GUN CONTROL IN GERMANY 1928-1945

WILLIAM LUTHER PIERCE

Attitude of the Hitler government toward the private ownership of firearms

Complete German and English texts of firearms laws enacted by the Hitler government and its predecessor

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Gun Control in Germany, 1928-1945

by William L. Pierce

A common belief among defenders of the Second Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is that the National Socialist government of Germany under Adolf Hitler did not permit the private ownership of firearms. Totalitarian governments, they have been taught in their high school civics classes, do not trust their citizens and do not dare permit them to keep firearms. Thus, one often hears the statement, "You know, the first thing the Nazis did when they came to power was outlaw firearms," or, "The first thing Hitler did in Germany was round up all the guns."

One can understand why many American gun owners want to believe this. They see in the current effort of their own government to take away their right to keep and bear arms a limitation of an essential element of their freedom and a move toward tyranny, and they want to characterize the gun-grabbers in the most negative way they can. Adolf Hitler has been vilified continuously for the past 60 years or so by the mass media in America, and certainly no politician or officeholder wants to be compared with him. If the gun-confiscation effort can be portrayed convincingly as something of which Hitler would have approved, it will have been effectively tarred.

This identification of the inclination to deny citizens the right to keep and bear arms with National Socialism and Adolf Hitler has been strengthened recently by clever magazine advertisements which show Hitler with his arm outstretched in a Roman salute under a heading: "All in favor of gun control raise your right hand." A Jewish group, Jews for the Preservation of Firearms Ownership (JPFO), quite noisy for its size, has been especially zealous in promoting the idea that the current gun-control effort in America has its roots in Germany during the Hitler period. This group has gone so far as

to claim in several articles published in popular magazines read by firearms enthusiasts that the current restrictive legislation being proposed by the U.S. government is modeled on a gun-control statute enacted by Germany's National Socialist government: the German Weapons Law (Waffengesetz) of March 18, 1938.

Again, one can understand the motivation of the JPFO. Many non-Jewish firearms owners are well aware that the movement to restrict their rights is led and promoted primarily by Jews, and anti-Jewish feeling has been growing among them. They know that the controlled news media, which are almost unanimously in favor of abridging or abolishing the Second Amendment, are very much under the influence of Jews, and they know that the most vocal anti-gun legislators in the Congress also are Jews. It is natural for a group such as the JPFO to mount a damage-control effort and attempt to prevent anti-Jewish feeling from becoming even stronger among gun owners. Their strategy is to deflect the blame from their kinsmen in the media and the government and direct it onto their most hated enemies, the National Socialists-or at least to create enough smoke to obscure the facts and keep the gun-owning public con-

Unfortunately for those who would like to link Hitler and the National Socialists with gun control, the entire premise for such an effort is false. German firearms legislation under Hitler, far from banning private ownership, actually facilitated the keeping and bearing of arms by German citizens by eliminating or ameliorating restrictive laws which had been enacted by the government preceding his: a left-center government which had contained a number of Jews.

It is not just that the National Socialist firearms legislation was the opposite of what it has been claimed to have been by persons who want to tar modern gan-grabbers with the "Nazi" brush: the whole spirit of Hitler's government was starkly different from its portrayal by America's mass media. The facts, in brief, are these:

· The National Socialist government of Germany, unlike the government in Washington today, did not fear its citizens. Adolf Hitler was the most popular leader Germany has ever had. Unlike American presidents, he did not have to wear body armor and have shields of bulletproof glass in front of him whenever he spoke in public. At public celebrations he rode standing in an open car as it moved slowly through cheering crowds. Communists made several attempts to assassinate him, and his government stamped down hard on communism, virtually wiping it out in Germany. Between upright, lawabiding German citizens and Adolf Hitler, however, there was a real love affair, with mutual trust and respect.

· The spirit of National Socialism was one of manliness, and individual self-defense and self-reliance were central to the National Socialist view of the way a citizen should behave. The notion of banning firearms ownership was utterly alien to National Socialism. In the German universities, where National Socialism gained its earliest footholds and which later became its strongest bastions, dueling was an accepted practice. Although the liberal-Jewish governments in Germany after the First World War attempted to ban ducling, it persisted illegally until it was again legalized by the National Socialists. Fencing, target shooting, and other martial arts were immensely popular in Germany, and the National Socialists encouraged young Germans to become proficient in

these activities, believing that they were important for the development of a man's character.

· Gun registration and licensing (for long guns as well as for handguns) were legislated by an anti-National Socialist government in Germany in 1928, five years before the National Socialists gained power. Hitler became Chancellor on January 30, 1933. Five years later his government got around to rewriting the gun law enacted a decade earlier by his predecessors, substantially ameliorating it in the process (for example, long guns were exempted from the requirement for a purchase permit; the legal age for gun ownership was lowered from 20 to 18 years; the period of validity of a permit to carry weapons was extended from one to three years; and provisions restricting the amount of ammunition or the number of firearms an individual could own were dropped). Hitler's government may be criticized for leaving certain restrictions and licensing requirements in the law, but the National Socialists had no intention of preventing law-abiding Germans from keeping or bearing arms. Again, the firearms law enacted by Hitler's government enhanced the rights of Germans to keep and bear arms; no new restrictions were added, and many pre-existing restrictions were relaxed or eliminated.

. At the end of the Second World War, American GIs in the occupying force were astounded to discover how many German civilians owned private firearms. Tens of thousands of pistols looted from German homes by GIs were brought back to the United States after the war. In 1945 General Eisenhower ordered all privately owned firearms in the American occupation zone of Germany confiscated, and Germans were required to hand in their shotguns and rifles as well as any handguns which had not already been stolen. In the Soviet occupation zone German civilians were summarily shot if they were found in possession of even a single carridge.

 Jews, it should be noted, were not Germans, even if they had been born



ferlangen Sie anzere Draubschritt J 155 kontente

MAUSER, Germany's foremost manufacturer of rifles and pistols, advertised its wares widely throughout the National Socialist period. This Mauser ad is for 'military, hunting, sports, and self-defense weapons." It appeared in the February 1933 issue of the popular German magazine Attional Geographic.

in Germany. The National Socialists defined citizenship in ethnic terms, and under Hitler Jews were not accorded full rights of citizenship. Na-Socialist legislation progressively excluded Jews from key professions: teaching, the media. the practice of law, etc. The aim was not only to free German life from an oppressive and degenerative Jewish influence, but to persuade Jews to emigrate. The German Weapons Law of March 18, 1938, specifically excluded Jews from manufacturing or dealing in firearms or munitions, but it did not exclude them from owning or bearing personal firearms. The exclusion of Jews from the firearms business rankled them as much as any other exclusion, and in their typically ethnocentric fashion they have misrepresented the law involved as an anti-gun law in an effort to cast their enemies in a bad light.

It should be noted in passing that the restrictions placed on Jews by the

National Socialists had the intended effect: between 1933 and 1939 twothirds of the Jews residing in Germany emigrated, reducing the Jewish population of the country from 600,000 when Hitler became Chancellor in 1933 to 200,000 at the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939. Jews in the United States, looking at this period from their own narrowly focused viewpoint, have described these peacetime years of the National Socialist government as a time of darkness, terror, and regression, whereas for the German people it was a time of hope, joy, and spiritual and material renewal.

Much the same type of distortion is seen in the portrayal of the United States in the early 1950s: the so-called "McCarthy Era." Senator Joseph Mc-Carthy (Republican, Wisconsin) used his position as chairman of the Senate's Government Operations Committee to expose the widespread communist infiltration of the U.S. government and other U.S. institutions which had taken place during the Second World War. A substantial majority of the communists who were dragged reluctantly out into the light of day by his efforts were Jews. As a result, the controlled media always have portrayed the period as one of terror and repression, when everyone was frightened of Senator McCarthy's "witch-hunt." Of course, it was nothing of the sort to non-Jewish Americans, who were not intimidated in the least. History viewed through a Jewish lens-i.e., through media controlled by Jews-always is distorted in a way corresponding to Jewish interests and concerns.

Both the German Weapons Law of March 18, 1938, enacted by the National Socialists, and the Law on Firearms and Ammunition of April 12, 1928, which was enacted by an anti-National Socialist government, are given below in full, first in facsimile and then in English translation. A little background information first, however, may help the reader to understand their significance.

After Germany's defeat in the First World War (a defeat in which Germany's Jews played no small part, demoralizing the home front with demonstrations and other subversive activity much as they did in America during the Vietnam war), the Kaiser abdicated, and liberals and leftists seized control of the government in 1918. Hitler, recovering in a military hospital from a British poison-gas attack which had blinded him temporarily, made the decision to go into politics and fight against the traitors he felt were responsible for Germany's distress.

The tendency of Germany's new rulers after the First World War was much the same as it is for the liberals in America today: they promoted cosmopolitanism, internationalism, and egalitarianism. By 1923 economic conditions in Germany had become catastrophic, and there was much public unrest. The communists had made major inroads into the labor movement and were a growing threat to the country.

Hitler had indeed gone into politics, and his National Socialists battled the communists in the streets of Germany's cities and gradually came to be seen by many patriotic Germans in the working class and the middle class as the only force which could save Germany from a communist takeover and total ruin. Hitler's National Socialists continued to win recruits and gain strength during the 1920s. The communists, with aid from the Soviet Union, also continued to grow. The political situation became increasingly unstable as the government lost popular support.

The government's response was to substantially tighten up restrictions on the rights of German citizens to keep and bear arms. The Law on Firearms and Ammunition of April 12, 1928, was the most substantial effort in this regard. This law was enacted by a left-center government hostile to the National Socialists (the government was headed by Chancellor Wilhelm Marx and consisted of a coalition of Socialists, including many Jews, and Catholic Centrists).

Five years later, in 1933, the National Socialists were in power, Hitler



GERMAN CIVILIANS were ordered by American occupiers to turn in all of their weapons (including fencing swords, as held by the man at the right) in 1945. They lined up at collection points all over Germany to do so. Gls were amazed that German civilians owned so many firearms. (U.S. ARMY SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO)

headed the government, and the communist threat was crushed decisively. The National Socialists began undoing the social and economic damage done by their predecessors. Germany was restored to full employment, degeneracy and corruption were rooted out, Jews and their collaborators were removed from one facet of national life after another, and the German people entered a new era of national freedom, health, and prosperity.

Finally, in 1938, the National Socialist government got around to enacting a new firearms law to replace the one enacted by their opponents ten years earlier. The highlights of the 1938 law, especially as it applied to ordinary citizens rather than manufacturers or dealers, follow:

 Handguns may be purchased only on submission of a Weapons Acquisition Permit (Waffenerwerbschein), which must be used within one year from the date of issue. Muzzle-loading handguns are exempted from the permit requirement. [The 1928 law had required a permit for the purchase of long guns as well, but the National Socialists dropped this requirement.

- Holders of a permit to carry weapons (Waffenschein) or of a hunting license do not need a Weapons Acquisition Permit in order to acquire a handgun.
- A hunting license authorizes its bearer to carry hunting weapons and handguns.
- Firearms and ammunition, as well as swords and knives, may not be sold to minors under the age of 18 years. |The age limit had been 20 years in the 1928 law.|
- Whoever carries a firearm outside of his dwelling, his place of employment, his place of business, or his fenced property must have on his person a Weapons Permit (Waffenschein). A permit is not required, however, for carrying a firearm for use at a police-approved shooting range.
- A permit to acquire a handgun or to carry firearms may only be issued to persons whose trustworthiness is not in question and who can show a need for a permit. In particular, a permit may not be issued to:

- persons under the age of 18 vears;
- legally incompetent or mentally retarded persons;
 - 3. Gypsies or vagabonds;
- persons under mandatory police supervision [i.e., on parole] or otherwise temporarily without civil rights;
- persons convicted of treason or high treason or known to be engaged in activities hostile to the state;
- 6. persons who for assault, trespass, a breach of the peace, resistance to authority, a criminal offense or misdemeanor, or a hunting or fishing violation were legally sentenced to a term of imprisonment of more than two weeks, if three years have not passed since the term of imprisonment.
- The manufacture, sale, carrying, possession, and import of the following are prohibited:
- "trick" firearms, designed so as to conceal their function (e.g., cane guns and belt-buckle pistols);
- any firearm equipped with a silencer and any rifle equipped with a spotlight;
- cartridges with .22 caliber, hollow-point bullets.

That is the essence. Numerous other provisions of the law relate to firearms manufacturers, importers, and dealers; to acquisition and carrying of firearms by police, military, and other official personnel; to the maximum fees which can be charged for permits (3 Reichsmark); to tourists bringing firearms into Germany, and to the fines and other penalties to be levied for violations.

The requirements of "trustworthiness" and of proof of need when obtaining a permit are troubling, but it should be noted that they were simply carried over from the 1928 law: they were not formulated by the National Socialists. Under the National Socialists these requirements were interpreted liberally: a person who did not fall into one of the prohibited categories listed above was considered trustworthy, and a statement such as, "I often carry sums of money," was accepted as proof of need.

The prohibitions of spotlightequipped rifles and hollow-point .22 caliber ammunition were based on considerations that the former were unsporting when used for hunting, and the latter were inhumane.

Now read the German firearms laws for yourself, either in the original German exactly as they were published by the German government in the Reichsgesetzblatt or in the complete English translations which are provided here. If you want to skip over most of the legal gobbledygook and go directly to the most pertinent

part of the National Socialist Firearms Law-the part pertaining to the purchase, ownership, and carrying of firearms by private citizens-turn to page 35 (Part IV of the Law). Note, as already mentioned above, that two separate and distinct types of permits are referred to: a Weapons Acquisition Permit (Waffenerwerbschein), required only for purchasing a handgun; and a Weapons Permit (Waffenschein), required for carrying any firearm in public. Interestingly enough, as also mentioned above, a hunting license could take the place of both these permits.

When you have read the two laws reproduced here, you will understand that it was Hitler's enemies, not Hitler, who should be compared with the gun-control advocates in America today. Then as now it was the Jews, not the National Socialists, who wanted the people's right of selfdefense restricted. You will understand that those who continue to make the claim that Hitler was a gun-grabber are either ignorant or dishonest. And you will understand that it was not until 1945, when the communist and democratic victors of the Second World War had installed occupation governments to rule over the conquered Germans that German citizens were finally and completely denied the right to armed self-defense.

Reichsgesetzblatt

Teil I

Jahrgang 1928



Berausgegeben vom

Reichsminifterium des Innern

Berlin 1928 . Berlag des Befehfammlungsamts

Reichsgesetzblatt

1928

Musgegeben ju Berlin, ben 20. Mpril 1928

Mr. 18

Berothnung über bie Umrechnung auflichifder Bahrungen und bie Befreitungegernge für Diebverficherungen bei Berechnung ber Berfichrungfrum Den 3. April 1928.

Berneteung fiber Beitergeitung von übergangebeftiemungen in ber Rrifenuntenftapung. Bem 16. Mpril 1928 C. 148

In Teil 11 Rr. 17, ausgegeben am 13. April 1928, ift berbfferelicht: Befes über ben Sanbeld. und Schiffabrteveritag gwifden bem Deutiden Reide urb Griedenianb. - Betenretwodung über bin Cous ban Erfindungen, Duftern unb Batengeiden auf einer Mutfellung. — Befanntnachung über bie Ratifitation ber beutich nieberlandifden Bereindarung wegen ber Bergollung von Boblatat in Dutichlieb. — Beforninachung über bie Ratifitation ber beutich-portugiefichen Ertianung wegen bes hauger Abtommene über ben Bivilpreges.

3m Teil II Dr. 18, aufgrgeben am 17. Upril 1928, ift verbfimtlicht: Gefes aber bas Luftverlehraubtummen zwifden bem Deutiden Reide und bem Ronigreiche Spanien - Betennmedung über ben Chun von Erfindungen, Muftern und Bacengeichen auf einer Aueftellung

3m Teil II Re. 19, ausgegeben am 16. Upen 1928, ift eribffentlicht: Befes ther bat Cherentommen gerifden bem Oruffchen Reiche und ber Edmerurniden Bibgentfinicolt über bie Arbeitelofenverficherung ber Grenggangen

Gefes über Cougmaffen und Munitton. Bom 12. Mpril 1928.

Der Reichstag bat bas folgenbe Befet beichloffen, bas mit Juftimmung bes Reicherate hiermit verfünbet mirb:

Mbidnitt I

MII gemeines

- (1) Schuftraffen im Ginne biefes Gefeges finb Waffen, bei benen ein Beicog ober eine Schrotiabung mittele Entwidlung von Explosiogafen ober Drudluft burd einen Lauf getrieben mirb.
- (2) Mla Munition im Sinne biefes Gefebes gilt fertige Munition ju Schufmaffen fowie Schiefpulver itber Mrt.
- (3) Bertige ober vorgearbeitete mefentliche Leile bon Schufmaffen ober Munition fleben fertigen Begenflanben biefer Urt gleich.

Mbidnitt II

Die Berftellung bon Schuftwaffen und Munition

- (1) Ber gemerbamagig Schufimaffen ober Munition herstellen, bearbeiten ober inftanbfegen mill, bebarf ber Genehmigung. 218 Berftellung von Munition gilt auch bas Bieberlaben bon Datronen.
- (2) Die Benehmigung ober ihre Rudnahme barf nicht bon ber Drufung ber Beburfnisfrage abbangig gemacht merben.

Diergebnter Lag nech Ablauf bes Musgabetags : 4. Dai 1928; Arichtarfratt, 1928 I

(8) Fur bie Errichtung von Pulverfabriten ober fonftigen Unlagen jur Munitionebereitung bleibt baneben bie Benehmigung nach § 16 ber Bemerbeorbnung fur bas Deutsche Reich im bitberigen Umfang erferberlich.

Die Berfugung, burch bie bie Bemehmigung jum Gewerbebetriebe verfagt ober jurildgenommen wirb, fann nach ben fur bas Rechtsmittelverfahren gegen polizeiliche Berfugungen geltenben Borfdriften ber Lambebgesehe angefochten werben. Wo nach biefen ein bermaltungsgerichtliches Berfahren nicht befteht ober für Galle biefer Mrt nicht gulaffig ift, finben bie Borfchriften ber §§ 20 und 21 ber Gewerbeardnung für bas Deutsche Reich Unmenbung.

It bie Benehmigung enbgultig verlagt ober jurud. genommen worben, fo fonn ein neuer Untrag auf Erteilung ber Benehmigung erft geftellt merben, wenn feit ber Suftellung ber enbgultigen Enticheibung minbeftens brei Sabre verfloffen finb.

Mbidnitt III

Der Sanbel mit Schugmaffen und Munition

5 5

- (1) Wer gemerbemaßig Schufmaffen ober Munition ermerben, feilhalten ober anberen überlaffen ober mer gemerbemagig ben Ermerb ober bas Uberlaffen folder Baren bermitteln ober fich gewerbsmagig jum Ermerb ober Aberlaffen folder Baren erbieten mill, bebarf ber Gemehmigung.
- (2) Die Boridriften bes § 2 216f. 2 und ber §§ 3, 4 gelten entfprechenb.

8 6

Die Genehmigung nach § 5 barf nicht erteilt merben

- I. Troblern
- ben im § 16 Abf. 1 Sag 2 bezeichneten Perfonen, Musnahmen find in ben Grenzen bes § 16 Abf. 3 guldffig.

9 7

- (1) Berboten ift ber hanbel mit Schuftwaffen ober Munitton
 - 1. im Umbergieben,
- 2. auf Jahrmartten, Gougenfeften und Meffen mit Ausnahme ber Muftremeffen.
- (2) Richt unter bas Berbot bes 21bf. 1 Rt. 2 fallt bas Geilhalten und Uberlaffen ber auf ben Schiefftanben benötigten Runition.

8 8

Offentlichen und privaten Manbleiben ift bas Beleiben von Schuftwaffen und Municion verboten,

8.9

- (1) Bom Ablauf von feche Monaten nach Infrafttreten biefet Gesehen ab burfen im Inland nur solche Schuffmaffen generbemaftig feilgehalten ober anderen übertaffen merben, die die firma ober bas eingetragene Warengeichen bes Gerftellers ober bes Sandlere (§ 5) und eine sortlaufende Gerftellungenummer tragen.
- (2) Schuswaffen, bie nicht bie Firma ober bas eingetragene Warenzeichen eines inlandischen Gerftellers ragen, mulfen außer ber Gerftellungsnummer bie Birma ober bas eingetragene Warenzeichen eines im inland wochnenden Sandlers tragen.

Mb | dnitt IV

Erwerb, Führen, Einfuhr und Befig von Schufmaffen und Munition

\$ 10

- (1) Schuftwoffen ober Munition burfen nur gegen Mushanbigung eines behörblich ausgestellten Waffenober Munitionservoerbicheins überlaffen ober erworben werben.
- (2) Der Erwerbichein gilt für ble Dauer eines Jahres vom Lage ber Ausftellung ab gerechnet, soweit nicht eine fürzere Geltungebauer auf ihm vermertt ift.
 - (3) Abf. I gift nicht für
- bie Uberlaffung von Schuftvaffen ober Munition auf einem polizeilich genehmigten Schlesitanb zur Benutung lebiglich auf biefem Schlesitanb;
- 2. bie Berfendung von Schuftwaffen ober Munition unmittelbar in das Mukland; bem Adeland im Binne biefer Borichrift fteben gleich:
 - a) bie Bollausichluffe, mit Mudnahme von Belgoland und ber Babifchen Bollaudichtuffe,
 - b) bie Freibegirte,
 - c) bie Freigone von Lubed;

 bie Ubermittlung von Schuswaffen und Munition burch Personen, die gewerdemäßig Guterversenbungen beforgen oder aussichen, innbesondere burch Spediteure, Frachrichter, Berstachter eines Serschiffes, die Dost oder die Eisenbach.

6 11

Eines Maffen. ober Munitionsermerbicheins be-

- 1. Beborben bes Reichs ober ber Canber fomie bie Deutsche Reichebahn-Gefellichaft,
- Gemeindebehörben, benen bie oberfte Landesbehörbe ben Erwerb obne Erwerbidein geftattet bat.
- ble im § 5 bezeichneten Gewerbetreibenben, ble fich burch eine behörbliche Bescheinigung ausweisen.

§ 12

Eines Baffenerwerbicheins bebarfen nicht Inhaber bon Baffenicheinen in bem barin genehmigten Umlang.

§ 13

Eines Munttionserwerbideins beburfen nicht Inhaber eines Moffenerwerbideins ober Baffenideins jum Erwerbe ber ju ben betreffenben Waffen gehörigen Muntten.

6 14

Wer Schuftmaffen ober Runition von Lobes wegen etwirdt, hat dies unter Angabe ber Arr und Jahl, bei Schiefpulder des Gewichts, der von ihm erworbenen Schuftwaffen ober Runition binnen jechs Wochen nach bem Tuge, an dem er von dem Erwerbe Kenntnis erlangt hat, der zuständigen Behörde anguergen.

\$ 15

- (1) Wer außerhalb feiner Bohnung, feiner Beicafteraume ober feines befriedeten Besithums eine Schafteraume ober feines befordlich ausgestrullen Selaudnissichein (Boffenschein) bei fich tragen. 218 gubren einer Schusmonft gilt nicht ihr Gebrauch auf boitzeilich genehmigten Schieffichen.
- (2) Der Baffenidein ift, fofern jeine Beltung nicht ausbrudlich auf einen bestimmten engeren Begirt besichtentt wird, fur bas gange Reichsgebiet gultig. Im Scheine tann bas Bubren ber Baffen auf bestimmte ausbrudlich bezeichnete Gelegenfieiten und Extlicuteiten beschrätten und Extlicuteiten beschrätten und
- (3) Der Waffenichein gilt für bie Dauer eines Jahres vom Lage ber Musftellung ab gerechnet, forweit nicht eine fürgere Geltungsbauer auf ihm vermeret ift.

\$ 16

- (1) Baffen (Munitions) Erwerbicheine ober Baffenscheine burfen nur an Personen, gegen beren Juverlassigert teine Bebenten bestehen, ausgestellt werben, Baffenscheine außerbem nur bei Rachweits eines Beburimffes. Die Ausstellung hat insbesonbere zu unterbieiben
- 1. an Berfonen unter zwanzig Jahren;
- 2, an Entmunbigte ober geiftig Minbermertige;

- 3. an Sigeuner ober nach Sigeunerart umbergiebenbe Derfonen;
- 4. an Personen, bie megen Bumiberhanblungen gegen bie §§ 81, 83 bis 90, 105, 106, 107, 107n, 110 bis 120, 122, 123 916, 2, §§ 124 bis 130, 181a, 211 bis 216, 223 bis 228, 240, 241, 243, 244, 249 bis 255, 292 bis 294, 296, 340, 361
 Ptr. 3, 4, 5 unb 10 bes Strafgefenbuchs, gegen § 148 bes Bereinsgolgefene vom 1. Juli 1869 (Bunbesgefenbt, 3, 317), gegen bas Gefet gegen ben verbrecherischen und gemeingefährlichen Bebrauch von Sprengftoffen vom 9. Juni 1884 (Reichegefesbl. G. 61), gegen bie Berorbnung bes Rates ber Bolfebeauftragten über Baffenbefit vom 13. Januar 1919 (Reichsgefesbi. S. 31, 122), gegen bas Gefet uber bie Ent-maffnung ber Bevolterung vom 7. Muguft 1920 (Reichsgesethl. S. 1553), gegen bie §§ 1, 2, 4 bis 7, 8 Rr. 3, § 19 bes Gefebes jum Coube ber Republit vom 21. Juli 1922 (Reichsgefetbl, I S. 585) ober gegen bie Borichriften biefes Befetes qu einer Greiheiteffrafe bon mehr als grei Bochen rechtefraftig verurteilt morben finb, menn feit ber Berbugung, ber Berjahrung ober bem Erlaffe ber Strafe noch nicht funf Jahre verfloffen find, ift bie Strafe nach einer Probezeit erlaffen, fo lauft bie Grift von funf Jahren von bem Beginne ber Probegeit;
- an Personen, gegen bie auf Sulassigfeit von Poligeiaussicht ober auf Berluft der hürgerlichen Ehrenrechte erfannt worben ist, für die Dauer der Sulassigsteit der Polizeiaussicht oder des Berluftes der hürgerlichen Ehrenrechte.
- (2) Die obersten Landesbehörden können durch Berordnung bestimmen, daß Juwiderbandlungen gegen landesrechtliche Strafvorichristen den Jumiderbandlungen gegen die im Ibs. 1 Rr. 4 bezeichneten reichsrechtlichen Bestimmungen gleichgestellt werden.
- (8) Musnahmen von 216f. 1 Rr. 1, 3 und 4 fonnen auf Antrag von ber jufidnbigen Beborbe bewilligt werben.

\$ 17

- (t) Personen, benen nach § 16 Abs. 1 Rr. 1 bis 5 ein Waffen. (Munitions.) Erwerbidein ober ein Waffensdein nicht ausgestellt werben bart, sind, wenn nicht eine Ausnahme nach § 16 Abs. 3 bewilligt ift, auch jum Befige von Schufmaffen ober Munition nicht berechtigt.
- (2) Personen, die jum Besihe von Schußmassen oder Munition nicht berechtigt sind, haben die in ihrem Besite besindlichen Schußmassen und Munition unverzüglich der zuständigen Behörde gegen Emplangsbescheinigung in Berwahrung zu geben. Haben sie einen gesehichen Bertreter, so liegt ihm diese Beroflichtung ob. Sofern diese Derbo oder ihre gesehlichen Bertreter über die Schußmassen oder Munition nicht dinnen sechs Monaten zugunken eines im Sinne diese Gesehse Berechtigten durch Aberreitung des Herausgadeanspruchts bertügen, sann die zuständige Behörde die Ukerreignung der Schußwassen und Munition an sich gegen Jablung des gemeinen Wertes verlangen. Der Eigentunsäbergang sommt durch Suskellung des entsprechenden Bescheid zustande. Gegen die Bessehung des gemeinen

Bertes ift unter Ausschluß bes Rechtswegs nur bie Beschwerde im Auffichtswege binnen zwei Bochen gulaffig.

(9) Die guftandige Beforbe kann ausnahmsweise bem zur Ablieferung Berpflichteten ben weiteren Besit ber Schuffmaffen und Munition auf jederzeitigen Biderruf gestatten, wenn nach Lage bes Einzelfalls die Gemähr besteht, daß von den Gegenständen kein unzulässiger Gebrauch gemacht wird.

§ 18

- (1) Der Boffen (Munitions) Erwerbicein ober ber Doffenschein ift burch bie gufidnbige Behorbe ju widerrufen und einzuzieben, wenn bie Voraustehungen fur bie Erteilung bes Scheines nicht gegeben waren ober nicht mehr vorliegen.
- (2) Im Falle bes Wiberrufs tann bie guftanbige Behörbe gugleich bie Abliteferung ber Schusmaffen und Munition verlangen Die Borschriften im § 17 Abs. 2 gelten entsprechend.
- § 19
 (1) Eines Baffen- (Munitions-) Erwerbscheins ober eines Baffenscheins bedürfen binfichtlich ber ihnen bienstlich gelieferten Schupwaffen ober Munition nicht

 bie Ungehörigen ber beutschen Wehrmacht, bie Polizibeamten bes Reiche und ber Länder some bie Grenzausschauermaltung;
 ber Reichöfmannberwaltung;

- 2. Seamte ober Angestellte, benen von ber zustanbigen Reichs ober Landesbehörde das Recht jum Juhren von Schuftvaffen bei bestimmt zu bezichnenden bienstlichen Anlaffen verließen ist ober auf Grund gesehlicher Borjdriften zusteht. Un Stelle des Baffenscheins tritt bei ihnen eine entivredende Bescheinigung der vorgesehten Dienst- oder der Auflichtsbehörde.
- (2) Werben ben im Abs. I bezeichneten Personen Schuftwaffen ober Munition bienstich nicht geliefert, ober ift bas Jubren anderer als ber bienstich gelieferten Schuftwaffen geboten, so ift die vorgesetze Dienklober die Ausstabehörbe besugt, ihnen eine Bescheinigung auszuftellen, aus ber die Recht zum Erwerbe ber Schuftwaffen und ber Munition ober zum gühren der Schuftwaffen ersichtlich ist.

9 20

- (1) Ift nach ber Canbengejetgebung bie Erhebung von Gebühren für bie Ausftellung bes Waffenerwerbicheins ober ben Baffenerficheins juliffic, fo bestimmt sich bie Beitletung biefer Gebühren nach ben burch bie Reichbergierung mit Justimmung bes Reichbrate festgeiehten Grundlagen.
- (2) Bur Mubitellung eines Runitionserwerbicheins merben Bebuhren nicht erhoben.

\$ 21

(1) Der Jahresjagbidein eines beutschen Landes berechtigt im gesamten Reichsgebiete mahrend der Dauer feiner Gultigfeit den Inhaber zum Erwerbe von Jagdwaffen und Jaulteuerwaffen in dem darin vermertten Umfang und zum Erwerbe von Munition für Jagd- und Haufteuerwaffen.

(2) Der Jagbidein eines beutiden Banbes berechtigt im gefamten Reichsgebiete mabrend ber Dauer feiner Gultigfeit ben Inhaber jum gubren von Jagbinaffen auf der Jagb, beim Jagbidus und Ubungsichießem sowie auf ben baju gehörigen Sin- und Rudtwegen. In bem gleichen Umfang berechtigt ber Jagbichein auch jum gubren einer Faulifeuerwoffe.

\$ 22

- (1) Die Einfuhr von Schusmoffen und Munition ift nur auf Grund eines Waffen (Munitions-) Erwerbicheins (§ 10), eines Woffenscheins (§ 15) ober eines Jagbideins (§ 21) in bem Umfang gestatet, in bem biefe Scheine jum Erwerbe von Schusfrvaffen ober Munition berechtigen.
- (2) Diefe Borfdrift finbet feine Ammenbung auf bie Einfuhr burch bie im § 11 bezeichneten Behorben und Gemerbetreibenben.
- (1) Jum Besit eines Waffen ober Munitionslagers (Abf. 2), das nicht zu einem nach Rasgabe biefet Gesetes genehmigten (§§ 2,5) Gewerbebetriebe gehört ober sich nicht im Besit einer ber im § 11 Rr. 1 und 2 bezeichneten Behörben besindet, ist die Genehmigung der guftändigen Behörde erforderlich. Die Genehmigung bart nur Personen erteilt werden, gegen deren Juverlässigsseiter bestellt werden, gegen deren guber Genehmigung sinden die Bocschriften bes § 16 Abs. 1 Gat 2, auf ihren Wiederrif die Borschriften ber §§ 17, 18 entsprechende Unwendung.
- (2) Alls Waffenlager gilt ein Bestand von mehr als fanf Schufwaffen ber gleichen Art, als Munitionsloger ein Bestand von mehr als hundert Patronen. Bei Jagdwaffen gilt als Waffenlager ein Bestand von mehr als zehn Jagdwaffen, als Munitionslager ein Bestand von mehr als taufend Jagdvatronen.

5 24

- (1) Die Serstellung, ber Hanbel, bie Einsuhr, bas gabren sowie ber Beste von Schubraffen, die zum schetzungen Gerlegen über ben für Jagb und Sportprecke allgemein üblichen Umfang hinaus besonders eingerichtet ober in Stäcken, Schitmen, Röhren ober in abnlicher Beise verborgen sind sjogenannte Wildbiedsgewehre), ist verboten.
- (2) Berboten ift auch bie Gerstellung, ber hanbel, bie Einfuhr, bas fichten sowie ber Beste von Schusmoffen, die mit einer Borrichtung jur Dampfung bes Schusmalls ober mit Gewehrscheinwerfern wersche find. Das Berbot erstredt sich auch auf die bezeichneten Borrichtungen allein. für die Serstellung solcher Waften ober Borrichtungen zur Aussuhr können auf Antrag Ausnahmen bewilligt werben.

Abichnitt V Strafbeftimmungen

6 25

- (1) Mit Gefangnis bis ju brei Jahren und mit Gelbftrafe ober mit einer biefer Strafen wird beftraft, wer vorsählich ober fahrlaffig den Bestimmungen biefes Gelehes zuwider
 - 1. Schufmaffen, Munition ober bie im § 24 Mbf. 2 bezeichneten Borrichtungen berftellt, bearbeitet, in-

ftanbfett, beleift, erwirbt, feilfalt, anderen überläßt, ben Erwerb ober bas Aberlaffen vermittelt, fich jum Erwerb ober Aberlaffen erbietet, einführt ober befitt,

2. Schufmaffen führt.

- 3. bie ihm gemäß § 14 obliegende Ungeige nicht ober nicht rechtaeitig erstattet.
- (2) Reben ber Strafe fonnen bie Schußtraffen, bie Munition ober bie Borrichtungen, auf bie sich bie firafbare Handlung begieht, ohne Rücksich barauf, ob sie bem Täter gehören, eingezogen werden. It die Berfolgung ober Berurtellung einer bestimmten Derson nicht burchführbar, so kann auf die Einziehung der Schußwassen, der Munition ober ber Borrichtungen selbsfändig ertannt werden.

28

Wer es vorschilch ober fahrlassig unterläßt, zu verhindern, daß eine zu seiner Sausgemeinschaft gehörige und seiner Aufsicht ober Erzischung unterliegende Berson unter zwanzig Jahren den Bortofristen bieses Gefeses zuwider Schuswassen, Munition oder die im § 24 Abs. 2 dezeichneten Bortichungen berstellt, der arbeitet, instandiegt, beseich, erwirde, seitsalt, anderen überläßt, den Erwerd oder das Aberlassen vermittelt. Ach zum Erwerd oder Aberlassen, einsubst, beitht oder Schuswassen führt, wird gemäß § 25 beies Geleges bestraft.

5 27

- (1) Ber bie jur Durchführung biefes Gefetes von ber Reicheregierung erlaffenen Borichriften (§ 28) vorlablich ober fahrlaffig abertritt, wird mit Gelbitrafe bis ju einbundertfünfgig Reichsmarl ober mit haft beftraft.
- (2) Mer ben im Abf. 1 bezeichneten Borichriften vorlablich juwiberhandelt, nachdem er megen ihrer vorsählichen ober sahrlafifigen Dbettretung meimal rechtellichten ober fahrlafifigen Dbettretung meimal neimem Jahre und mit Gelbstrafe ober mit einer bieser Strafen bestraft. Diese Borichrift findet teine Anwendung, menn seit der Rechtstraft der lepten Derutteilung bis zur Begehung der neuen Lat mehr als der Jahre verflossen sind.

Abichnitt VI Schlug- und Abergangebeftimmungen

§ 28

Die zur Durchführung biefest Gefehes erforberlichen Borschriften ertägt die Reichbregterung mit Justimmung des Reichbrats. Sie fann barin insbefonderte Bestimmungen über die Beaufschitzung der Gerkellung von Schusswaffen oder Munition, über den Handel mit diesen Ergenständen und über den Geschländern ind diese den Geschländern und über den Geschländern ind diese den Geschländern in der Buchführung, der in den §§ 2, 5 bezeichneten Gemerketreibenden treffen. Sie fann ferner für bestimmte Arten von Schuswaffen oder Runition Ausnahmen von den Borschriften bieses Gesches zulassen.

\$ 29

(1) Der Erlag weitergehenber Befchrantungen über bie Berfiellung, ben Sanbel, ben Erwerb, bas fubren und ben Befit von Schuftwaffen ober Runition burch bie Lander ift ungulaffig. Dies gilt auch hinsichtlich solder Schufmoffen und Munition, für die gemäß § 28 Sah I Aufnahmen von den Vorschriften bieses Gefetes quaeloffen find.

(2) Soweit Befchrantungen ber im Abf. 1 bezeichneten Urt bestehen, treten fle fpateftene feche Monate nach bem Infrafttreten biefes Gefebes außer Rraft.

\$ 30

- (1) Ber beim Infrafttreten biefes Gefehes ein nach feinen Borfchriften (§§ 2, 5) genehmigungspflichtiges Gemerbe betreibt ober ein nach § 23 genehmigungspflichtiges Baffen. ober Munitionslager befibt, bat bie Genehmigung binnen einem Monat nach bem Infrafttreten biefes Gefehes zu beantragen.
- (2) Die Strafbarfeit gemäß § 25 Abs. 1 Rr. 1 tritt in biefem Halle erst mit Ablauf eines Monats nach dem Intrafitreten dieses Befeges oder, salls der Untrag innerhald dieser Frift gestellt ift, mit Ablauf eines Monats nach seiner enbalttigen Ablehaung ein,

\$ 31

Bei Personen, die beim Infrafttreien bieses Gefeges Schuswaffen ober Munition besiden, ohne nach ben Borschriften bieses Gefeges biergu berechtigt zu sein, rritt die Straburkeit gemäß § 25 Abs. 1 Rr. 1 erft mit dem Ablauf von sechs Bochen nach dem Infrastreten bieses Geseges ein.

5 32

Auf die in ben §§ 2, 5 bezeichneten Gewerbebetriebe finden die Borichriften ber Gewerbeordnung insomeit Anwendung, als nicht in diefem Gesetz besondere Beftimmungen getroffen find.

6 33

Unberührt bleiben die Borschriften des Gesehes über dem Friedensschluß zwischen Deutschland und den allierten und osszeiterten und osszeiterten 1916 (Reichsgesehbl. S. 687) sowie die zu seiner Ausschlung erzangenen gesehlichen Bestimmungen und Anordnungen der Reichstrung.

\$ 34

- (1) Diefes Gefet tritt mit bem 1. Oftober 1928 in Kraft. Gleichzeitig wird die Berordnung bes Rates ber Bolfsbeauftragten über Woffenbest wom 13. Januar 1919 (Reichsgefest. S. 31, 122) ausgehoben.
- (2) Die auf Grund ber bisherigen landesrechtlichen Borichriften ausgestellten, jum Etwerbe von Schusmaffen ober Munition ober jum Rühren von Schusmaffen oberechtigenben Beschrinigungen verlieren, mit Husnahme ber Ingbicheine, Indteltens sechs Monate nach bem Infrastreren bieses Gesest ihre Galtigfeit

Berlin, ben 12. Mpril 1928.

Der Reichsprafibent bon Sinbenburg

Der Reichsminifter bes Innern

Reichsgrfesat 1928 1

Berordnung über bie Umrechnung auslandifcher Babrungen und bie Befreiungegrenge fur Bieborficherungen bei Berechnung ber Berficherungfteuer.

Bom 3. Mpril 1928.

Muf Grund des § 11 Abf. 3, § 21 Abf. 2 des Bersicherungsteuergesehes in der Fassung des Artikel IX der Zweiten Steuermotertordnung vom 19. Dezember 1923 (Reichgesehbt. 1 S. 1205), des Artikel XIX § 6 der Iweiten Steuernotertordnung und des § 2 der Zweiten Berordnung zur Durchführung des Münggesehbes dom 12. Dezember 1924 (Reichsgesehbt. 1 3. 775) wird folgendes bestimmt:

6 1

Die Berordnung über Umftellung ber Bersicherungsteuer auf Golbrechnung vom 28. Januar 1924 (Reichsgesehlt. I S. 38) wird wie folgt gednbert:

1. § 1 Rr. 1b Sat 2 erhalt folgenbe Bollung:

Der Berficherer hat bie Befamtfumme biefer Betröge nach ben für bie Mechfeifruer vorgeschriebenen Umrechnungsfaben in Reichemart umgurechnen.

- 2. § 1 Rr. 2b erhalt foigenbe Baffung:
 - b) Bit die Berficherungssumme in ausländicher Mahrung bemeffen, so ift fie jum groede der Steuerberechnung nach den für die Beteifelfeuer vorgeschriebenen Umrechnungssane in Reichsmark umgurechnen.
- 3. § 1 Dr. 3 mirb geftrichen.
- 3m § 2 216 1. 1 wird hinter "§ 8 216 1. 1 Rt. 1, 4," bingugefügt "6,".
- 5. 3m § 2 Mbf. 1 Rr. 1 mirb folgende Borichrift bin
 - c) in Rr. 6 an bie Stelle bes bisberigen Naturalmerts ber Betrag von 1 500 Reichsmart.
- 0. Die Boridrift im vorletten Abfas bes § 2 erhalt folgenbe Baffung:

Sofern bie Berficherungefumme, bie Jahrebrente ober bas Krantengelb in ausindificher Mahrung bemeffen find, find fie zweich fielhildung der Befreiung nach den für die Wechfellteuer vorgeschriebenen Umrechnungsfaben in Reichbmarf umgurechen.

6 2

Diefe Berordnung ift erfimalig auf bie Steueraufftellung fur ben Monat April 1928 angumenben.

Berlin, ben 3. April 1928.

Der Reichsminifter ber ginangen

3m Aufrich

Barben

41

Law Gazette of the Reich

Part I

1928	Issued in Berlin, April 20, 1928	No. 18
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[]		

Firearms and Ammunition Act

April 12, 1928

The Reichstag has passed the following Act, herewith announced with the agreement of the Reich Council:

Part I General

51

- (1) In the context of this Act, firearms are weapons which operate on the principle of a bullet or a load of shot being forced through a barrel by means of the generation of explosive gases or compressed air.
- (2) In the context of this Act, ammunition includes ready-to-use ammunition for firearms as well as gunpowder of all kinds.
- (3) Finished or prefabricated essential components of firearms or ammunition are considered to be equivalent to finished objects of this kind.

Part II Manufacture of Firearms and Ammunition

62

- (1) Anyone who manufactures, modifies or repairs firearms or ammunition on a professional basis must obtain a permit. The refilling of cartridges is considered to be equivalent to the manufacture of ammunition.
- (2) The issuance as well as the revocation of a permit may not be made dependent on a determination of an applicant's need for the permit.
- (3) With respect to the construction of gunpowder factories or other facilities for the manufacture of ammunition, a permit in accordance with §16 of the Trading Regulations for the German Reich remains mandatory.

83

The order by means of which a manufacturer's permit is denied or revoked may be appealed in accordance with the regulations governing protests against police orders, as these regulations are set out in the legal codes of the German Lands. In cases where these regulations do not provide for proceedings in Administrative Court, or do not admit such proceedings in

the case in question, the regulations set out in §§20 and 21 of the Trading Regulations for the German Reich apply instead.

54

If a permit has been conclusively denied or revoked, a new application for a permit may be filed only after at least three years have passed since the conclusive decision was made known.

Part III

Dealing in Firearms and Ammunition

85

- (1) Anyone who, on a professional basis, purchases, offers for sale, or otherwise provides to others, either firearms or ammunition, or acts as mediator in the purchase or provision of such items, or offers his services to effect their purchase or provision, requires a permit to do so.
 - (2) The regulations of § 2 Section 2 and §§ 3, 4 apply as appropriate.

\$6

A permit in accordance with § 5 may not be issued to

1. junk dealers,

persons specified in §16 Section 1 Clause 2; exceptions may be made in accordance with §16 Section 3.

\$7

- (1) Dealing in firearms is prohibited
 - to travelling vendors,
- at festivals, events featuring shooting competitions, and fairs, with the exception of trade fairs.
- (2) The selling and provision of ammunition required at shooting competitions is exempted from the regulations of Section 1 No. 2.

\$8

Public and private pawn shops are not permitted to lend money on firearms and ammunition.

69

- (1) Beginning six months after this Act comes into force, only such firearms as bear the name or registered trademark of the manufacturing firm or the dealer (§5) and which bear a serial number may be professionally sold or provided to others within Germany.
- (2) Firearms not identified by the name or registered trademark of a domestic manufacturer must be marked with a manufacturing number and the name or registered trademark of a domestic dealer.

Part IV

Purchase, Carrying, Importation and Ownership of Firearms and Ammunition

\$10

- (1) Firearms or ammunition may be provided or purchased only on submission of a Weapons or Ammunition Acquisition Permit issued by the appropriate authorities.
- (2) The acquisition permit is valid for the period of one year from the date of issue, provided that a shorter period of validity has not been specified on it.

(3) Section 1 does not apply to:

 the provision of firearms or ammunition at shooting booths or ranges licensed by the police, where the firearms and ammunition are to be used on-site only; the export of firearms or ammunition directly out of the country. In the context of the present regulation, this includes the following:

a) the customs zones, with the exception of Helgoland and the customs zones of

Baden,

- b) the foreign trade zones,
- c) the trade zone of Lübeck;
- the conveyance of firearms and ammunition by persons who, as part of their profession, arrange for or conduct the transport of goods, particularly by haulers, carriers, ocean shipping agents, the Postal Service, or the Railway.

§11

The following do not require a Weapons or Ammunition Acquisition Permit:

- 1. authorities of the Reich or the Lands as well as the German Reich Railway Association;
- community authorities whom the highest authority of their Land has granted the right of acquisition without an Acquisition Permit;
 - the professionals specified in §5 who are officially licensed.

612

Holders of Weapons Permits do not require Weapons Acquisition Permits for weapons included in the scope of the Weapons Permits.

§13

Holders of Weapons Acquisition Permits or Weapons Permits do not require Ammunition Acquisition Permits to acquire the ammunition needed for the weapons in question.

\$14

Anyone who acquires firearms or ammunition by inheritance must report this to the proper authorities within six weeks of the date of acquisition. This report must detail the kind and number of firearms and ammunition, and—in the case of gunpowder—the weight.

\$15

(1) Anyone who carries a firearm outside his home, his place of business, or his fenced-in property must carry an official permit (Weapons Permit) on his person. "Carrying a firearm" does not include its use on shooting ranges officially licensed by the police.

(2) Provided that its validity is not expressly restricted to a smaller area, the Weapons Permit is valid throughout the Reich proper. Through an appropriate notation on the permit, the right to carry a firearm can be restricted to certain, clearly specified occasions and locations.

(3) A Weapons Permit is valid for a period of one year from the date of issue, provided that

a shorter period is not specified.

\$16

- (1) Weapons (Ammunition) Acquisition Permits may only be issued to persons whose trustworthiness is not in question; further, Weapons Permits may only be issued on proven need. In particular, permits may not be issued to
 - 1. persons under the age of 20 years:
 - legally incapacitated or mentally inferior persons;

Gypsies or vagabond persons;

4. persons who have been legally sentenced to a term of imprisonment of more than two weeks for violations of §§81, 83 to 90, 105, 106, 107, 107a, 110 to 120, 122, 123 Section 2, §§124 to 130, 181a, 211 to 216, 223 to 228, 240, 241, 243, 244, 249 to 255, 292 to 294, 296, 340, 361 Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 10 of the Penal Code, of §148 of the Federal Customs Regulation of July 1, 1869 (Federal Law Gazette p. 317), of the law against the criminal and dangerous use of explosives, June 9, 1884 (Law Gazette of the Reich p. 61), of the Ordinance of the Council of People's Representatives regarding the possession of weapons, January 13, 1919 (Law Gazette of the Reich p. 31, 122), of the law regarding the disarming of the people, August 7, 1920 (Law Gazette of the Reich p. 1553), of §§1, 2, 4 to 7, 8 No. 3, §19 of the Law

for the Protection of the Republic, July 21, 1922 (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 585), or of the stipulations of the present Act—provided that five years have not yet passed since the sentence was served, lapsed, or was remitted; if the sentence was remitted after a probationary period, the term of five years is calculated from the start of the probationary period;

persons under mandatory police supervision or who have been relieved of their civil rights—for as long as these remain under mandatory police supervision or remain stripped of

their civil rights;

- (2) The highest authorities of the Lands may decree that violations of state [Land] penal codes are to be considered equivalent to violations against the federal [Reich] laws set out in Section 1 No. 4.
- (3) Exceptions to Section 1 Nos. 1, 3 and 4 may be granted on request by the relevant authorities.

\$17

- (1) Persons to whom a Weapons (Ammunition) Acquisition Permit or a Weapons Permit may not be issued, in accordance with §16 Section 1 Nos. 1 to 5, are also not permitted to possess firearms or ammunition, unless an exception has been granted under §16 Section 3.
- (2) Persons who are not entitled to the possession of firearms or ammunition shall without delay hand in any firearms or ammunition in their possession to the appropriate authorities for safekeeping; they shall be given a written acknowledgement of receipt. If a person to whom this regulation applies has a legal representative, the responsibility to comply rests with the representative. If this person or his legal representative does not ensure that the firearms and ammunition become available to a person entitled to their possession in the spirit of the present law by relinquishing to such a person the right to claim return of the items in question, the authorities responsible can require that ownership of the firearms and ammunition be transferred to themselves [the authorities] instead, in return for the payment of their market value. Transfer of ownership is effected by means of notice being given. An appeal against the determined market value may be addressed to the supervisory authority within two weeks; recourse to legal action is not an option.
- (3) The authorities responsible may, in exceptional cases, permit persons obliged by law to hand in their firearms and ammunition to retain possession of these items if the facts of the individual case guarantee that the objects will not be misused; such permission can be withdrawn at any time.

§18

(1) The Weapons (Ammunition) Acquisition Permit is to be revoked and confiscated by the authorities responsible if the prerequisites for its issue are not met, or are no longer met.

(2) In the case of revocation of a permit, the authorities responsible may demand that the firearms and ammunition be turned in at the same time. The stipulations of §17 Section 2 apply as appropriate.

§19

(1) With respect to the firearms or ammunition provided to them in the line of duty, the following persons do not require a Weapons (Ammunition) Acquisition Permit;

 members of the German Wehrmacht, police officials in the service of the Reich or the Lands, as well as border patrol and customs investigation officials employed with the Financial Administration of the Reich:

government officials or employees whom the Reich or Land authorities responsible have granted the right to carry firearms at specifically defined instances in the line of duty, or to whom this right is granted by legal provisions. In such cases, the Weapons Permit is replaced by an appropriate license or certificate, issued by the superior or supervisory authority.

(2) If firearms or ammunition are not officially provided to persons specified in Section 1, or if firearms other than those officially supplied are required, the superior or supervisory departments are authorized to issue certificates entitling these persons to purchase or carry a firearm.

\$20

- (1) If the legal provisions of a Land admit the levying of fees for issuing Weapons Acquisition Permits or Weapons Permits, the amount of these fees will be determined by the guidelines set jointly by the government of the Reich and the Reich Council.
 - (2) No fees are to be levied for issuing an Ammunition Acquisition Permit.

§21

- (1) An annual hunting license issued by a German Land authorizes its owner, throughout the German Reich and for the period of the permit's validity, to acquire hunting weapons and handguns to the number indicated on the license, as well as to acquire ammunition for these hunting weapons and handguns.
- (2) A hunting license issued by a German Land authorizes its owner, throughout the German Reich and for the period of the permit's validity, to carry hunting weapons on occasions of hunting, game protection and shooting practice, as well as on the return trips involved in these activities. A hunting license authorizes the carrying of a handgun in the same scope and manner.

§22

- (1) Importation of firearms or ammunition is permitted only with a Weapons (Ammunition) Acquisition Permit (§10), a Weapons Permit (§15) or a hunting license (§21), and only to the extent to which these permits authorize the acquisition of firearms or ammunition.
- (2) This regulation does not apply to importation by the authorities and professionals specified in §11.

§23

- (1) Official authorization is required for the possession of weapons or ammunition stores (Section 2) not belonging to a professional enterprise sanctioned by this Act (§§2, 5) and not in the possession of one of the authorities set out in §11 Nos. 1 and 2. Only such persons whose trustworthiness is in no way in question may be authorized. §16 Section 1 Clause 2, Sections 2 and 3 apply as appropriate to the granting of such authorization; §§17, 18 apply as appropriate to its revocation.
- (2) A weapons store is defined as a stock of more than five firearms of one and the same kind, an ammunition store as a stock of more than one hundred cartridges. For hunting weapons, a weapons store is defined as a stock of more than ten hunting weapons, an ammunition store as a stock of more than one thousand hunting cartridges.

624

- (1) Manufacturing, dealing, importation, carrying, or possession of firearms which have been specially designed to be rapidly disassembled beyond the measure usual for hunting and sports purposes, or which are concealed in canes, umbrellas, piping or in similar ways (so-called poachers' guns) is prohibited.
- (2) Further, manufacturing, dealing, importation, carrying, or possession of firearms equipped with a device to silence the report of a shot, or with rifle spotlights, is prohibited. This ban also extends to these modifying devices in and of themselves. With respect to the manufacture of such weapons or devices for export purposes, exceptions may be granted upon request.

Part V Penal Laws

§25

(1) Anyone who, in deliberate or negligent violation of the present law,

- manufactures, modifies, repairs, lends money on, acquires, offers for sale, makes available to others, mediates in the acquisition or making available to others, imports or possesses weapons, ammunition or the devices described in §24 Section 2.
 - 2. carries firearms, or
- fails to file, or to file in time, the notice which it is incumbent upon him to file in accordance with §14,

will be penalized with up to three years' imprisonment and/or a monetary fine.

(2) Over and above this penalty, the weapons, ammunition or devices to which the punishable act in question relates may be confiscated regardless of whether they belong to the offender or not. If no specific individual/s can be prosecuted or convicted, confiscation of the weapons, ammunition or devices may be carried out without these concomitants.

626

Anyone who, deliberately or through negligence, fails to prevent a person under the age of twenty years, who is a member of his household and subject to his supervision, from violating the present Act by manufacturing, modifying, repairing, lending money on, acquiring, offering for sale, making available to others, mediating in the acquisition or the making available to others, importing or possession of firearms, ammunition or the devices specified in §24 Section 2, or by carrying firearms, will be penalized in accordance with §25 of the present Act.

\$27

- (1) A monetary fine of up to one hundred and fifty Reichsmark or a term of imprisonment applies to anyone who deliberately or through negligence violates the juridical stipulations for the enforcement (§28) of the present Act.
- (2) Anyone who deliberately violates the regulations set out in Section 1 after having been twice previously convicted for deliberate or negligent violation of the same will be penalized with a term of up to one year in prison and/or a monetary fine. This regulation does not apply if more than three years have passed since the last conviction prior to commission of the new offence.

Part VI Final and Interim Regulations

\$28

The regulations required for the enforcement of this Act will be issued by the government of the Reich, with the agreement of the Reich Council. In particular, the government of the Reich may issue regulations pertaining to the manufacture of firearms and ammunition, to dealing in such objects, and to the conduct of business, especially records-keeping, by such professionals as are set out in §§2, 5. Further, it may admit of exceptions to the regulations of the present Act which govern certain kinds of firearms or ammunition.

\$29

- (1) The individual Lands may not impose farther-reaching restrictions to the manufacture, dealing, acquisition, carrying and possession of firearms and ammunition. This also goes for such firearms and ammunition for which exceptions are permitted in accordance with §28 Clause 3.
- (2) Any restrictions of the kind specified in Section 1 which are in effect at the present time will cease to be in force at most six months after the present law takes effect.

\$30

(1) Anyone who, at the time this law takes effect, carries on business activities which require a permit in accordance with the present Act (§§2, 5), or who possesses a weapons or ammunition store requiring a permit in accordance with §23, must apply for a permit within one month from the date on which this law takes effect. (2) A criminal offence as detailed in § 25 Section 1 No. 1 occurs if one month lapses following the coming into force of the present law, or, if a permit was applied for within this period, at the end of one month after this permit was definitely refused.

831

In the case of persons who, at the time this law takes effect, possess firearms or ammunition without being entitled to such possession under the present law, a punishable act in accordance with §25 Section 1 No. 1 occurs six weeks after this law has taken effect.

§32

The manufacturing and trading enterprises specified in §§ 2, 5 are subject to the usual trading regulations insofar as no special regulations have been set out in the present Act.

\$33

The stipulations of the law governing the peace agreement between Germany and the Allied and Associated Powers, July 16, 1919 (Law Gazette of the Reich p. 687), as well as the juridical regulations and orders issued for its implementation by the government of the Reich, remain unaffected by the present Act.

§34

- This law will take effect on October 1, 1928. At the same time, the Ordinance issued by the Council of People's Representatives on January 13, 1919, (Law Gazette of the Reich p. 31, 122) is repealed.
- (2) With the exception of hunting licenses, the permits issued under regulations heretofore in effect and which authorize the acquisition of firearms or ammunition or the possession of firearms become invalid not later than six months after the present law takes effect.

Berlin, April 12, 1928

President of the Reich von Hindenburg

Reich Minister of Domestic Affairs von Keudell

Reichsgesethblatt

Teil I

Jahrgang 1938



Berausgegeben vom Reichsminifterium des Innern

Berlin 1938 . Reicheverlagsemt

Reichsgesetzblatt

Teil 1

1938	Unsgegeben ju Berlin, ben 21. Mary 1938 Rr	. 31				
244	Juhalt	Beite				
18. 3. 38	Baffengejes	265				
19. 3. 38	Berorbnung jur Durchführung bes Baffengefeges					
21, 3, 38	Ausführung beftimmungen ju § 0 Abf. 2 Cas 2 und § 11 Sag 2 ber Berorbnung jur Durchführung bes Baffengefeses.	276				

Baffengefet.

Bom 18. Mära 1938.

Die Reicheregierung bat bas folgenbe Gefes befchloffen, bas biermit verfündet wirb:

Mbidnitt I

MI gemeines

8 1

- (1) Chuftvaffen im Ginne biefes Gefehes find Baffen, bei benen ein fester Rorper burch Gas- ober Luftbrud burch einen Lauf getrieben werben fann.
- (2) 218 Munition im Ginne biefes Gefehes gilt fertige Munition gu Coufinaffen fomie Cobiespulver ieber 21rt.
- (s) Gertige ober vorgearbeitete mejentliche Teile bon Schufmoffen ober Munition fletfen fertigen Schufmoffen ober fertiger Munition gleich.

\$ 3

Sieb- ober Glogwoffen im Ginne biefes Gefebes find Baffen, bie ihrer Ratur nach bagu befimmt find, burch Sieb, Stof ober Gied Berlegungen bei gubringen.

Mbidnitt II

Berftellung bon Couftvaffen und Munition

6 3

- (1) Wer gewerbeinäßig Schuftvaffenober Munition ferftellen, bearbeiten ober inftand fegen will, bedarf bagu ber Erlaubnis. Als Gerstellen von Bunition alle auch bas Wiebersaben von Barrenenfiillen.
- (2) Die Erlaubnis barf nur erteilt merben, wenn ber Antragfieller bie beutiche Staatsangehörigfeit befist und im Reichsgebiet einen festen Wohnfit hat.
- (3) Der Reichsminifter bes Innern fann im Einvernehmen mit ben beteiligten Reichsminiftern Musnahmen von ben Borichriften bes 216f. 2 gulaffen.

- (4) Die Erlaubnis barf ferner nur exteilt werben, wenn ber Antragsteller und die für die faufmannische ober für die faufmannische Derlonen bie für den Betriebe fin Aussicht genommenen Derlonen die für den Betrieb bes Gewerbest erforderliche perfonliche Bawetlässigsteit und wenn der Antragsteller oder die für die technische Ertitung feines Betriebes in Aussicht genommene Derjon die für den Betrieb bes Gewerbes erforderliche fachliche Sianung beinen.
- (5) Die Erlaubnis barf nicht exteilt werben, wenn ber Antragsteller und die für die faufmannische ober für bie technische Leitung feines Betriebes in Auslicht genommenen Prejonen ober einer von ihnen Inde ift.

8 4

- (1) Bei der Erteilung der Erlaubnis fann eine Brift bis gur Dauer eines Jahres bestimmt werben, innerhalb beren bas Gewerbe begannen werben muß, wibrigenfalls die Erlaubnis erlifcht. Ift eine Frift nicht bestimmt, so erlifcht die Erlaubnis, wenn bas Gewerbe nicht innerhalb eines Jahres nach Erteilung ber Erlaubnis begonnen wird. Die Friften konnen verlängert werben, wenn ein wichtiger Grund vorliegt.
- (2) Die Erlaubnis erlijcht ferner, wenn ber Gewerbetreibende bas Gewerbe feit einem Jahr nicht mehr ausgeübt fat, ohne bas ihm bariber sinnes eine Frist gewährt worben ift, innerhalb beren bas Geworbe wieber aufgenommen werben ung. Diese Brift beträgt höchstens ein Jahr; sie kann verlangert worben, wenn ein wichtiger Grund verliegt.
- (3) Der Geworbetreibenbe fiat binnen einer Bode fchriftlich anzugeigen, bag er bas Geworbe begonnen fiat ober nicht mehr ausübt.

72

8 5

- (1) Die Erlaubnie jur Mudibung bes Gemerbed ift gurudjunthmen, wenn in ber Perfon bes Gewerbetreibenben ober bes Beitere bes Betriebes bit Boransfegungen nicht mehr vorliegen, die für bir Ertefung ber Erlaubnie erforbertich find.
- (2) Goll die Erfandnis jurudgenommen verben, so tann die Weiterführung des Gewerbeberriebes mit sosoriger Wirfung vorläusig unterjagt werden. Diese Raspahme tritt außer Kraft, wenn nicht immerhald einer Woche der Intrag auf Nädnahme der juständigen Behörde vergelegt wird, die über die vorläusige Unterjagung vorab zu entidriben hatz gegen diese Entideidung ist eine Beschweide nicht wielsse.

81

3ft die Erlaubnis verfagt ober juridgenommen worden, so baif innerhalb gweier Jahre eine neue Erlaubnis nur erreilt werben, trenn beionbere Unflande dies erdiffertigen.

Abidnitt III

Sandel mit Baffen und Munition

\$ 7

- (1) Ber gemerbemaßig Schukwaffen ober Munition erwerben, feilhalten ober anderen überlaffen ober iber gemerbemäßig ben Erwerb ober bas Uberlaffen folder Gegenfiande vermirteln ober fich gewerbemaßig zu ihrem Erwerb ober Aberlaffen erbieten will, bebarf bagu ber Erlandnis.
- (2) Die Borichriften bee § 3 266, 2 bie 5 und ber \$\$ 4 bie 6 gelten entipredenb.
- (3) Eine nach s. 3 Mbf. I erteilte Erlaubnis umjaßt gigleich die Erlaubnis, Eductionienen und Munition gewordemaßig zu erwerben, fellgubalten ober anderen zu überlaffen.

\$ 8

Die Erlaubnie nach & 7 darf Troblern nicht erreilt werben.

5 9

- (1) Berboten ift der Sandel mit Gougmaffen ober Munition fowie mit Sirb. oder Stoftwaffen
 - 1. im Umber gieben,
 - 2. auf Jahrmartten, Edubenfoften und Reffen mit Aufnahme ber Ruftermeffen.
- (g) Richt unter bas Berbot bes Mbf. 1 Rr. 2 fallt bas Fritbatten und Ubritaffen ber bei einem Schabenfeft auf bem Schiefiftande benetigten Munition.

\$ 10

- (1) Edjuswaffen, bie gewerbemaßig feilgehalten ober anderen überfassen werden, mussen bie Birma des Serfiellers aub eine fortlaufende Serfiellungsmunner trogen.
- (2) Schustwaffen, die nicht die Firma eines inlandischen Serftellers tragen, muffen aufer den nach 206. I vorzeichrichenen Ungaben die Firma oder das eingetragene Watenzichen eines im Infande wollneuben Sandlers tragen.

Mbiconitt IV

Erwerb, Bubren, Befig und Ginfuhr bon Baffen und Munition

\$ 11

- 1) Jauftfenerwaffen bürjen nur gegen Aushandigung eines Waffenerwerdicheins überlaffen ober erworden werben
- (2) Der Baffenerwerbichein gilt für bie Daner eines Jahres, vom Lage ber Musftellung an gerechnet.
 - ia) 96f. I gift nicht für:
- a) bie Uberlaffung von Zauftfeuermaffen auf einem paligeilich genehntigten Schieftfand jur Benugung tebiglich auf biefem Schieftfanb;
- b) bie Berfendung von fauftfeuerwaffen unmittelbar in bas Husland;
- c) bie Ubermittlung von Junifenerwaffen burch Perfonen, bie gewerbonnaftig Guteverfendungen beforgen ober ausführen, insbefondere burch Spedieure, Frachtführer, Berfrachter eines Geeichiffes, die Deutiche Reichepoft ober bie Deutiche Reichebahn;
- d) ben Eriperb von Lobes megen.

\$ 12

Eines Waffenerwerbideine bedarfen nicht:

- 1. Behorben bes Reichs ober ber Banber, bie Reichsbant und bas Unternehmen "Reichsautobafinen";
- Gemeinben (Gemeinbeverbande), benen bie obergie Lanbesbehörde ben Erwerb obne Erwerbichein geftattet bat;
- 3. bie vom Stellvertreter bes Jührers bestümmten Dienfiftellen ber Nationaliogialiftlichen Deutichen Arbeiterpartei und ihrer Glieberungen;
- I. die vom Reichsminister ber Luftfahrt bestimmten Dienstitellen bes Luftichuten und bes Nationaljogialiftifden Aliegerforps;
- 5. bie bom Reichonninifter bes Innern bezeichneten Dienftitellen ber Technifchen Notbilfe;
- bie in ben §§ 3,7 bezeichneten Gewerbetreibenden.
 bie fich burch eine behördliche Beicheinigung andweifen;
- 7. Inbaber von Waffenicheinen und Jahresjand icheinen.

\$ 13

- (1) Jugenblichen unter 18 Jahren burgen Gdunk waffen und Munition fowie Bieb ober Stoftwaffen nicht entgeltlich überlaffen werben.
- (2) Die guftanbige Behörde fann Ansnahmen gulaffen.

\$ 14

(1) Wer auferhalb feines Wolne, Dienft ober Geschäfteraumes ober feines befrieberen Besithtungeine Chugwasse führt, muß einen Bastenfchein bei fich tragen. Als Juhren einer Echaswasse gilt nicht ihr Gebrauch auf poligistlich genebnigeen Schieftstaben.

- (2) Der Baffenschein ift, jofern feine Geleung nicht ausbrudlich auf einen bestimmten engeren Begirf beichrantt wire, für bas gange Reichsgebiet gültig. Geine Geltung tann auf bestimmte, ausbructlich begeidunte Gelegenseiten ober Extlichfeiten beichrants nerben.
- and Der Woffenichein gitt für die Dauer von biei Jahren vom Lage der Rusffellung an gerechner, is weir nicht eine fürgere Geltungsbauer auf ihm vor merte ift.

\$ 15

- (1) Baffenerwerbideine ober Baffenscheine burfen nur an Perionen, gegen beren Zuverlässigteit teine Bebenfen bestehen, und nur bei Radmeis eines Bebriftifes ausgestellt werben.
- (2) Die Musftellung fot insbesondere gu unter-

1. an Perjonen unter 18 Sahren;

2. an Entenunbigte und geiftig Minderwertige; 3. an Bigeuner ober nach Bigeunerare umber

gieljende Berjonen;

4. an Personen, gegen die auf Julaffigfeit von Polizeiaussicht, von Berlust der durartlichen Edrentrchte ertannt worden ist, sur der Dauer der Julaffigfeit der Polizeiaussicht vor des Berlustes der bürgerlichen Chremzehre;

5. an Berionen, bie wegen Lanbesberrats über Socioerrats verurteilt find, ober gegen bie Latiaden vorliegen, bie bie Unnahme erchifertiam, daß fie fich ftactsfeinblich feeldigen,

- i. an Berjonen, bie wegen porfabliden Ungriffe auf das leben ober bie Gefunblieit, wegen Band ober Sausfriebenebruche, wegen Wiberftanbes gegen bie Staatsgewalt, megen eines gemeingefahrlichen Berbrechens pher Bei gebene, wegen einer ftrafbaren Sanblung gegen bas Eigentum, megen eines Sagbvergehene ober wegen eines Sifdereivergebens ju einer Areibeiteftrafe von mehr ale jepei Woden reditefraftig verurteilt morben finb, wenn feit Berbugung ber Strafe brei Jahre noch nicht ber floffen find. Der Berbufung ber Freiheite. ftrafe fteht ihre Berjahrung, ihr Erlaß ober ihre Ummanblung in eine Gelbftrafe gleich, in biefem Balle beginnt bie breifahrige Frift mit bem Lage, an bem bie Freiheiteftrafe verjantt ober erlaffen ober in eine Gelbftrafe untgewandelt worben ift. 3ft bie Strafe nach einer Drobezeit gang ober trifweife erlaffen, fo wird bie Brobezeit auf bie Brift angerechnet.
- (3) Ausnahmen von Albf. 2 Nrn. 1 und 6 fonnen auf Antrog bewilligt werben.

\$ 10

Für bie Ausstellung eines Waffenerwerbidjeins ober eines Waffenscheins werben nach naberer Bestimmung in ber Durchführungsvervrburung Gebabren erhoben.

\$ 17

Der Waffenerwerbidein ober ber Baffenidein ift an wöberrufen und einzugiefen, wenn die Boganeiehungen fur die Erteilung best Gefeines nicht gegeben waren ober nicht mehr vorliegen. \$ 18

Sines Waffenerwerdideine ober eines Baffen ideins bedürfen binfichtlich ber ihnen bienftlich ge lieferten Schuftwaffen nicht:

1. bie Ungehörigen ber Webrmacht;

- bie Polizeibramten einschließlich ber Baim vollieibramten, bie Babnidungengehörigen im Babnidundeinen und bir Doftschugangehörigen im Doftschubbienit;
- 3. bie Angehörigen ber ff. Berfügungerruppe und ber ff. Lotentopfverbanbe;

 bie Beamten ber Boltzugeauftalten ber Reichejuftigverwaltung;

5. die im Grengauffichte., Grengabfertigunge und Sollfahndungebienft verwendeten Amtetrager

ber Reichennangpremalrung;

6. bie Bebienfteten bee Unternehmens "Reichsautobahnen", ju beren Aufgabenfreis bie Uberwachung ber Kraftfahrbainen gehörr;

7. die im gorft, Geld und Sagdidus verweiteren Beamten und Angefiellten, die entweber einen Dienfleib geleistet inden ober auf Grund ber geiehlichen Boridriften ale abrit. Geld. ober Jagbidusberechtigte eiblich verpflichtet ober antlich beftätigt find, jowie die Allderei beanten und die antlich verpflichteten gilderei vollieber.

\$ 19

(1) Cines Waffenervorrbiderins ober eines Waffen icheine beburfen feinichtlich ber ibnen bieuflich gelieferten Schuftwoffen jerner nicht;

 im Dienste best Reichs, ber Länder, ber Reiche bauf ober best Unternehmens "Reichsauto bahnen" verwendete Perionen, denen bon ber guildnbigen Reichs ober Canbesbehörde, der Reichsbanf ober bem Unternehmen "Reichsautobahnen" bas Recht gum Jühren bon Schuffwaffen verlieben ift;

2. Unterführer ber Nationaliogialiftischen Deutschen Arbeiterpattei vom Ortsgrubpenleiter aufwärts, der St. der ff und bes Antionaliogialiftischen Kraftsahrerps vom Sturmführer aufwärts lowie der Hierzigend vom Bannfährer aufwärts lowie der Hierzigend vom Bannfährer aufwärts, denen von dem Seil wertreter des Führers oder der von diesem bestimmten Stelle das Recht zum Jühren von Schuftwaffen verlieben ist; seiner die Angehörigen der St. Wachstandarte Arbbieren halle in den Fällen, in denen es der Jührer bestimmt;

3. Rubrer ber Lednifden notbilfe, benen vom Reichsminifter bes Innern bas Recht gum Aubren von Goundonffen verlieben ift;

- 4. Berfonen im Luftlebugbeienft, benen vom Reichsminifter ber Luftfahrt ober ber von biefem bestimmten Stelle bas Recht jum Jubren von Schubwaffen verließen ift, ber Reichsminister ber Luftfahrt bestimmt im Gin vernehmen mit bem Reichsminister bes Innere, welche Bruppen von Berfonen bierfür in Arage tommen;
- 5. Juhrer im nationaljogialiftifcen Atiegertorus vom Sturmführer und felbständigen Truppführer aufwärte und felbständige Leiter von

Schulen, denen vom Reichsminister ber Luftfabrt ober ber von diesem bestimmten Etelle bas Recht jum Juhren von Schulwoffen verlieben ift.

(4) An die Stetle des Baffenscheins tritt bei ihnen eine entsprechende Beideinigung, die für die im Mh. 1 Arn. 1, 3 bis 5 bezeichneten Derjonen von der vorgesehten Dienst- derr der Aufsicksfelle, für die im Mh. 1 Ar. 2 bezeichneten Berjonen von dem Stetlvertetert des Fährers oder der von diesem bestimmten Ertille ansgarbeilt wird.

\$ 20

Werden den in den §§ 18, 19 bezeichneten Versonen Schnftwaffen dienftlich nicht geliefett ober ift das Juhren anderer als der beinftlich geliefett ober ift das Juhren anderer als der beinftlich geliefett Wasten geboten, so ist die vorgesehte dienst ober die Aufschläftlie, bei den im § 19 Ab. 1 der 2 bezeichneten Personen der Stellvertreter des Juhrens oder die von diesem befrimmte Stelle befragt, ihnen eine Beschinigung auszussellen, aus der das Recht zum Erwerb oder zum Juhren einer Schnfwasselle erfücktlich ist.

\$ 21

Der Jagbidein berechtigt ben Juhaber gum Subren ben Jagb. und Annftfeuerwoffen.

\$ 22

- (1) Der Erwerb von Aviegegerat ift nur unit Erlaubnis bes Oberfommanbos ber Wehrmarbt ober ber von ihm beftimmten Stellen gulaffig.
- (2) Der Begriff bes Kriegsgerats bestimmt sich nach ben Borjchriften bes Gefehes über Rus und Einfuhr von Kriegsgerat vom 6. November 1935 (Reichsgesehle. I 2. 1337).

\$ 23

- (1) Jun Einzelfalle fann einer Berfon, bie fich flaatefeindlich vertiigt bat ober burch die eine Befahrbang ber öfentlichen Gicherheit zu befürchten ift, Erwerb, Befig und Rühren von Schuftvaffen und Munition fotwir von Sieb ober Stoftwoffen verboten werben.
- (2) Waffen und Munition, die fich im Befig ber Person befinden, gegen die das Berbot ausgesprochen ift, find entichadigungslos einzugiehen.

\$ 24

- (1) Die Einfuhr von Edunfnoaffen und Munition iber die Jollatenge bedarft ber Erlaubnis. Die Erfaubnis ift zu verlagen, wenn gegen die Juverlässigfeit des Einfabrenden Bedenten bestehen. Jur die Erteitung und den Widerunf der Erlaubnis gesten frungemaß die Borichristen des § 15 Abs. 2, 3 und des § 17.
- (2) 216f. I finder teine Amvendung auf die Ginfuhr burch Behörden des Reichs ober der Länder jowie durch die in ben §§ 3, 7 begeichneten Generabetreibenden, die fich durch eine behördliche Beicheinigung ausmeifen.
- (s) Die Boridriften bes Gefebes über Aus- und Ginfuhr von Kriegsgerät vom if. November 1935 (Reichsgefehl, I Z. 1937) bleiben unberühre.

(4) In ben Jollausichluffen und Freibegirfen merben Schusmaffen und Munition nach Maggabe ber bom Reicheminifter ber Finangen im Einvernehmen mit bem Reichminifter bes Immern zu erlaffenben Bor ichtiften überwacht.

\$ 25

- (1) Berboten find Gerftellung, Sandel, Jubren, Befig und Ginfubr
 - bon Schuftvaffen, die jum Jufammentlappen, Jufammentdieben, Bertürgen ober jum ichtennigen Berlegen über ben für Jagde und Sportwede allgemein übliden Unfang binaus be fonders eingerichtet ober bie im Stöden, Echtemen, Röhren ober in abnlicher Meife verborgen find;
 - 2, bon Chuffwaffen, die mit einer Borrichtung gur Dimpfung bes Schufftnalles ober mit Gewehrscheinverfern verfeben find; bas Borbot erftredt fich auch auf die bezeichneten Borrichtungen allein;
 - 3. von Patronen Raliber 224 = 5,6 mm) lurg, lang ober lang für Blidfen (Rleinfaliber patronen) mit Soblipigeichoß (Coch. ober Rerberichoß).
- 121 ffür die Ausstuhr tonnen Serftellung, Saubel nud Befig ber im Abf. I bezeichneten Schuftwoffen, Borrichtungen und Batronen gestaltet werben.

Abidnitt V

Strafbeftimmungen

\$ 26

- (i) Mit Gefängnie bie gu brei Jahren und mir Gelbftrafe ober mit einer biefer Strafen wird beftrafe, wer vorfahlich ober fahrläffig ben Beftimmungen biefes Gefekes guwiber
 - 1. Baffen, Munition ober bie im § 25 Abf. 1 Rr. 2 bezeichneten Borrichtungen berfielt, be arbeitet, inftand feit, erwirdt, feilbalt, anderen iberläßt, befige ober einfahrt, ben Einserb ober bas Uberlaffen folder Gegenftande vermittell ober fich zu ihrem Erwerb ober Uber laffen erbietet.
 - 2. Schufmaffen führt.
- (2) Refen ber Strafe tonnen bie Baffen, bie Munition ober bie Borrichtungen, auf die fich bie frafbare Handlung bezieht, ohne Ridflicht barauf, ob fie ben Idter geboren, eingezogen werben. Hann teine bestimmte Derjon verfolgt ober veruntrilt werben, jo fann auf die Einziebung felbshändig erfannt werben, wenn im übrigen die Boraussebungen fairfür porfikgen.

\$ 27

- (1) Mit Geloftrafe bis gu einhundertjünfgig Reidismart ober mit Saft wirb bestraft,
 - wer bie nach § 4 Mbf. 3 erforderliche dingrige vorfahlich ober fahrläffig nicht ober nicht recht geitig erftattet,
 - wer ben jur Durchführung ober Ergangung diefes Gefeges erlaffenen Rechtsborichriften (§ 24 216). 4, § 31) vorfählig ober fabrtäffig gmoberhandelt.

(2) Wer ben im 21bi. 1 Dir. 2 bezeichneten Borichriften porfablich zumiberhanbelt, nadibem er wegen inere vorfahlichen ober fabriaffigen Ubertertung queimal rechtefraftig verurteilt ift, wird mit Beingnis bis ju einem Jahre und mit Gelbftrafe ober mit einer biefer Strafen beftraft. Diefe Boridrift nubet feine Univenbung, wenn feit ber Rechtefraft ber lesten Berneteilung bis gut Begehung ber neuen Lat mehr ale brei Sahre verfloffen find.

216fchnitt VI Schlug- und Ubergangebeftimmungen

\$ 28

Muf bie in ben §§ 3, 7 bezeichneten Gemerbebetriebe finden bie Boridriften ber Gewerbeordnung infemtit Ummenbung, ale nicht in biefem Gejet bejonbere Beftimmungen getroffen find.

(1) Wer beim Infrafttreten biefes Bejeges guin Betrieb eines ber in ben §§ 3,7 begeichneren Gewerbebetriebe berechtigt ift, bebarf feiner neuen Ertaubnie auf Grund biefes Gefebes. Die nad ben Borichriften bes Gefeses fiber Echufmeaffen und Munition vom 12. Mprit 1928 (Reichsgefetbl. 1 3. 143) erseitte Genehmigung ift jebody bis zum 31. Mar; 1939 m miberrufen, menn zu biefem Beitpuntt bie im § 3 96f. 2 bis 5 bestimmten Boraubjegungen nicht borliegen. fur Waffenberfteller bebarf es babei eines Nachweises ber fachlichen Ginnung bann nicht, wenn fie beim Intraftereten biefest Gefehrs ibr Bewerbe ummiterbroden minbeftene funf Jaber lang ausgrubt fiaben. Die auf Grund bes § 5 bes Gefehre über Eduffmaffen und Munition erteilte Genehmigung jum Santel mit Coufmoffen ober Dinnition fann bie gum 31. Marg 1930 ferner miberrufen merben, wenn ein Beburfnis fur bie Bluftechterhaltung biejer Geneismigung detlich nicht beftelt.

(+) Bedurfte ber Gemerbetreibenbe bieber teiner thenehmigung, weil es fich um Schufmaffen ober um Munition handelte, Die ben Borichriften bes Beiebee über Coufimaffen und Munition vom 12. April 1928 (Reichegefetbl. I C. 143) nicht unterlagen, fo ift, wenn Die Echusmaffen ober bie Munition ben Borfdriften biefes Gefebes unterliegen, Die Erlaubnis nach §§ 3,7 binnen eines Monate nach bem Infrafttreten biefes

(Befeges zu beantragen.

(3) Im Ralle bes Mbf. 2 tritt bir Strafbarleit nach § 26 Mbf. 1 Rr. 1 erft mit bem Mblauf eines Monate nach bem Infrafttreten biejes Gefebes ober, falls ber Untrag innerhalb biefer Brift gefiellt ift, mit Ablauf eines Monate nach feiner endgultigen Ablebnung ein.

\$ 30

(1) Edufmaffen, Die nicht bie im § 10 vorgefchriebene Rennzeichnung tragen, burfen noch bis gum Mblauf eines Jahres nach bem Infrafttreten biefes Bejebes gewerbemagig feilgehalten ober anteren überlaffen | Ofterreich bleibt porbehalten.

werben, wenn ibre Rennzeichnung ben Borichriften bee § 9 bee Bejebes über Schusmaffen und Munition vom 12. Upril 1928 (Reichegejegbi. I C. 143) entfpricht ober wenn fir Dieien Borichriften nicht unter lages.

(2) Bei Coufmaffen, bie nicht ben Boridriften bed § 9 bet Geleges über Comimaffen und Rumition vom 12. April 1928 (Reichegejestl. I 2. 143) unterlagen und bei benen bie Sirma bes Serftellere nicht mebr ieftzuftellen ift, erlofchen ift ober bie jum Mblauf eines Jahres nach bem Intrafttreten biefes Gefehes er-lifcht, genügt ftatt ber im § 10 biefes Gefehes vorgefdriebenen Stenngrichnung Die Ingabe ber Firma ober bes eingetragenen Warengeidens eines im Ju lande wohnenben Sanblere auf ber Edujavaffe.

Der Reichsminifter bes Jumern erlagt bie gur Durchführung und Erganjung bicjes Gefetes erforberlichen Rechte- und Bermaltungevorichriften. Er fann für beftimmte Mrten von 2Baffen ober Munition Muenahmen von ben Borichriften biefes Gefebed gulaffen.

\$ 32

Beitergebenbe landeerechtliche Beidranfungen ber Serfictiung, bes Sanbels, bes Erwerbe, bes Gunrens ober bee Befibee bon Bieb. ober Ctofimaffen, mit Mubnahme ber für Bigruner ober nach Bigennerart unthergiebenbe Berionen getrenben Borichriften, treten ipateftene fedie Demate mach infraftireten biries Gieiches aufer Rraft,

3 33

- (1) Diejee Bejen tritt am 1. April 1938 in Rraft.
- (2) Gleichzeitig rreten anger Rraft:
- 1. bas Beiet über Schnimaffen und Munition vom 12. April 1928 (Reichegejegbl. I 3. 143);
- 2. Die Ausführungeverordnung zu bein Gefes ifber Schuftmaffen und Munition bom 13. Juli 1928 (Reichsgefegbl. I G. 198) in ber Saffung bei Berorbnung vom 2. Juni 1932 (Reichsgefenbl. I C. 253);
- 3. bas Gefen graen Waffenminbrand vom 28. Mar; 1931 (Reichegejegbl. I C. 77) in ber Saffung bes § 10 ber Berorbnung bes Reichsprafibenten gur Erbaltung bes inneren Friebens vom 19. Degember 1933 (Reichegefehbl. I 3. 518);
- i. Rapitel I (Dafinabinen gegen Waffenmigbraud) bee 8. Teile ber Bierten Berorbnung bes Reiche profibenten gur Gidgerung bon Birticoft und Ginangen und jum Schute bes inneren Friebens vom 8. Dezember 1931 (Reithegefelbl. I E. 609, 742);
- 5. § 56 Mbf. 2 Biffer 8 ber Gewerbrordnung.
- (s) Die Jutraftfebung biefes Gefebes fur bas Land

Berlin, ben 18. Mary 1938.

Der Führer und Reichstangler Abolf Sitler

Der Reichsminifter bes Innern

Rrid

Reichtgefetbl. 1900- 1

78

Berordnung jur Durchführung bes Baffengefeges. Bom 19. Mart 1938.

Muf Grint bes § 31 bes Baffengefehrs bom 18. Marg 1938 (Reichsgefehbl. I S. 265) wirb folgenbes berarbnet:

Abidmitt I

2fligemeines

6 1

- (1) Sobere Bervaltungsbehörbe im Sinne biefer Berordnung ift in Preugen und Babern ber Regierungsprafibent (in Berlin ber Polizeiprafibent), in Gadfen ber für bas Caarland und im übrigen bie oberfte Lanbedbehörbe,
- (a) Rreispoligeibeborbe im Ginne biefer Berordnung ift in Gemeinden mit flaatlicher Polizeiberbaltung bie flaatliche Polizeibeborbe, im übrigen

in Ctabtfreifen ber Oberburgermeifter,

in Canbfreifen in Breufen ber Canbrat, in ben anderen Canbern bie ibm eutfpredienbe Beborbe.

5 2

- (1) Gegen Berfügungen ber Bermaltungobehörben auf Grund bes Baffingelehes und biefer Berordnung ift binnen zwei Bochen ausschilieflich bie Befchwerbe an bie borgelehte Berwaltungobehörbe gulaffig. Diefe entifiebebet endgultig.
- (2) Gegen Berjügungen bes Polizeipröfibenten in Betlin als Orts- ober Areispoligeibeforbe ift fiatt ber Beichwerbe ber Einspruch gulafig. Die Entscheibung iber ben Einspruch ift bem Poligeiprofibenten leibft, feinem allgomeinen Bertreter ober einem Abteilungsleiter bes Polizeiprafibiums in Betlin verbedaten.

\$ 3

- (1) Ale wefentliche Teile im Ginne bes § 1 Abf. 3 bes Gefebes find angufeben
 - a) bei Schufmaffen: Lauf, Berfchluß, Trommel;
 - b) bel Munition: Bulle, Beldof.
- (2) Als borgearbeitete wefentliche Teile im Ginne bes § 1 Alb. 3 bes Gelebes find nur solche im Ab. 1 bezeichneten Gegenstände anzuschen, die fich in einem berart vorgeschrittenen Gerftellungszustande besinden, daß sie ohne besonder mossachinelte Vorrichtungen sertig gearbeitet und zur Zusammensehung gebrauchsichtiger Schuftvoffen ober gebrauchsfäbiger Munition verwedet werden fonnen.

8 4

Deudluftwoffen mit einem Raliber von 7 mm und barunter unterliegen ben Borfchriften bes Gefehes mit Musnahme ber §§ 9, 24 und 25 nicht,

Ubidnitt II

herfiellung bon Cougmaffen und Munition und Sanbel mit biefen Gegenftanben

§ 5

But Erteilung und Rudnahme ber Berftellungserlaubnis (§ 3 bes Beleben) ift bie höhere Bermaltungebeborbe guffanbig, in beren Begirt ber Gemerbetreibente feine gewerbliche Dieberlaffung fat ober begründen will.

5 6

Bur Erteilung und Rudnahme ber Sanbelberlaubnis (§ 7 bes Gefehes) ift bie Rreispolizeibehorte guftanbig, in beren Begief ber Sanbeltreibenbe feine gewerbliche Riebertaffung hat ober begründen will.

\$ 7

Die Serftellungs- und bie Santelserlaubnis fann auf bestimmte Mrten von Schuftvaffen und Munition beidrantt werben.

§ 8

- (1) Ob bie für ben Betrieb bee Berftellungs. ober Sandelagemertbes erforberliche perfonliche Buverlöffige-feit vorliegt (§ 3 Mb]. 4, § 7 Mb]. 2 bes Gefeges) ift unter Berüdiichtigung bes gefamten Borlebens bee Untrogfellere und ber Betriebsleiter zu prüfen.
- (2) Die perfonliche Suverläffigfeit befigen ind. befondere nicht Berfonen,
 - 1. bie geschäftsunfabig ober in ber Geschäftsfabigleit beschränkt finb;
 - gegen bie auf Sulaffigfeit von Polizeiaufficht ober auf Berluft ber fürgerlichen Chrenrechte ertannt worben ift, für die Dauer ber Sulaffigfeit ber Polizeiauflicht ober bes Berluftes der bürgerlichen Chrenrechte;
 - 3. bie megen Canbesverrats ober Sochrerrats verurteilt find ober gegen bie Tatfachen borliegen, bie die Unnahme rechtfertigen, baf fie fich flaatsfeinblich betätigen;

4. bie megen porlablicen Ungriffe auf bas Beben ober bie Befuntbeit, wegen Canb. ober Saus. friebensbruchs, megen Biberftanbes gegen bie Staatsgemalt, megen eines gemeingefahrlichen Berbrechens ober Bergebene, wegen einer ftraf. baren Sanblung and Geminnfucht ober gegen bas Gigentum ober wegen Jagbvergebens gu einer Greibeiteftrafe von minbeftene brei Do. naten verurteilt finb, wenn feit Berbifgung ber Strafe brei Jabre noch nicht berfloffen finb. Der Berbufjung ber Greibeiteftrafe flebt ihre Berjahrung, ihr Erlaß ober ihre Ummanblung in eine Gelbftrafe gleich; in biefem Galle beginnt bie breifahrige Grift mit bem Lage, an bem bie Greibeitaftrafe verjabet ober erfaffen ober in eine Gelbftrafe umgewandelt morben ift. 3ft bie Strafe nach einer Probezeit gang ober teilmeife erlaffen, fo wird bie Probezeit auf bie Brift angerechnet.

9 9

- (1) Die fachliche Eignung für bas Serstellungsgewerbe (§ 3 216]. 4 bes Gefehes) besigt nur, wer entweber bie Meisterprüfung für bas von ihm getriebene
 ober für ein biesem verwandtes Sandwert bestanden
 bat, ober wer die Befugnis zur Anseitung von Lehrlingen in einem bieser Sandwerte besigt. Der Meisterprüfung stehen die gemäß § 133 216. 10 ber Gewerbeordnung anersanten Drüfungen gleich. Der Deutsche
 ordnung anersanten Drüfungen gleich. Der Deutsche
 Sandwerts- und Gewerbesammertag bestimmt, welche
 Sandwerts als verwandt im Sinne dieser Verordnung
 gelten.
- (2) Die sachliche Eignung fur bas Serfiellungsgeweide besieht feiner, weit seine Sachsunde burch ben
 eisolgeeichen Besuch einer Sachsunde ober einer floatlich anerkannten Fachschule ober bor einer bon ber
 Industrie- und Sanbelblammer zu bestimmenden
 Stelle nachweist. Die naberen Bestimmungen über die
 sachsien Angeberungen und bad Vrufungeversahren
 erlagt ber Reichswirtschaftsminister im Einvernehmen
 mit bem Reichsminister bes Innern.

\$ 10

Juriftischen Dersonen bes Austands und juriftischen Berjonen, beren Kapital sich überwiegend in anständigen Sanden befindet, barf die Ersaudnis zum Betriebe bes Gerftellungs ober Sandelsgewerbes nicht erteilt werben.

8 11

Die fachliche Eignung für bas Sanbelsgewerbe (§ 7 2bi. 2 bes Bejeges) befigt nur, wer entweber minbestens bei Jabre Indone inte Befchäfte gewesen ift, in bem Echuswaffen ober Dunition bertaugt worben finb, ober iver in einem folden Bejchäft minbestens brei Jabre als Bertdufer, Gehilfe ober Lebeling tetig ge-

wesen ift, ober wer feine Sachtunde bor einer bon ber Induftrie- und Sandelstammer zu bestimmenden Stelle nachweift. Die näberen Bestimmungen über bie sachlichen Anforderungen und bas Prüfungsverlahren erläßt ber Reichewirtschaftsminister im Einvernehmen mit dem Reichsminister bes Janeen.

\$ 12

Den Beginn ober bie Einstellung bes Gewerbes (§ 4 Abi. 3 bes Gelehes) hat ein Serftellungsbetrieb ber boberen Derwaltungsbehörbe, ein Kanbeisbetrieb ber Krispolizeibeborbe bes Bezirts anzuzeigen, in bem ber Gewerbetreibenbe feine gewerbliche Rieberlaffung hat.

\$ 13

Die Erlaubnis jum: Betriebe bes herstellungs. ober Sanbelsgewerbes ift flets bann jurudjunehmen (§§ 5, 7 Uhf. 2 bes Gefehes), wenn bei Erteilung ber Erlaubnis ber zuständigen Behörde nicht besannt war, daß einer bei im § 3 Uhf. 2 bis 3 bes Gefehes ober im § 8 Uhf. 2 bieler Berorbnung bezeichneten Berjagungsgründe borlag ober wenn nachträglich einer biefer Balle eintritt. Begen Berluftes ober Beschung ber Geschäfterfablieit (§ 8 Uhf. 2 Rr. 1 biefer Berorbnung) ift bie Erlaubnis nur zurüdzunehmen, wenn fein Stellbertreier genaß § 45 ber Gewerbearbnung bestellt wird.

8 14

Sur vorläufigen Unterfagung ber Beiterführung bes Gewerhebetriebes (§ 5 2bf. 2 bes Gefehes) ift bei einem Gerftellungsgewerbe bie Breispoligeibehörbe, bei einem Sanbelsgewerbe bie Ortopoligeibehörbe juftanbig, in beren Begirt ber Gewerbetreibenbe feine gewerblich: Rieberlaffung hat.

§ 15

(1) Wer gewerdsnidfig Schuftvaffen herftellt, hat ein Baffenbuch zu fubren, aus bem ber Derbleib ber Schuswaffen bervorgeht. Das Baffenbuch ift nach folgenbem Mufter angulegen:

tille. Mr.	Datum	30\$1	Mit	Mu/zedradie Giema	fer friungf- ta arter	Rame, Bohnart und Wahnung des Errerbers
1	2	3	4	- 6		,
						l

(2) Rriegegerdt wirb in ein besonberes Baffenbuch eingetragen.

\$ 16

(1) Mer gewerbemagig Fauftfeuerwaffen erwirbt, feilhalt ober anberen überlaßt ober fich gewerbemagig jum Erwerb ober Abertaffen folder Gegenftinbe er-

bielet, hat ein Maffenhandelobuch zu führen, aus bent bie Berkunft und ber Eerbleib ber faufifenermaffen bervorgeben. Das Waffenhandelobuch ist nach folgenbem Multer anzulegen.

(Links Seife)

Ginnabme

Pibe.	Dotum	(h=8)	Zit.	Mulgebrudle Girma etre Wacenzeichen	fcUmpt- nemmer	Rome unb Bohnent best Uberlaffere
1	3		•	5	0	1
						r.
				1		0

(Rechte Site)

Miller	341	Bit		Ort- Jehungt- numeres	Behring best	Raditels ter Ermeid- teredrigung
•	10	11	- 11	13	31	16
	•	9 10	B 36 11			Continue

(2) Der Neraußerer hat fich baron zu übergeugen, baß ber Erroreber zum Erroreb von Faustlieuerwassen berechtigt ist. Ju biesem Swed hat er sich ben Wassenschwerbschie, Wassenstein ober Jahrediagbidein vorlegen zu lassen wie in Spaste 15 bes Wassenshambesbuchs Art, Datum und Rummer bed Scheines sowie bie Behörde, die ben Schein ausgestellt hat, zu berinterken. Ist der Erwerber zum Erweid von Faustseutschlieben aber Jahrediagbidein berechtigt, so ist dies in Spaste 15 zu vernureten zu B. Reichsbedtebe, Wassenshaler).

6 17

Fit bas gewerbanafige Bernitteln bes Erwerbes ober bes Aberlaffens von Sauftieuerwaffen ift bas Waffenhanbelsbuch (§ 16) nach folgenbem Mufter anzulegen:

Dotum	Sabi	Bit		tes Cementers
3	1	٠	- 5	- 1
- 1				
- 1				
- 1			1	
	Dotum 3	Dotum Bahi	Dotum Guhi Bet	Dotum Sahi Bet bed Berleijerd

\$ 18

- (1) Das Baffen- und Baffenbanbelebuch (66 15 bie 17) muß bauerhaft gebunben und mit fortlaufenben Seitengahlen verfeben fein. Benor es in Bebrauch ge. nommen mirb, ift es bon ber Ortepolizeibehorbe unter Beglaubigung ber Geitengahl abguftembeln. In bem Buche burfen meber Rafuren boygenommen noch Gintrogungen untelerlich gemacht werben. Alle Eintragungen muffen in beutscher Eprache und mit Linte ober Tintenftift bewirft werben. Das Buch ift gum 31. Degember eines jeben Jahres fomie beim Bechfel ober bei ber Ginftellung bes Betriebes unter Singufugung bon Datum und Mamen unterfchrift fo abgufchliegen, bag nachtraglich Cintragungen nicht mehr borgenommen merben tonnen. Binnen eines Monate nach Beginn bes nachften Ralenberjahres ober noch bent Bechfel bes Betriebes ift bas Buch ber Ortspoligeibehorbe gur Brfatigung bes Abichluffes eingureichen. Der beim Abfdilug bes Buches verbliebene Beftanb ift porgutragen, bevor neue Gintragungen vorgenommen merben. Das Bud ift fete auf bem laufenben zu halten und mit ben erforberlichen Unterlagen ber Poligeibehorbe ober beren Beauftragten auf Berlangen borgulegen.
- (2) Der Gewerbetreibenbe ift verpflichtet, bas Budb bis jum Ablauf von gehn Bahren, von bem Tage ber batin vorgenommenen lebten Eintragung an gerechnet, aufzubemahren. Dibt ber Gewerbetreibenbe bas Gewerbe auf, fo bat er bie von ihm geführten Bücher ber Ortspoligeibehorde zur Ausbewahrung zu übergeten.
- (1) Die Borfchriften ber Abi, 1 und 2 gelten auch für bas Waffenbuch für Ariegsgerat mit ter Maßgabe, baß an bie Gielle ber Orispolizeibeforbe eine vom Oberfommande ber Behrmacht zu beftimmenbe Dienftftelle ber Wehrmacht titt.

6 19

- (1) All Seifteller im Sinne bes § 10 bes Gefehes gilt auch, wer in feinem Betriebe gewerbeinögig Schufwaffen and Teilen, bie in anberen inlänbifden Betrieben gefetligt finb, gufammenfeht.
- (2) Berben Schufmoffen im Inland aus Teilen, bie in ausländifchen Betrieben gefertigt find, jufammengefett, fo umiffen fie bie Feirma und bie Serftellungsnummer bedjenigen ausländifchen Gerftellers trogen, ber ben Louf bergeftellt bat.
- (a) Den Borichriften bes § 10 bes Befehrs unter-
 - 1. Botberlabermaffen;
 - Gemehrmobelle bis jum Konftruftionejaft 1870 einschließlich;
 - 3. Schredichuswaffen (Baffen, aus benen nur Rnallpatronen verfeuert werben tonnen);
 - 4. Gas., Betaubunge. und Echeintobroaffen (Daffen, bie fur Gas., Betaubunge. ober Scheintob-

patronen bestimmt finb) mit einem Raliber von 12 mm und barunter, wenn bei ihnen burch besondere Borrichtungen bad wirtsame Berfeuern einer Rugel- ober Schrotpatrone unmöglich gemach: ift,

- 5. Zelbffcugapparate,
- 6. Biebbetaubungenpharate.

Abidnitt III

Erwerb, Gubren, Befit und Ginfuhr bon Baffen und Munition

\$ 20

Gined Waffenerwerbideine bebarf es nicht gum fiberlaffen ober Erwerbe folgenber Taufifenerwaffen:

- 1. Borberlaberbiftolen ober -repolber;
- 2. Echtedicusmaffen (Maffen, aus benen nur Rnallpatronen berfeuert merben fonnen).
- 3. Gas., Betäubungs. und Scheintobwalfen (Waffen, bie für Gas., Betäubungs. ober Scheintobpatronen bestimmt find) mit einem Raliber von
 12 ram und barunter, wenn bei ihnen burch befondere Borvichtungen bas wirffante Berfeuern
 einer Kugel. ober Schrotpatrone mundslid; gemacht ift.

€ 21

Rach § 11 Abf. 3 Buchftabe b bes Gefetes bebarf es nicht ber Mushandigung eines Waffenerwerbicheins gur Berjenbung ben Faufteuerwoffen unmittelbar in bas Ausland. Dem Ausland im Ginne biefer Borfchrift fteben gleich

- 1. bie Bollaneichtuffe, mit Muenahme won Belgoland und ber Babifchen Bollausichluffe,
- 2. bie Freibegirte und Greigonen.

\$ 22

- (1) Gines Daffenicheind bebarf est nicht gum Gubren folgenber Schufmaffen:
 - 1. Borberiabermaffen;
 - 2. von ben Sinterlabenvaffen;
 - a) Bemehrmotelle bis jum Runftruftionsjahr 1870 einschlieflich,
 - b) Simmerfluben,
 - c) Slobertgewehre (Zefdjings) mit gezogenent Laufe mit einem Raliber von 6 mm und barunter fonnie Flobertgewehre mit nicht gezogenem Laufe mit einem Raliber von 9 mm und barunter;
 - 3. Baffen ber im § 20 Rr. 2 unb 3 biefer Berarbnung bezeichneten Urt.

(2) Eines Baffenicheins betarf es femer nicht gum Gubcen von Gelbfichus, und von Biebbetaubungeapparaten.

\$ 23

- (1) Den Maffenerwerhiftein und ben Maffenidein fiellt die Kreidpolizeibehörde aus, in beten Bejit der Antragfteller feinen Wohnfig oder dauernden Aufenthatt hat. In bringenden fiallen fann auch die Kreiddigeibehörde, in beren Bezirf fich der Antragfteller nur vorübergehend aufhält, den Zoeln ausfellen; die hat von der Ausfellung die Kreidpolizeibehörde, in beren Bezirf der Makfellung die Kreidpolizeibehörde, in beren Bezirf der Antragfteller feinen Bofinfig ober dauernden Aufentbalt bat, zu benachrichtigen.
- (2) Sat ber Untragfteller feinen Bobnit ober bauernten Aufenthalt nicht innerhalb bes Deutschen Reiche, fo ift bie Rreidpoligeibehorbe guftindig, in beren Begirt ber Mujenthalis- ober ber Einreifeort liegt.
- (2) In ben Bollen bes Abf. 1 Sag 2 und bes Abf. 2 ift bir Geltungobauer bes Scheines auf fochftens brei Monate feftzufeben.

\$ 24

Der Baffenerwerbifdein und ber Baffenfchein find nach ben aus ben Anlagen I und II erfichtlichen Buftern auszuftellen.

6 25

- (1) Mer gauftjeuerwaffen auf Grund eines Baffenetwerbicheinst einem anderen überlößt, hat auf dem Scheine die Baffen nach Babi, fiet, aufgedrudter girma ober Barengeichen und Gerftellunganummer jowie bos Datum ber Berlaffung mit Tinte ober Tintenfift zu vermerten.
- (a) Der Erwer bichein ift bem Erwerber gurudgungeben, wenn bie Babl, auf bie er lautet, noch nicht erreicht ift. Andernfalls bat der Areispolizibehörbe eingureichen gwei Bochen ber Areispolizibehörbe eingureichten, in beren Beziet er seinen Bohnfib bat. Behört er gu ben in bem §§ 3, 7 bes Ochebes bezeichneten Gewerbtetreibenben, so hat er die Erwerbschieben gesammelt am Ende sebes Aulenbermonats ber Kreispolizibehörbe einzureichen, in beren Beziet er seine gemerblich Riederfallung bat.
- (s) Cornfo ift mit Beicheinigungen ju verfahren, bie nadi § 20 bes Befehes ausgestellt find und zum Erwerb einer Fauftfeuerwaffe berechtigen.

§ 26

Die Beicheinigungen nach § 12 Rr. 6 und § 24 Abf, 2 bes Gesehrs fiellt für bie im § 3 bes Gesehrs bezeichneten Gewerbeiteibenden die höhere Berwollungsbehörbe (§ 6 bieser Berorbnung), für die im § 7 bes Gesches bezeichneten Gewerbeiteibenden die Kreispolizeibehörbe (§ 6 bieser Berordnung) aus.

Reichagelegbi. 1938 1

§ 27

Musnahmen nach § 13 Mbl. 2 bes Gejehes bewilligt bie Kreispoligeibehorbe, in beren Begirf ber Jugend-liche feinen Bolnfile ober bauernten Aufenthalt bat. Batt er fich nur vorübergebend innerhalb bes Deutschen Reichs auf, fo bewilligt bie Ausnahme bie Kreispoligeibehorbe, in beren Begirt er fich antfalt.

§ 28

Ausnahmen nach § 15 216f. 3 ben Gefehes bewilligt bie höhere Berroultungebefterbe, in beren Begiet ber Antragfteller feinen Wohnlig ober bauernben Aufenthalt bat. Salt er fich nur vorübergebend innerhalb bes Deutschen Reiche auf, jo bewilligt bie Ausnahme bie höhre Berwaltungsbehörbe, in beren Begirf er fich aufbalt.

€ 29

- (1) Die fantesredtliden Gebuhren fur bie Musftellung von Boffenerwerbicheinen und Boffenicheinen burfen 3 Reichsmart fur ben Schein nicht überfteigen.
- (2) Bur Doppel burfen nur Gehreibgebuften et-

€ 30

Sum Biberruf und jur Cingiehung bes Baffenetwerbicheins und bes Baffenfcheins ift bie Kreispolizeibeliobe guftanbig, in beren Begirt ber Inhaber bes Scheines feinen Bobnife ober bauernben Aufentbalt hat. balt er fich nur vorübergechenb innerhalb bes Deutschen Reichs auf, fo ift bie Kreispolizeibehbrbe zuflanbig, in beren Begirt er fich aufhält.

§ 31

Befdeinigungen nach § 20 bes Gefehes find gefonbert

- 1. für bas Gubren einer einzelnen Chugmaffe,
- 2. fur ben Erwerb einer einzelnen Fauftfeuermaffe auszuftellen.

63

Jagbmaffen im Ginne bes § 21 bes Gefehes find Schuftmaffen, bie jur Bermenbung bei ber Jagb auf jagbbare Liere beftimmt find und hierbei üblicherweife permentet werben.

€ 33

Bunt Erlaß eines Berbots nach § 23 Abf. 1 bes Gefehes fowie gur Einziehung von Waffen und Munition
nach § 23 Abf. 2 bes Gefehes ift bie Arrispolizeibehorbe
guftanbig, in beren Begiet bie Perfon, gegen bie fich bas
Berbot richtet, ihren Wohnfie ober bauernben Aufenthalt hat.

Berlin, ben 19. Marg 1938.

€ 34

- (1) Die Erlaubnis gur Ginfufir gemaß § 24 bes Be, febes erteilt bie Areispoligeibeforbe, in beren Begiet ber Ginfufrente feinen Bohnfig ober Aufenthalt hat ober in beren Begiet fein Einreifeort liegt.
- (2) Die Gollbefibrte verinertt auf ber Befdeinigung, burch bie bie Erfaubnis erteilt ift, bie Ginfuhr und gibt bie Befdeinigung fobann an bie Polizeibehörbe, bie fir ansgestellt bot, gurid.
- (a) Ciner Erlaubnis zur Ginfuhr nach § 24 bes Gefehre bedarf es außer in ben im § 24 Mbf. 2 bes Geleges begeidneten Bollen nicht:
 - 1. für beutiche Staateangefterige binfichtlich folder Schuffmaffen und Munition, mit benen fie austem Mustand in bas Inland wieber einreifen;
 - 2 für Mitglieder auslandischer Schiefiportverbante, bir gu Schiefiportverauftaltungen bes Deutschen Reichsbundes für Leibesübungen ober best Deutschen Schiefiner Schiefinerbandes einreifen, binfichtlich ber ben ihnen grueds Teilnahme an biefen Beranftaltungen mitgeschieften Schuffwoffen und Munition;
 - 3. für Personen, bie ihren Wolufis nicht im Reichsgebiet haben, für bie von ihnen mitgeführten Jagbroffen und Phunition, beren Gursuhr von einer beutschen Bertretung im Ausland (Bodicht, Gesanbtighaft ober Berufstonfulat) burch Unbebenflichteiterflärung zugelaffen wirb.

\$ 35

- (1) Aufnahmen für die Serflellung, ben Sanbel und ben Befin ber im § 25 bes Gefeges bezeichneten Cofusmaffen, Borrichtungen und Batronen zur Ausfuhr bemilligt die höhere Bermaltungsbichbrbe, in beren Begirt ber Untragsteller feine gewerbliche Riederlaffung hat.
- (2) Schufmaffen, Borrichtungen und Datronen, bie von Behörben bes Reichs ober ber Linber ober bon ber Reichsbanf zu bienflichen Zweden benötigt werben, fallen nicht unter bas Berbot bes § 25 216f. 1 bes Gefebes.

§ 36

In bet Berordnung über ein vorübergefendes Berbot ber Ginfuft von Bauftfeuerwaffen vom 12. Juni 1933 (Reichsgefest. I E. 367) erhalt Abf. 2 folgende Haffung:

"Ausnahmen im Einzelfalle (ind unter ben Borausfehungen bes § 24 Abf. 1 bes Baffengefehes bom 18. Marg 1938 (Reichagefehbl. I C. 265) guläffig."

Der Reichsminifter bes Junern

275

94r. 81 - Lag ber Musgabe: 21. Mary 1938

(Vorderseife)

Unlage !

(Bum § 24 ber Bererbaung)

Baffenerwerbichein Nr.

wohnhaft
wird bierdurch die Erlaubnis zum Erwerbe von
erteilt.

(Rickseite)

Es murbe überlaffen

lijde. Nr.	Datum	Sold	%(rt	Aufgebrudte Firma ober Warenzeichen	Bet- ftellungs- mummer	Rame, Bohnort und Bohnung bes Uberlaffers
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16770						
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						J.,

Unlage II

(Burn § 24 ber Berneteung)

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Diag får Lichtbelb	mehnhaft in
	geboren aus in
	wird hierburch bie Erlaubnis jum Guhren
	innerhalb bes Deutschen Reichs
	and the second s
(Eigenhäutigs Usweisenla den Sebaken)	(Company)

Mueführungebeftimmungen

ju § 8 Abf. 2 Cog 2 und § 11 Zon 2 ber Betordnung jur Durchführung bes Baffengefeges. Som 21. Marg 1988.

Muf Grund bes § 9 Abf. 2 Cab 2 und bes § 11 Cab 2 ber Derordnung gur Durchfuhrung bes Baffengelebes rom 19. Marg 1938 (Reichsgelebbl, I S. 270) wird im Einvernehmen mit bem Reichsminister bes Innern folgendes bestiennt:

kamallana - B

(1) Die Ztelle, vor der die sachliche Eignung für das Gerstellunge, oder das Sandelsgeworde im Sinne der §§ 9 216. 2 und 11 der Durchsührungsverordnung rom 19. 2015; 1938 (vol. auch § 3 216. 2 die 5 und § 7 des Gelehes) nachguweisen ist, ist eine dem der Jadustrie und Gandelstammer zu bestimmender Sachverständiger, der durch langiädige Belchäftigung mit der Gerstellung von Wassen und Munition vertraut sein muß. Der Zachverständige braucht nicht Witglied der Jadustrie und Handlich and der Seitellung von Bandelstammer zu sein. Die Ernennung des Zachverständigen ist das der Jadustrie und Sandelstammer zu seine Die konnelstammer in geeigneter Weise befanntzumachen.

(2) Die fachliche Eignung fur bie Serftellung von Schiefpulver jeber Art ift burch eine Drufung vor bem gufidnbigen Bewerbeauffichteamt nachguverifen.

52

Es findet nur eine mundliche Ogufung flatt. Der Beiderber fiat barin ausreichende Renntniffe über bie Urt, Ronftrultion und Sandhabung der gebrauchlichften Schuftballen und über bie Behandlung und Bermenbung ber gebrauchlichften Munition nachgureifen.

2 9

Aber bas Ergebnis ber Brufung (§ 2) hat ber Cadyberflandige eine Befdeinigung gu erteilen. Die Induftrieund Sanbelstammer fann gur Dedung ber Roften von bein Berverber eine Gebilft bis gu 5 Reichsmart exheben.

Berlin, ben 21. Marg 1938.

Der Reichswirtschaftsminifter In Bertretung Brinfmann

hremtigegeben vom Meicheminifterium bes Innern. - Bebrudt in ber Reichtbrudmei, Berlin.

Law Gazette of the Reich

Division I

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Firearms Act

March 18, 1938

The government of the Reich has passed the following Act, announced herewith:

Part I General

51

 In the context of this Act, firearms are weapons which operate on the principle of a solid body being forced through a barrel by means of gas or air pressure.

(2) In the context of this Act, ammunition includes ready-to-use ammunition for firearms as

well as gunpowder of all kinds.

(3) Finished or prefabricated essential components of firearms or ammunition are equivalent to finished firearms or finished ammunition.

82

In the context of this Act, cutting or thrusting weapons are weapons which are by their nature intended to inflict injury through cutting, thrusting or stabbing.

Part II Manufacture of Firearms and Ammunition

§3

- Anyone who manufactures, modifies or repairs firearms or ammunition on a professional basis must obtain a permit. The refilling of cartridge cases is equivalent to the manufacture of ammunition.
- (2) A permit may only be issued if the applicant is a German citizen with a fixed place of residence within the territory of the Reich.

(3) The Reich Minister of Domestic Affairs, in agreement with the Reich Ministers concerned,

may admit of exceptions to the provisions of Section 2.

(4) Further, a permit may only be issued if the applicant and the persons participating in the technical direction of his business evidence the personal trustworthiness requisite for the conduct of such business, and if the applicant or the person participating in the technical direction of his trade possesses the requisite professional qualifications. (5) A permit may not be issued if the applicant and the persons participating in the technical direction of his business, or one of the above, is a Jew.

84

(1) On issuing a permit, a period of up to one year may be set within which operation must be begun, in default of which the permit expires. If no period is specified, the permit expires if operation is not begun within one year from the date of issue. Deadlines may be extended if good reason exists for doing so.

(2) Further, the permit expires if the manufacturer has not practised his craft for one year without having been granted an extension beyond that period, within which operations must be resumed. This period may be no more than one year; it may be extended if good reason exists for doing so.

(3) The manufacturer must file a written advisory notice within one week of commencing or ceasing operations.

\$5

(1) The manufacturer's permit is to be revoked if the manufacturer or the business manager as a person no longer fulfills the requirements for the issuance of the permit.

(2) If a permit is to be revoked, the conduct of operations may be temporarily suspended with immediate effect. This measure ceases to be in force if a request for revocation is not submitted within one week to the proper authorities, which decide on the temporary suspension of the permit; this decision may not be appealed.

\$6

If the permit has been denied or revoked, a new permit may be issued within the period of two years only if special circumstances justify such a measure.

Part III Dealing in Weapons and Ammunition

§7

- (1) Anyone who, on a professional basis, purchases, offers for sale, or otherwise provides to others, either firearms or ammunition, or who, on a professional basis, acts as mediator in the purchase or provision of such items, or who, on a professional basis, offers his services to effect their purchase or provision, requires a permit to do so.
 - (2) The regulations set out in § 3 Sections 2 to 5 and §§ 4 to 6 apply as appropriate.
- (3) A permit issued in accordance with § 3 Section 1 also includes in its scope the professional purchasing, selling or provision to others, of firearms and ammunition.

88

A permit in accordance with § 7 may not be issued to junk dealers.

§9

- (1) Dealing in firearms, ammunition, and cutting and thrusting weapons is prohibited:
 - to travelling vendors:
- at festivals, events featuring shooting competitions, and fairs, with the exception of trade fairs.
- (2) The selling and provision of ammunition required at shooting booths or ranges at shooting competitions is exempted from the regulation of Section 1 Clause 2.

\$10

 Firearms which are sold or provided to others on a professional basis must be identified by the manufacturer's company name and with a production serial number.

(2) Firearms not identified by the name of a domestic manufacturer must be marked with the registered trademark of a domestic dealer, in addition to being identified with the data specified in Section 1.

Part IV

Purchase, Carrying, Ownership and Import of Weapons and Ammunition

\$11

- Handguns may be provided or purchased only on submission of a Weapons Acquisition Permit.
 - (2) The Weapons Acquisition Permit is valid for one year from the date of issue.

(3) Section 1 does not apply to:

 a) the provision of handguns at shooting booths or ranges licensed by the police, where the handguns are to be used on-site only;

b) the direct export of handguns out of the country;

- c) the conveyance of handguns by persons who on a professional basis arrange or conduct the transport of goods, particularly by haulers, carriers, ocean shipping agents, the German Reich Postal Service, or the German Reich Railway;
 - d) acquisition by inheritance.

\$12

A Weapons Acquisition Permit is not required for:

- authorities of the Reich or the Lands [states], the Reich Railway, and Operation "Reichsautobahnen" [federal highways];
- communities (community associations) whom the highest authorities of their Land have given permission to obtain weapons without a Weapons Acquisition Permit;
- the departments of the National Socialist German Workers' Party and its subdivisions, as determined by the Führer's Second-in-Command;
- the departments of the Anti-Aircraft Defense and the National Socialist Fliers' Corps, as determined by the Reich Minister of Aviation;
- the departments of Technical Emergency Assistance, as determined by the Reich Minister of Domestic Affairs;
 - 6. the manufacturers and dealers set out in §§ 3, 7 who are officially licensed;
 - holders of weapons permits and annual hunting licenses.

\$13

- Firearms and ammunition as well as cutting and thrusting weapons may not be sold to minors under the age of 18.
 - (2) An appropriate government authority may admit of exceptions.

614

- (1) Anyone who carries a firearm on his person outside his place of residence, service, or business, or his fenced-in property must carry a Weapons Permit on his person. "Carrying a firearm" does not apply to firing ranges authorized by the police.
- (2) Provided that its validity is not expressly restricted to a smaller area, the Weapons Permit is valid throughout the Reich proper. Its validity can be restricted to specify clearly defined occasions or areas.
- (3) A Weapons Permit is valid for a period of three years from the date of issue, provided that a shorter period is not specified.

\$15

- (1) Weapons Acquisition Permits or Weapons Permits may only be issued to persons whose trustworthiness is not in question and who can prove a need for a permit.
 - (2) In particular, permits may not be issued to:
 - persons under the age of 18 years;
 - legally incapacitated or mentally inferior persons;
 - 3. Gypsies or vagabond persons;

- persons under mandatory police supervision or who have been relieved of their civil rights—for as long as these remain under mandatory police supervision or remain stripped of their civil rights;
- persons convicted of treason or high treason, or with respect to whom known facts justify the assumption that they are engaged in activities hostile to the state;
- 6. persons who, for a deliberate assault on the life or well-being of others, for breach of the peace or for trespass, for resistance to the authority of the state, for a criminal offense or misdemeanor, for a criminal offence against property, for a hunting violation, or for a fishing violation, were legally sentenced to a term of imprisonment of more than two weeks, if three years have not yet passed since the term of imprisonment. Serving the sentence is equivalent to its lapse, its remission, or its commutation to a monetary fine; in this case, the three-year-period begins on the date of the sentence's lapse, remission, or commutation to a monetary fine. If the penalty is entirely or partially remitted after a period of probation, the probationary period is credited towards the three-year period.
 - (3) Exceptions to Section 2 Clauses 1 and 6 may be granted upon application.

\$16

The issue of Weapons Acquisition Permits or Weapons Permits entails fees to be levied in accordance with specifics to be set out by the Enforcement Ordinance.

\$17

The Weapons Acquisition Permit or Weapons Permit is to be revoked and confiscated if the prerequisites for its issue are not met, or are no longer met.

\$18

With respect to the firearms provided to them in the line of duty, the following persons do not require Weapons Acquisition Permits or Weapons Permits:

- 1. members of the Wehrmacht;
- police officers, including railway police officers, members of the railway security service, and members of the postal security service;
 - 3. members of the SS Task Force and the SS Death's-Head Corps;
 - 4. officials of the penal institutions of the Reich Department of Justice;
- those officials of the Reich Department of Revenue who are employed in border supervision, border clearance, and customs investigation services;
- those officials of Operation "Reichsautobahnen" whose duties include the monitoring of roads and highways;
- 7. those officials and employees serving in forest, field and game protection who have either sworn an oath of service or who, due to juridical stipulations, are bound by oath or are officially certified as authorities of forest, field and game protection, as well as fishery officials and the officially certified Supervisor of Fisheries.

§19

- (1) Further, with respect to the firearms provided to them in the line of duty, the following persons do not require Weapons Acquisition Permits or Weapons Permits:
- those persons in the service of the Reich, the Lands, the Bank of the Reich, and Operation "Reichsautobahnen," to whom the appropriate Reich or Land authorities, the Bank of the Reich, or the "Reichsautobahnen" have granted the right to bear firearms;
- 2. Unterführer of the National Socialist Workers' Party from the rank of Ortsgruppenleiter up, the SA, the SS, the National Socialist Motorized Corps from the rank of Sturmführer up, as well as the Hitler Youth from the rank of Bannführer up, to whom the Führer's Second-in-Command or an authority appointed by him have granted the right to bear firearms; also, the members of the SA guard group Feldherrnhalle, in such cases as the Führer decrees;
- Führer of Technical Emergency Assistance to whom the Reich Minister of Domestic Affairs has granted the right to carry firearms;

4. members of the Anti-Aircraft Defense Service to whom the Reich Minister of Aviation or the agency determined by him has granted the right to carry firearms. The Reich Minister of Aviation and the Reich Minister of Domestic Affairs together decide to which groups of persons this right applies;

 Führer of the National Socialist Fliers' Corps, from the ranks of Sturmführer and independent Truppführer up, as well as independent heads of schools to whom the Reich Minister of Aviation or the agency determined by him has granted the right to carry firearms.

(2) In these cases, the Weapons Permit is replaced by an appropriate certificate, to be issued to persons coming under Section 1 Nos. 1, 3 to 5 by their superior or supervisory department and to persons coming under Section 1 No. 2 by the Führer's Second-in-Command or by the agency determined by him.

620

If firearms are not officially provided to persons coming under §§18, 19, or if weapons other than those officially supplied are required, the superior or supervisory department or, for persons coming under §19 Section 1 No. 2, the Führer's Second-in-Command or the agency determined by him, are authorized to issue certificates entitling these persons to purchase or carry a firearm.

621

A hunting license authorizes its bearer to carry hunting weapons and handguns.

§22

(1) The acquisition of weapons of war is permitted only with the authorization of the Wehrmacht Supreme Command or the agencies determined by it.

(2) The term "weapons of war" refers to all equipment as defined by the regulations of November 6, 1935, governing the export and import of weapons of war (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 1337).

§23

(1) In individual cases, a person who has engaged in activities hostile to the state, or who may be expected to pose a danger to public safety, may be prohibited from acquiring, possessing and carrying firearms and ammunition as well as cutting and thrusting weapons.

(2) Weapons and ammunition in the possession of persons to whom this prohibition has been applied are to be confiscated without compensation.

524

(1) Importing firearms and ammunition through customs requires a permit. This permit is to be denied if there are doubts as to the trustworthiness of the importer. The regulations of §15 Section 2, 3 and §17 apply analogously to the issuance and revocation of this permit.

(2) Section 1 does not apply to import by authorities of the Reich or the Lands, nor does it apply to manufacturers and dealers in accordance with §§3, 7, who are officially licensed.

(3) The regulations of November 6, 1935, regarding the export and import of weapons of war (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 1337) are not affected.

(4) In the customs and foreign trade zones, firearms and ammunition are governed by regulations to be issued jointly by the Reich Minister of Finance and the Reich Minister of Domestic Affairs.

§25

- (1) Manufacture, trade, carrying, possession and import of the following are prohibited:
- firearms specially designed to be folded, collapsed, shortened, or rapidly disassembled beyond the measure usual for hunting and sports purposes, or which are concealed in canes, umbrellas, piping or in similar ways;
- firearms equipped with a device to silence the report of a shot, or with rifle spotlights; this ban also extends to these modifying devices in and of themselves;

3. cartridges of caliber .22, short, long, or long rifle (small caliber cartridges) with hollow-point bullets (bullets with pierced or notched tips).

(2) For export purposes, the manufacture, trade and possession of the firearms, devices

and cartridges specified in Section 1 may be permitted.

Part V Penal Laws

\$26

(1) Anyone who

- manufactures, modifies, repairs, acquires, offers for sale, makes available to others, possesses or imports weapons, ammunition or the devices described in §25 Section 1 No. 2, mediates in the acquisition or making available of such objects, or offers his services towards the end of their acquisition or making available, or who
 - carries firearms

in deliberate or negligent violation of the present law, will be penalized with up to three years'

imprisonment and/or a monetary fine.

(2) Over and above this penalty, the weapons, ammunition or devices to which the punishable act in question relates may be confiscated regardless of whether they belong to the offender or not. If no specific individual/s can be prosecuted or convicted, confiscation may be carried out without these concomitants if the prerequisites for such a measure exist.

627

(1) A monetary fine of up to one hundred and fifty Reichsmark or a term of imprisonment applies to anyone who

deliberately or through negligence fails to file, or to file in time, the written advisory

notice required under §4 Section 3.

deliberately or through negligence violates the juridical stipulations for the enforce-

ment or supplementation (§24 Section 4, §31) of the present Act.

(2) Anyone who deliberately violates the regulations set out in Section 1 No. 2 after having been twice previously convicted for deliberate or negligent violation of the same will be punished with a term of up to one year in prison and/or a monetary fine. This regulation does not apply if more than three years have passed since the last conviction prior to commission of the new offence.

Part VI

Final and Interim Regulations

The manufacturing and trading enterprises specified in §§3, 7 are subject to the usual trading regulations insofar as no special regulations have been set out in the present Act.

629

- Anyone who is already licensed to carry on any of the endeavors specified in §§ 3, 7 when the present law comes into force does not need to obtain a new permit. However, the prior license, issued in accordance with the Firearms and Ammunitions Act of April 12, 1928. (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 143) is to be revoked by March 31, 1939 if the prerequisites set out in §3 Sections 2 to 5 are not met at this time. Weapons manufacturers are not required to provide proof of their professional qualifications if, at the time the present law comes into force, they have practiced their craft for five years without interruption. Further, licenses for the trade in firearms and ammunition issued in accordance with §5 of the Firearms and Ammunitions Act may be revoked if there is no local requirement for maintaining this license.
- (2) If a manufacturer or dealer has not required a permit to date because the firearms or ammunition in question did not come under the Firearms and Ammunitions Act of April 12,

1928, (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 143), then, if these firearms or ammunition are subject to the present Act, a permit such as required by §§3, 7 must be applied for within a period of one month after this law comes into force.

(3) If Section 2 applies, a criminal offence as detailed in §26 Section 1 No. 1 occurs if one month lapses following the coming into force of the present law, or, if a permit was applied for within this period, at the end of one month after this permit was definitely refused.

\$30

(1) Firearms which do not bear the identifying markings stipulated in §10 may still be professionally sold or made available to others for the period of one year after this law comes into force, provided that their identifying markings meet the requirements set out in §9 of the Firearms and Ammunitions Act of April 12, 1928, (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 143) or if they were not addressed by these regulations.

(2) For firearms which were not addressed by the Firearms and Ammunitions Act of April 12, 1928, (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 143) and whose manufacturer can no longer be determined, has ceased to exist, or ceases to exist within one year after the present law comes into force, the identifying markings stipulated by §10 of the present Act may be substituted with identification consisting of the business name or registered trademark of a domestic dealer, inscribed on the firearm.

§31

The Reich Minister of Domestic Affairs will enact the juridical and administrative regulations required for the enforcement and supplementation of the present Act. He has the power to admit of exceptions to the present Act for certain kinds of weapons or ammunition.

\$32

Farther-reaching restrictions issued by individual Lands to govern the manufacture, trading, acquisition, carrying or possession of cutting and thrusting weapons will cease to be in effect at most six months after the present law comes into force, except insofar as they pertain to Gypsies or vagabond persons.

§33

- (1) The present law will come into force on April 1, 1938.
- (2) At the same time, the following cease to be in force:
- the Firearms and Ammunitions Act of April 12, 1928, (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 143);
- the regulations for the implementation of the Firearms and Ammunitions Act, of July 13, 1928, (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 198), version of the decree of June 2, 1932, (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 253);
- the Weapons Abuse Act of March 28, 1931, (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 77), version of §10 of the Reich President's decree regarding the Preservation of Domestic Order, December 19, 1932, (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 548);
- Chapter I (Measures against Weapons Abuse) of Part 8 of the Reich President's Fourth Decree regarding the Safeguarding of the Economy and Finances and the Preservation of Domestic Order, December 8, 1931, (Law Gazette of the Reich I, pp. 699, 742);
 - §56 Section 2 Clause 8 of the Trading Regulations.
 - (3) The right to introduce this Act in Austria is reserved.

Berlin, March 18, 1938

Führer and Chancellor of the Reich Adolf Hitler

Reich Minister of Domestic Affairs Frick

Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Firearms Act

March 19, 1938

In accordance with §31 of the Firearms Act of March 18, 1938, (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 265), the following is decreed:

Part I General

\$1

- (1) In the context of this Ordinance, the "higher administrative authorities" are: in Prussia and Bavaria, the Chairman of the Regional Council (in Berlin, the Chief of Police); in Saxony, the District Captain; in the Saarland, the Reich Commissioner for the Saarland; and otherwise, the highest authority of a Land.
- (2) In the context of this Ordinance, the district police authorities are: the state police in communities under state police administration; elsewhere.

in city districts : the Mayor,

in county districts: in Prussia, the District Councillor; in the other Lands, the corresponding authorities.

§2

- (1) Decisions made by the administrative authorities on the basis of the Firearms Act may be appealed within two weeks. Appeals may be addressed only to the immediately superior administrative authorities, whose decision is then final.
- (2) Objections to decisions made by the Berlin Chief of Police in his capacity as local or district police authority may be registered as formal protest, not as appeal. The Chief of Police himself, his general representative, or a department chief of the police headquarters in Berlin may decide on the protest.

ŞЗ

- (1) In the context of §1 Section 3 of the Act, the following are deemed to be essential components:
 - a) for firearms—barrel, lock, revolving breech;
 - b) for ammunition—case, bullet.
- (2) In the context of §1 Section 3 of the Act, prefabricated essential components are only such objects, described in Section 1, which are in a sufficiently advanced state of manufacture that they can be finished, and used in the assembly of ready-to-use firearms or ready-to-use ammunition, without any special tools or machinery.

64

Weapons operating on the principle of compressed air, and with a caliber of 7 mm and less, are not subject to the regulations of the Act, with the exception of §§9, 24 and 25.

Part II

Manufacture of Firearms and Ammunition, and Dealing in Such Objects

§5

Issuing and revoking a manufacturer's permit (§3 of the Act) is the responsibility of the higher administrative authorities in whose district the manufacturer has established his facilities.

\$6

Issuing and revoking a dealership permit (§ 7 of the Act) is the responsibility of the district police authorities in whose district the dealer has established his facilities.

87

Manufacturing and dealership permits may be restricted to specific kinds of firearms and ammunition.

Ş٤

- (1) The personal trustworthiness required for persons engaging in manufacture or dealing (§3 Section 4, §7 Section 2 of the Act) is to be ascertained through an examination with attention paid to the applicant's and the business managers' entire past histories.
 - (2) The mandatory personal trustworthiness is lacking particularly in persons who:
 - are not legally capable of contracting or whose capability to contract is restricted;
- are under mandatory police supervision or who have been relieved of their civil rights
 —for as long as they remain under mandatory police supervision or remain stripped of their
 civil rights;
- have been convicted of treason or high treason, or with respect to whom known facts justify the assumption that they are engaged in activities hostile to the state;
- 4. for a deliberate assault on the life or well-being of others, for breach of the peace or for trespass, for resistance to the authority of the state, for a criminal offence or misdemeanor, for a criminal offence motivated by a desire for material gain or directed against property, or for a hunting violation, were legally sentenced to a term of imprisonment of at least three months, if three years have not yet passed since the term of imprisonment. Serving the sentence is equivalent to its lapse, its remission, or its commutation to a monetary fine; in this case, the three-year period begins on the date of the sentence's lapse, remission, or commutation to a monetary fine. If the penalty is entirely or partially remitted after a period of probation, the probationary period is credited towards the three-year period.

69

- (1) Professional qualifications for manufacture (§3 Section 4 of the Act) are held only by such persons who either have passed the examination for master craftsman's diploma for the craft practised, or for a related craft, or who are authorized to instruct apprentices in one of these crafts. Examinations recognized under §133 Section 10 of the Trading Regulations are equivalent to the examination for master craftsman's diploma. The German Chamber of Crafts and Trade Convention decides which crafts are considered to be related in the context of this Ordinance.
- (2) Professional qualifications for manufacture are further held by such persons who can prove professionally qualified status through the completion of relevant studies at a postsecondary institution or a state-accredited technical college, or in person before an authority to be determined by the Chamber of Commerce. The Reich Minister of Economic Affairs and the Reich Minister of Domestic Affairs will jointly decide on details of the professional requirements and the examination procedure.

§10

Foreign legal entities (corporate bodies) and legal entities whose capital is largely in foreign hands may not receive permission to engage in manufacture or dealership.

\$11

Professional qualifications for dealership (§7 Section 2 of the Act) are held only by such persons who have either, for a period of at least three years, been the proprietor of a place of business where firearms and ammunition were sold, or who were employed as salesperson, assistant or apprentice for a period of at least three years, or who can prove professional qualifications before an authority to be determined by the Chamber of Commerce. The Reich

Minister of Economic Affairs and the Reich Minister of Domestic Affairs will jointly decide on details of the professional requirements and the examination procedure.

812

Commencement or conclusion of business (§4 Section 3 of the Act) must be reported by a manufacturing firm to the higher administrative authorities and by a dealership to the district police authorities in whose district the manufacturer's or dealer's facilities are established.

\$13

Permission to conduct manufacturing or trading activities is to be revoked (§§ 5, 7 Section 2 of the Act) if, at the time of issuing the permit, the issuing authorities were not aware that one of the reasons for denial set out in §3 Section 2 to 5 of the Act or in §8 Section 2 of this Ordinance existed, or if one of these reasons for denial occurred subsequently. In the case of loss or diminution of the capability to contract (§8 Section 2 No. 1 of this Ordinance), the permit is to be revoked only if no acting representative is brought in, in accordance with §45 of the Trading Regulations.

\$14

Temporary denial of permission to carry on the business in question (§5 Section 2 of the Act) falls within the jurisdiction of the district police authorities in the case of manufacturing firms, the local police authorities in the case of dealerships; these authorities are those in whose district the manufacturer's or dealer's facilities are established.

\$15

(1) Anyone who manufactures firearms on a professional basis must keep a Weapons Register showing the whereabouts of the firearms. The Weapons Register is to be set up as follows:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7

(2) Weapons of war are to be registered in a separate Weapons Register.

\$16

(1) Anyone who, on a professional basis, purchases handguns, offers such for sale or otherwise provides such to others, or who, on a professional basis, acts as mediator in the purchase or provision of such items, must keep a Weapons Dealership Register showing the origins and whereabouts of the handguns. The Weapons Dealership Register is to be set up as follows;

Serial No.	Date	Number	Make, Model	Name of Firm or Trademark	Manufacturing No.	Name and Address of Supplier
1	5	3	4	5	6	7
				(Left Side) Incomin	g .	

Serial No.	Date	Number	Make, Model	Name of Firm or Trademark	Manufacturing No.	Purchaser's Name, Address	Proof of Right to Purchase
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
				(Right S	Side) Outgoi	ing	

(2) It is the seller's responsibility to make sure that the purchaser is authorized to acquire handguns. For this purpose, he must request the presentation of a Weapons Acquisition Permit, Weapons Permit or annual hunting license and record the kind, date and number of the permit in column 15 of the Weapons Dealership Register. If the purchaser is authorized to acquire handguns without a Weapons Acquisition Permit, then this must also be recorded in column 15 (e.g., Reich authority, weapons dealer).

\$17

In cases of professional mediation of purchase or the provision of handguns, the Weapons Dealership Register (§16) is to be set up as follows:

	500 E 100 100 E	Make, Model	Name and Address of Supplier	Name and Address of Purchase
1 2	2 3	4	5	6
1		1		

§18

- (1) Weapons Registers and Weapons Dealership Registers (§§15 to 17) must be permanently bound and marked with consecutive page numbers. Prior to being used, the local police authorities must certify the number of pages contained in it. Entries in the register, once made, may neither be erased nor rendered illegible. All entries must be made in German, and written in ink or ink pencil. On December 31st of each year, as well as on transfer or closing of the business, the register must be dated and signed in such a way that later and additional entries cannot be made. Within one month after the start of the new calendar year or after transfer of the business, the book must be presented to the local police authorities for verification of closure. Stock remaining at the date of closure must be carried forward before new entries are made. The book is to be kept up-to-date at all times and to be made available, together with all required documentation, for inspection by the police or its representatives upon request.
- (2) The dealer must retain the book for a period of ten years from the date of the last entry made therein. If the dealer closes his business, he must submit his registers to the local police authorities for safekeeping.
- (3) The regulations set out in Sections 1 and 2 also go for the Weapons Register for weapons of war, with the proviso that the function of the local police authorities is carried out by a Section of the Wehrmacht, to be specified by the Wehrmacht Supreme Command.

§19

- (1) In the context of §10 of the Act, "manufacturer" also includes anyone in Germany who professionally assembles firearms from parts manufactured by other domestic facilities.
- (2) If firearms are assembled in Germany proper from parts produced by foreign manufacturers, the weapons must bear the company name and manufacturing number of the foreign manufacturer who manufactured the gun barrel.
 - (3) The following are exempted from §10 of the Act:
 - 1. muzzle-loading guns;
 - rifles manufactured prior to and including the year 1870;
 - blank guns (weapons which cannot fire anything other than blank cartridges);
- gas, sedation and stun weapons (weapons intended for use with gas, sedation and stun cartridges), with a caliber of 12 mm or less, if they have been specially designed to make the effective firing of bullet or shot cartridges impossible;
 - 5. set-gun or spring-gun devices;
 - 6. devices with which to sedate livestock

Part III

Purchase, Carrying, Ownership and Import of Weapons and Ammunition

§20

Weapons Acquisition Permits are not required for providing or for acquiring the following handguns:

muzzle-loading pistols or revolvers;

2. blank guns (weapons which cannot fire anything other than blank cartridges);

gas, sedation and stun weapons (weapons intended for use with gas, sedation and stun cartridges), with a caliber of 12 mm or less, if they have been specially designed to make the effective firing of bullet or shot cartridges impossible.

621

In accordance with §11 Section 3 Part b of the Act, a Weapons Acquisition Permit need not be submitted for the direct export of handguns out of the country. In the context of this regulation, the following are also considered to be "out of the country":

- 1. the customs zones, with the exception of Helgoland and the customs zones of Baden;
- the foreign trade zones.

§22

- (1) No Weapons Permit is required to carry the following firearms:
 - muzzle-loading weapons;
 - 2. the following breech-loading weapons:
 - a) rifles manufactured prior to and including the year 1870;
 - b) saloon rifles:
- c) Flobert rifles [i.e., low-power, "indoor" target guns] with rifled barrels of 6 mm caliber and less, as well as those with non-rifled barrels of 9 mm caliber and less;
 - d) weapons of the kinds specified in §20 No. 2 and 3 of this Ordinance.
- (2) Further, no Weapons Permit is required to carry set-gun or spring-gun devices and devices for sedating livestock.

623

- (1) Weapons Acquisition Permits and Weapons Permits are issued by the district police authorities in whose district the applicant permanently resides. In urgent cases, the district police authorities in whose district the applicant is only temporarily resident may also issue permits; these police authorities must inform the district police authorities in whose district the applicant permanently resides that the permit has been issued.
- (2) If the applicant's residence or fixed address is not located within the German Reich, issuing the permit is the responsibility of the district police authorities in whose district the applicant's place of residence or entry is located.
- (3) In the cases outlined in Section 1 Clause 2 and Section 2, the permit is to be validated for a maximum duration of three months.

824

The Weapons Acquisition Permits and the Weapons Permits are to be set up as shown in Enclosures I and II, attached.

§25

- (1) Anyone who, on the authority of a Weapons Acquisition Permit, hands a handgun over to another person, must record on the permit, in ink or ink pencil, the number, make/model, manufacturer's firm or trademark, and manufacturing number of the handguns, as well as the date on which the handguns were transferred.
- (2) The Acquisitions Permit is to be returned to the purchaser if the number of weapons for which it is valid has not yet been reached. Otherwise, the seller must, within two weeks, hand

the Acquisitions Permit in to the district police authorities in whose district he resides. If the seller is among the professionals specified in §§3, 7 of the Act, then he is to collect and retain all Acquisitions Permits and hand them in at the end of each calendar month to the district police authorities in whose district his place of business is located.

(3) The same process of permit collection and surrender applies to permits issued in accordance with \$20 of the Act, which authorize the acquisition of a handgun.

626

Licenses in accordance with §12 No. 6 and §24 Section 2 of the Act are issued by: for professionals specified in §3 of the Act, the higher administrative authorities (§5 of this Ordinance); for professionals specified in §7 of the Act, the district police authorities (§6 of this Ordinance).

§27

Exceptions as specified in §13 Section 2 of the Act are authorized by the district police authorities in whose district the minor is permanently resident. If he is only temporarily resident in the German Reich, the exception is authorized by the district police authorities in whose district he is resident.

§28

Exceptions as specified in §15 Section 3 of the Act are authorized by the higher administrative authorities in whose district the applicant is permanently resident. If he is only temporarily resident in the German Reich, the exception is authorized by the higher administrative authorities in whose district he is resident.

§29

- (1) The fees levied by a Land for the issuing of Weapons Acquisition Permits and Weapons Permits may not exceed 3 Reichsmark.
 - (2) For duplicates, only writing fees may be levied.

\$30

Revocation and confiscation of Weapons Acquisition Permits and Weapons Permits is the responsibility of the district police authorities in whose district the holder of the permit is permanently resident. If he is only temporarily resident in the German Reich, this is the responsibility of the district police authorities in whose district he is resident.

631

Licenses as specified in §20 of the Act are to be issued separately for:

- 1. possession of a single firearm;
- acquisition of a single handgun.

§32

Hunting weapons as specified in § 21 of the Act are firearms intended for use, and commonly used, in hunting animals which may legally be hunted.

\$33

Enacting a prohibition in accordance with § 23 Section 1 of the Act, as well as the confiscation of weapons and ammunition in accordance with §23 Section 2 of the Act, is the responsibility of the district police authorities in whose district the person to whom this prohibition has been applied permanently resides.

634

- A license to import in accordance with §24 of the Act is issued by the district police authorities in whose district the importer is permanently resident or in whose district his place of entry is located.
- (2) The customs authorities record the importation on the license authorizing such import and return the license to the police authorities who issued it.

(3) Except in the cases specified in §24 Section 2 of the Act, the following do not require a license to import in accordance with §24 of the Act:

1. German citizens-with respect to firearms and ammunition with which they are

re-entering Germany proper from a foreign country;

 members of foreign rifle clubs who are entering Germany to participate in shooting events held by the German Reich Association for Physical Education or the German Rifle Club—with respect to the firearms and ammunition brought with them for purposes of participation in these events;

persons who are not permanently resident in the German Reich—with respect to hunting weapons and ammunition whose importation has been sanctioned by a foreign

representative of Germany (embassy, legation, or consulate).

§35

(1) Exceptions pertaining to the export-bound manufacture, trading and possession of the firearms, devices or cartridges specified in §25 of the Act are granted by the higher administrative authorities in whose district the applicant's business is located.

(2) Firearms, devices and cartridges required in the line of duty by authorities of the Reich or the Lands or by the Reichsbank are exempted from the ban placed on them by §25 Section

1 of the Act.

§36

The Ordinance of June 12, 1933, regarding a temporary ban on the importation of handguns (Law Gazette of the Reich I. p. 367). Section 2, is amended as follows:

"Individual exceptions may be permitted in accordance with §24 Section 1 of the Firearms Act of March 18, 1938, (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 265)."

Berlin, March 19, 1938

Reich Minister of Domestic Affairs Frick

Front Side

_, (date)	19
_, (date)	

Back Side

			rearms Acquired		
Date	Number	Make, Model	Name of Firm or Trademark	Manufacturing No.	Name and Address of Supplier
2	3	4	5	6	7
		4-1	V		
					_
	-				

Enclosure II

(cf. §24 of the Enforcement Ordinance)

Photograph	Weapons Pe	ermit No hree years	_
	resident in	in	
	is hereby authorized to o		
	within the boundaries o	f the German Reich.	
	(City or town)	, (date)	19
(Signature of Bearer)	(Stamp	(Branch Office)	

Regulations for the Implementation of §9 Section 2 Clause 2 and §11 Clause 2 of the Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Firearms Act

March 21, 1938

On the basis of §9 Section 2 Clause 2 and §11 Clause 2 of the Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Firearms Act of March 19, 1938, (Law Gazette of the Reich I, p. 270), the following is decreed jointly with the Reich Minister of Domestic Affairs:

(1) The authority before whom professional qualifications for engaging in manufacture or dealership are to be proven in accordance with §9 Section 2 and §11 of the Ordinance for the Enforcement of the Firearms Act of March 19, 1938, (cf. also §3 Section 2 to 5 and §7 of the Act) is a subject expert to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, who must be familiar with the manufacture of weapons and ammunition through many years' experience. This subject expert need not be a member of the Chamber of Commerce. The appointment of this subject expert will be publicized in an appropriate manner by the Chamber of Commerce.

(2) Professional qualifications for the manufacture of gunpowder of all kinds are to be proven

at an examination held by the appropriate Factory Inspectorate.

The examination will be verbal only. The applicant must prove sufficient knowledge of the kinds, construction and use of the most common firearms and of the handling and use of the most commonly used ammunition.

§З

The subject expert will issue a certificate reflecting the results of the examination (§2). To recover the costs involved, the Chamber of Commerce may levy a fee of up to 5 Reichsmark, payable by the applicant.

Berlin, March 21, 1938

Reich Minister of Economic Affairs (on behalf of) Brinkmann