***G4: Colours for the State Police of Thüringen, 1933 (left side)***

Conforming with the introductory procedure for the other three patterns of Police flags, the Colours for the Landespolizei in the State of Thüringen were authorised by the Minister of the Interior for Thüringen in 1933. Each of their new flags consisted of a single piece of hand-woven, dark green, pure silk measuring 126cm square. The central motif consisted of a large silver star, a stylised form of the traditional 'Gardenstern' – a symbol which is still in use today in Germany, being the traditional emblem worn by the German Field Police (Bundeswehr-Feldjägertruppe). The centre of the star consisted of a disc of pure white silk, and overlaying this was a shield bearing the small arms of Thüringen of the pattern introduced in 1933. These arms, borne on a blue shield, displayed a red and silver horizontally striped lion rampant, crowned with a golden crown and holding aloft in its right forepaw a golden swastika. The colours of red and white (silver representing white) were the State colours of Thüringen. It is of interest to note that the small arms of Thüringen introduced in 1921 was a red shield with seven six-pointed stars arranged in horizontal rows of two, three and two stars. The small arms brought into use by the Allied Powers in 1945, which replaced the 1933 version, featured a red shield on which was displayed a silver uncrowned lion rampant with eight six-pointed silver stars strewn upon the shield around the lion.

It is evident that the designer of this flag (and the other Police Colours) was conscious of the historic significance of the emblems used. The single, central star can be said to be a reflection of the stars previously used but it had added significance in that it was deliberately produced on the pattern of the historic Imperial German 'Guards Star'. The red and white colours of the State of Thüringen were displayed on the rampant lion, and the Nazi influence was established by the introduction of the gold swastika. However, the Colour being a Nazi emblem, the purpose of the gold crown escapes me.

The Thüringen Landespolizei Colour was fringed, and affixed to the 3m polished black wooden



*The Prussian State Police Colours are paraded past Hermann Göring. Accompanying him on the saluting base, from left to right: SS-Obergruppenführer Kurt Daluege,*

*Chief of Berlin Police (wearing black Allgemeine-SS uniform and helmet); Ernst Röhm, Chief of Staff of the SA; and Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler.*

staff in the same manner as described for the other Police Colours. The streamer was of the same pattern, and was tied to the staff and held in position in the same manner as previously described. Only the finial differed; this was a simple, voided spear point with a short shaft set atop a solid ball, the whole in white metal.

#### ***H1: 'Deutschland Erwache' Standard for the Berlin Protection Police (front)***

The unique 'Germany Awake' standard was presented to the Berlin Ordnungspolizei by the Führer on 12 September 1937. It is shown here being paraded by a Leutnant of the Berlin Schutzpolizei. Altogether the Protection Police received 58 different Colours and the Motorised Gendarmerie a further three cavalry standards. The standard illustrated

conformed in every respect but one to the standards presented to the SA: the front face of the name box of the Police standard displayed the National Socialist German Police emblem set between two swastikas.

## *H2: Flags of the Berlin Technische Nothilfe, 1933–45 (left side)*

This flag consisted of a 150cm square of white synthetic wool-like cloth on which was displayed the TeNo emblem. This central printed design showed a

white cogwheel having 15 teeth, in the centre of which were the letters 'T' and 'N', the 'T' being in the form of a club hammer. This TN-cogwheel emblem (TN-Zahnrad) overlaid a solid black swastika standing on its point with its lower limb open to the flag staff. This swastika had 18cm-thick arms and covered an area 90cm square. Both the swastika and the TeNo emblem were in turn superimposed on a bright red background 76.5cm square.

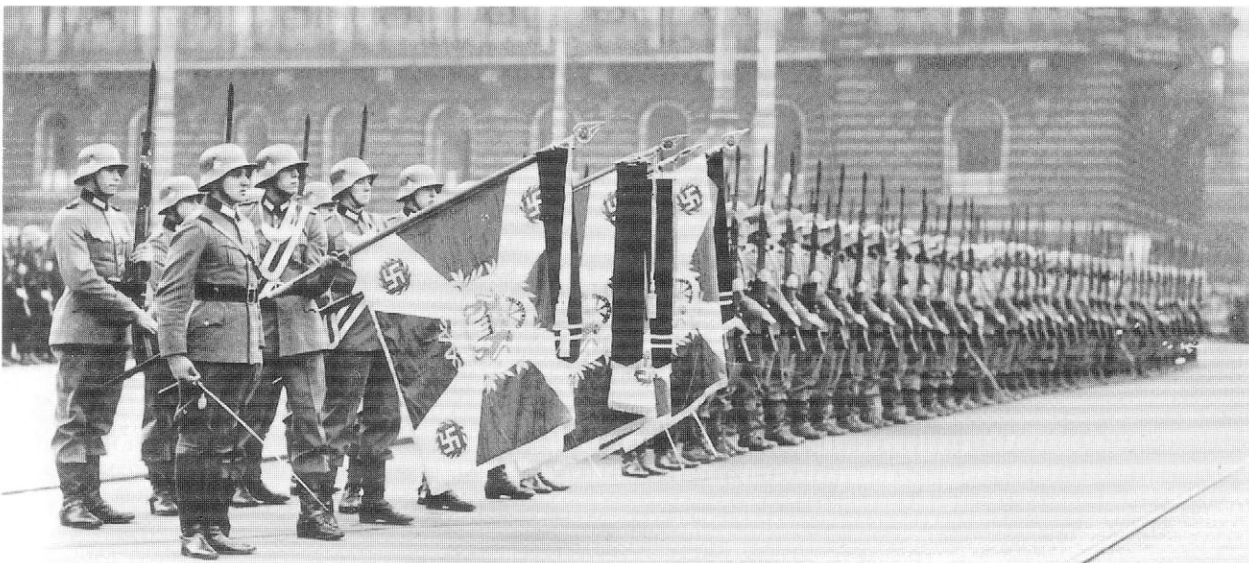
In the upper left corner on the left side of this



*Left: The Lustgarten, Berlin, 1933. To show their solidarity with the National Socialists the Berlin Protection Police for the first time took part in the great election demonstration.*

*Right: The Berlin Ordnungspolizei were presented with a 'Deutschland Erwache' standard by the Führer on 12 September 1937. The standard and escort lead a parade of the Schutzpolizei along the Wilhelmstrasse, Berlin.*

*Below: The Colours of the Order Police of Hamburg.*







*The Police standard at Nürnberg.*

flag appeared the designation of the TeNo Ortsgruppe, shown here as Berlin, printed in black Gothic lettering. On the right side of the flag, in the corner nearest the finial, the number of the TeNo Land Group appeared in black Roman numerals, and slightly below this number, divided by a 45-degree oblique stroke, the Arabic number of the TeNo unit. It is believed that the designation name and the group and unit numerals were each embroidered onto small panels of white material and these were sewn into their appropriate position on the flag cloth. The right side of this flag is believed to have been the same as the left side except, as it was a single-thickness cloth, the printed emblem was the reverse of that displayed on the left side.

In keeping with other Nazi flags and Colours the TeNo flag staff was 3m in length, made up of two sections joined in the centre by a white-metal, bayonet-fitted collar. The finial was in lightweight white metal and consisted of a cogwheel containing the 'TN' initials. The flag cloth was attached to the staff by seven white metal rings sewn to the edge of the cloth and fitted to the staff.

### *H3: Flag of the German Red Cross Male Readiness Units (left side)*

Male Readiness units of the German Red Cross – DRK-Bereitschaften (m) – were distinguished from their female counterparts by the shape and size of their flags. The female-staffed Red Cross Readiness units – DRK-Bereitschaften (w) – were issued with pennants while their male counterparts had flags of the pattern illustrated. The precise dimensions of this flag are not established but the rectangular flag cloth is assumed to have been in proportion to the similar flags of other formations.

The left side of the white flag had the printed emblem of the Deutsche Rote Kreuz. This was a solid black stylised German eagle grasping in its talons the International Red Cross symbol. The eagle, in an attitude of resting on the red cross, faced towards the flag staff; and bore on its breast a white swastika standing on its point with the lower limb open to the staff. The detailing of the eagle's eye, beak and talons were in white.

Set into the upper left corner of the bunting flag cloth was a name panel. This is believed to have been



*Police flags are paraded through Nürnberg.*

in pale grey material of the same colour as used for the DRK uniform facings; embroidered into it, in black Gothic lettering, was the name of the DRK district, here shown as 'München II'. It is possible that a similar coloured panel in a corresponding position appeared on the right side of the flag, bearing the number of the individual Red Cross unit.

The right side of this printed flag had the same features as the left side except that the swastika on the eagle's breast faced in the opposite direction.

The cloth was attached to the staff by seven white-metal rings sewn to the edge of the cloth and attached around the staff. Details of the exact design of the finial are not known; it may well be that the finial was a small silver (and red?) representation of the DRK emblem. The solid black ball finial shown in Plate H3 is a compromise for want of accurate information.

## Bibliography

*Organisationsbuch der NSDAP*, Herausgeber: Der Reichsorganisationsleiter der NSDAP. Published by the Zentralverlag der NSDAP, Franz Eher Nacf., München. Various years from 1936 to 1943. The official Nazi Party handbook which illustrates in colour and describes many Nazi Party flags and standards.

*Die Deutsche Wehrmacht, Uniform und Ausrüstung 1934-1945*. Compiled by Dr K.G. Kletmann, Series I and II. Published by Verlag 'Die Ordens-Sammlung', Berlin, 1960 and 1963. Two series of 50 illustrated pamphlets on many aspects of uniform and equipment of the German Armed and Party forces, some of which deal with flags and standards.

*The Nuremberg Party Rallies: 1923-39* by Hamilton T. Burden. Published by Pall Mall Press, London, 1967. A very interesting and well-researched book dealing with every RPT.

## Notes sur les planches en couleur

A1 Drapeau national du NSDAP, le Dreis particulier distingué par un panneau couleur rouille à passepoil noir (blanc à partir de 1939-40) portant le nom de l'organisation de district approprié en lettres gothiques blanches, ici Munich. Les drapeaux Ortsgruppen NSDAP avaient des panneaux marron clair à passepoil bleu clair. A2 Drapeau commémorant l'attribution du Badge d'Honneur Doré aux membres de NSDAP possédant un numéro d'adhésion inférieur à 100.000. A3 Exemple représentatif des milliers de drapeaux des unités SA. En haut à gauche, un panneau de la couleur représentative du groupe SA spécifique portait les chiffres, lettres ou quelquefois l'emblème de désignation de l'unité. Les panneaux et franges étaient au départ en cordelette à deux couleurs assortie à celle qui était utilisée sur les épaulettes et les képis de l'unité. Par la suite elles étaient soit dorées soit argent selon le 'métal' utilisé par le groupe SA spécifique. A4 Le revers du drapeau était identique à l'exception des lettres: 'NAT.SOZ. DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI' au dessus de 'STURMBTEILUNG'. Le revers de la boîte métallique indiquant le nom de la région porte les lettres 'N.S.D.A.P.'.

B1 A part les couleurs de certains détails les Sturmabteilung des SS étaient pratiquement identiques à ceux des SA. Comme ceux-ci, les premiers exemples portaient la croix gammée horizontale plutôt que sur un côté. B2 ce drapeau très simple devait être levé sur la caserne et autres bâtiments des SS. B3 Drapeau réglementaire des Allgemeine-SS, pratiquement identique à ceux des SA et identifié par le nom individuel sur la boîte en métal. B4 Les unités SS de cavalerie avaient des drapeaux spéciaux: remarquez les lances croisées sur le panneau d'identification.

C1 Le Hitler-Jugend était organisé selon plus de 300 grands régiments géographiques chacun possédant son Bannfahne identifié par un numéro sur le parchemin jaune au dessus de la tête de l'aigle. C2 le drapeau d'une compagnie HJ, avec le même emblème que celui porté sur le brassard HJ. Le panneau d'identification était d'une couleur qui identifiait la branche spécifique du HJ (voir le tableau dans les légendes en anglais) et portait le numéro de l'unité. C3 Le drapeau équivalent d'une compagnie du Deutsche Jungvolk en 1934. C4 Le motif d'avant 1934.

D1 Les régiments (Standarten) du NSKK avaient des drapeaux du type utilisé par les unités de cavalerie SS mais avec l'emblème Kraftsfahrtaue du NSKK et avec des détails marron et or. D2 Chaque Motorsturm avec un régiment NSKK avait un guidon, le losange d'identification dans une couleur régionale portant les numéros du Sturm et du Standarte, ici Motorsturm 4, Motorstandarte 82, Gruppe Hochland. D3 Le NSFK était distingué par cet emblème unique, placé sur des drapeaux qui ressemblaient à ceux des régiments NSKK dans leur construction de base. D4 Sturmabteilung d'une unité NSFK.

E1 Au niveau de certains détails (le cloutage du drapeau de soie à la hampe et l'utilisation de rubans, les drapeaux de l'unité RAD semblent avoir délibérément invité une comparaison avec les drapeaux de la Wehrmacht. La désignation des unités était inscrite sur un panneau marron foncé en haut à droite (la position opposée de tous les autres drapeaux NSDAP). E2 Simple drapeau imprimé utilisé sur les bâtiments. E3 Seul l'emblème RADWJ distinguait le drapeau des sections FAD féminines. E4 Un autre drapeau de pavage imprimé simple pour les bâtiments.

F1 Les drapeaux régionaux DAF portaient des panneaux d'identification couleur rouille avec passepoil noir s'ils étaient associés avec un Kreis et marron clair avec du bleu ciel s'ils étaient associés à un Ortsgruppe. F2 Les usines et autres entreprises qui se distinguaient dans l'effort de guerre recevaient des drapeaux spéciaux avec des détails or. Les sociétés qui étaient particulièrement exceptionnelles recevaient le Kriegsverdienstkreuz, ajoutant un facsimilé tissu d'argent de la croix en haut à gauche. F3 Le NSBO était le service fournissant des cadres de travailleurs politiques dans l'organisation du travail d'état. En fait, ce sont des commissaires et espions politiques qui remplacèrent les délégués des syndicats interdits. F4 Drapeau régional de la ligue des étudiants Nazi.

G Ces quatre drapeaux de la police étaient, semble-t-il, les premiers exemples brodés à la main des organisations de l'Etat de l'époque Nazi (plutôt que du parti Nazi) et commandés par les Ministres de l'Intérieur des états appropriés en 1933. G1 Commandé par Göring, ce drapeau était porté par les sept bataillons de la Schutzpolizei prussienne. G2 Drapeau porté par la Ordnungspolizei de Hambourg. G3 Drapeau porté par la Ordnungspolizei d'Oldenbourg. G4 Drapeau porté par la Landespolizei de Thüringen.

H1 Unique drapeau 'Deutschland Erwache' présenté par Hitler à la Ordnungspolizei de Berlin le 12 Septembre 1937, illustré ici porté par un Lieutenant de la Schutzpolizei de Berlin. Remarquez l'emblème de la police se trouvant sur la 'boîte nominative'. H2 Le Ortsgruppe régional (ici Berlin) est identifié en haut à gauche du drapeau du TeNo, le service technique d'assistance d'urgence. H3 Drapeau de motif universel pour DRK-Bereitschaften (m) distingué par un panneau gris clair portant une désignation régionale noire. Les unités féminines équivalentes avaient des guidons à la place.

## Farbtafeln

A1 Hoheitsfahne de NSDAP: Der zugehörige Kreis wird durch ein rostbraunes Feld, das schwarz (ab 1939-40) weiß eingefasst ist, bezeichnet. Darauf steht der Name des betreffenden Dreierverbandes in weißer gotischer Schrift – in diesem Fall München. Die Fahnen der Ortsgruppen der NSDAP wiesen hellbraune Felder mit hellblauer Umrandung auf. A2 Fahne zum Andenken des Goldenen Ehrenzeichens, das NSDAP-Mitgliedern verliehen wurde, die eine Mitgliedschaft von weniger als 100.000 hatten. A3 Exemplarisches Beispiel für die vielen tausend Sturmabteilungen der SA. Oben links sind die Kennnummern, Buchstaben sowie gelegentlich das Emblem der Einheit auf ein Feld in der charakteristischen Farbe der jeweiligen SA-Abteilung aufgestickt. Die Felder und Fransen waren zunächst aus zweifarbiger Kordel, die den Farben der Schulterklappen und Käppis der Einheit entsprach; später waren sie entweder gold- oder silberfarben, je nachdem, ob die betreffende SA-Abteilung gold- oder silberfarbene Knöpfe und Kragenspiegel trug. A4 Die Rückseite der Standarte gleich abgesehen von der Aufschrift 'NAT.SOZ. DEUTSCHE ARBEITERPARTEI' über 'STRUM-ABTEILUNG' der Vorderseite. Auf der Rückseite der Metallplakette mit dem Kreisnamen fanden sich die Buchstaben 'N.S.D.A.P.'.

B1 Abgesehen von der Farbstellung einzelner Details war die Sturmabteilung des SS mit der SA-Fahne fast identisch. Auch hier war bei den frühen Exemplaren das Hakenkreuz gerade aufgesetzt und stand nicht auf der Spitze. B2 Diese recht einfache Fahne sollte auf den Kasernen und anderweitigen Gebäuden der SS gehißt werden. B3 Die Regimentsstandarte der Allgemeinen SS gleicht der SA-Standarte fast aufs Haar und unterscheidet sich lediglich durch den Eigennamen auf der Metallplakette. B4 Die Reiterabteilungen der SS hatten ein besonderes Standartenmuster – man beachte die gekreuzten Lanzen auf dem Erkennungsfeld.

C1 Die Hitler-Jugend war in über 300 große Banne aufgeteilt, die jeweils ihre eigene Bannfahne hatte, die durch die Bannnummern auf dem gelben Spruchband über dem Adlerkopf erkenntlich war. C2 Die Flagge einer HJ-Gefolgschaft, die das selbe Abzeichen ziert, das selbe Abzeichen ziert, das auch auf der Armbinde der Hitler-Jugend auftaucht. Die Farbe des Erkennungsfeldes bezeichnet die jeweilige HJ-Abteilung (vergl. Tabelle in den englischen Bildunterschriften). Auf diesem Feld stand auch die Nummer der Abteilung. C3 Das Jungabzeichen eines Fahnleins des Deutschen Jungvolks aus dem Jahr 1934. C4 Modell vor 1934.

D1 Die Standarten des Nationalsozialistischen Kraftfahrkorps (NSKK) entsprachen dem Modell der Reiterabteilungen der SS, trugen jedoch die Kraftfahrtaue des NSKK und hatten braune und goldfarbene Details. D2 Jeder Motorsturm innerhalb einer NSKK-Standarte hatte einen Wimpel. Die Erkennungsrute in der Kreisfarbe trug die Nummer des Sturms und der Standarte – in diesem Fall Motorsturm 4, Motorstandarte 82, Gruppe Hochland. D3 Das Nationalsozialistische Fliegerkorps (NSFK) zeichnete sich durch dieses einzigartige Emblem aus, das auf Fahnen auftauchte, die denen der NSKK-Standarten im Grundmuster ähnelten. D4 Sturmabteilung der NSFK-Abteilung.

E1 Hinsichtlich mancher Details – wie etwa die Befestigung der Seidenfahne am Fahnenstange mit Nägeln und dem Anbringen von Fahnenbanderolen – schienen die Fahnen des Reichsarbeitsdienstes (RAD) absichtlich den Fahnen der Wehrmacht nachempfunden zu sein. Die Abteilungsbezeichnung erschien auf erdbräunten Feldern in der oberen rechten Ecke – im Gegensatz zur Position auf allen anderen NSDAP-Fahnen. E2 Einfache bedruckte Fahne, die auf Gebäuden gehißt werden sollte. E3 Die Fahne des Reichsarbeitsdienstes der weiblichen Jugend (RADWJ) unterschied sich lediglich durch das RADWJ-Abzeichen. E4 Eine weitere, einfache bedruckte Fahne aus Schiffsflaggentuch zur Hiszung auf Gebäuden.

F1 Die Fahnen der Deutschen Arbeitsfront (DAF) hatten Erkennungsfelder in rostbrauner Farbe mit schwarzer Einfassung, wenn sie einem Kreis angehörten, gehörten sie einer Ortsgruppe an, so war das Feld hellbraun mit hellblauer Einfassung. F2 Fabriken und Firmen, die sich zu Kriegszwecken besonders hervortaten, erhielten Sonderfahnen mit goldenen Details; Unternehmen, die hervorragende Leistungen erbrachten, wurde das Kriegsverdienstkreuz verliehen, auf dem oben links zusätzlich ein Kreuz-Faksimile aus silberfarbenem Stoff angebracht war. F3 Die Nationalsozialistische Betriebszellen-Organisation (NSBO) lieferte innerhalb der Deutschen Arbeitsfront Kader politischer Arbeiter – dabei handelte es sich um Politikommissare und Informanten, die den Platz der Betriebsräte der verbotenen Gewerkschaften einnahmen. D4 Bezirksfahne des Nationalsozialistischen Deutschen Studentenbundes.

G Bei diesen vier Polizeifahnen handelt es sich angeblich um die ersten handgestickten Exemplare im Dritten Reich für Landes- im Gegensatz zu Partei-Organisationen, die von den Innenministern der betreffenden Länder 1933 in Auftrag gegeben wurden. G1 Diese Fahne wurde von Göring in Auftrag gegeben und von den sieben Bataillonen der Preussischen Schutzpolizei getragen. G2 Fahne der Hamburger Ordnungspolizei. G3 Fahne der Oldenburger Ordnungspolizei. G4 Fahne der Landespolizei von Thüringen.

H1 Einmalige Standarte 'Deutschland Erwache', die Hitler am 12. September 1937 der Berliner Ordnungspolizei überreichte. Hier wird sie von einem Leutnant der Berliner Schutzpolizei getragen. Man beachte das Polizeiaufzeichen auf der Namensplakette. H2 Die jeweilige Ortsgruppe – in diesem Fall Berlin – ist oben links auf der Fahne der Technischen Nothilfe (TeNo) bezeichnet. H3 Fahne im Universalmuster für die Bereitschaften des Deutschen Roten Kreuzes (DRK) (m), die durch ein hellgraues Feld mit der schwarzen Ortsbezeichnung erkenntlich sind. Die entsprechenden weiblichen Einheiten hatten stattdessen Wimpel.



Continued from back cover

- 160 Nap's Guard Infantry (2)
- 44 Nap's German Allies (1)
- 43 Nap's German Allies (2)
- 90 Nap's German Allies (3)
- 106 Nap's German Allies (4)
- 122 Nap's German Allies (5)
- 199 Nap's Specialist Troops
- 211 Nap's Overseas Army
- 227 Nap's Sea Soldiers
- 88 Nap's Italian Troops
- 176 Austrian Army (1): Infantry
- 181 Austrian Army (2): Cavalry
- 223 Austrian Specialist Troops
- 152 Prussian Line Infantry
- 149 Prussian Light Infantry
- 192 Prussian Reserve & Irregulars
- 162 Prussian Cavalry 1792-1807
- 172 Prussian Cavalry 1807-15
- 185 Russian Army (1): Infantry
- 189 Russian Army (2): Cavalry
- 84 Wellington's Generals
- 114 Wellington's Infantry (1)
- 119 Wellington's Infantry (2)
- 253 Wellington's Highlanders
- 126 Wellington's Light Cavalry
- 130 Wellington's Heavy Cavalry
- 204 Wellington's Specialist Troops
- 167 Brunswick Troops 1809-15
- 98 Dutch-Belgian Troops
- 206 Hanoverian Army 1792-1816
- 226 The American War 1812-14
- 96 Artillery Equipments
- 77 Flags of the Nap Wars (1)
- 78 Flags of the Nap Wars (2)
- 115 Flags of the Nap Wars (3)
  
- 19TH CENTURY**
- 232 Bolivar and San Martin
- 173 Alamo & Texan War 1835-6
- 56 Mexican-American War 1846-8
- 272 The Mexican Adventure 1861-67
- 63 American-Indian Wars 1860-90
- 170 American Civil War Armies:
  - (1): Confederate
  - 177 (2): Union
  - 179 (3): Staff, Specialists, Maritime
  - 190 (4): State Troops
  - 207 (5): Volunteer Militia
- 37 Army of Northern Virginia
- 38 Army of the Potomac
- 252 Flags of the American Civil War:
  - (1): Confederate
  - 258 (2): Union
  - 265 (3): State & Volunteer
- 163 American Plains Indians
- 186 The Apaches
- 168 US Cavalry 1850-90
- 275 The Taiping Rebellion 1851-66
- 241 Russian Army of the Crimean War
- 193 British Army on Campaign:
  - (1): 1816-1853
  - 196 (2): The Crimea, 1854-56
  - 198 (3): 1857-81
  - 201 (4): 1882-1902
- 212 Victoria's Enemies:
  - (1): Southern Africa
  - 215 (2): Northern Africa
  - 219 (3): India
  - 224 (4): Asia
- 249 Canadian Campaigns 1860-70
- 67 The Indian Mutiny
- 268 British Troops in the Indian Mutiny 1857-59
  - 91 Bengal Cavalry Regiments
  - 92 Indian Infantry Regiments
- 233 French Army 1870-71 (1)
- 237 French Army 1870-71 (2)
- 277 The Russo-Turkish War 1877

- 57 The Zulu War
- 59 Sudan Campaigns 1881-98
- 230 US Army 1890-1920
- 95 The Boxer Rebellion

## THE WORLD WARS

- 80 The German Army 1914-18
- 81 The British Army 1914-18
- 245 British Territorial Units 1914-18
- 269 The Ottoman Army 1914-18
- 208 Lawrence and the Arab Revolts
- 182 British Battle Insignia:
  - (1) 1914-18
  - 187 (2) 1939-45
- 74 The Spanish Civil War
- 117 The Polish Army 1939-45
- 112 British Battledress 1937-61
- 120 Allied Commanders of WW2
- 225 The Royal Air Force
- 70 US Army 1941-45
- 216 The Red Army 1941-45
- 246 The Romanian Army
- 220 The SA 1921-45
  - 24 The Panzer Divisions
- 266 The Allgemeine-SS
- 34 The Waffen-SS
- 229 Luftwaffe Field Divisions
- 124 German Commanders of WW2
- 213 German MP Units
- 139 German Airborne Troops
- 131 Germany's E. Front Allies
- 103 Germany's Spanish Volunteers
- 147 Wehrmacht Foreign Volunteers
- 254 Wehrmacht Auxiliary Forces
- 238 Allied Foreign Volunteers
- 142 Partisan Warfare 1941-45
- 169 Resistance Warfare 1940-45
- 270 Flags of the Third Reich:
  - (1) Wehrmacht
  - 274 (2) Waffen-SS
  - 278 (3) Party & Police Units

## MODERN WARFARE

- 132 Malayan Campaign 1948-60
- 174 The Korean War 1950-53
- 116 The Special Air Service
- 156 The Royal Marines 1956-84
- 133 Battle for the Falklands
  - (1): Land Forces
  - 134 (2): Naval Forces
  - 135 (3): Air Forces
- 250 Argentine Forces in the Falklands
- 127 Israeli Army 1948-73
- 128 Arab Armies (1): 1948-73
- 194 Arab Armies (2): 1973-88
- 165 Armies in Lebanon 1982-84
- 104 Vietnam War Armies 1962-75
- 143 Vietnam War Armies (2)
- 209 War in Cambodia 1970-75
- 217 War in Laos 1960-75
- 183 Modern African Wars:
  - (1): Rhodesia 1965-80
  - 202 (2): Angola & Mozambique
  - 242 (3): South-West Africa
- 159 Grenada 1983
- 178 Russia's War in Afghanistan
- 221 Central American Wars

## GENERAL

- 65 The Royal Navy
- 107 British Infantry Equipments. (1)
- 108 British Infantry Equipments. (2)
- 138 British Cavalry Equipments.
- 72 The Northwest Frontier
- 214 US Infantry Equipments.
- 205 US Army Combat Equipments.
- 234 German Combat Equipments.
- 157 Flak Jackets
- 123 Australian Army 1899-1975
- 164 Canadian Army at War
- 161 Spanish Foreign Legion
- 197 Royal Canadian Mounted Police

An unrivalled source of information on the uniforms, insignia and appearance of the world's fighting men of past and present. The *Men-at-Arms* titles cover subjects as diverse as the Imperial Roman army, the Napoleonic wars and German airborne troops in a popular 48-page format including some 40 photographs and diagrams, and eight full-colour plates.

## COMPANION SERIES FROM OSPREY

### ELITE

Detailed information on the uniforms and insignia of the world's most famous military forces. Each 64-page book contains some 50 photographs and diagrams, and 12 pages of full-colour artwork.

### WARRIOR

Definitive analysis of the armour, weapons, tactics and motivation of the fighting men of history. Each 64-page book contains cutaways and exploded artwork of the warrior's weapons and armour.

### NEW VANGUARD

Comprehensive histories of the design, development and operational use of the world's armoured vehicles and artillery. Each 48-page book contains eight pages of full-colour artwork including a detailed cutaway of the vehicle's interior.

### CAMPAIGN

Concise, authoritative accounts of decisive encounters in military history. Each 96-page book contains more than 90 illustrations including maps, orders of battle and colour plates, plus a series of three-dimensional battle maps that mark the critical stages of the campaign.

#### THE ANCIENT WORLD

- 218 Ancient Chinese Armies
- 109 Ancient Middle East
- 137 The Scythians 700-300 B.C.
- 69 Greek & Persian Wars 500-323 B.C.
- 148 Army of Alexander the Great
- 121 Carthaginian Wars
- 46 Roman Army:
  - (1) Caesar-Trajan
  - (2) Hadrian-Constantine
- 129 Rome's Enemies:
  - (1): Germanics & Dacians
  - (2): Gallic & British Celts
  - (3): Parthians & Sassanids
  - (4): Spain 218 B.C.-19 B.C.
  - (5): The Desert Frontier

#### THE MEDIEVAL WORLD

- 247 Romano-Byzantine Armies 4th-9th C
- 154 Arthur & Anglo-Saxon Wars
- 255 Armies of the Muslim Conquest
- 125 Armies of Islam, 7th-11th C
- 150 The Age of Charlemagne
- 89 Byzantine Armies 886-1118
- 85 Saxon, Viking & Norman
- 231 French Medieval Armies 1000-1300
- 75 Armies of the Crusades
- 171 Saladin & the Saracens
- 155 Knights of Christ
- 200 El Cid & Reconquista 1050-1492
- 105 The Mongols
- 222 The Age of Tamerlane

- 251 Medieval Chinese Armies
- 50 Medieval European Armies
- 151 Scots & Welsh Wars
- 94 The Swiss 1300-1500
- 136 Italian Armies 1300-1500
- 166 German Armies 1300-1500
- 195 Hungary & E. Europe 1000-1568
- 259 The Mamluks 1250-1517
- 140 Ottoman Turks 1300-1774
- 210 Venetian Empire 1300-1670
- 111 Armies of Crécy and Poitiers
- 144 Medieval Burgundy 1364-1477
- 113 Armies of Agincourt
- 145 Wars of the Roses
- 99 Medieval Heraldry

#### 16TH AND 17TH CENTURIES

- 256 The Irish Wars 1485-1603
- 191 Henry VIII's Army
- 58 The Landsknechts
- 101 The Conquistadores
- 263 Mughul India 1504-1761
- 235 Gustavus Adolphus (1): Infantry
- 262 Gustavus Adolphus (2): Cavalry
- 14 English Civil War Armies
- 110 New Model Army 1645-60
- 203 Louis XIV's Army
- 267 The British Army 1660-1704
- 97 Marlborough's Army
- 86 Samurai Armies 1550-1615
- 184 Polish Armies 1569-1696 (1)

- 188 Polish Armies 1569-1696 (2)

#### 18TH CENTURY

- 261 18th Century Highlanders
- 260 Peter the Great's Army (1): Infantry
- 264 Peter the Great's Army (2): Cavalry
- 118 Jacobite Rebellions
- 236 Frederick the Great (1)
- 240 Frederick the Great (2)
- 248 Frederick the Great (3)
- 271 Austrian Army 1740-80 (1)
- 276 Austrian Army 1740-80 (2)
- 48 Wolfe's Army
- 228 American Woodland Indians
- 39 Brit. Army in N. America
- 244 French in Amer. War Ind.
- 273 General Washington's Army (1): 1775-1778

#### NAPOLEONIC PERIOD

- 257 Napoleon's Campaigns in Italy
- 79 Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign
- 87 Napoleon's Marshals
- 64 Nap's Cuirassiers & Carabiniers
- 55 Nap's Dragoons & Lancers
- 68 Nap's Line Chasseurs
- 76 Nap's Hussars
- 83 Nap's Guard Cavalry
- 141 Nap's Line Infantry
- 146 Nap's Light Infantry
- 153 Nap's Guard Infantry (1)

*Title list continued on inside back cover*

Please note that for space reasons abbreviated titles are given above; when ordering, please quote the title number, e.g. 'MAA 109' for 'Ancient Armies of the Middle East', etc.

**Avec annotations en français sur les planches en couleurs.**  
**Mit Aufzeichnungen auf Deutsch über den Farbtafel.**

ISBN 1-85532-459-8



9 781855 324596