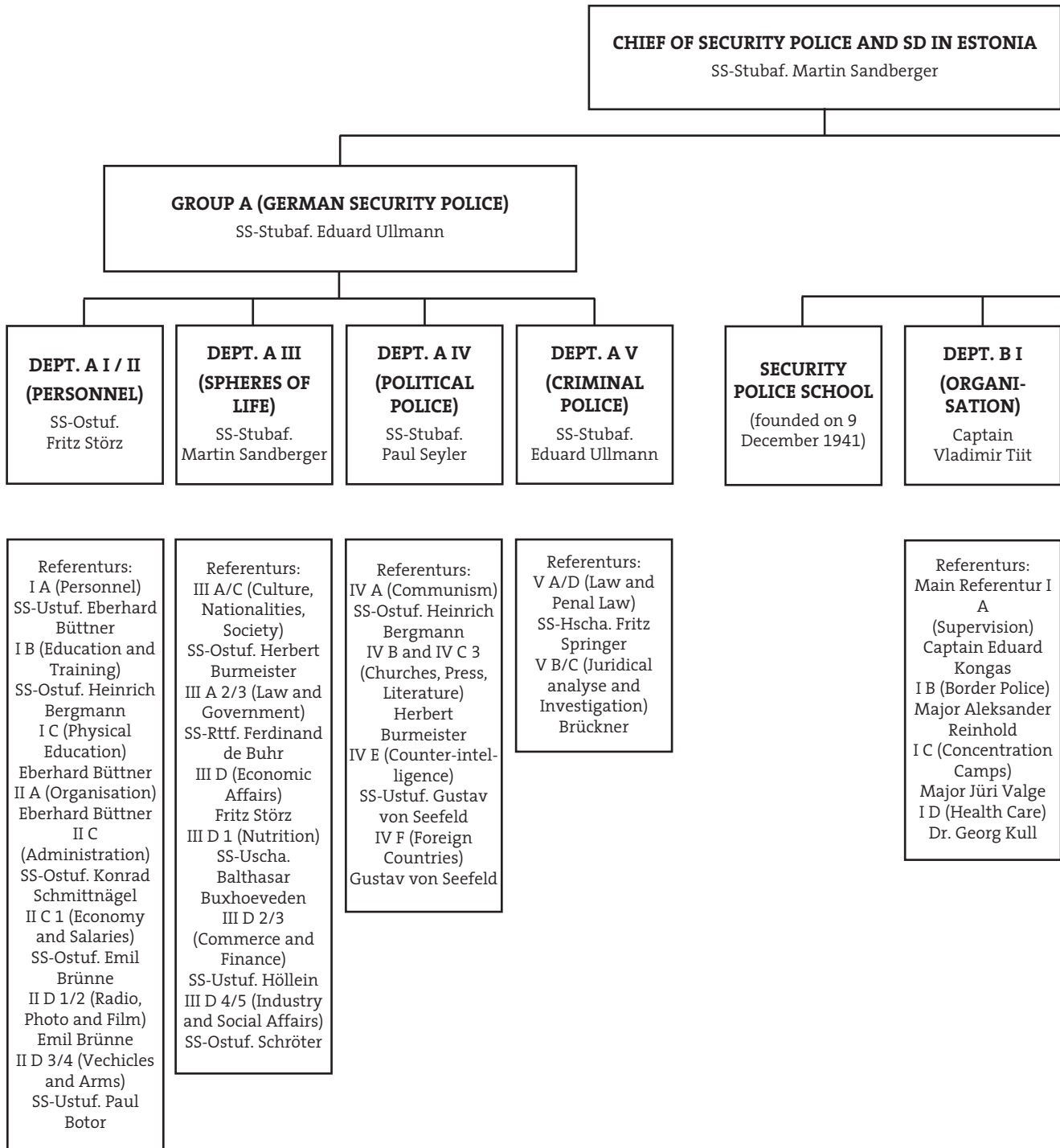
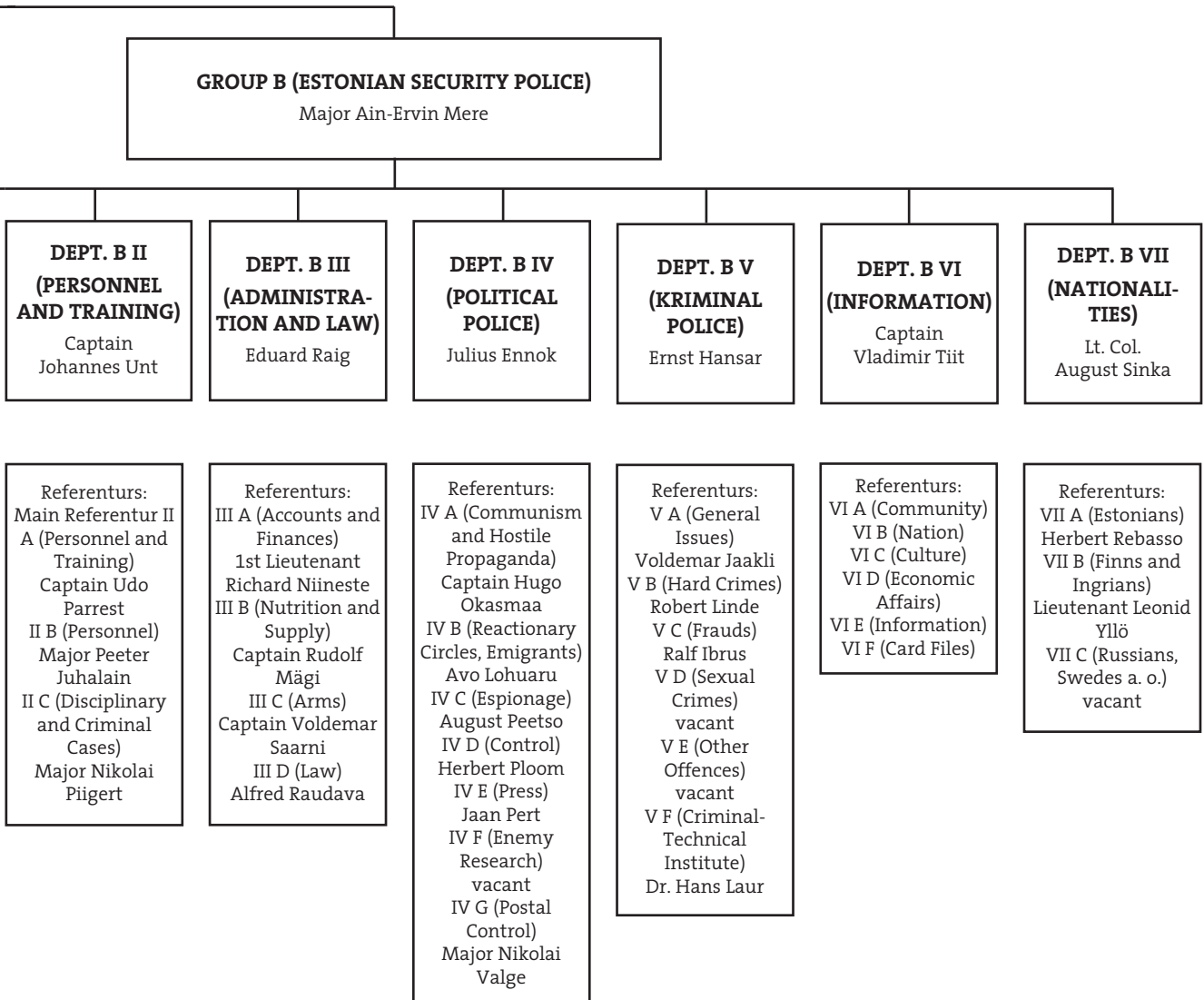


Chart 1. Structure of the Security Police and SD in Estonia on 1 July 1942. Central office*



* Source: ERA R 819-1-11, p. 29. Comments: The Abwehr, or counterintelligence, fought against enemy parachutists, partisans and spies. Abwehrnebenstelle (acronym Anst) was the counter-intelligence subunit of the Wehrmacht. Each political police referentur had a special official (Abwehrbeauftragte) appointed to it by the Chief of the Security Police and SD to communicate with Wehrmacht institutions regarding counter-intelligence (ERA R 59-1-8 P. 86). The competence of referentur B IV D (control) included the following issues: guard service, security service and special tasks, supervision of foreigners. Guard service was carried out: on all persons accused of political offences (both in custody and released from custody), on the execution of punitive decisions in political crime cases, on all politically suspicious persons, on persons serving in public service. Security service was carried out to guarantee the safety of high-ranking civil servants and military officers coming to visit the region. Their route was cleared beforehand and suspicious characters were isolated as much as possible (ERA R 59-1-8, p. 190). On 20 May 1942, Referentur B IV F was created, the task of which was the "scientific research" of "enemy groups" such as Bolshevism and Judaism in Estonia. A sub-department of this unit was located in Tartu, where it tried to draw university lecturers into their research (ERA R 56-1-3, p. 12). The Criminal Technical Institute created together with the Estonian Security Police was the former Institute of Forensic Analysis (ERA R 59-1-3, p. 21).