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 Authority: NND 76 0258
 By: Del NAPA Date: 2/17/80

RG 331
 Entry 54
 File Civil Affairs + Mi/Gov
 Box 163

I4E3	Ubach, Ger	D3C2	Lichtenborn, Ger
I5E3	Merkstein, Ger	D2D2	Trier, Ger
I6E3	Kohlscheid, Ger	E1H2	Aachen, Ger
I7E3	Schaufenberg, Ger	F1G2	Aachen, Ger
I8E3	Kornelimunster Ger	F2G2	Trier, Ger
FEBRUARY 1945		H1D2	Düren, Ger
E1H2	Aachen, Ger	H3D2	Stolberg, Ger
F1G2	Aachen, Ger	H1G2	Sutterseel, Ger
H1D2	Kornelimunster, Ger	H1H2	Alsdorf, Ger
H1H2	Alsdorf, Ger	H2H2	Alsdorf, Ger
H2H2	Stolberg, Ger	H6H2	Rotgen, Ger
H6H2	Rotgen, Ger	H7H2	Vicht, Ger
H7H2	Vicht, Ger	I1A2	Niedaltdorf, Ger
I1A2	Niedaltdorf, Ger	I2A2	Gisingen, Ger
I2A2	Gisingen, Ger	I7B2	Outscheid, Ger
I4A2	Bousonville, Ger	I4C2	Viersen, Ger
K2C2	Breinig, Ger	I2C2	Ameln, Ger
I3C2	Oidtweiler, Ger	I3C2	Weberg, Ger
I4C2	Aachen, Ger	I6C2	Herzogenrath, Ger
I6C2	Wurselen, Ger	I7C2	Kirchherten, Ger
I7C2	Bardenberg, Ger	I3D2	Arnoldsweller, Ger
I8C2	Eilendorf, Ger	I4D2	Aachen, Ger
I4D2	Aachen, Ger	I7D2	Blatzheim, Ger
I1G2	Aachen, Ger	I11D2	Zweifall, Ger
I2G2	Langerwehe, Ger	I1G2	Aachen, Ger
I3G2	Herzogenrath, Ger	I2G2	Düren, Ger
I4G2	Monschau, Ger	I3G2	Jülich, Ger
I5G2	Perl, Ger	I4G2	Monschau, Ger
I8G2	Amelscheid, Ger	I5G2	Eft, Ger
I2H2	Zweifall, Ger	I8G2	Bleialf, Ger
I4H2	Alsdorf, Ger	I9G2	Rott, Ger
I5H2	Brand, Ger	I10G2	Einruhr, Ger
I6H2	Baesweiler, Ger	I14G2	Eschweiler, Ger
I5D3	Aachen, Ger	I1H2	Ubach, Ger
I1E3	Kohlscheid, Ger	I2H2	Wurselen, Ger
I2E3	Ubach, Ger	I1H2	Eilendorf, Ger
I5E3	Merkstein, Ger	I4H2	Berg, Ger
I7E3	Schaufenberg, Ger	I5H2	Brand, Ger
I8E3	Kornelimunster, Ger	I6H2	Bergheim, Ger
I12E3	Eschweiler, Ger	H1B3	Walheim, Ger
MARCH 1945		H3B3	Reichenstein, Ger
2d ECAR		H4B3	Monschau, Ger
Co H	Aachen, Ger	H5B3	Frechen, Ger
C2I2	Perl, Ger	H6D3	Elsdorf, Ger
		H7D3	Manheim, Ger

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I3A3	Arzfeld, Ger		I7H2	Oberpleis, Ger	
I4A3	Leidenborn, Ger		I1A2	St Wendel, Ger	
I6A3	Echternach, Ger		I4A2	Merzig, Ger	
I4B3	Rotgen, Ger		I5A2	Kirchheimbolanden, Ger	
I2B3	Aachen, Ger		I7A2	Kusel, Ger	
I3B3	Kesternich, Ger		I7B2	Alzey, Ger	
I5B3	Nurath, Ger		I8B2	Dieburg, Ger	
I5D3	Wurselen, Ger		I1C2	Viersen, Ger	
I7D3	Alsdorf, Ger		I2G2	Grevenbroich, Ger	
I1E3	Rath, Ger		I3C2	Geldern, Ger	
I2E3	Ubach, Ger		I4C2	Mörs, Ger	
I3E3	Garzweiler, Ger		I5C2	Kempfen, Ger	
I7E3	Schaufenberg, Ger		I6C2	Herrath, Ger	
I8E3	Oberemot, Ger		I7C2	Neuss, Ger	
I10E3	Laurenberg, Ger		I8C2	Neuss, Ger	
I12E3	Bardenberg, Ger		I2D2	Boppard, Ger	
			I3D2	Sankt Goarshausen, Ger	
APRIL 1945			I4D2	Diez, Ger	
2d ECAR			I5D2	Selters, Ger	
Co C	Burgwaldniel, Ger		I6D2	Limburg, Ger	
Co D	Bad Neuenahr, Ger		I7D2	Weilburg, Ger	
Co G	Rheinbollen, Ger		I8D2	Oppenheim, Ger	
Co H	Bonn, Ger		I9D2	Bonn, Ger	
E1H2	Köln, Ger		I10D2	Bad Neuenahr, Ger	
F1C2	Mörs, Ger		I11D2	Linz, Ger	
F1D2	Simmeren, Ger		I1G2	Aachen, Ger	
F2D2	Simmeren, Ger		I2G2	Düren, Ger	
F1G2	Aachen, Ger		I4G2	Julich, Ger	
F2G2	Trier, Ger		I4G2	Monschau, Ger	
F3G2	Koblenz, Ger		I5G2	Saarburg, Ger	
F1H2	München Gladbach, Ger		I6G2	Cues, Ger	
G2B2	Mainz, Ger		I7G2	Bitburg, Ger	
G1H2	Bonn, Ger		I8G2	Gerolstein, Ger	
H1A2	Saarbrücken, Ger		I9G2	Winningen, Ger	
H2A2	Kaiserslautern, Ger		I10G2	Honnes, Ger	
H1C2	Krefeld, Ger		I11G2	Oberstein, Ger	
H2D2	Hanau, Ger		I12G2	Bad Kreuznach, Ger	
H3D2	Oberpleis, Ger		I13G2	Mayen, Ger	
H4D2	Westerberg, Ger		I14G2	Neuweid, Ger	
H1G2	Rathem, Ger		I15G2	Ahrweiler, Ger	
H1H2	Alsdorf, Ger		I16G2	Cochem, Ger	
H2H2	Alsdorf, Ger		I17G2	Simmeren, Ger	
H3H2	Urdingen, Ger		I1H2	Juchen, Ger	
H5H2	München Gladbach, Ger		I2H2	Rheydt, Ger	
H6H2	Königswinter, Ger		I3H2	Frechen, Ger	

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I4H2 Euskirchen, Ger
 I5H2 Hurth, Ger
 I6H2 Bergheim, Ger
 DP 1 Duisdorf, Ger
 DP 2 Brauweiler, Ger
 DP 3 Duisdorf, Ger
 DP 4 Trier, Ger
 DP 5 Kastellaun, Ger
 DP 6 Baumholder, Ger
 DP 7 Gonsenheim, Ger
 DP 8 Lamscheid, Ger
 DP 9 Gonsenheim, Ger
 DP 10 Wittlich, Ger

3d ECAR

Co A Wittlich, Ger
 Co B Stolberg, Ger
 Co D Burgwaldniel, Ger
 Co E Rheydt, Ger
 Co H Lintfort, Ger
 H1A3 Motsch, Ger
 H2A3 Kongerheim, Ger
 H3A3 Lebach, Ger
 H1B3 Höhr-Grenzhausen, Ger
 H2B3 Flammesheim, Ger
 H3B3 Erpel, Ger
 H4B3 Montabaur, Ger
 H5B3 Euskirchen, Ger
 H6B3 Keln, Ger
 H7B3 Bad Godesberg, Ger
 H1D3 Mörs, Ger
 H2D3 Friedrichsfeld, Ger
 H3D3 Kapellen, Ger
 H4D3 Dulken, Ger
 H1E3 Nieukerk, Ger
 H2E3 Lintfort, Ger
 H3E3 Holzweiler, Ger
 H1H3 Neukirchen, Ger
 H2H3 Korscheubroich, Ger
 H3H3 Rheurdt, Ger
 I1A3 Weiherof, Ger
 I2A3 Udenheim, Ger
 I3A3 Badenhard, Ger
 I4A3 Oberwesel, Ger
 I5A3 Gross Gerau, Ger

I6A3 Polch, Ger
 I8A3 Gross Gerau, Ger
 I1B3 Andernach, Ger
 I2B3 Brand, Ger
 I3B3 Bad Neuenahr, Ger
 I4B3 Vallendar, Ger
 I5B3 Bad Godesberg, Ger
 I1D3 Geldern, Ger
 I2D3 Keyenberg, Ger
 I3D3 Alsdorf, Ger
 I4D3 Krefeld, Ger
 I5D3 Kaldenkirchen, Ger
 I6D3 Friedrichsfeld, Ger
 I7D3 Rheydt, Ger
 I8D3 Sevelen, Ger
 I1E3 Viersen, Ger
 I2E3 Krefeld, Ger
 I3E3 Schiefbahn, Ger
 I4E3 Anrath, Ger
 I5E3 Rheinhausen, Ger
 I6E3 Lobberrich, Ger
 I7E3 Odenkirchen, Ger
 I8E3 Lintfort, Ger
 I9E3 Hemmerden, Ger
 I10E3 Korscheubreich, Ger
 I11E3 Repelen, Ger
 I1H3 Lintfort, Ger
 I2H3 Repelen, Ger
 I3H3 Nievenheim, Ger
 I4H3 Nievenheim, Ger
 I5H3 Dermagen, Ger
 I6H3 Nievenheim, Ger
 I7H3 Gohr, Ger
 I8H3 Norf, Ger

MAY 1945

2d ECAR

Co A Kaiserslautern, Ger
 Co B Darmstadt, Ger
 Co C Burgwaldniel, Ger
 Co D Weilburg, Ger
 Co G Ellenz, Ger
 Co H Porz, Ger
 E1A2 Neustadt, Ger
 C1C2 Kassel, Ger

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E1G2	Bad Tennisstein, Ger	I4C2	Fritzlar, Ger
E1H2	Cologne, Ger	I5C2	Hofgeismar, Ger
F1B2	Darmstadt, Ger	I6C2	Korbach, Ger
F1C2	Marburg, Ger	I7C2	Berleburg, Ger
F1D2	Wiesbaden, Ger	I8C2	Eschwege, Ger
F2D2	Frankfurt, Ger	I1D2	Gelnhausen, Ger
F1G2	Aachen, Ger	I2D2	Bad Homburg, Ger
F2G2	Trier, Ger	I3D2	Sankt Goarshausen, Ger
F3G2	Koblenz, Ger	I4D2	Diez, Ger
F1H2	München Gladbach, Ger	I5D2	Wetzlar, Ger
G1B2	Ludwigshafen, Ger	I6D2	Limburg, Ger
G2B2	Mainz, Ger	I7D2	Weilburg, Ger
G3B2	Offenbach, Ger	I9D2	Alsfeld, Ger
G1H2	Bonn, Ger	I10D2	Budingen, Ger
H1A2	Saarbrücken, Ger	I11D2	Friedberg, Ger
H2A2	Kaiserslautern, Ger	I12D2	Wiesbaden, Ger
H1B2	Neustadt, Ger	I1G2	Aachen, Ger
H1C2	Kassel, Ger	I2G2	Düren, Ger
H1D2	Fulda, Ger	I3G2	Jülich, Ger
H2D2	Hanau, Ger	I4G2	Monschau, Ger
H3D2	Dillenburg, Ger	I5G2	Saarburg, Ger
H4D2	Westerburg, Ger	I6G2	Cues, Ger
H5D2	Giessen, Ger	I7G2	Wittlich, Ger
H1G2	Ratheim, Ger	I8G2	Gerolstein, Ger
H1H2	Remscheid, Ger	I9G2	Winningen, Ger
H2H2	Solingen, Ger	I10G2	Altenkirchen, Ger
H3H2	Opladen, Ger	I11G2	Birkenfeld, Ger
H5H2	München Gladbach, Ger	I12G2	Bad Kreuznach, Ger
H6H2	Königswinter, Ger	I13G2	Mayen, Ger
H7H2	Berg. Gladbach, Ger	I14G2	Neuwied, Ger
I1A2	Ottweiler, Ger	I15G2	Ahrweiler, Ger
I2A2	Saarlautern, Ger	I16G2	Zell, Ger
I3A2	Homburg, Ger	I17G2	Simmeren, Ger
I4A2	Merzig, Ger	I1H2	Junchen, Ger
I5A2	Kirchheim Bolanden, Ger	I2H2	Rheydt, Ger
I6A2	Zweibrücken, Ger	I3H2	Frenchen, Ger
I7A2	Kusel, Ger	I4H2	Euskirchen, Ger
I8A2	Pirmasens, Ger	I5H2	Summersbach, Ger
I1B2	Frankenthal, Ger	I6H2	Bergheim, Ger
I4B2	Ober Ramstadt, Ger	DP 1	Ehrenbreitstein, Ger
I5B2	Worms, Ger	DP 2	Wetzlar, Ger
I7B2	Alzey, Ger	DP 3	Siegen, Ger
I1C2	Hersfeld, Ger	DP 4	Friedrichroda, Ger
I2C2	Melsungen, Ger	DP 5	Weida, Ger
I3C2	Frankenburg, Ger	DP 6	Mülhausen, Ger

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DP 7 Coburg, Ger
 DP 8 Weiden, Ger
 DP 9 Pffenhausen, Ger
 DP 10 Hochstadt, Ger
 DP 11 Marburg, Ger

3d ECAR

Co A Würzburg, Ger
 Co B Bamberg, Ger
 Co D Uttenreuth, Ger
 Co E Gifhern, Ger
 Co H Bielefeld, Ger
 E1B3 Nürnberg, Ger
 F1A3 Würzburg, Ger
 F2A3 Ansbach, Ger
 F1D3 Uffenheim, Ger
 H1A3 Aschaffenburg, Ger
 H2A3 Schweinfurt, Ger
 H3A3 Neustadt ad A., Ger
 H1B3 Bamberg, Ger
 H2B3 Forchheim, Ger
 H3B3 Erlangen, Ger
 H4B3 Kulmbach, Ger
 H5B3 Münchberg, Ger
 H6B3 Kronach, Ger
 H1H3 Krefeld, Ger
 H2H3 Ludinghausen, Ger
 H3H3 Essen, Ger
 I4A3 Neustadt, Ger
 I2A3 Bad Kissingen, Ger
 I3A3 Dachau, Ger
 I4A3 Lohr, Ger
 I5A3 Kitzingen, Ger
 I6A3 Miltonberg, Ger
 I1B3 Bayreuth, Ger
 I2B3 Coburg, Ger
 I3B3 Führt, Ger
 I4B3 Hof, Ger
 I5B3 Schwalbach, Ger
 I12B3 Wiesbaden, Ger
 I1E3 Kletze, Ger
 I2E3 Gardelegen, Ger
 I3E3 Grettersleben, Ger
 I4E3 Bad Oeynhausén, Ger
 I5E3 Seehausen, Ger

I6E3 Wolfenbüttel, Ger
 I7E3 Ludinghausen, Ger
 I8E3 Wolmirstadt, Ger
 I1H3 Viersen, Ger
 I2H3 Duisburg, Ger
 I3H3 Willech, Ger
 I4H3 Kray, Ger
 I5H3 Halberstadt, Ger
 I6H3 Escherhausen, Ger
 I7H3 Ludingshausen, Ger
 I8H3 Grevenbroich, Ger

JUNE 1945

2d ECAR

Co A Kaiserslautern, Ger
 Co B Darmstadt, Ger
 Co C Kirchain, Ger
 Co D Weilburg, Ger
 Co E Heiderlburg, Ger
 Co F Herrsching, Ger
 Co H Ellenz, Ger
 E1A2 Neustadt, Ger
 E1C2 Kassel, Ger
 E1D2 Frankfurt, Ger
 E1E2 Hall, Ger
 E1G2 Bergbrohl, Ger
 E1H2 Köln, Ger
 F1B2 Darmstadt, Ger
 F2B2 Offenbach, Ger
 F1C2 Marburg, Ger
 F1D2 Wiesbaden, Ger
 F1E2 Mannheim, Ger
 F1F2 Kufstein, Austria
 F2F2 Dillingen, Ger
 F1G2 Aachen, Ger
 F2G2 Trier, Ger
 F3G2 Koblenz, Ger
 F1H2 Munich, Ger
 G1B2 Ludwigshafen, Ger
 G2B2 Mainz, Ger
 G1E2 Memmingen, Ger
 G1H2 Augsburg, Ger
 H1A2 Saarbrücken, Ger
 H2A2 Kaiserslautern, Ger
 H1B2 Neustadt, Ger

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H2B2	Wolfratshausen, Ger	I6D2	Limburg, Ger
H3B2	Gross Gerau, Ger	I7D2	Weilburg, Ger
H4C2	Kassel, Ger	I8D2	Hofheim, Ger
H4D2	Fulda, Ger	I9D2	Alsfeld, Ger
H2D2	Hanau, Ger	I10D2	Budingen, Ger
H3D2	Dillenburg, Ger	I11D2	Friedberg, Ger
H4D2	Westerburg, Ger	I12D2	Usingen, Ger
H5D2	Giessen, Ger	I1D2	Weinheim, Ger
H1F2	Salzburg, Austria	I2E2	Heidelberg, Ger
H1G2	Westerburg, Ger	I8E2	Buchen, Ger
H4H2	Neunburg, Ger	I4E2	Mossbach, Ger
H3H2	Kulmbach, Ger	I5E2	Markt Oberdorf, Ger
H5H2	München Gladbach, Ger	I6E2	Starnberg, Ger
H6H2	Siegburg, Ger	I7E2	Weilheim, Ger
H7H2	Berg Gladbach, Ger	I1F2	Schwäbmünchen, Ger
I1A2	Ottweiler, Ger	I2F2	Waiblingen, Ger
I2A2	Saarlautern, Ger	I3F2	Ebersberg, Ger
I3A2	Homburg, Ger	I4F2	Neuberg, Ger
I4A2	Merzig, Ger	I5F2	Aichbach, Ger
I5A2	Kirchheim Bolanden, Ger	I6F2	Bad Mergentheim, Ger
I6A2	Zweibrücken, Ger	I7F2	Bad Tölz, Ger
I7A2	Kusel, Ger	I8F2	Mittenwald, Ger
I8A2	Pirmasens, Ger	I2G2	Schlüchtern, Ger
I1B2	Frankenthal, Ger	I3G2	Assmannshausen, Ger
I2B2	Krumbach, Ger	I4G2	Biedenkopf, Ger
I3B2	Schöngau, Ger	I5G2	Saarburg, Ger
I4B2	Ober Ramstadt, Ger	I6G2	Cues, Ger
I5B2	Worms, Ger	I7G2	Wittlich, Ger
I6B2	Bensheim, Ger	I8G2	Gerolstein, Ger
I7B2	Alzey, Ger	I9G2	Sankt Goar, Ger
I8B2	Dieburg, Ger	I10G2	Altenkirchen, Ger
I9B2	Erbach, Ger	I11G2	Birkenfeld, Ger
I1C2	Hersfeld, Ger	I12G2	Bad Kreuznach, Ger
I2C2	Melsungen, Ger	I13G2	Mayen, Ger
I3C2	Frankenberg, Ger	I14G2	Neuwald, Ger
I4C2	Fritzlar, Ger	I15G2	Ahrweiler, Ger
I5C2	Hofgeismar, Ger	I16G2	Zell, Ger
I6C2	Korbach, Ger	I17G2	Simmeren, Ger
I7C2	Wolfhagen, Ger	I1H2	Grevenbroich, Ger
I8C2	Eschwege, Ger	I2H2	Rheydt, Ger
I1D2	Gelnhausen, Ger	I4H2	Schrobenhausen, Ger
I2D2	Bad Homburg, Ger	I5H2	Summersbach, Ger
I3D2	Sankt Goarshausen, Ger	I6H2	Uffenheim, Ger
I4D2	Diez, Ger	DP 1	Leipzig, Ger
I5D2	Wetzlar, Ger	DP 2	Buchenwald, Ger

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DP 3	Eisenach, Ger	H3C3	Ludwigsburg, Ger
DP 4	Bamberg, Ger	H1D3	Cham, Ger
DP 5	Erlangen, Ger	H2D3	Parsberg, Ger
DP 6	Ebensee, Ger	H3D3	Straubling, Ger
DP 7	Weiden, Ger	H4D3	Grafenau, Ger
DP 8	Linz, Austria	H1E3	Muhldorf, Ger
DP 9	Baumholder, Ger	H3E3	Traunstein, Ger
DP 10	Ebensee, Austria	H3E3	Miesbach, Ger
DP 11	Hersfeld, Ger	H1G3	Ulm, Ger
		H2G3	Ulm, Ger
3d ECAR		H3G3	Kempten, Ger
Co A	Ochsenfurt, Ger	H1H3	Jena, Ger
Co B	Bamberg, Ger	H2H3	Schnalkalden, Ger
Co C	Stuttgart, Ger	H3H3	Zwickau, Ger
Co D	Regensburg, Ger	H1K3	Innsbruck, Austria
Co E	Wasserburg, Ger	H2K3	Kitzbühel, Austria
Co F	Munich, Ger	H3K3	Salzburg, Austria
Co G	Ulm, Ger	I1A3	Bad Neustadt, Ger
Co H	Weimar, Ger	I2A3	Bad Kissingen, Ger
Co I	Wels, Austria	I3A3	Hassfurt, Ger
Co K	Kitzbühel, Austria	I4A3	Lohr, Ger
E1B3	Ansbach, Ger	I5A3	Kitzingen, Ger
E1C3	Gmund, Ger	I6A3	Miltenberg, Ger
E1F3	Munich, Ger	I7A3	Rothenburg, Ger
E1I3	Linz, Austria	I8A3	Dinkelsbühl, Ger
E1K3	Innsbruck, Austria	I9A3	Kempten, Ger
E2K3	Salzburg, Austria	I10A3	Dachau, Ger
F1A3	Würzburg, Ger	I11A3	Augsburg, Ger
F1B3	Nürnberg, Ger	I13A3	Tauberbischofsheim, Ger
F1D3	Regensburg, Ger	I1B3	Bayreuth, Ger
F1F3	Munich, Ger	I2B3	Coburg, Ger
F1H3	Augsburg, Ger	I3B3	Fürth, Ger
G1I3	Linz, Austria,	I4B3	Hof, Ger
H1A3	Aschaffenburg, Ger	I5B3	Schwabach, Ger
H2A3	Schweinfurt, Ger	I12B3	Hersbruck, Ger
H3A3	Neustadt ad A., Ger	I1C3	Kunzelsau, Ger
H1B3	Bamberg, Ger	I2C3	Gmund, Ger
H2B3	Forchheim, Ger	I3C3	Backnang, Ger
H3B3	Erlangen, Ger	I4C3	Schwäb. Hall, Ger
H4B3	Kulmbach, Ger	I5C3	Laufen, Ger
H5B3	Münchberg, Ger	I6C3	Gunsberg, Ger
H6B3	Krinach, Ger	I1D3	Amberg, Ger
H7B3	Weissenburg, Ger	I2D3	Neustadt, Ger
H1C3	Innsbruck, Austria	I3D3	Nabburg, Ger
H2C3	Heilbronn, Ger	I4D3	Tirseneuth, Ger

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I5D3	Sulzbach-Rosenberg, Ger	I16G3	Sinsheim, Ger
I6D3	Mainburg, Ger	I17G3	Werfen, Austria
I7D3	Kelheim, Ger	I18G3	Ziegelhausen, Ger
I8D3	Viechtach, Ger	I1H3	Ölsnitz, Ger
I1E3	Daggendorf, Ger	I2H3	Gries, Ger
I2E3	Bassau, Ger	I3H3	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Ger
I3E3	Landau, Ger	I4H3	Ziegenruch, Ger
I4E3	Pfarrkirche, Ger	I5H3	Mühlhausen, Ger
I5E3	Landshut, Ger	I6H3	Langensalza, Ger
I6E3	Vilsbiburg, Ger	I7H3	Eisenach, Ger
I7E3	Ingolstadt, Ger	I8H3	Weimar, Ger
I8E3	Frosing, Ger	I1I3	Perg, Austria
I9E3	Erding, Ger	I2I3	Regensburg, Ger
I10E3	Berchtesgaten, Ger	I3I3	Rohrbach, Austria
I11E3	Rosenheim, Ger	I4I3	Grieskirchen, Austria
I12E3	Cachau, Ger	I5I3	Scharding, Austria
I1F3	Landsberg, Ger	I6I3	Reid im Inntal, Austria
I2F3	Fürstenfeld Bruck, Ger	I7I3	Braunau am Inn, Austria
I1G3	Aalen, Ger	I8I3	Vocklsbruck, Austria
I2G3	Orhingen, Ger	I9I3	Wels, Austria
I3G3	Bad Reichenhall, Ger	I10I3	Steyr, Austria
I5G3	Goppingen, Ger	I11I3	Kirchdorf, Austria
I6G3	Nurtingen, Ger	I12I3	Gmunden, Austria
I7G3	Fussen, Ger	I1K3	Reutte, Austria
I8G3	Igls, Austria	I2K3	Kemsten, Austria
I9G3	Landeck, Austria	I3K3	Imst, Austria
I10G3	Strobl, Austria	I4K3	Hallein, Austria
I11G3	Kaufbeuren, Ger	I5K3	Zell am See, Austria
I12G3	Bernau, Ger	I6K3	Bischofshofen, Austria
I13G3	Radstadt, Austria	DP 16	Weinsberg Ger
I14G3	Heidenheim, Ger	DP 17	Munich Ger
I15G3	Donauwörth, Ger	DP 18	Waiblingen, Ger

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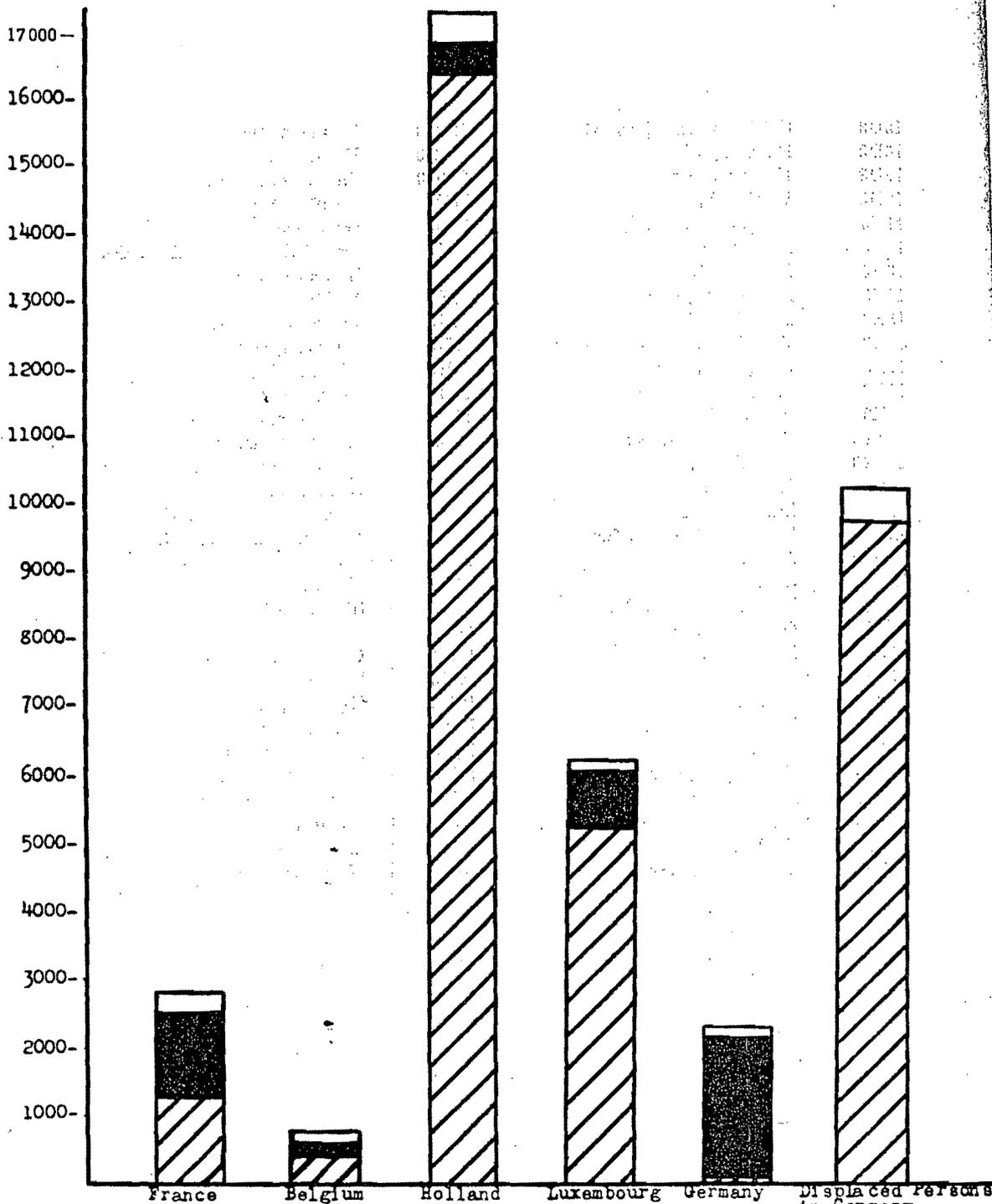
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Net Long
Tons

APPENDIX 12



Miscellaneous
 POL
 Food

* Consists of: Clothing, Blankets and Footwear,
 Medical and Sanitary Supplies,
 Soap

ISSUES OF CIVIL AFFAIRS/MILITARY GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, D-DAY TO 1 JUNE 1945
 (In Net Long Tons) IMPORTED

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APPENDIX 13



ISSUES OF CIVIL AFFAIRS/MILITARY GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, D-DAY TO 1 JUNE 1945.
(In Net Long Tons) CAPTURED

- Miscellaneous
- POL
- Food

* Consists of. Clothing, Blankets and Footwear,
Medical and Sanitary Supplies,
Soap

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APPENDIX 14

CIVIL AFFAIRS/MILITARY GOVERNMENT
ISSUES OF FOOD

D-Day to 1 June 1945

In Net Long Tons

Period	France	Belgium	Holland	Luxem- bourg	Ger- many	Displaced Persons Germany	Total
IMPORTED							
D to 30 September 1944	672.8	5.2	.2	1.0	—	—	679.2
October 1944	34.7	11.3	51.1	—	—	—	97.
November 1944	152.6	22.8	1230.4	—	—	—	1405.8
December 1944	69.5	109.0	3715.4	—	—	—	3893.9
January 1945	57.2	78.7	2937.5	723.6	—	—	3800.4
February 1945	255.8	104.5	3964.8	1475.3	.8	—	5801.2
March 1945	16.0	18.2	3697.0	1523.8	3.5	476.4	5734.9
April 1945	—	—	876.7	1454.1	—	3235.5	5566.3
May 1945	—	—	—	—	—	6529.2	6529.2
TOTAL	1258.6	349.7	16473.1	5177.8	7.7	10241.1	33508.0
CAPTURED							
D to 30 September 1944	2858.0	574.7	2.3	8.1	—	—	3443.1
October 1944	98.3	410.9	112.3	—	—	—	621.5
November 1944	17.9	166.4	43.8	—	—	—	228.1
December 1944	217.9	60.2	5.4	—	—	—	283.5*
January 1945	7.7	92.3	1.1	2.5	—	—	103.6
February 1945	—	24.6	—	—	6.9	—	31.5
March 1945	.3	25.1	—	—	5.5	74.9	105.8
April 1945	—	—	1.7	—	—	1798.8	1800.5*
May 1945	—	—	—	—	—	1880.1	1880.1
TOTAL	3200.1	1354.2	166.6	10.6	12.4	3753.8	8497.7

*Revised Summary

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ACTION	LEGEND			
	AT ONCE	SOON	AWAIT CONTROL COUNCIL DECISION	AWAIT FURTHER POLICY DECISIONS
Purge and Reopen	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transfer Function (To Labor Offices)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Suspend	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Abolish	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Permit Restoration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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FUNCTION	INSTITUTION	LEVEL OF ORGANIZATION			
		Kreis	Reg. Bez.	Land or Province	Reich
Employment	Plenipotentiary for Employment & Distribution of Labor	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Registration & Placement	Labor Offices (Arbeitsamt)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Comb-out Commission	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Reich Labor Inspectorate	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Para-Military	Todt Organization (Construction Gangs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Work Battalions	Reich Labor Service (Youth Work Gangs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Technical Emergency Service	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Organization of Labor	German Labor Front	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Free Organizations (Trade Unions Etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Control of Wages, Hours etc	Trustees of Labor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adjudication of Disputes	Labor Courts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social Insurance	Social Insurance Agencies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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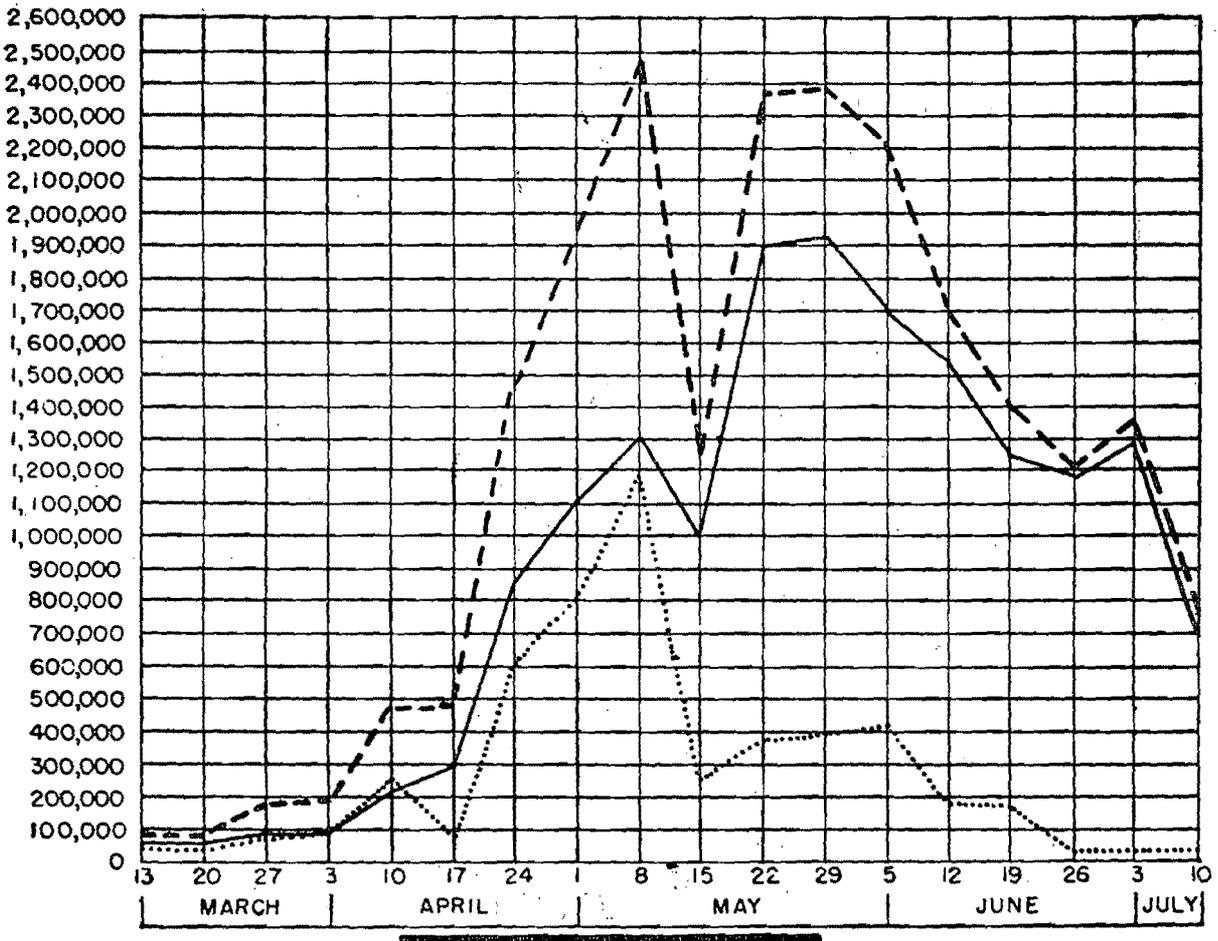
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APPENDIX 25
DISPLACED PERSONS
IN & OUT OF CAMPS
12TH ARMY GROUP AREA



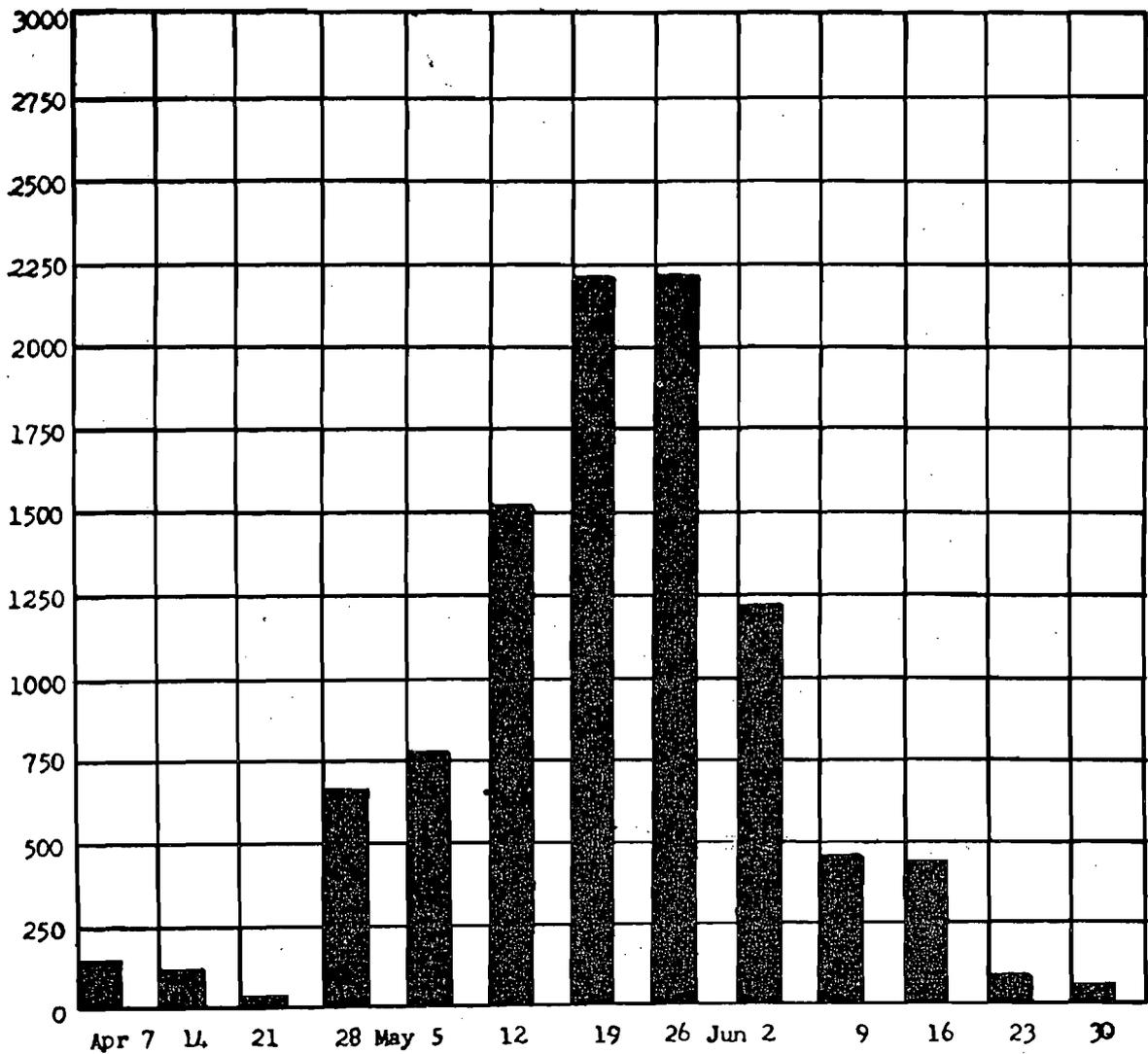
LEGEND
 TOTAL IN CAMPS ———
 TOTAL OUTSIDE OF CAMPS
 TOTAL IN & OUT OF CAMPS - - -

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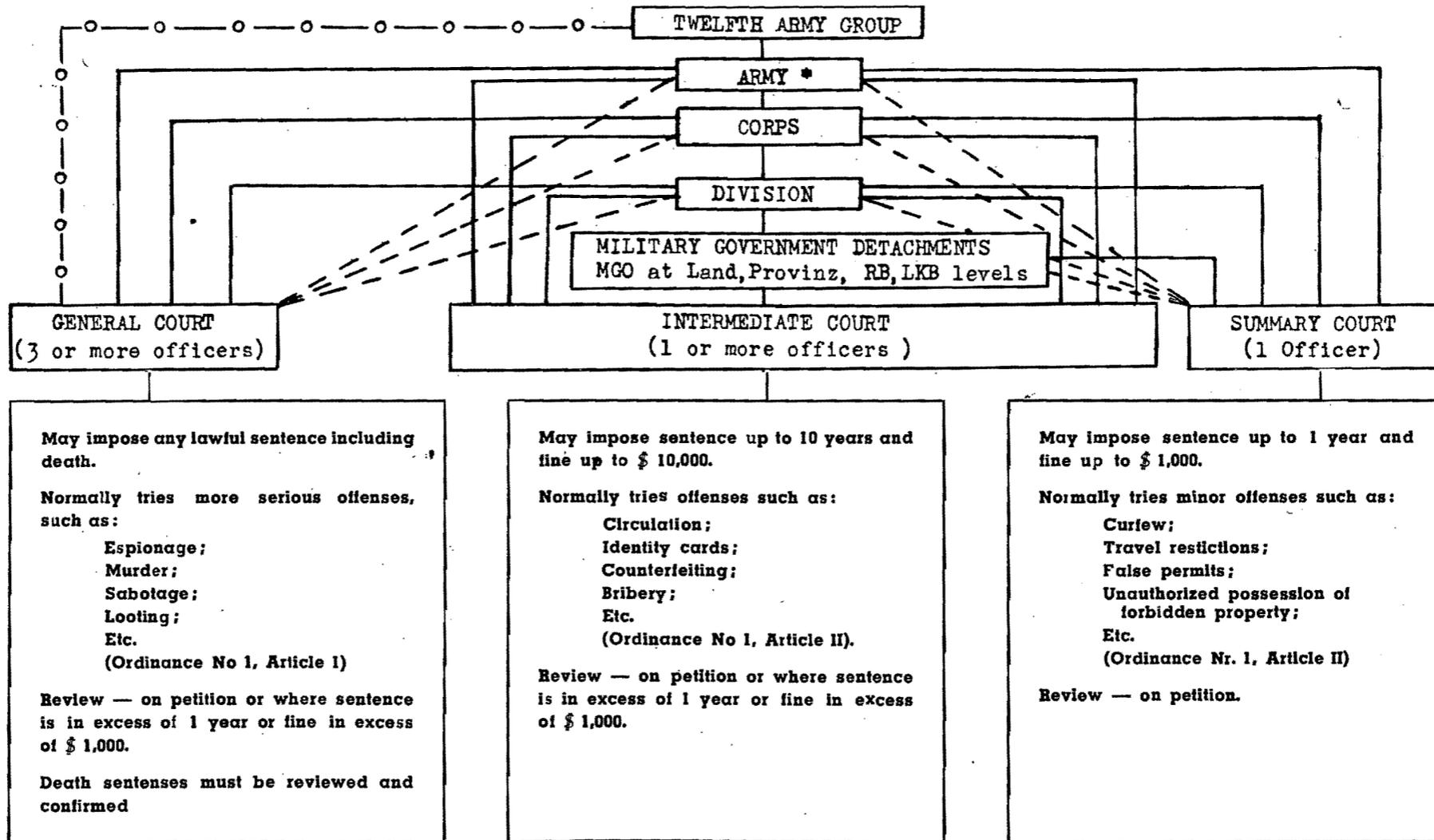
APPENDIX 30
12th ARMY GROUP AREA
CASES OF TYPHUS FEVER IN GERMANY
1 APRIL - 1 JULY 1945



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**APPENDIX 31
MILITARY GOVERNMENT COURTS**



Confirms death sentences of courts appointed by Corps and Divisions.

LEGEND

Appointing Authority _____
 Reviewing Authority - - - - -
 Confirms Death Sentences for Courts appointed by Army - - - - -

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APPENDIX 32

 Total Recorded and Unrecorded (Forms 11a) Charges
 of Cases tried in 12th Army Group Area for Period ending 10 June 1945

Ordinance I

Sec. No.	Type of Offense	First US Army	Third US Army	Seventh US Army	Ninth US Army	Fifteenth US Army	Total
1	Espionage	0	0	0	3	0	3
2	Communication with enemy	1	0	0	0	0	1
3	Unauthorized possession or communication of information dangerous to security of Allied Forces	1	1	0	0	4	6
6	Act in support of enemy	1	0	0	0	2	3
7	Killing or assaulting member of Allied Forces	0	0	0	1	16	17
8	Unlawful wearing of an Allied uniform	0	0	3	0	2	5
9	Unlawful possession of firearms or other weapons	8	51	48	139	155	401
10	Unauthorized use of firearms or explosives	1	11	0	6	13	31
12	Assisting member of enemy forces to avoid capture	7	16	0	9	7	39
13	Interference with communication	1	4	0	4	10	19
14	Sabotage	4	1	0	1	7	13
15	Destruction or removal of records or archives	3	2	0	0	8	13
16	Looting	92	112	179	126	429	938
17	Misleading member of Allied Forces	0	1	0	5	10	16
18	Incitement to Riot	0	2	0	8	18	28
19	Theft of Property of Allied Forces	13	77	16	62	185	353
20	Violation of laws of war in aid of the enemy	4	0	0	1	4	9
21	Disobedience to a Mil Gov order (90% circulation violations)	258	713	480	1004	2449	4904
22	Violation of Curfew	182	876	345	1955	2344	5702
23	Leaving shore in vessel without MG authorization	0	0	0	0	2	2
24	Moving vessel w/o MG Authorization	0	0	0	0	1	1
25	Failure to possess valid identity card	12	15	22	14	176	239
26	Unlawful issuance of a document of official concern	2	4	0	14	32	52
28	Inviting Member of Allied Forces into place marked "Off Limits"	1	2	1	1	3*	8

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Sec. No.	Type of Offense	First US Army	Third US Army	Seventh US Army	Ninth US Army	Fifteenth US Army	Total
29	Bribery	0	1	0	1	13	15
30	Assaulting Allied National	0	0	0	1	1	2
31	Unauthorized possession of property	16	105	9	112	198	450
32	Destruction of plans or records required by Mil Gov	0	1	0	3	4	8
33	Making false statements	2	7	2	36	89	156
34	False assumption of authority from Allied sources	1	3	0	2	7	13
35	Defacement or unauthorized movement of printed matter posted by military government	0	1	1	1	0	3
36	Destruction, alteration or concealment of any work of art created by another	0	1	0	0	0	1
37	Promoting or aiding a public gathering	3	0	0	4	1	8
38	Resisting arrest	1	8	12	10	49	80
39	Aiding persons wanted by Allied Forces	10	5	0	7	7	29
40	Dissemination of rumor harmful to Allied Forces	2	0	0	2	2	6
41	Conduct disrespectful to the Allied Forces	2	0	1	4	18	25
43	Acts to the prejudice of good order	33	121	32	152	594	932
Art. III	Attempt or conspiracy to commit an offense	5	0	0	4	2	11
Law	53 Violation of foreign exchange control	2	0	0	0	0	2
Law	76 Violation of communication control (post, telephones, telegraphs, radio)	0	0	0	0	7	7
Law	161 Violation of frontier control	8	50	2	14	40	114
Ger. Crim. Code	Theft, assault, etc.	16	333	12	69	123	253
Ger. Rat. Law	Black market, hoarding, etc.	0	0	9	4	12	25
TOTAL		722	2224	1174	3779	7044	14943

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HEADQUARTERS 12th ARMY GROUP
 APO 655

Courts	First US Army	Third US Army	Seventh US Army	Ninth US Army	Fifteenth US Army	Total
General.	0	2	0	1	0	3
Intermediate	0	4	9	3	3	19
Summary.	0	96	83	53	57	289
TOTAL.	0	102	92	57	60	311

Cases (Recorded)

	First US Army	Third US Army	Seventh US Army	Ninth US Army	Fifteenth US Army	Total
General.	6	0	1	7	2	16
Intermediate	19	7	1	36	33	96
Summary.	639	1789	652	3292	3271	9643
TOTAL.	664	1796	654	3335	3306	9755

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APPENDIX 33
 TRIAL RECORD
 Summary Military Court

1. Accused:
 (Last Name) (First Name) (Initial) (Sex) (Age) (Residence)
 charged with violation of:
 before, Det., as a Summary
 Military Court, APO, U. S. Army.
 Prosecutor:
2. The Court convened at, Germany, on 1945,
 at hours. (Location of Court)
3. The Court received; inclosed Charge Sheet, Proof of Service; and called the case.
4. Counsel for the accused was present and participated in the trial.
5. The Official Interpreter was sworn.
 (Name and Rank)
6. The Court having jurisdiction of the person and of the offense as charged proceeded
 with the trial.
7. Accused was advised of his rights as set forth in Ordinance No. 2, Art. V of "Military
 Government Courts."
8. The following requests were made by accused:

9. Accused was arraigned; each charge was read by the Court; accused was asked if
 he was "guilty" or "not guilty" after each charge was read. The Court explained
 the meaning and effect of a plea of "guilty".
10. Accused pleaded as follows:
 (First Charge) (Second Charge) (Third Charge)
11. * Accused, while not under Oath, was interrogated by the Court, whoes answers were
 in substance as follows:
12. The Court received the following Exhibits:
 a. For the Prosecution: (1) (2) (3)
 b. For the Defense: (1) (2) (3)
13. * The following witnesses were sworn and testified in substance:
 a. For the Prosecution:

 b. For the Defense:

* Add extra pages if necessary.

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14. Neither the prosecution, nor the accused, having anything further to present the case was closed. The Court announced its findings of "guilty" or "not guilty" on each charge in open Court as follows:

First Charge:; Second Charge:; Third Charge:

15. The Court, having convicted the accused, heard statements and evidence for the prosecution and the defense, including evidence of prior conviction, bearing upon the sentence to be imposed, as follows:

16. Accused was sentenced:

- a. To be confined for a period of in jail or prison located at beginning
- b. To pay a fine of Marks, or in default of payment, to serve a further term of one (1) day for each ten (1)0 Marks of the fine remaining unpaid in the jail or prison located at
- c. And the sentence
(If any part of sentence of imprisonment is suspended, state definite reason under "Remarksii)
- d. Order in addition to or in lieu of sentence

17. Additional papers inclosed:

- a. Charge Sheet and Proof of Service.
- b. Copy of Commitment.
- c. Receipt for fine.
- d. Petition for Review.

18. Referred to a Military Court.

19. Remarks:

(Signed)
(Name and Rank of Officer)

(Delete clauses not applicable.)

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APPENDIX 84

ABBREVIATIONS:

BauR	Baurat	Construction official
Dipl. Ing.	Diplom Ingenieur.	graduate engineer
Insp.	Inspektor	inspector (minor official of the intermediate service)
LG Rat	Landgerichtsrat	permanently appointed judge of Landgericht
LK	Landkreis	
LKB	Landeskommissarbezirk	
LR	Landrat	chief official of a Landkreis
Min. R.	Ministerialrat.	official of higher service on ministerial level.
ORR	Oberregierungsrat	Senior Government Councillor (higher service)
RB	Regierungsbezirk	
RR	Regierungsrat	Government Councillor (higher service)
Reg. Ass.	Regierungsassessor	Government Councillor (higher service) who does not hold a permanent appointment.
Reg. Bau Dir.	Regierungsbaudirektor	Government Construction Director
Reg. Dir.	Regierungsdirektor	Government Director
Reg. Präs.	Regierungspräsident	
Reg. Rat	Regierungsrat	Government Councillor
SK	Stadtkreis	

Note: The reference numbers of the following charts correspond to the figures in red in the respective areas on the attached map of the U.S. Zone.

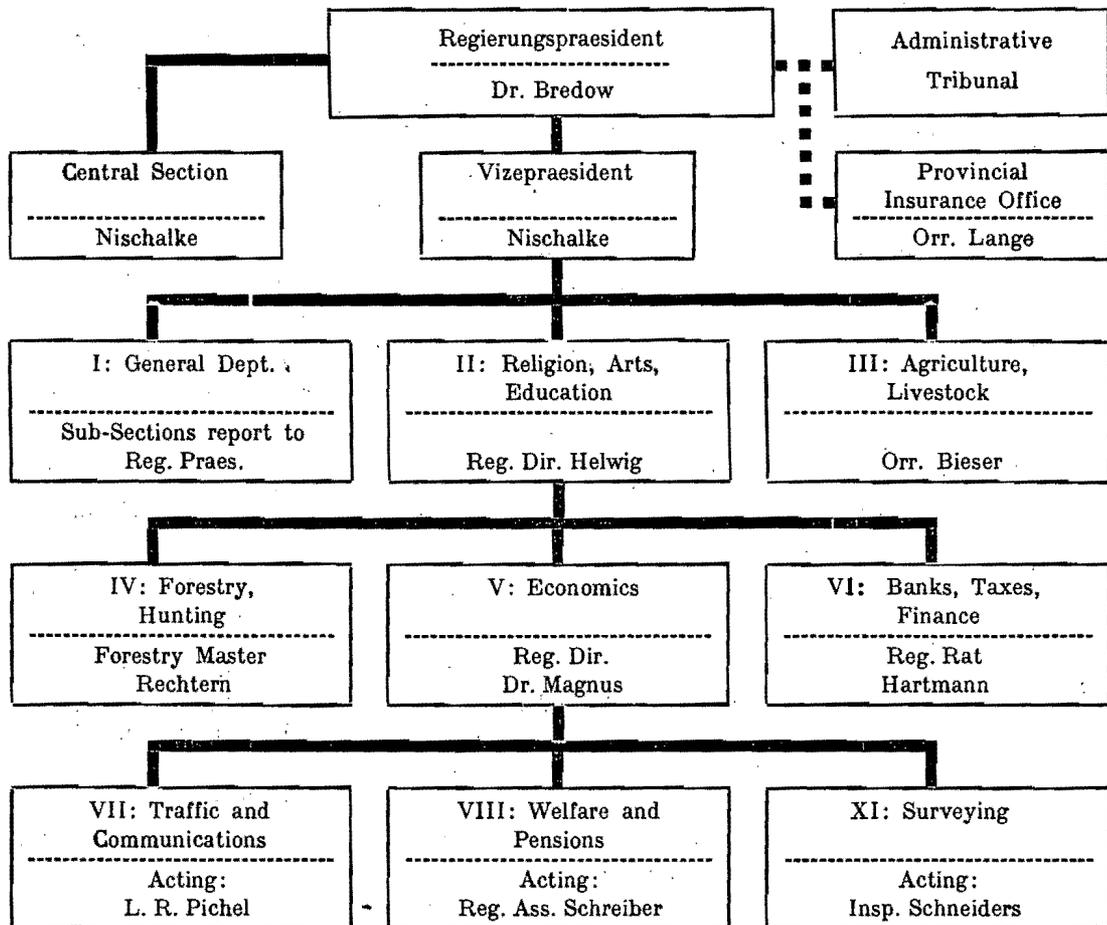
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RB WIESBADEN *

Prov. Nassau



* See area 2, reference map.

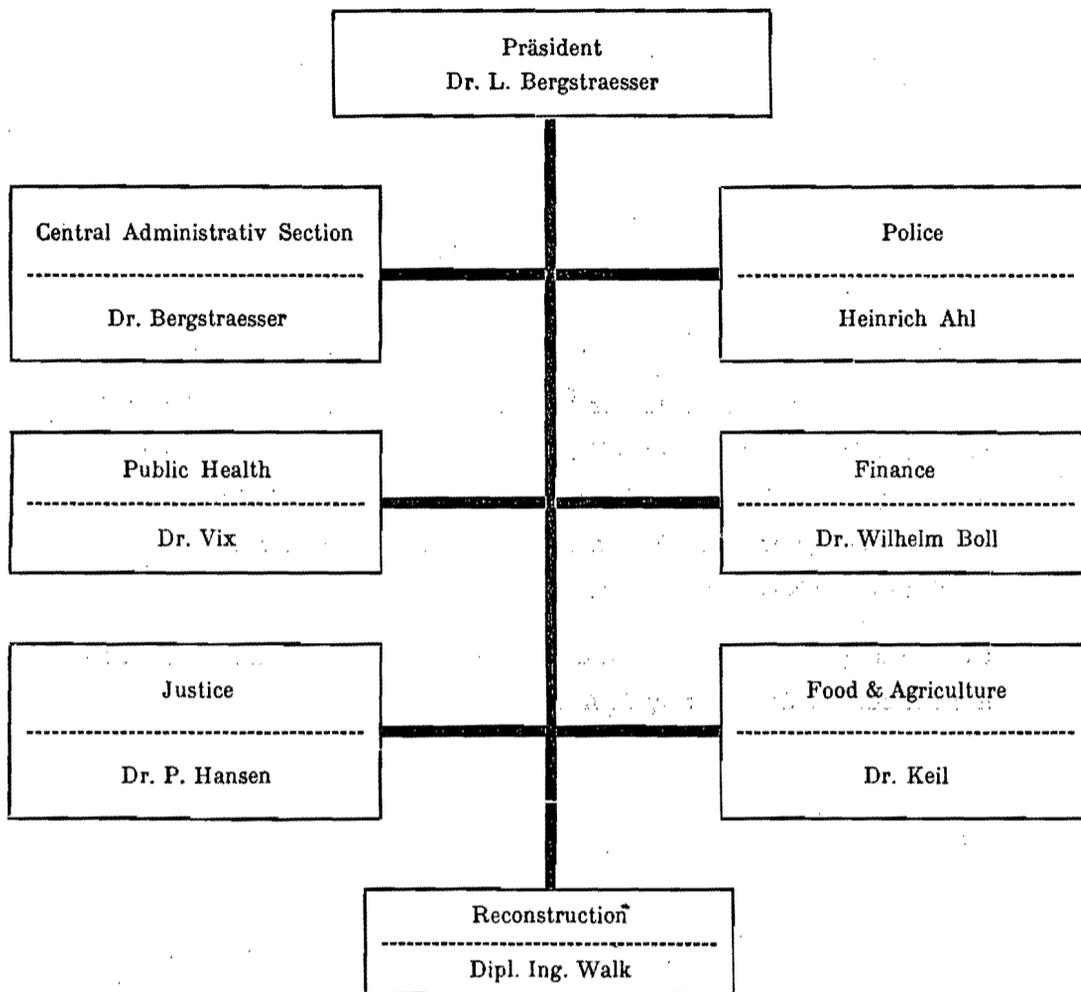
- NOTES: 1. Departments IX and X not in existence.
 2. On 1 July 1944, former Prussian Province HESSEN-NASSAU was dissolved and the two component RBs constituted as separate Provinces. RB Kassel is now Provinz Kurhessen, RB Wiesbaden is now Provinz Nassau.

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LAND HESSEN *



* See area 8, reference map.

NOTES: 1. Area comprises North Hessen and South Hessen.

2. For historical reasons, government calls itself Government of Provinz STARKENBURG.

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RB FRANKFURT *

1. Creation of new RB Frankfurt-on-Main is proposed. It is to consist of SK Frankfurt, SK and LK Hanau, LK Maintaunus and LK Obertaunus (all now belonging to RB Wiesbaden (Prov. Nassau) and Sk and LK Offenbach and LK Friedberg (now part of Land Hessen), and will be part of the former Provinz Hessen-Nassau which is to be reconstituted.
2. No RB set-up has been organized due to the fact final decision in this matter has not been made as yet by SHAEF.

* See area 4, reference map.

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LKB MANNHEIM—BADEN *

Civil government in Land Baden has only „Land“ level and „Kreis“ level governments. The so-called „Landeskommissaerbezirke“ are mere administrative sub-divisions of the Land without any administrative organization whatsoever, and the „Landeskommissaer“ is merely the deputy of the chief executive of Land Baden for the specific LKB and deals directly with the Landraete and Oberbuergermeister. Several applicants for the position of Landeskommissaer for the LKB Mannheim (only part of Land Baden now occupied by US Forces) are under consideration. Land capital Karlsruhe occupied by the French. Information from Det F1 E2, 20 June 45.

* See area 5, reference map.

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LAND WUERTTEMBERG*

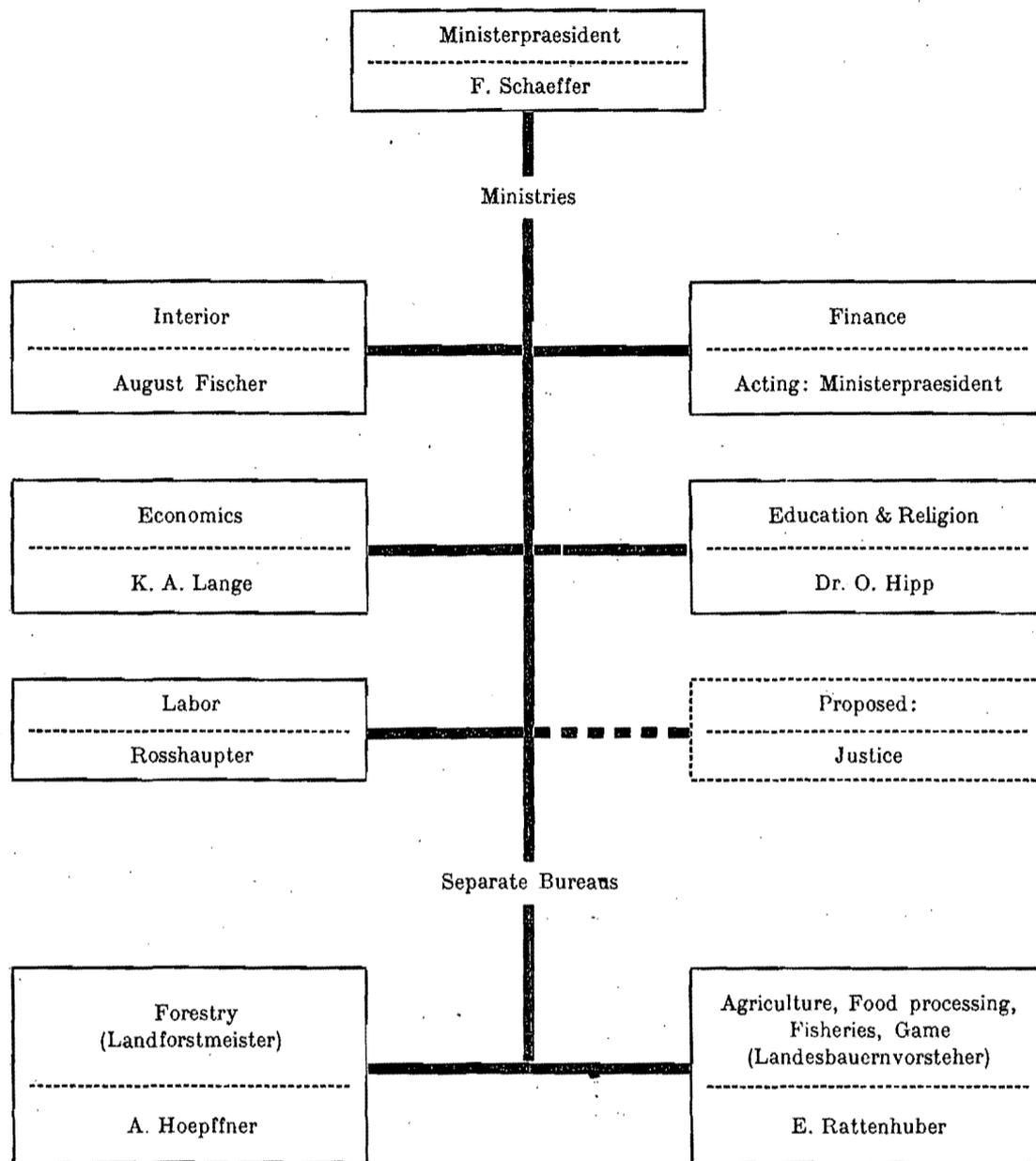
Due to the fact that part of Land Wuerttemberg is under US control, the remainder being held by French forces, only Kreis level civilian government has been established. There being no intermediate level (RB or the like), establishment of top level (Land) government waits final decision as to zones of occupation. Land capital STUTTGART occupied by French.

*See area 6, reference map.

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LAND BAVARIA *



* See areas, 1, 8, 9, 10, 11, reference map.

BAVARIA

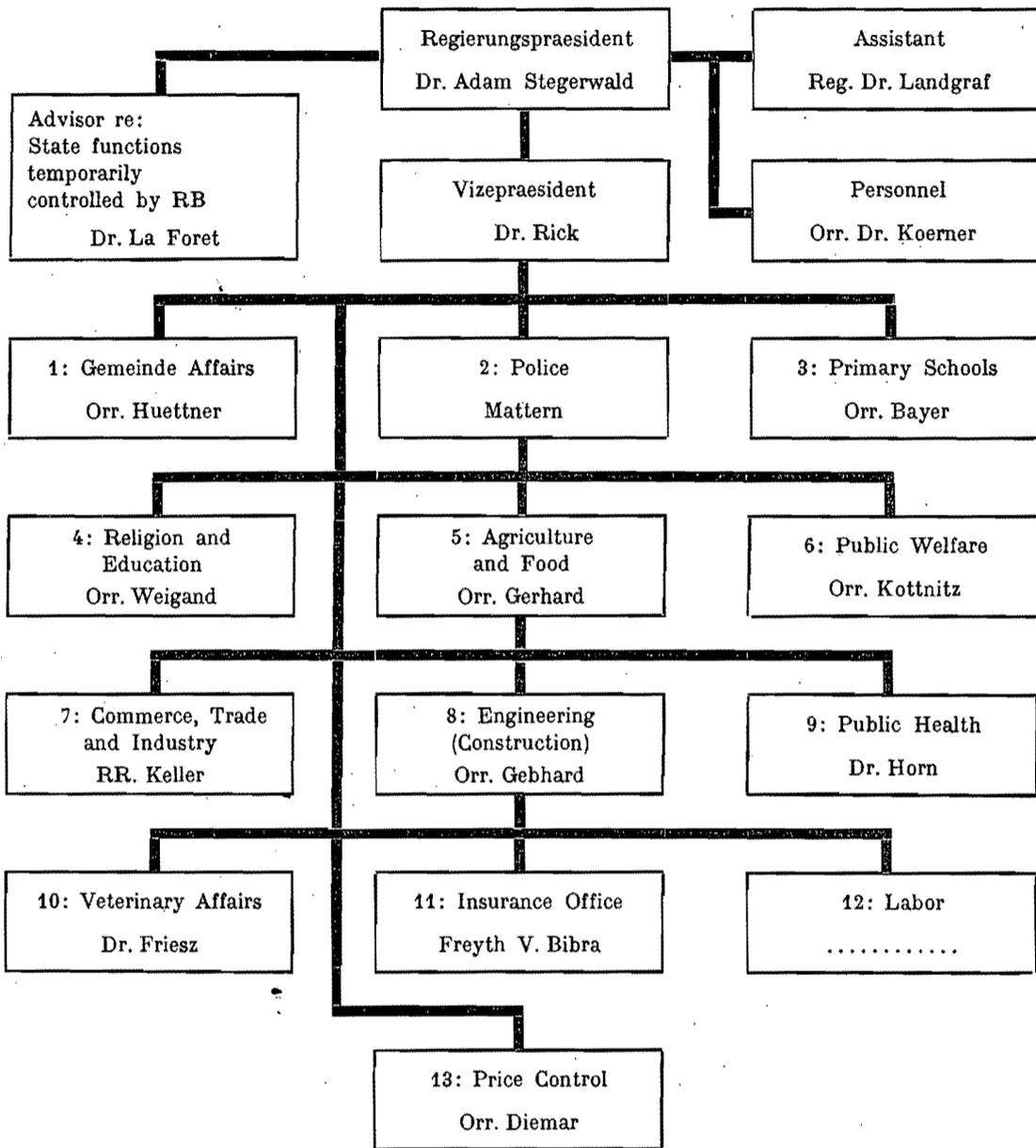
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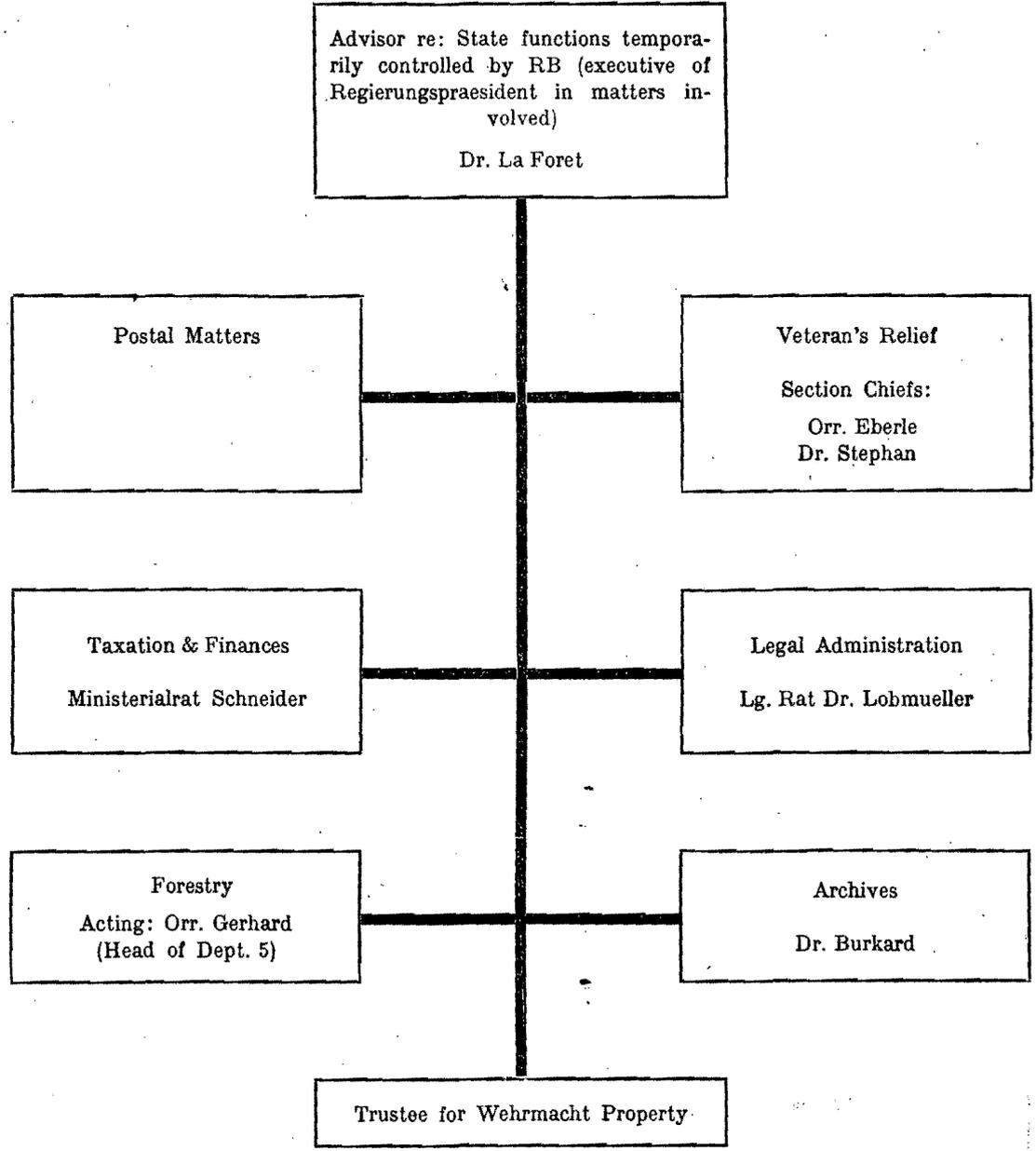
RB MAINFRANKEN — BAVARIA *



* See area 1, reference map.

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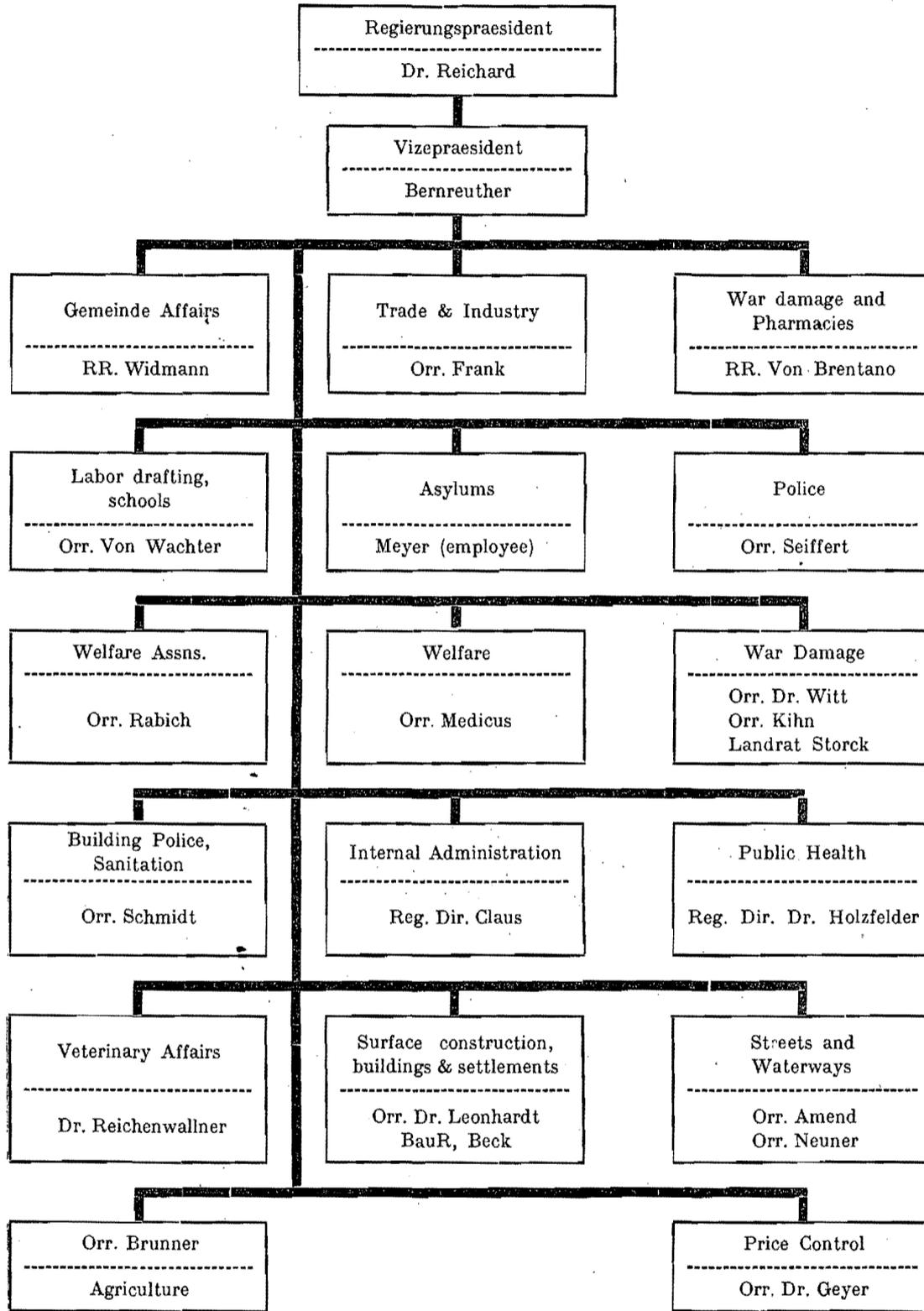
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RB OBERFRANKEN — MITTELFRANKEN *
BAVARIA



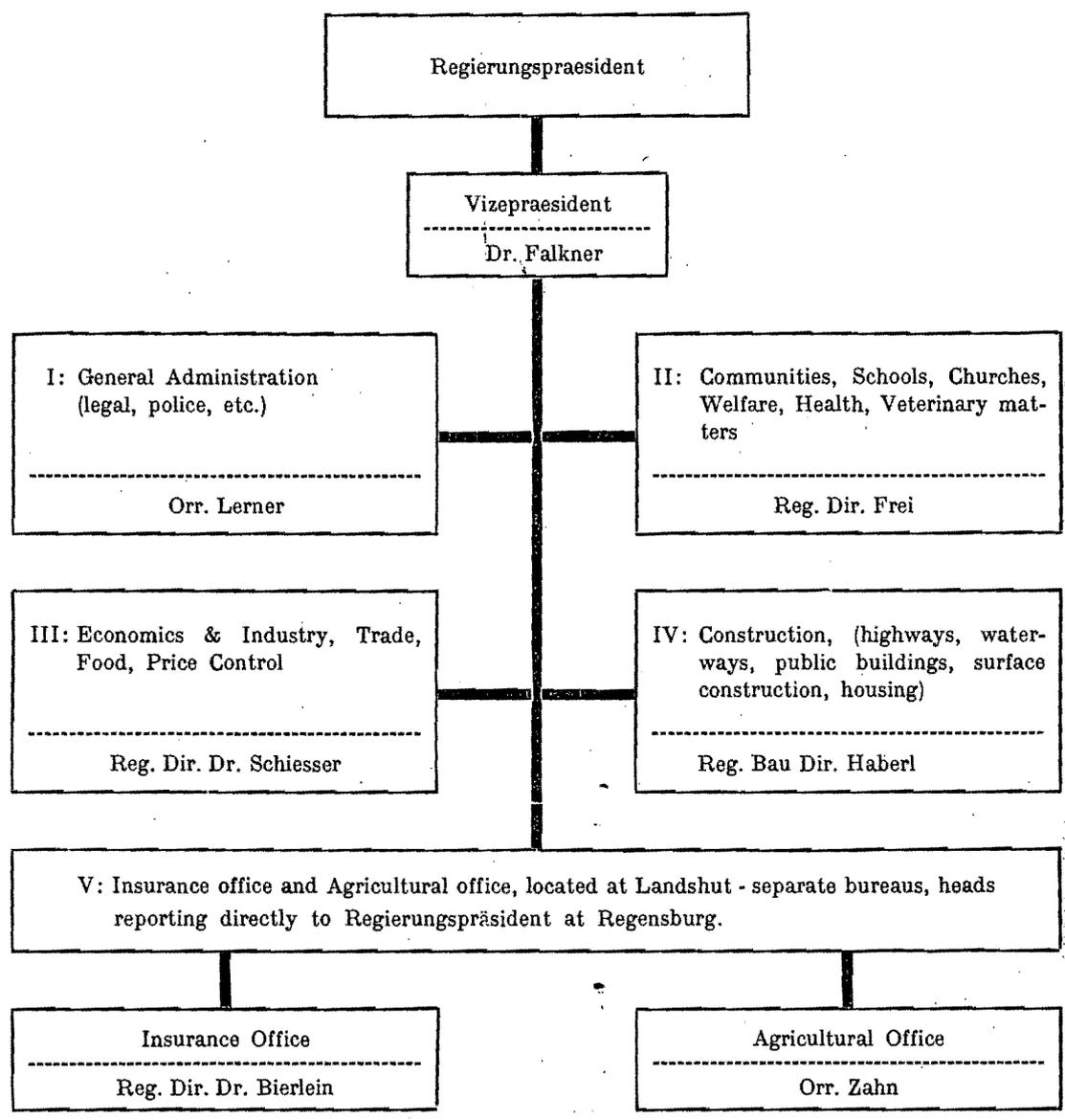
* See area 8, reference map.

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RB NIEDERBAYERN — OBERPFALZ *
BAVARIA



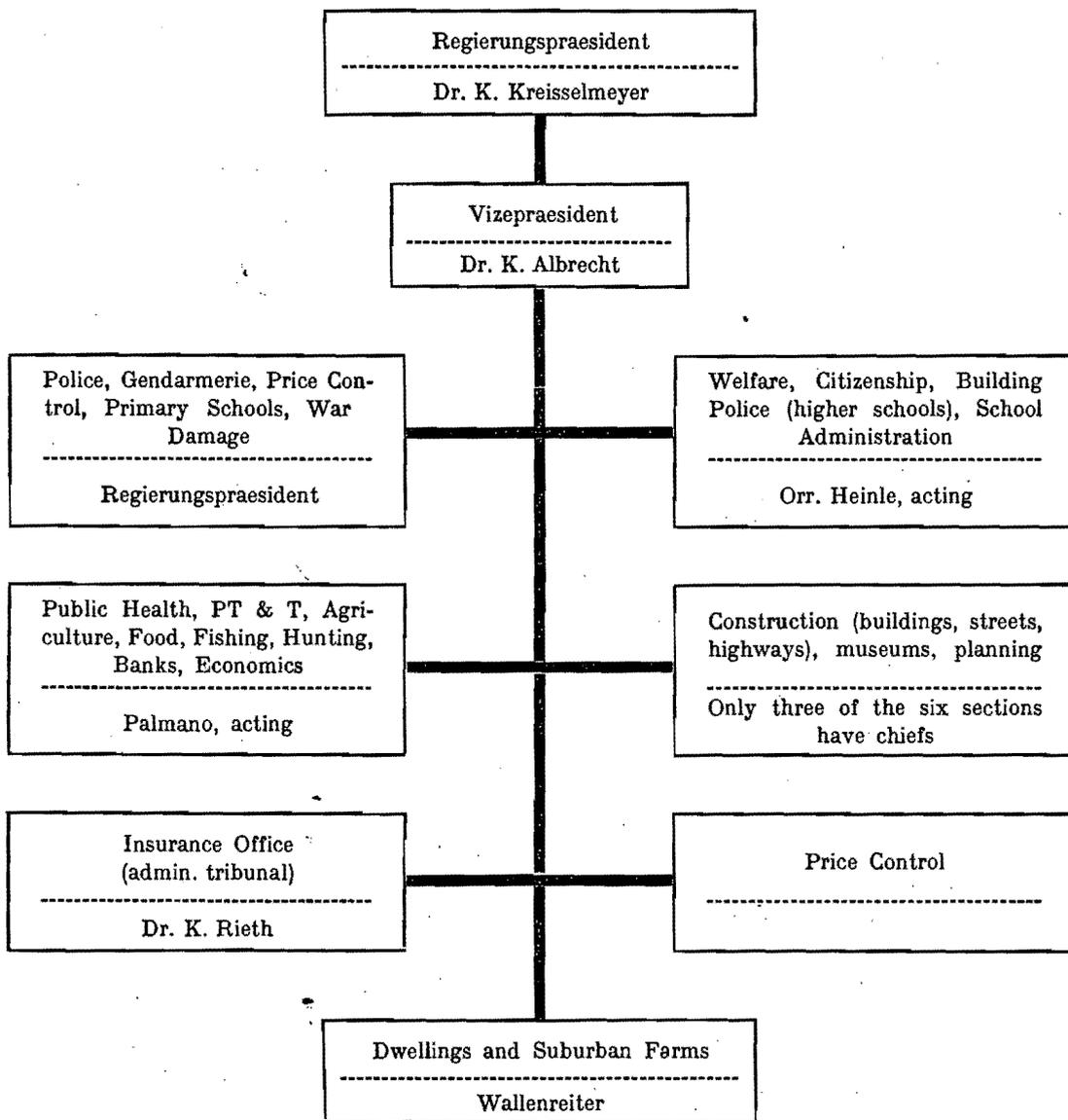
* See area 9, reference map.

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RB SCHWABEN — BAVARIA *

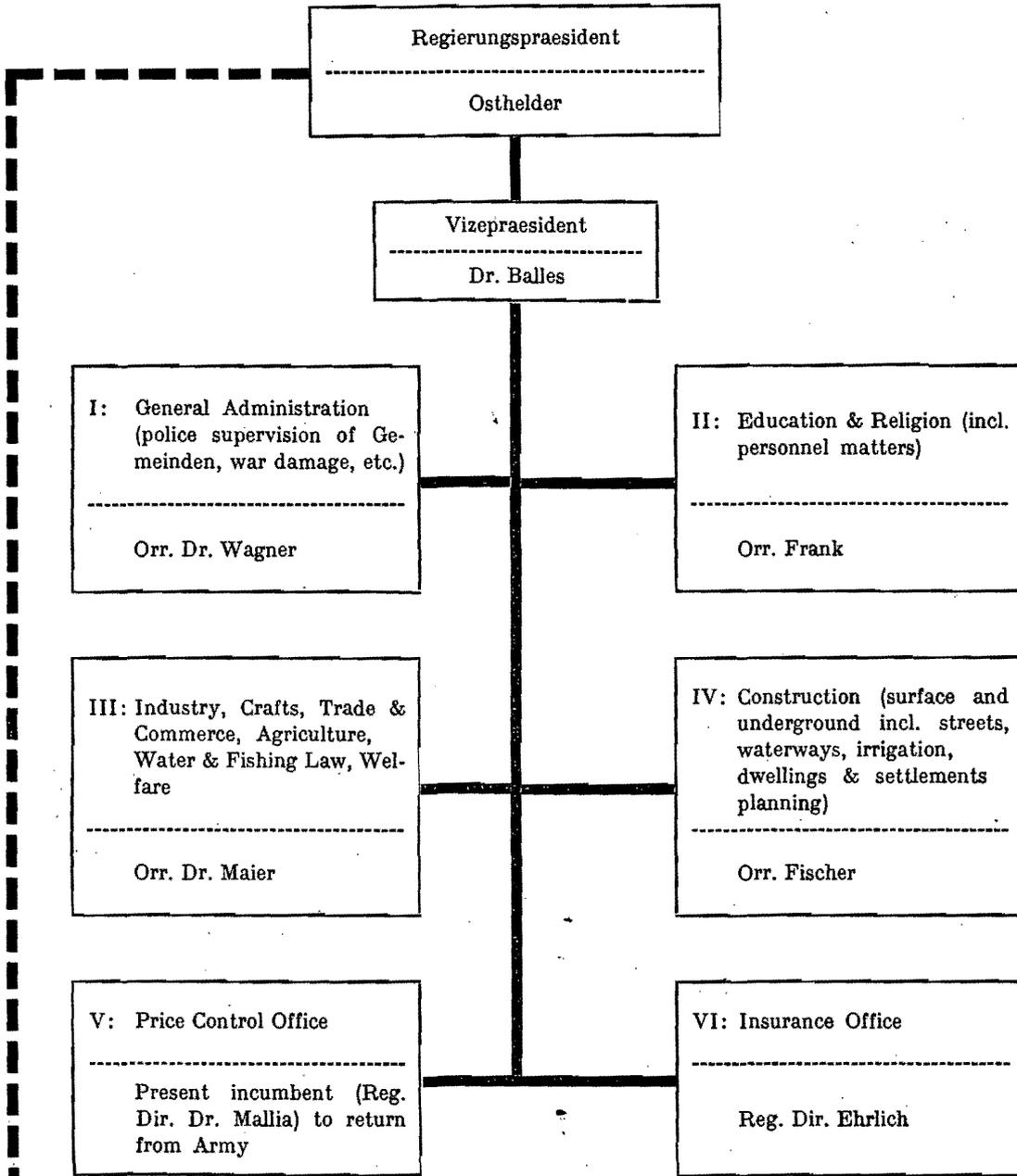


* See area 10, reference map.

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RB OBERBAYERN — BAVARIA *



Attached to Regierungspraesident for administrative supervision.

Senate for Administrative Law Controversies
 President: Orr. Frank
 Permanent member: Orr. Chormann

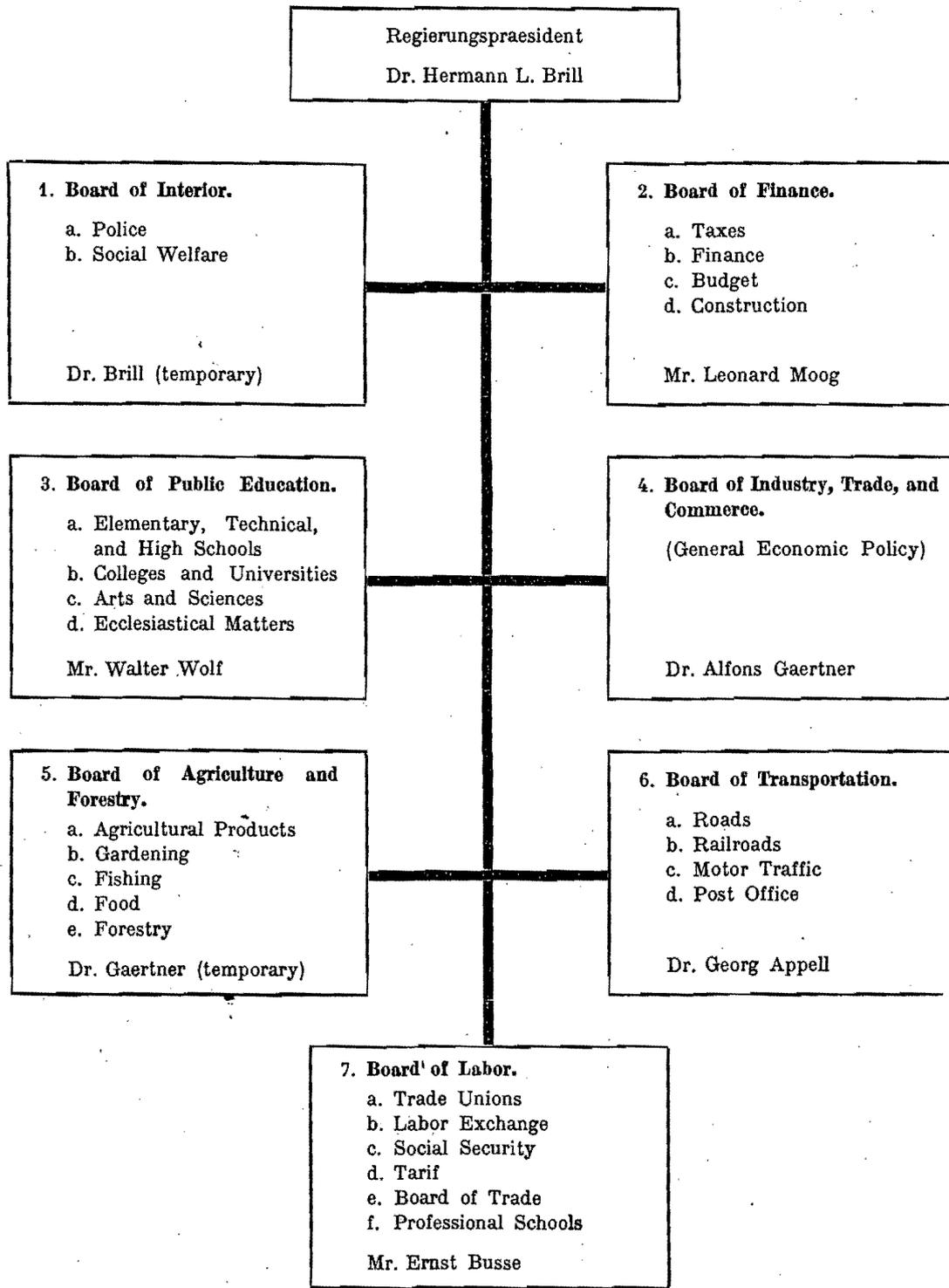
* See area 11, reference map.

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LAND THÜRINGEN *



* Russian zone, Eisenach vicinity.

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Appendix 36

NOTICE TO THE POPULATION

1. Military Government has been established — you will obey all of its enactments and orders.

2. Severe punishment will be imposed upon any civilian committing, or attempting to commit an act of violence against the United States Forces, or for violating any of the provisions of this notice.

3. All civilians will remain in their homes between and hours (Local time).

4. Complete blackout will be observed from one-half hour after sunset to one-half before sunrise.

5. Travel of more than six (6) kilometers from town, or place of residence, in the United States Army area is forbidden without a pass issued by Military Government. Travel may be entirely prohibited, or limited to less than six (6) kilometers by order of the Area Military Commander. There are local restrictions as follows:

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d. (etc.).

6. Travel by motorcycle, private automobile or railroad is forbidden without special permission. Local public transportation facilities may be used.

7. Gatherings of more than five (5) people for purposes of discussion, either public or private, are prohibited. Religious services are permitted. Public entertainment will be permitted only as authorized by Military Government. Food queues or groups of more than five (5) people will be dispersed whenever disorder exists.

8. Apparatus or other means of transmitting messages, ammunition, firearms, explosives, and other war material will be delivered to the military authorities. It is unlawful to possess or control any of the above, except that police, so authorized by a permit signed by Military Government, may possess and carry small arms and ammunition to enforce law and order.

9. Use of, or the carrying of cameras or binoculars is prohibited.

10. Pigeon flights are prohibited. Pigeons will either be killed, or their wings clipped.

11. All mail, telephone, telegraph, radio and other communications are discontinued until further notice.

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12. Display of flags or emblems, or public playing of the national anthem or patriotic music of Germany, or any other nation at war with the United Nations is forbidden.

13. All members of Wehrmacht (including the Waffen SS and the Volkssturm) will turn themselves in to the nearest United States Army authority by, for treatment as honorable prisoners of war, otherwise they will be subject to punishment as spies.

14. The following persons are required to register at the office of the Burgermeister within one week of the date of posting of this notice:

a. Those who served in the Wehrmacht at any time since 1 January 1933.

b. Those who are, or have been, members of the NSDAP, the SS or the SA

15. Anyone sheltering or aiding members of the Wehrmacht (including the Waffen SS and Volkssturm) will report that fact immediately to the nearest Military Government officer. Failure to report such persons will be considered a criminal act and will be punished accordingly.

16. Uniforms, emblems or insignia of the NSDAP, SS, SA or other organizations associated with the NSDAP will not be worn. This does not apply to the Ordnungspolizei or similar police bodies.

17. All civilians over years of age will have identity cards in their possession at all times.

18. Until further instructions, all inward or outward movement over the frontiers of Germany of persons, goods or property, of any kind, is prohibited.

19. Plunder, pillage or looting will be punished by Military Government Courts.

20. Willful destruction, removal, interference with, or concealment of records or archives of any nature will be punished by Military Government Courts.

21. The Proclamations, Laws, Ordinances and Notices of Military Government, including regulations of less general application, will be published and pasted, and must be obeyed.

22. The Burgermeister or other principal representative of any community may be charged and tried as representing the residents thereof with any offense for which such residents or a substantial number thereof are alleged to be collectively responsible, and in the event of his being convicted of such offense in his representative capacity, and collective responsibility being established, a collective fine may be imposed upon the community.

23. Uncensored newspapers, publications, or posters of any kind will not be printed, disseminated, or posted.

BY ORDER OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

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Appendix 37

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

2 August 1944

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)
NUMBER 1)

CIVIL AFFAIRS — GENERAL

1. Coordination of Civil Affairs Activities: Pending the establishment of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force on the Continent, the decision of the Commanding General, Twelfth Army Group, will govern all Civil Affairs matters requiring coordination among US forces in the US Zone.

2. Conduct of Civil Affairs: Civil Affairs activities will be conducted in accordance with instructions issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Headquarters First US Army Group, and Administrative Instructions (US) No. 17, Headquarters 21 Army Group (Rear), 12 July 1944.

3. General Policy: a. Military Government will NOT be established in liberated France.

b. French authorities, designated by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, will be responsible for civil administration in liberated France. French Tactical Liaison Officers will be made available by the French Authorities for attachment insofar as available to staffs of Armies, Corps and Divisions. French CA Liaison Officers will also be attached by the French Authorities to regional, prefectural, and sub-prefectural, and municipal French civil authorities. Any difficulties which cannot be settled through the French CA Liaison Officers will be referred through normal channels to the next higher echelon. Commanders will exercise every effort to secure appropriate action by the civil authorities through the medium of the French CA Liaison officers.

4. Proclamations: a. Proclamations will be issued in France only by or under the authority of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force. Prompt and widespread display of proclamations and enactments will be insured.

b. Copies of the First Proclamation will be posted in areas as liberated.

c. The Currency Proclamation will not be posted. In each civil administrative area a copy will be handed to the senior French official, who should make its contents known to those concerned.

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5. Legislation: a. Initial recourse will be had to French authorities, through the French CA Liaison officers, for necessary legislative enactments.

b. CA enactments will be published by subordinate commanders only on the specific authority of this Headquarters unless military or other exigencies make such authorization impractical. In such cases they will:

- (1) Conform to pertinent policies and enactment issued by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force and the Commanding General, Twelfth Army Group.
- (2) They are of a character and application purely local to the area of the commander's responsibility.

c. French authorities have been instructed to publish approved notices, covering curfew, blackout, surrender of arms, and non-employment of photographic apparatus and field glasses. If recourse to the French authorities should fail, Army Commanders are authorized to issue notices as provided for in b above. Army Commanders may re-delegate such authority to subordinate commanders should conditions require delegation.

- (1) Should it be necessary to issue such notices, Army Commanders may announce that the powers exercised by them are of a character similar to those conferred on the FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITY by the French laws establishing a State of Siege. A sample form of announcement appears at Appendix I.

6. Suspension and Appointment of Services and Officials: Necessary suspensions and appointments of French administrative and judicial services and officials will be effected by the French authorities. If this procedure fails, The Army Group Commander may effect by his own action, such suspensions and temporary appointments. Where conditions require, such authority will be delegated to lower echelons.

7. Military Courts-Civilians, other than non-French Nationals, employed by or accompanying the Allied Forces, committing offenses of concern to the Allied Forces will be tried by indigenous courts. Allied Military Courts will NOT be established except by authority of this Headquarters. Civil Affairs Staffs, will, through command channels, report to this Headquarters any necessity for the establishment of Military Courts.

8. Public Safety: a. Should French authorities be unable or unwilling to accomplish such control over the civilian population as to prevent interference with the progress of the Allied Armies, authority should be requested from this Headquarters to employ direct action as indicated in par 173 of the Handbook. Should military or other exigencies make it necessary to take emergency action

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prior to reporting the inadequacy of French authorities, you are authorized to take such action as may be necessary to establish control over the civilian population, and you are authorized to delegate similar powers to subordinate commanders.

b. Witnesses of Incidents in French Territory:

- (1) If the French police, in the course of investigation of an incident in France, request the name and particulars of a member of the Allied Expeditionary Force, who is involved in, or has witnessed the incident, such member will give his full name, rank, serial number, and unit. No address will be given.
- (2) Should the French police subsequently require the presence of such member as a witness, they will submit a written request to the local CA Public Safety Officer, who will make necessary arrangements with the witness's commanding officer.
- (3) Commanders will insure that such member's commanding officer will permit and facilitate the interview and, upon request as in (2) above, will insure his attendance at any judicial proceedings or inquiries arising out of the incident, unless the needs of the service warrant a refusal.
- (4) Such member's commanding officer will insure, through the local CA Legal Officer or other competent personnel, that he is not subjected to any examination which might prejudice Allied interests or operations.

9. Civilian Internees: a. In order to insure the security of the Allied Forces, arrests and detentions of persons believed to be hostile will be made. Such action shall be taken by the French authorities. If such authorities are not available or fail to act, appropriate action will be taken by military authority.

b. Boards of Review referred to in par 574 of the Handbook will be established.

10. Finance: a. Except as provided in par 155 c, of the Handbook, a reference to the Deputy Controller of Finance and Accounts (DCFA) will be construed to mean the AC of S, G-5, at Army level.

b. The powers and duties of the Controller of Finance and Accounts (CFA) set forth in the Handbook, paragraphs 78, 96, 98 c, 105, 113 c, 113 d, and 119 are hereby delegated to the Senior Ca Finance Officer at Armies.

c. To insure uniformity all CA Fiscal and Financial technical instructions to lower echelons will be cleared with the CFA, this Headquarters before

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publication. Account consolidation and analysis will be made at Army Group level.

d. Whenever the military situation permits, the "technical-functional CA channels" referred to in par 83 of the Handbook will be from CA Detachments in Communes to CA Finance officers at Department capitals, thence to Army and this Headquarters.

11. Refugees and Displaced Persons: a. The policy and basis for the control and care of refugees and displaced persons will be in accordance with the provisions of "Outline Plan for Refugees and Displaced Persons" published by Supreme Headquarters. Allied Expeditionary Force.

b. Commanding Generals of Armies will arrange for and supervise the movement of refugees and displaced persons from transit points to assembly centers. Military transportation may be used for this purpose.

12. Public Health: a. CA Public Health officers will assist in the enforcement of existing health laws and regulations and will recommend such changes and additions as may be necessary to meet emergencies and protect the health of troops. The system of reporting communicable diseases found in operation in local Public Health Departments will be maintained.

b. Immediate reports of cases or suspected cases of the following diseases will be made through CA channels to this Headquarters by the quickest possible means: Typhus, smallpox, plague, yellow, fever, and cholera. Other communicable diseases reaching epidemic proportions will also be reported. In case of epidemics, CA Public Health officers will inaugurate necessary emergency control proceedings, pending the receipt of a directive from the appropriate surgeon.

13. Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives: a. All measures consistent with military necessity will be taken to avoid damage to all structures, objects or documents of cultural value and to assist, wherever practicable, in preserving them from deterioration resulting from military operations.

b. Buildings included in the official Civil Affairs list of monuments will NOT be used for military purposes except on the authority of Army commanders. Churches will NOT be used for military purposes except as permitted by International Law.

c. Commanders will insure the prevention of looting, wanton damage and sacrilege of buildings by troops under their command.

14. Civil Affairs Supplies: a. Civil Affairs supplies will include only those items and quantities considered essential to the support of the military mission and to maintain minimum essential standards.

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b. CA supplies will be requisitioned and distributed through Army Supply Service channels. Civilian transport will be utilized to distribute supplies and will be supplemented where necessary by military transport.

c. Issue and receipt of CA supplies will be accomplished in accordance with instructions contained in "Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force Quantitative Supply Accounting Instruction No. 64, Parts 1 and 2." Supply arrangements will be made at the highest governmental level in the area liberated (departmental, regional, national).

d. Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force requires that this Headquarters submit estimates of requirements for CA supplies for three months periods 90 days before the supplies are to be shipped in order to implement the procurement program. (Pars 289, b and c of the Handbook). A form for use in submitting estimates of requirements for Armies has been furnished as Appendix "A" to letter file 014 (G-5), subject, "Civil Affairs Supply Returns", published by the US Administrative Staff, 21 Army Group Rear Headquarters. These estimates will be submitted to this Headquarters monthly by the 8th of the month for the fourth, fifth, and sixth calendar months following.

e. Credits received by this Headquarters from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force are sub-allocated to Armies. These allocations and sub-allocations provide authority for calling forward supplies in the quantities indicated. Allocations are not a guarantee of availability in the country of procurement nor of delivery to overseas bases on definite dates. They represent the quantity authorized to the command which cannot be exceeded without obtaining an additional allocation.

f. Requisitions calling forward allocated supplies will be submitted in accordance with instructions contained in the following:

- European (SOP No. 6 — Continental-UK Requisitioning Procedures
- Theater of (SOP No. 7 — Supply Procedure on the Continent
- Operations (SOP No. 8 — Red Ball Express
- (SOP No. 9 — Supply By Air
- (SOP No. 28 — Civil Affairs Supply Procedures

g. Civil Affairs supplies shipped from British Civil Depots will be marked with rows of stencilled green dots. CA supplies from the US for use in the US zone will be marked with green dots on white tape. Supplies from the US for the British zone will be marked with a Red CA.

h. Control of allocation and re-allocation of credit to Armies will be maintained by this Headquarters. Requirements will be reviewed periodically in

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the light of existing conditions and of the latest operational forecast. It may be necessary to re-allocate credits for commodities, should it be found that one Army has overestimated its requirements while another has underestimated. Civil Affairs staffs will therefore keep current information as to the status of issues and stocks on hand and unused credits in order to provide quickly any information that may be called for as to the adequacy of their supplies.

i. Certain supplies, such as Industrial First Aid Equipment, Anti-Toxins, Fire Fighting Equipment, Automotive Spare Parts, Newsprint, etc., have been allocated to the Communication Zone to provide shipment to, and storage on, the continent. Supplies in this category are available for use where needed and may be requisitioned by Army Commanders from the Communication Zone in the normal manner. If future estimates of Army Commanders include definite requirements for such items, credits will be established in Communication Zone depots for the required amounts.

15. Plans, Directives and Instructions: Commanders immediately under Twelfth Army Group will submit their detailed plans, directives and instructions to this Headquarters for review.

16. Personnel: Instructions relating to the administration of CA operational personnel will be complied with, as set forth in Supply and Administration of US CA Detachments in the Field.

17. Reports: AC of S, G-5, of Armies will submit the following reports to this Headquarters, Attention G-5:

- a. Daily Civil Affairs Summary (CASUM) Reports.
- b. Fortnightly Civil Affairs Summary (CASUM) Reports.
- c. Monthly Historical Reports.
- d. Estimate of Supply Requirements for 90 days.
- e. Credit Stock and loss returns by the 8th of each month.
- f. Additional Reports as directed.

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN,
Major General, GSC
Chief of Staff.

1 Incl:

Appendix I with
English translation *

OFFICIAL:

H. G. LEWIS
Brig Gen, USA
Adjutant General.

* In this Report, Appendix 37-a, ff. pp.

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Appendix 37-a

(APPENDIX I)

(Translation)

IMPORTANT NOTICE

In the absence of other Authority to maintain public order and guarantee the essential services which are necessary for the prosecution of the war against the enemy, it is necessary that the Allied Military Commander exercise in _____ powers of the character which may be exercised by the
(Name of Area)
Military Authority under the French laws of 1849, 1877, and 1916, and all other decrees and regulations, relating to the State of Siege.

Therefore all orders of the Allied Military Commander to the civil population in _____ must be obeyed on pain of punishment.
(Name of Area)

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Appendix 37-a.

(APPENDIX I)

AVIS IMPORTANT

État de Siège

Dans l'absence de toute autre Autorité pour maintenir l'ordre public et pour garantir les services essentiels à la poursuite de la guerre contre l'ennemi il est nécessaire que le Commandant Militaire Allié l'exerce dans à les mêmes pouvoirs que ceux conférés à l'Autorité Militaire par les lois françaises de 1849, 1877, 1916 et tout autre décret concernant l'État de Siège.

La population civile de est tenue d'obéir aux ordres donnés par le Commandant Militaire Allié.

Toute infraction sera passible d'une peine.

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

19 August 1944

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)
NUMBER 2)

CIVIL AFFAIRS — GENERAL

1. Finance and Accounting: a. The Chief Civil Affairs Finance Officers at Armies and Communications Zone Headquarters will send all Civil Affairs cash and supply accounting reports direct to G-5, Headquarters, Twelfth Army Group from where they will be forwarded to the Accounting Section for France.

b. In case of change in Army or Communications Zone boundaries, sub-accountants of detachments will send their account reports to the Headquarters responsible for their activities on the last day of the month.

c) While operating in France, all Civil Affairs accounts will be kept in francs.

d. The powers and duties of the Controller of Finance and Accounts (CFA) set forth in the Handbook, paragraphs 114 and 115, are hereby delegated to the Senior CA Finance Officer at Armies and Communications Zone.

e. All other Civil Affairs Finance matters will be administered according to policies stated in the SHAEF Field Handbook of Civil Affairs France except as modified by this Headquarters G-5 Operational Instructions Number 1, 2 August 1944.

2. Personnel: Procedure for transferring Civil Affairs Detachments between Armies and Communications Zone, and between Communications Zone and Armies:

a. The following procedure within the scope of Headquarters, European Civil Affairs Division, SOP of 3 May 1944, is established for transfer of detachments when the inter-Army boundary is changed, and/or when Twelfth Army Group rear boundary is changed:

- (1) Headquarters Army, to which the detachments are currently attached, will initiate a request to Headquarters Twelfth Army Group through appropriate channels, stating in the request that the Army, or Communications Zone, taking over the territory where detachments are deployed concurs in the transfer. Special orders confirming the transfer will be issued by Headquarters Twelfth Army Group.

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(2) Headquarters Communications Zone will release detachments taken over from Armies for re-attachment to the respective Army when the services of such detachments are no longer essential at the locations where originally deployed. Special orders covering such re-attachments to Headquarters Twelfth Army Group will be issued by Headquarters Communications Zone.

(3) Headquarters Armies will initiate requests to Headquarters Twelfth Army Group to return detachments to the Army which originally made the deployment, when the services of such detachments are no longer essential at the location where originally deployed. Concurrences will be obtained as stated in sub-paragraphs (1).

b. To facilitate the most advantageous deployment of all available detachments, Armies and Communications Zone will maintain liaison with one another and endeavor to anticipate actual requirements of detachments prior to official changes of the inter-Army boundary, and Twelfth Army Group rear boundary.

3. Conduct of Civil Affairs:

a. Paragraph 2 of G-5 Operational Instructions Number 1, dated 2 August 1944, is amended to read as follows:

"Civil Affairs activities will be conducted in accordance with instructions issued or to be issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Headquarters First US Army Group, Headquarters 21 Army Group (Rear) (Administrative Instructions (US) No. 17 of 12 July 1944), and Headquarters Twelfth Army Group."

4. Reports: Detachment Reports forwarded by Civil Affairs Detachments to Armies, for AC of S, G-5, will not be forwarded to this Headquarters unless such reports indicate the existence of conditions which merit consideration or action by this Headquarters.

By command of the Army Group Commander:

LEVEN C. ALLEN

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

E. B. LEWIS

Brig. General, USA

Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP (REAR)

APO 655

28 August 1944

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)
NUMBER 3)

CIVIL AFFAIRS — GENERAL

1. Transmission of Information to Office of Strategic Services:

a. Office of Strategic Services have represented that they require information of persons who have had any past or present connection with the enemy, suspicious behaviour of individuals, instances of clandestine radio sets or other types of communications, and concrete reports on tactical action of resistance groups. This information will normally be provided by G-2, but it is thought that Civil Affairs officers through their day to day operations may gather valuable information of this type.

b. Where information such as that described in paragraph a above is obtained by Civil Affairs officers, it will be transmitted to Office of Strategic Services through G-2 channels. Wherever possible information forwarded should be supported by a report of the circumstances and any action taken.

2. Personnel:

a. When public health conditions within towns or areas indicate the need of medical officers or public health officers, Armies (G-5 Sections) will recommend to Twelfth Army Group, (G-5 Section) employment of medical officers from Civil Affairs detachments deployed or in reserve with Armies, Corps, or with Twelfth Army Group. In the event such recommendations are approved, medical officers so employed will revert to their respective detachments upon completion of their temporary assignments or when so ordered by proper authority.

3. Reports: Transfer of Detachments: The following information will be submitted by Armies (G-5 Sections) direct to Com Z (G-5 Section) when the area in which a detachment is deployed is transferred from Army to Com Z jurisdiction.

a. The date detachment was deployed in the area.

b. Movement of detachment (if any) from original deployment in the area to present deployment (show inclusive dates).

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c. Statement of type of service detachment performed while deployed in the area.

d. The date detachment is transferred to Com Z.

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

E. B. LEWIS
Brig. General, USA
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

- Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force (5)
- CG, First US Army, APO 230 (20)
- CG, Third US Army, Apo 403 (20)
- CG, Headquarters, Communications Zone, ETOUSA (20)
- CG, Forward Echelon, Headquarters Communications Zone (10)
- CG, Advance Section, Headquarters Communications Zone (10)
- CG, Ninth US Army, APO 339 (20)
- DCCAO, 21 Army Group (10)
- Ninth Air Force, APO 696 (10)
- ANCXF, APO 100 (5)
- CG, Twelfth Army Group, (G-5 Section) (30)
- CG, Base Section No. 1 COM Z, APO 637B (1)
- CG, Base Section No. 2 COM Z, APO 350 (1)
- CG, Central Base Section COM Z, APO 871 (1)
- CG, ETOUSA, APO 887 (4)
- CG, ECAD, APO 658 (1)

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

1 September 1944

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)
NUMBER 4)

CIVIL AFFAIRS — GENERAL

1. Civil Affairs operations in France within Army areas of responsibility will be carried out in conformity with this Instruction; Annexes 1—17 hereto; previous Operational Instructions Headquarters Twelfth Army Group not inconsistent with these instructions; and with such subsequent directives and instructions as may be issued by this Headquarters and Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

2. Agreements. The purpose of this instruction is to bring Civil Affairs planning and operations in France into line with agreements (attached as Annex A) concluded by the United States and British Governments with the French Committee of National Liberation.

3. Zones.

a. The agreements involve the creation of two zones:

- (1) a Forward Zone (Zone de l'Avant) consisting of areas affected by active military operations;
- (2) an Interior Zone (Zone de l'Interieur) consisting of all other areas.

b. In addition, certain portions of the Interior Zone may be subjected to a special regime on account of their vital military importance, for example, ports, fortified naval areas, aerodrome and troop concentration areas — the portions so subjected to be known as Military Zones (Zones Militarisees).

c. The delimitation of zones will be effected by the French authorities in accordance with French law in such a manner as to meet the requirements stated by the Supreme Commander.

4. Powers. The Supreme Commander will possess the necessary authority to insure that all measures are taken which in his judgment are essential for the

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successful conduct of his operations. The mode of exercise of that authority is dependent on the zone involved. Throughout liberated France, civil administration will insofar as practicable be exercised exclusively by the French.

a. In the Forward Zone the French authorities will take in accordance with French law the measures deemed necessary by the Supreme Commander for the successful conduct of his operations. In such zone the Supreme Commander may in emergencies affecting military operations or where no French authority is in a position to put into effect the measures deemed necessary by him take such measures as are required military necessity.

b. In the Interior Zone, in which territorial administration and the responsibility therefor will be entirely a matter for the French authorities, arrangements will be made between such authorities and the Supreme Commander, at the latter's request, in order that all measures may be taken which the Supreme Commander considers necessary for the conduct of military operations.

(1) In Military Zones (established within the Interior Zone), the Supreme Commander will have the right to take, or to cause services in charge of installations of military importance to take, all measures considered by him to be necessary for the conduct of operations and, in particular, to insure the security and efficient operations of such installations.

5. Responsibilities of Commanders. Army commanders are responsible for Civil Affairs activities in the area of their respective operational responsibilities. Within the Army area action will conform to the following:

a. Present Boundaries of Zones. Army commanders will consider all areas now or hereafter under their command to be included in the Forward Zone, except as otherwise instructed by this Headquarters. They will be informed of the creation of the Interior Zone or of any Military Zone.

b. Forward Zone. In the Forward Zone, commanders will insure that measures deemed necessary by you for the successful conduct of operations are taken by the French authorities, including the issuance of regulations and appointments in and removals from the public services and the exercise of the powers under the State of Siege. In emergencies effecting military operations or where no French authority is in a position to put into effect the measures deemed necessary, commanders are authorized as a temporary and exceptional measure to take such action as is required by military necessity.

c. Interior Zone. In the Interior Zone (exclusive of Military Zones), commanders will make every effort to insure that measures deemed necessary

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for the conduct of military operations are taken by the French authorities; but the conduct of territorial administration and the responsibility therefore is solely a matter for French authorities. If the French authorities fail to effect the measures deemed necessary, the fact will be reported to this Headquarters.

d. Military Zones. In Military Zones commanders will insure that all measures deemed necessary for the conduct of operations are taken. In general, measures will be carried out by the French authorities, and, as in other parts of the interior Zone the conduct of territorial administration and the responsibility therefor will be solely a matter for the French authorities. However, in Military Zones, commanders may take or cause the services in charge of installations of military importance to take, such measures as are necessary for the conduct of operations, and, in particular, to assure the security and efficient operation of such installations.

e. National Policies. All questions involving national policies or the negotiation with the French control authorities will be referred to this Headquarters.

f. Redlegation of Powers. Appropriate redelegation to subordinate commanders of the powers granted by subparas. b., c. and d. is authorized.

6. Provision of Supplies. Armies will be responsible for calling forward supplies to meet such relief and rehabilitation requirements within their area as are required to insure the accomplishment of their mission. Credits will be given authorizing the use of such supplies as may be made available by this Headquarters. Military movement or supply agencies will be used to the extent necessary, and Armies will be responsible for completing arrangements to call forward and deliver such supplies to the point where civil agencies can take over.

7. Liaison Officers. You will normally deal with French civil authorities through French liaison officers attached to units under your command or through French CA liaison officers attached to the civil authorities.

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

LEVEN C. ALLEN
Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

H. B. LEWIS
Brig. General, USA
Adjutant General

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Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force	(5)
CG, First US Army, APO 230	(10) (Annexes forwarded by SHAEF)
CG, Third US Army, APO 403	(10) (3 copies of Annexes)
CG, Ninth US Army, APO 339	(10) (3 copies of Annexes)
CG, Headquarters, Communications Zone, ETOUSA	(10)
DCCAO, 21 Army Group	(5)
Ninth Air Force, APO 696	(5) (1 copy of Annexes)
ANCXF, APO 100	(5)
CG, ETOUSA, APO 887	(4)
CG, ECAD, APO 658	(1) (1 copy of Annexes)

Annex A and Annexes 1—17 not available for copies of Instructions.*

* not included in After Action Report.

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

30 September 1944

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

NUMBER

5)

CONTROL AND CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES
IN GERMANY

1. Definitions.

a. Refugees. Civilians not outside the national boundaries of their country who desire to return to their homes, but require assistance to do so, who are:

- (1) Temporarily homeless because of military operations.
- (2) At some distance from their homes for reasons related to the war.

b. Displaced persons. Civilians outside the national boundaries of their country by reason of the war, who are:

- (1) Desirous but are unable to return home, or find homes without assistance.
- (2) To be returned to enemy or ex-enemy territory.

2. The policy that is to be executed with regard to refugees and displaced persons is as follows:

- a. Prevent any hindrance to military operations which might be occasioned by their massing or uncontrolled movement.
- b. Prevent and control outbreaks of disease among refugees and displaced persons which might threaten the health of the military forces.
- c. Relieve, as far as practicable, conditions of destitution among refugees and displaced persons.
- d. Set up an organization to effect the rapid and orderly repatriation of displaced persons.

3. Responsibility for Execution of Policy and These Instructions.

a. Military commanders, discharging their responsibility through all available forces under their command, including MG detachments, will be responsible for carrying out the policy stated in 2 above and these instructions.

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4. Responsibility for Refugees and Displaced Persons and P/Ws.

a. Refugees and displaced persons will be the responsibility of MG, except that British and US civilian internees will be identified, cared for and returned to their national authorities by G-1.

b. Allied P/Ws will be the responsibility of G-1.

c. Enemy P/Ws are the responsibility of G-1.

d. Members of the TODT and other para-military organizations whom the military commander does not treat as members of the forces under German command will be considered as displaced persons.

5. Handling of Interned Nationals of United and Associated Nations and of Neutral Countries.

a. Nationals of United and associated countries and of neutral countries will be freed from confinement and, if the military situation permits, will be transferred to assembly centers where they will be cared for and held in restricted residence pending arrangements for their disposition or until they show they can provide for themselves. A list of such Nationals will be given to the appropriate national liaison officer or if such liaison officer is not available, submitted through Command channels to the national authorities of such nationals.

6. Handling of Enemy Nationals.

a. Enemy nationals of enemy countries other than Germany, will be identified and registered as soon as practicable, in consultation with CI, and those whose freedom of movement will endanger the security of Allied Forces or who are otherwise undesirable will be interned or their activities curtailed as may be necessary.

7. Procedure for Handling Persons Claiming P/W or Similar Internee Status.

a. Persons found outside P/W camps who claim to be P/W or members of Allied Military forces, who have escaped or evaded capture by the enemy and are uncovered in the course of military operations, and Br/US civilians found outside civilian detention camps who claim to be civilian internees will be cared for as displaced persons. Such persons will be reported to the nearest P/W camp. The P/W camp will be under the charge of a PWX Contact Officer with whom arrangements should be made for the identification of ex-P/Ws or British and US civilian internees and for the turning over of those so identified. Those not so identified will be handled as displaced persons. Lists of such

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persons who are handled as displaced persons should be furnished to the appropriate Allied Liaison Officer or submitted through Command channels to the national authorities for instructions as to the claimant's disposition.

8. Control and Care of Allied Displaced Persons.

a. Standfast Orders. Army and subordinate military commanders will, unless military necessity requires otherwise, instruct by means of leaflets, broadcasts, and any other available means, all displaced persons to stand fast until such time as their movement can be organized.

b. Handling of Displaced Persons who fail to obey standfast orders.

(1) Collection points will be established in forward areas so that individuals and small groups of persons coming through the lines or being uncovered may be assembled and directed either to transit points or assembly centers. Displaced persons will be directed to these collecting points by combat troops and military police.

(2) If camps or assembly centers are not available within 10 miles of collection points, transit points will be established to facilitate the movement of displaced persons to assembly centers. At transit points, elementary separation in conjunction with CI personnel will be made, for security reasons, of refugees and displaced persons. Refugees should be dispersed locally and displaced persons should be sent rearward in convenient groups at expeditious times so as not to interfere with military operations. Emergency food and first aid assistance, if possible, should be provided at transit points for Allied displaced persons.

(3) Border Control Stations. On traffic routes, at or near international boundaries or on the line of demarcation between SCAEF/Russian zone in Germany, border control stations of the movement of displaced person across international boundaries or the line of demarcation between the SCAEF/Russian zone. Movement of displaced persons through border control stations will be permitted only under the control of military authorities. Individuals who without proper documentation appear at border control stations will be cleared by CI personnel before being directed to an assembly center.

c. Care and Control of Displaced Persons in Camps and Assembly Centers.

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- (1) In so far as possible, all displaced persons will be cared for in assembly centers or camps. Where suitable camps or public buildings are not available, local authorities will be required to adapt existing accommodations, using local resources.
- (2) Supervision: The international character of the displaced persons problem requires direct administration by Allied military authorities. Therefore the following actions will be taken as soon as possible after a displaced persons camp is uncovered or established:
 - (a) All guards, other than those whose retention for specified duties is considered necessary, should be removed.
 - (b) All German personnel required for administrative services in the camp or assembly center should be required to continue their work under the control of the camp director.
 - (c) A US officer, an Allied Liaison Officer, or a leader of the camp will be appointed camp director, under supervision of the MG detachment of the area in which the camp or assembly center is located.
- (3) Care:
 - (a) In so far possible, displaced persons will be provided with food, shelter, medical attention and emergency clothing in camps and assembly centers.
 - (b) Responsibility of German authorities. Under military direction, German authorities will be required:
 - (1) To provide shelter, food, clothing and medical attention required for Allied displaced persons.
 2. To insure that wages and benefits to Allied displaced persons who were or are workers in Germany, and remittances to their families are paid when due.
 3. To produce, when requested, full information regarding number, location, employment and condition of Allied displaced persons.
 4. To produce, on demand, lists of workers and others in internment and concentration camps, and lists of places of confinement of political prisoners, their location and the character and nature of accommodations.
 5. To disseminate standfast orders to displaced persons.
 6. To install loudspeaker broadcasting systems wherever there are camps or assembly centers for displaced persons.

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7. To release, for use of Allied displaced persons, stocks of food, sanitary and medical supplies, blankets and clothing held in Germany.
- (4) Administration of camps and assembly centers.
- (a) The camp director will be a military officer assigned from the occupation forces.
- (b) Allied nationals will be required to assume responsibility as far as possible for internal administration of camps and assembly centers.
- c. German authorities will be required to make available doctors, nurses and other administrative personnel, for employment under allied supervision.
- (5) Assistance in connection with claims and property disposal, etc.
- (a) Displaced persons will be assisted where possible to dispose of or liquidate property which they cannot transfer to their homes on repatriation. They will be assisted in securing appropriate documentation from German authorities to permit them to establish claims for wages, compensation, insurance and other benefits due them.
- (b) Displaced persons will be assisted to procure from appropriate German authorities, documents relating to vital statistics concerning themselves or their relatives such as records of marriage, birth, death, etc.
- (6) Employment.
- (a) All displaced persons will be given an opportunity to join the armed forces of their country if represented in the theater, or to serve in labor battalions organized by the military, provided their loyalties to the Allies are not in question and they qualify physically and otherwise.
- (7) Functions of Allied Liaison Officers.
- (a) Allied Liaison officers for displaced persons will be under the command of the military commander. They will assist in supervising and controlling their nationals in camps, assembly centers and border control stations and in the area of responsibility of the formation to which they are attached.
- (b) Allied Liaison officers will also:
1. Assist in the care, identification, registration, classification and disposition of their nationals.

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2. Issue permits for the return of their nationals to their homeland.
3. Prepare reports on numbers and condition of their nationals in formation areas.
4. Furnish information to their nationals concerning:
 - a. The reasons for the standfast policy;
 - b. The plan for repatriation;
 - c. The scale of issue for food and other supplies.
5. Recommend priorities of repatriation among their nationals practicable.

9. Movement of Allied Displaced Persons.

a. Displaced persons in camps and assembly centers should not be permitted to disperse until arrangements have been made for their employment or organized movement.

b. Except when military necessity or lack of facilities so requires, displaced persons, who are citizens of Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia, will not be moved until after the cessation of hostilities.

c. After strict CI screening, displaced persons, citizens of France, Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands, may be moved within the area under the control of armies, as required, and across international boundaries upon the approval of the Army Group.

d. Because military transport will normally be required for taking care of military needs, it will be necessary for Armies to designate certain routes for the use of displaced persons, coordinating with Communications Zone as necessary.

e. The military situation permitting, the transport of displaced persons in military transport may be arranged by Armies.

10. Supplies and Services for Allied Displaced Persons.

a. The maximum use will be made of local resources and organizations. German authorities will be required to provide and pay for shelter, food, clothing and medical attention and other services required for Allied displaced persons. Where local available supplies and resources are inadequate, the necessary supplies will be requisitioned through military channels. Stockpiles of essential supplies will be established at strategic points for emergency use. The necessary

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supplies to provide for these stockpiles will be called forward at the discretion of the Army Commander concerned.

b. Rations of food and other authorized supplies for Allied displaced persons will in no case be less than the scale prevailing for the general population in the area. Displaced persons are to have priority over German civilians in respect to food from German sources.

c. German authorities will be directed to make available all government welfare agencies which may be needed by displaced persons. Local authorities will be required to provide care for aged persons, sick persons and other special groups until other arrangements for their care can be made.

d. Supplies for displaced persons will be issued free of charge, but a record will be kept of such issues. Where it has been possible to segregate displaced persons by nationalities, the record will show nationalities.

11. Reports.

a. Military commanders will report to the next higher headquarters immediately any unusual flow or concentration of displaced persons.

b. A report will be submitted as of 0001 hours of each Monday, showing the resident population in each Assembly Center employing AEF DP Assembly Center Weekly Report on Numbers and Characteristics by Nationalities. (Form CA/d4).

12. Registration of Displaced Persons.

a. As soon as practicable after assembly centers are organized, displaced persons will be registered. Standard registration forms will be used, employing the procedure prescribed in SHAEF Displaced Person Registration Instructions (Form CA/d5).

b. Whenever displaced persons who have been registered are moved to another assembly center or across international boundaries, registration records will accompany such persons.

13. Control and Care of Refugees and Enemy Displaced Persons.

a. Refugees, will be instructed to standfast or to move as required by the military commander.

b. Refugees and enemy displaced persons will be separated from Allied displaced persons. Enemy displaced persons will not be placed in the same camps or assembly centers as Allied displaced persons.

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c. Military commanders will intern, or curtail, as necessary, the activities of enemy displaced persons whose freedom of movement would, in their judgment, endanger the security of the armed forces or be otherwise undesirable.

d. German authorities will be directed to provide for the control and care of refugees.

e. Under strict MG supervision, German authorities will be directed to set up, operate and provide supplies and essential services for assembly centers for Italians, Austrians and other satellite displaced enemy nationals within Germany.

By Command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

29 October 1944

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

NUMBER 6)

GENERAL ACCOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLIES

1. Purpose. The instructions are designed to apply to the Army Group area, the pertinent provisions of Administrative Memorandum No. 34, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, General accounting Instructions for Civil Affairs Supplies, dated 2 October 1944.

2. General. These instructions implement the policy set forth in paragraphs 69 and 85 of Standard Policy and Procedure for Combined Civil Affairs Operations in Northwest Europe, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, dated 1 May 1944, when Civil Affairs supplies are issued to indigenous authorities in liberated territories. They will apply whether or not agreements have been concluded between Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force and the National Governments concerned the following procedure will be observed:

a. Army (G-5 staffs) will maintain a record of the receipt and issue of all Civil Affairs supplies including the details of captured supplies made available for Civil Affairs within the Army area. This information will be furnished to this Headquarters for the AC of S, G-5, in accordance with paragraph 6.

- (1) Informal weekly report as of 2400 hours Saturdays.
- (2) Monthly Civil Affairs Stock Status report (showing stocks, received, held and issued) will be forwarded to reach this Headquarters prior to the eight of the month following the period covered.

b. Two copies, original and duplicate, of the official receipt received from the indigenous authorities in exchange for Civil Affairs supplies, and a copy of the issue voucher made out by the issuing point, will be forwarded, as follows:

- (1) In France, to: Accounts and Audits Section c/o Currency Section for France, Headquarters Seine Base Section, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, APO 887, US Army.
- (2) In Belgium, to: Head, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force Mission (Belgium), Attention G-5 Financial Branch, Accounting Section.

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(3) In Luxembourg, to: Head, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force Mission (Luxembourg), attention G-5 Financial Branch, Accounting Section.

(4) In the Netherlands, to: Head, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force Mission (The Netherlands), Attention G-5 Financial Branch Accounting Section.

c. In Germany, the provisions of Administrative Memorandum Number 32, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, dated 10 September 1944, subject, Civil Affairs/Military Government Supplies for the Occupation of Germany will apply with the following amendments:

(1) Until further instructions are issued any operational emergency supplies furnished for the German population by a command decision will be issued against quantitative receipts.

(2) Supplies issued for displaced persons will also be issued against quantitative receipts, and the records will indicate the nationality when this is possible.

(3) Reports of issues required in par 2b above, for Germany; will be forwarded to this Headquarters, Attention AC of S, G-5.

d. Captured supplies will be handled in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 20c. Administrative Standing Operating Procedure, this Headquarters, dated 18 October 1944.

3. Request Procedure. a. Normal. Requests for CA supplies in liberated areas will be submitted by the National Authorities, where available, and if not by the highest echelon of the government available in the area. It will be the responsibility of the National Authorities to make all possible use of indigenous resource and only to request supplies which cannot be effected from such resources. CA Detachments and CA staffs or subordinate formations will be responsible to submit, through normal staff command channels, information as to local resources, including the collection and distribution thereof by the National Authorities and the use made of imported Civil Affairs supplies. In Army areas, national, regional, or local authorities will submit emergency requirements to the Army responsible for the area. Armies (G-5 staffs) review these requirements, and where immediate necessity exists, initiate calling forward action within prescribed tonnage allocations made available by Armies, or by the use of Civil Affairs or indigenous transportation available, in accordance with paragraph 15a(7), Administrative Standing Operating Procedure, this Headquarters, dated 18 October 1944. Future requirements will be reviewed by Armie and forwarded to this Headquarters with comments. The requirements

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will be listed in detail with a statement of quantities and justification. These lists will be used as the basis for requests for credit allocations. Wherever possible, local authorities will present requirements to National Authorities for submission to the appropriate Mission of Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force. Movement of supplies on a national basis will be arranged, when possible, in accordance with any port and inland movement capacities as may be released by the military to National Authorities for civilian use.

b. Special Procedure. In forward zones and combat areas, CA Detachments or the CA Staffs of Armies, are authorized to receive requests from local authorities. These emergency requisitions will be reviewed by Army Staffs and where emergency exists, these requisitions may require action without the benefit of consultation with National Authorities. In the event of immediate necessity for Civil Affairs supplies, the detachments and the staff receiving the requirement will be responsible for screening it to insure that all possible use is made of indigenous resources prior to permitting the release of imported Civil Affairs supplies to such local authorities. Details as to the preparation and submission of requisitions by CA Detachments, through Civil Affairs Staffs of Armies, to military supply services will be issued by Army Commanders.

c. Review of Requirements. Army (G-5 staffs) will obtain as much of the following information as the circumstances will permit from the CA Detachments and indigenous officials in order to insure that only essential supplies are requisitioned in accordance with the principle that local authorities must conserve and protect local resources, and Civil Affairs supplies will be issued only where genuine want exists:

- (1) Requisitions for food supplies:
 - (a) The amount of local ration for each item requested and the population entitled to the ration.
 - (b) The total amount of each such item needed for the month.
 - (c) Stock of the requested item on hand at the beginning of the month.
 - (d) The amount estimated to become available from local resources during the month.
 - (e) The amount requested to be issued.
 - (f) A statement that there is no local product available as a substitute for the food item requested.
- (2) Requisitions for POL and coal:
 - (a) Stocks of the requested item on hand at the beginning of the month.

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- (b) The basis of calculation of the amounts requested.
 - (c) Breakdown of the proposed distribution of such amounts among classes of users in each department.
 - (d) The amounts distributed to each class during the same period in 1943.
 - (e) Statement that there is no other form of substitute power or substitute fuel available.
- (3) Requisitions for industrial items, agricultural, fishing and other technical items:
- (a) Detailed description of article requested and acceptable substitutes.
 - (b) Statement of the specific use for which the supply will be utilized.
 - (c) The situation which would result from failure to receive the item requested.
 - (d) Date after which delivery of item will be useless.
- (4) Requisitions for clothing and soap:
- (a) Basis of calculation for amount requested.
 - (b) Information as to local supplies of the items requested.
 - (c) In the case of clothing, proposed method of distribution.
- (5) Requisitions for medical and sanitary supplies:
- (a) Statement from Regional or Departmental Director of Public Health or authorized deputy setting forth:
 - 1. Specific reason for demand.
 - 2. Basis for calculation the amount requested, and
 - 3. Amounts of requested items or substitutes on hand in area.
- (6) In emergencies, the requisition will be supported by as much of the above information as possible. Where credit allocations have not been established on the basis of future estimated, emergency requisitions in the form of a spot demand will be prepared and submitted to the Communications Zone (G-5) with a copy to this Headquarters. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, file AG 400.312 OpGE dated 23 September 1944, subject: Requisitioning of Civil Affairs Supplies.

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4. Issue and Receipt Procedure.

a. Issuing Points. CA supplies will be issued to the highest possible echelon of the National Government:

- (1) At a port in liberated area.
- (2) At a US Military or Services Depot.
- (3) Or from such place as may be determined by Commanders concerned, on the basis of the existing tactical situation.

b. The forms to be utilized and the information included will be in accordance with the instructions of Army Commanders and the Military Supply Services. Normally, requisitions will be prepared on QMC Form 400, in sufficient number to comply with Army procedure and contain the letters "CA" in red to identify the type of requisition. Distribution or delivery point will also be indicated. The civilian authority desiring the supplies will sign the requisition or present a written request for the supplies listed on the requisition. At the time of delivery, the issuing agency will obtain the original receipt and a copy of the tally out or other issue voucher which will be signed by the authorized recipient and also by the Civil Affairs officer as a witness to the transaction. (See paragraphs c & d below).

c. Official Receipt. Where payment for CA supplies issued to indigenous authorities is postponed under agreements (see Annex A), no supplies will be issued by any Issuing Point, or by a Civil Affairs supply officer without indigenous authorities receiving the supplies. If the form is not available, the retaining fully completed copies of an official receipt (Annex A) from the inappropriate Civil Affairs officer will prepare a similar receipt in sextuplicate. It will be the responsibility of the Civil Affairs officer issuing the supplies to insure that:

- (1) The indigenous authorizing official signs the receipt and nominates the receiving party thereon.
- (2) The receiving party signs the Official Receipt and hands it over to the CA Officer at the time issue.
- (3) The Official Receipt shows all supplies/stores actually received.
- (4) Three (3) copies, including the original, of the Official Receipt are retained, the original and duplicate being forwarded with a copy of the Issue Voucher (see paragraph d, below), as indicated in paragraph 2b above.
- (5) The number of the Issue Voucher is noted on the three copies of the related Official Receipt.

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(6) A separate Official Receipt is prepared for each commodity as listed in paragraph 5.

d. Issue Vouchers. At the time of the issue of CA supplies, the issuing point will prepare Issue Vouchers in such number of copies as are prescribed for the supply service concerned, including a copy for transmission to the CFA with the official receipt and one copy to the CA officer initiating the requisition. If appropriate, the requisition form may be utilized as an Issue Voucher. These Issue Vouchers will show the supplies issued to the indigenous authorities concerned. The detachment supply or fiscal officer will maintain a record of all Issue Vouchers by serial numbers and transmit a list of such serial numbers to the CFA through Armies.

5. Classification of Commodities. A separate Official Receipt will be prepared for each of the following categories of Civil Affairs supplies.

- a. Foodstuffs.
- b. Soap.
- c. Clothing, footwear and textiles (including blankets).
- d. Medical and sanitary equipment and supplies (except soap).
- e. (1) Coal.
(2) Petroleum products (POL).
- f. Industrial First-Aid Items (listed in Supreme Headquarters, AEF, Catalog for CA Supplies/Stores).
- g. Automotive equipment and spare parts (motor transport).
- h. Agriculturals equipment and supplies.
- i. Engineering stores (other than industrial first-aid).
- j. Transportation equipment and supplies (except motor transport).
- k. PTT Stores (postal, telegraph and telephone).
- l. Miscellaneous (newsprint, anti-gas equipment, emergency feeding equipment etc.).

6. Status Report on CA Supplies. In order to account for all supplies allocated by CCAC, sub-allocated through channels to Armies, received by Armies, issued to indigenous authorities, and on hand in CA and Army depots, the following information will be forwarded to this Headquarters.

a. Monthly Stock Status Report. The Army G-5/Civil Affairs Staff will prepare and forward at the end of each month to reach this Headquarters by the 8th of the month following, a report for the month in duplicate showing:

- (1) CA Supplies by items and quantities received during the month from Communications Zone against allocations, other commands, salvaged or captured stocks and military supplies.

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- (2) CA supplies by items and quantities issued during the month to indigenous authorities, to military forces for their use, and to other commands.
- (3) CA supplies by items lost.
- (4) Total CA supplies by items and quantities on hand at the end of the month in CA/Army depots.
- (5) An explanation of any extraordinary items shown in the report.
- (6) Bulk commodities will be indicated in net long tons.

b. Requirements Report. An estimate of requirements for Civil Affairs supplies for the ensuing four months will be submitted as a forecast of anticipated needs. This report will be submitted by Armies to this Headquarters prior to the 8th of each month.

c. In order to permit control of CA supplies, Armies will submit an informal weekly report showing the following: (Reference paragraph 2a).

- (1) Total CA supplies by items and quantities called forward by Armies separately for each country since arrival of Allied Forces.
- (2) Total items and quantities received during the week.
- (3) Total items and quantities on hand at end of week.
- (4) Total quantities issued for the week.

7. Agreements. Copies of agreements with the National Authorities, together with copies of their Official Receipt form will be forwarded to Armies by this Headquarters when received, in approved form, from Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force. The General Accounting Instruction for Civil Affairs supplies in France is attached as Annex A.

8. Supplies for Displaced Persons. Reference is made to paragraph 23 Guide to Assembly Center Administration, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, Civil Affairs Division, file CA/d9, dated July 1944.

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl: Memorandum — Distribution of Supplies
in Continental France. (Annex 'A').

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Appendix 37-b

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

29 October 1944

ANNEX 'A' to
G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)
NUMBER 6)

GENERAL ACCOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR
CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLIES IN FRANCE

1. General. a. The principles concerning the supply of goods to the French authorities will be the subject of a separate agreement.

b. This memorandum is subject to the terms of any such agreement and sets forth the procedure for obtaining physical receipts for goods transferred to the appropriate French authorities.

2. a. The Service des Importations et Exportations is the agent of the French authorities responsible for dealing with supplies for civilian purposes.

b. The French authorities agree that receipts signed by or on behalf of the Service des Importations et Exportations, or in accordance with this memorandum will be accepted by the French authorities as proof of delivery.

3. Method of Operation. a. Port Areas. The Service des Importations et Exportations will appoint its agents in these areas and will furnish the Senior Military Commander in the area concerned with a list thereof.

b. Zones of the Interior. The Service des Importations et Exportations will be represented by the Regional and Departmental Prefectures in these areas where the Service du Ravitaillement General will deal with food stuffs and the Service des Approvisionnements Industries will deal with other supplies. Civil Affairs Officer concerned will be informed of the persons authorized to act, when the information is received from Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force.

c. Forward Zone. In these areas it may happen that the French Authorities mentioned in a and b above will be unable to operate. In such cases the French Liaison Officer attached to a CA formation will designate a responsible French official or private citizen to accept the supplies. The signature of these persons on the official form of receipt will be accepted by the Service des Importations et Exportations.

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d. When a Liaison Officer is not available, the appropriate CA Officer may obtain acceptance of the goods from an official of the Service du Ravitaillement General, or the Mayor or his assistant, or a Municipal Councillor. The signature of the accepting officer will be witnessed by another French official or private citizen. Such a receipt will be accepted by the Service des Importations et Exportations.

4. Receipt Procedure. a. The official receipt form will be used in all possible cases and appropriate arrangements for safe custody of the receipt books and their distribution will be made by the Service des Importations et Exportations. If the official receipt is not available, the appropriate CA officer will prepare a similar receipt in sextuplicate.

b. The French officer in liaison with a Civil Affairs formation will normally carry a book of official receipts and will sign all receipts in cases where the Receiver of the goods has been designated by the French Liaison Officer.

c. Receipts will be made out in sextuplicate and will be disposed of as follows:

(1) Three (3) copies (including the original) to be given to the CA officer in exchange for the supplies at the place and time of delivery.

(2) Three (3) copies to be retained by the accepting party, two of which will be forwarded to the Prefecture in the zone of the interior. In the case of deliveries at the ports, two copies will be forwarded the proper agency of the Service des Importations et Exportations.

d. Official receipts will be serially numbered (in sextuplicate). Any alterations thereon must be initialled by the parties signing the receipt, and the CA officer issuing the goods.

5. Statement of Account. a. A quantitative account (in duplicate), supported by copies of the receipts will be rendered monthly or more frequently, if possible, by the representative of Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, to the proper agency of the Service des Importations et Exportations.

b. The representative of Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force, will hold the original receipts and should there be any disagreement between the records of the Service des Importations et Exportation and the quantitative account the relative (original) receipts may be examined by a representative of the Service des Importations et Exportations.

c. Within fourteen days of the receipt of the quantitative account, the Service des Importations et Exportations will return the duplicate copy certifying thereon that the account is correct or listing exceptions thereto.

Appendix 'A' — Form of Receipt (France)

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COPY

Appendix 37-b-1
Appendix 'A' to
Annex 'A', G-5 Opera-
tional Instructions
Number 6, dated
October 1944.

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE
SERVICE DES IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS

RECEIPT

For supplies furnished by the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force
Issuing Military Formation or Government Agency

Depot of Origin

Number of truck or wagon Name of driver

Date of Delivery Hour of delivery

Receiving Party

Receiving Warehouse or Store

Service or Prefecture having ordered delivery

Category of the Goods

Description of Goods	List, Catalogue or part Numbers	Composition & Unit of Measure of each Pkg.	Number of Pkgs.	Total Quantity

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Notes:

The quantities of supplies shown above have been received for the account of the Service des Importations et Exportations.

Nr. (1)

is authorized to take delivery and to sign the receipt for the supplies shown above

(2)

Authority designating the receiving party — Name and title of receiving party.

Signature of the Authority Signature of receiving party
At..... the..... At..... the.....

- (1) Fill in name, title, address and firm.
- (2) To be filled in by the signing authority who will refer to the instructions overleaf.

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

NUMBER 7)

GENERAL ACCOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLIES

1. Purpose: These instructions are published to include the following amendments to G-5 Operational Instructions Number 6, this Headquarters, dated 29 October 1944, subject: General Accounting Instructions for Civil Affairs Supplies. The paragraphs indicated refer to G-2 Operational Instructions Number 6.

a. Delete paragraph 2 a (1) and insert the following: Informal Weekly Report as of 0001 hours, as of the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d of each month, will be submitted to this Headquarters by Armies. Armies will forward a copy of this report directly to the Commanding General, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, US Army, APO 887, for the AC of S, G-5.

b, Paragraph 3 c (6), add the following statement: Reference is also made to Standing Operating Procedure Number 39, Headquarters European Theater of Operations, Civil Affairs Supply Procedure on the Continent, dated 31 October 1944.

c. Paragraph 4. Add the following paragraph as sub-paragraph e.

4.

e. Emergency issue of Civil Affairs supplies in connection with activities which cannot be charged specifically to any country:

- (1) Issue is authorized when required by operational necessity.
- (2) The certificate of expenditure will be prepared and executed by the responsible US officer and signed, numbered copies will be submitted in place of accounting receipts normally required by par. 2 b above, with an additional copy for SHAEF G-5 Supply Branch, forwarded through this Headquarters.
- (3) The certificate will contain a statement of the facts which are the basis for the distribution of supplies by his method.

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- (4) Supplies forming a part or set, or unit of equipment, may be distributed. Replacements from other stocks will be accomplished by reference to the certificate of expenditure prepared for the original issue. If stocks are not available, a spot demand will be required.
- (5) This procedure may be required in connection with supplies for the control of epidemic diseases. An emergency issue of DDT Powder and Dusters is a specific example.

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

8 February 1945

NUMBER

8)

TRANSPORTATION SURVEYS AND REPORTS BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT
DETACHMENTS

1. Purpose. This interim directive is intended to implement the existing instructions on transportation for Military Government detachments which are contained in Chapter 15, Handbook for Military Government in Germany, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, December 1944, with reference to the objectives of Military Government as stated in paragraph 5, Chapter 1, of the reference handbook.

2. Reports.

a. Armies, through their G-5 Staffs, will be responsible to insure that Military Government detachments under their control accumulate the information and prepare the reports required in paragraph 1150, Chapter 15, of the reference handbook. These reports will include a detailed statement of the minimum essential transportation requirements for each Military Government detachments area. Requirements will be compared with available facilities. Armies will forward to this headquarters the initial transportation survey for each Military Government area, together with a statement of the action initiated with respect to minimum civilian transportation needs to prevent disorder or disease which would impede the military effort.

b. Additional reports for each area will be prepared as of the 1st and 15th of each month and forwarded through channels to this headquarters, with a reference to the initial report, showing changes during the month, together with a summary of local transportation Movements accomplished during the semi-monthly period and of any repairs that have been completed during the same period. Any special problems in the control or availability of civilian transport will be included in the report. The report will also contain a forecast of anticipated requirements; plan for the eventual movement of displaced persons; plans for the movement of food, clothing and medical supplies for

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displaced persons and the civilian population in order to prevent diseases and unrest which would hinder the military effort.

3. Control.

- a. Civilian road transport will be controlled by military commanders.
- b. The vehicles in operation will be required to have trip tickets or military permits.
- c. Local authorities will be required to maintain a register of civilian road transport, including horse-drawn vehicles.
- d. Military commanders may designate certain roads for essential civilian traffic when necessary to prevent interference with military transportation on military roads.
- e. All civilian vehicles will be registered, and local civilian authorities will be held responsible for the preservation and maintenance of records in order to furnish the required information.

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

1 March 1945

NUMBER

9)

PROPERTY CONTROL

1. Purpose. The following guides are published in implementation of the Handbook for Military Government in Germany and the Financial and Property Control Technical Manual, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, for use by Property Control Officers (PCOs) and Military Government Officers (MHOs) exercising Property Control functions during mobile period.

2. Property to be Controlled. The following categories of properties will be taken into control immediately and without further instructions.

a. Property and records of local offices and headquarters of the Nazi Party and its affiliated, attached, controlled and supervised organizations where such property was used for party purposes. Such action will be in coordination with CIC if available. "Property used for party purposes" shall include property used by the party primarily for political and propaganda purposes and assemblies as distinguished from party property owned and used indirectly for income and revenue producing purposes, i. e., the housing development of DAF (Deutsche Arbeits Front), the Bank der Deutschen Arbeit, etc. Subsequent instructions will cover control of such income producing property, as and when considered desirable.

b. Abandoned property if of sufficient importance and value to Military Government to warrant control-priority being given to property owned by United Nations Government or Nationals. Such property, even if abandoned by the owners, need not be taken into immediate control if it is under supervision of an acceptable administrator, manager, operator or caretaker, whether or not such person has been appointed by German court, or formally designated by the owner.

c. Prima facie loot from outside Germany. Property purchased or requisitioned, although improperly, by duress, or otherwise, involves determination of title and ownership in establishing its status as loot. When the facts

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necessary to make such determination are lacking or are not reasonably clear, property need not be considered prima facie as loot, during mobile period.

3. Methods of Control. Posting of a Notice of Custody does not of itself constitute a formal taking into control. Notices may be posted in cases of uncertainty pending final determination of the advisability of taking formal control by completing and filing Property Record, etc. and the Notice may be removed within a reasonable period. Such preliminary posting will only be exercised in exceptional circumstances.

4. Information Concerning United Nations Properties. Germans required persons having custody of properties of their enemies (i. e. United Nations) to declare it. Information concerning such declarations should be available to Finanzamt, generally located in each Kreis. Custodians of such Enemy (i. e. United Nations) Properties were appointed by German courts and records may be procurable at Oberlandesgericht or Landesgericht.

5. Deposit and Control of Currency.

a. Foreign currency and assets mentioned in Paragraph 5, Article III, Law No. 53, which come into possession of PCOs or MGOs, shall be delivered to Reichsbank or other institution designated by Military Government in lieu thereof, as provided in said paragraph, for account of owner, if known. If owner is unknown, details of discovery, location, etc. will be filed with bank at time of delivery. If, however, such property is to be taken into formal control as being within category described in Paragraph 2. a, b or c hereof, it will be deposited to the credit of the appropriate PCO in the Reichsbank or other authorized bank for the account of Property Record No. (here insert the Property Record Serial Number assigned the particular property). For title and operation of bank accounts, see Paragraph 44, Chapter VIII of Technical Manual. If no qualified bank is available it will be delivered to a Sub-Accountant.

b. Valid currency (for description see Financial and Property Control Technical Manual, Chapter V "Warning Against Invalid currency") which comes into possession of PCO or MGO under unusual circumstances may be treated as in Paragraph 5. a above, although not subject to provisions of Law No. 53, it may be subject to blocking provisions of Law No. 52 if it is included in one of the categories mentioned in Article I thereof. If such valid currency is not deposited to the credit of a PCO, it may be deposited in any bank. Valid currency, which is deposited to the credit of a PCO will normally be consolidated into one account in the Reichsbank or other authorized bank.

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c. Any currency captured from the enemy, which may come into possession of a PCO or a MGO, will be turned over to an Army Finance Officer or Military Government Sub-Accountant as captured funds.

d. If abandoned valid currency belonging to the Reich or its subdivisions or Municipalities comes into possession of Military Government, it will be the responsibility of a Property Control Officer or MGO performing Property Control functions. These funds will not be treated as having been taken into Property Control, but will be held and returned to the owner as soon as possible. The procedure for safeguarding, handling and accounting for such abandoned funds will be as follows:

- (1) They will be handed to a Property Control Officer, or a Military Government Officer exercising Property Control functions, or a Military Government Sub-Accountant.
- (2) In the case of the Property Control Officer, he will enter the amount received in his Cash book (Form MG/PC7), and in the case of the Military Government Officer, he will enter the amount received in his Cash Report (Form MG/PC6) following procedure laid down for recording cash receipts.
- (3) If such abandoned funds are handed to a Sub-Accountant, he will issue a receipt (Form CA/f3) for the amount received to the person who handed over the money, and enter the amount in his Cash Book (Form CA/f1) with an explanation that it is held for account of the Property Control Officer, together with all relevant information.

6. General.

a. Military Government funds may be used or loaned for protective repairs to properties taken into control without specific authority. Loans in the minimum amount essential to conserve and protect such properties from loss or destruction may negotiated through local financial institutions by manager or custodian of such property with approval of PCO.

b. Enemy war material and other property required or requisitioned by Armed Forces will not be taken into formal control.

c. Property actually taken into formal control may thereafter be seized or requisitioned, as the case be, by the Armed Forces and upon proper notation thereof being made on the Report of Property Transactions (Form MG/PC3) it will be released from the records of a PCO or a MGO. Such notation shall in-

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clude designation of unit, name of commanding officer, date of taking, statement of condition at time of taking, and any other relevant information. If it is United Nations property, such fact will be called to the attention of the commanding officer of such unit.

d. Attention is called to Paragraph 58 b of the Financial and Property Control Technical Manual. PCO or MGO does not change the consecutive numbering of properties taken into his control until he enters a different Provinz or Land. (G-5 Operational Instructions No. 9, 1 March 1945, Hqs Twelfth Army Group, Subject: "Property Control", cont'd.)

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

1 March 1945

NUMBER 10)

FINANCIAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Purpose. The present interim directive is intended to supplement the guides contained in the Check List in Part III of the Handbook for Military Government in Germany, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, and to clarify the procedure to be followed by Commanding Officers of Kreis detachments in carrying out certain of the responsibilities outlined in said Check List.

2. Posting. Post General Order No. 1 and General Licenses No. 1 to 5 simultaneously with Law No. 52 or as soon thereafter as available.

3. Delivery of Forms to Reichsbank, Ensure delivery of the following forms to the Reichsbank if there is a branch of the Reichsbank in the Kreis or Kreise covered by the detachment in question:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| MGAF—GO (1) | General Order No. 1 |
| MGAF—L (1) to (5) | General Licenses No. 1 to 5 |
| MGAX—I (1) | Instructions to Reichsbank and its Offices No. 1 |
| MGAF—I (1) | Instructions to Reichsbank and its Offices No. 2 |
| MGAB—I (1) | Instructions to Financial Institutions No. 1 |
| MGAF—I (2) | Instructions to Financial Institutions No. 2 |
| MGAB—I (3) | Instructions to Financial Institutions No. 3 and Government Financial Agencies |
| MGAF (2) Series A | Report of Property Blocked Pursuant to Military Government Law No. 52 |
| MGAF (2) Series B | Report of Blocked Property to be Used by Insurance Companies |
| MGAF (3) | Report of Credit Balances in Excess of Certain Amounts |
| MGAF—A (1) | Application for Special License |
| MGAX (1) | Declaration of Assets |

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MGAX (2) Receipt for Property Delivered to Reichsbank
 MGAF (1) Report of Blocked Property to be Used by All Owners
 and Some Others Holding Property of Third Persons
 MG/PS/G/9 Fragebogen

4. Use of Other Institutions in lieu of Reichsbank. If the Reichsbank is non-existent or inoperative in the Kreis ensure delivery of these forms to the principal office of the Kreissparkasse in the Kreis in question. In a Stadtkreis, if a Kreissparkasse office is unavailable, ensure delivery of the forms to the Stadtparkasse. In the event of unavailability of either of these institutions ensure delivery to the largest bank in operation. When a Kreis detachment is responsible for more than one Kreis delivery of the forms to a separate banking office for each Kreis desirable in the initial stages.

5. Responsibilities of Reichsbank or Alternate Institution. Place upon the Reichsbank or alternate institution specified in Paragraph 4, above, the responsibility for redistribution of the above mentioned forms to all other financial institutions, including insurance companies and Post Offices, throughout the Kreis. Only Forms MGAB-I (1), MGAB-I (3), MGAF (2) Series B, MGAF (1) and Fragebogen should be delivered to insurance companies. Such responsibility will include any necessary printing of additional copies. Place upon the Reichsbank or alternate institution specified in Paragraph 4, above, the responsibility also for carrying out all the instructions contained in "Instructions to Reichsbank and its Offices" No. 1 and 2, and for acting in lieu of the Reichsbank.

6. Delivery of Forms to German Public Officials. Deliver to German public officials at the highest levels in the Kreis the following forms and place upon them the responsibility of redistribution to officials at lower levels:

MGAP-I (1) Instructions to German Officials or Revenues and Expenditures
 MGAB-I (3) Instructions to Financial Institutions No. 3 and Government Financial Agencies
 MG/PS/G/9 Fragebogen

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

C. R. LANDON
 Colonel, AGD
 Adjutant General

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DISTRIBUTION:

- CG, First US Army, APO 230 — 50
- CG, Third US Army, Rear, APO 403 — 50
- CG, Ninth US Army, APO 339 — 50
- CG, Fifteenth US Army, APO 408 — 20
- SHAEF Main (For AC of S, G-5) — 5
- G-4, Twelfth Army Group — 2
- G-5, Twelfth Army Group — 25
- AG Records, Twelfth Army Group — 3
- CG, Sixth Army Group, APO 23 (For AC of S, G-5) — 2

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP
APO 655

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS) 11 March 1945
NUMBER 11)

REMOVAL OF NAZI AND GERMAN MILITARY PERSONNEL
FROM KEY GOVERNMENTAL & IMPORTANT
CIVIL POSITIONS

1. References:

- a. Directive and Instructions for Military Government of Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender, 23 November 1944, par. 5 b (4); Annex III, Section I, 2 a, b, 4 a, 7 d, page 54, Section XV, 5.
- b. Proclamation No. 1, par. 1.
- c. Laws Nos. 1 and 5.
- d. Handbook for Military Government in Germany:
 - (1) Chapter I, Part III, pars. 248, 251 (b).
 - (2) Chapter II, Part III, pars. 275 a and d, 276, 283, 284, 287, 291.
- e. Public Safety Manual of Procedures, pars. 186—195.
- f. The foregoing are not intended to include all the references relating to policies and instructions for the elimination of NAZISM — FASCISM, GERMAN MILITARISM, THE NAZI HIERARCHY AND THEIR COLLABORATORS, but they are the principal references and should be studied carefully by all concerned.

2. Thus far Military Government officers have tended to lay emphasis on the removal of only active Nazis and ardent Nazi sympathizers whereas it is the objective and desire of this headquarters to eliminate all Nazism — Fascism, German Militarism, the Nazi Hierarchy and their collaborators from all offices and other positions of influence and trust in the Government and certain important civil positions.

3. No Nazi, ardent Nazi sympathizer, nor member of any affiliated, attached, controlled or supervised Nazi organization, and no militarist nor leading mili-

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tary figure shall occupy any office nor other position of influence or trust in the Government, nor any important civil position.

a. The term "all offices and other positions of influence or trust in the Government or important civil positions" shall include all policy making or executive positions in all governmental agencies, and in civil agencies, or businesses directly supervised, controlled or utilized by Military Government.

b. The term "German militarism — militarists" shall include persons considered likely to perpetuate the militaristic tradition from a position of influence; all persons who have at any time been members of the German General Staff or who have been National Socialist Indoctrination officers; career officers of the German Army or, prior to the creation of the Wehrmacht, of the Reichswehr, the German Navy or Air Force.

c. In determining whether persons, not members of the Party and not otherwise proscribed, fall within the category of an "ardent sympathizer", the following will be considered as tending to establish an objectionable political character:

- (1) Persons who have denounced or contributed to seizure of opponents of the Nazi Regime.
- (2) Persons who have instigated or perpetrated acts of violence against political and religious opponents of the Nazi Regime.
- (3) Persons who have disseminated Nazi or Fascist ideology.
- (4) Persons who have benefited by acceptance or transfer of property incidental to spoliation of occupied countries, "Aryanization", or confiscation of property, on political, religious, or racial grounds.
- (5) Persons in civil service who have been favored by rapid promotions since 30 January 1933.
- (6) Persons who have been employed in political or administrative posts in occupied territories.
- (7) Persons who have made substantial contributions to the Party (sums large in themselves or large in proportion to means). In this connection it should be noted that contributions to German political parties, including NSDAP, were frequently made by companies, cartels, etc., and prominent sympathizers with the Party may have used this method rather than that of personal subscription to support the Party.

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- (8) Persons who have held memberships in other political parties in Germany which ultimately provided support for the National Socialist Party at the time of its coming into power, e. g. the conservative "Deutsche Nationale Volkspartei", the somewhat more liberal Deutsche Volkspartei, or the "Stahlhelm" of Kyffhäuser.
- (9) Persons who have received important party decorations or honors.
4. On entry into a German city or other administrative unit, Fragebogens (questionnaires) will immediately be completed by all officials and employees (except clerks or laborers) holding offices or other positions of influence or trust, and all candidates for such offices or positions in accordance with existing instructions.
- a. The Fragebogens will be checked by Special Branch, which in coordination with CIC, will make such investigations as are necessary to determine the status of the persons involved. They will promptly complete and submit their recommendations to the Military Government officer who will make appropriate decisions upon removals or appointments.
- b. Persons guilty of making fraudulent entries on a Fragebogen, or false statements in connection with their employment, appointment or investigation will be punished promptly and severely.
5. All persons who are or who have been members of the Nazi Party or who come within the provisions of paragraph 3 above will be immediately removed from office, from other positions of influence or trust in the government and from important civil positions.
- a. Removal as used herein shall mean the suspension or discharge immediately of an individual from the position he occupies and the termination of his influence and participation, directly or indirectly, therein.
- b. No such individual may be re-employed in the position from which he was removed or employed in another position of governmental importance without the approval of this headquarters. In cases considered by commanding generals concerned to affect military operations adversely, such persons may be temporarily reinstated, prior to approval by this headquarters.
6. The selection of persons for key positions, with adequate educational background, practical experience and freedom from Nazi and German militaristic contamination, collaboration and influence is of prime importance and will be given priority. Diligent search will be made for residents of the city

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or other governmental unit to be served who were not members of the Nazi Party or any of its affiliated organizations, nor who had belonged to, or collaborated with, the Nazi or German militaristic group.

a. From the foregoing will be selected an acting Burgermeister or other appropriate chief or head of the governmental unit.

b. Such person will submit to the Military Government officer a list of those whom he desires to appoint to key positions. Prior to appointment these shall likewise complete the Fragebogen and shall be investigated by CIC and Special Branch.

7. The difficulty of finding a sufficient number of persons of acceptable political character, qualified for essential administrative functions under combat conditions, is fully recognized. Therefore, it is emphasized that the immediate objective of Military Government does not require the full restoration of peacetime services, but rather such organization of government as is essential to the success of the military operations, with due regard to the basic well-being of the civil population.

By command of Lieutenant General BRADLEY:

C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

14 April 1945

NUMBER 12)

REMOVAL FROM OFFICE OF NAZIS AND GERMAN MILITARISTS

1. Pending the issuance of a revised directive on the above subject and to meet the requirements of rapidly advancing operations, the first four lines of par. 3, G-5 Operational Instructions No. 11, of this headquarters, 11 March 1945, are deleted and the following substituted:

"3. Members of the Nazi Party (NSDAP), ardent Nazi sympathizers, militarists or leading military figures shall not occupy any office, other position of influence or trust in the Government or any important civil position. Officers or officials of an affiliated, attached, controlled or supervised Nazi organization shall come within the same category. Membership alone in an affiliated attached, controlled or supervised organization shall not necessarily act as a disqualification."

2. Members (other than officers) of such organizations, in which membership was compulsory in order to obtain work or engage in a trade or profession, may be found acceptable, and if so they may be used. Such organizations known to be in this class are: Reichsbund der Deutschen Beamten; Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF), including NS Gemeinschaft "Kraft durch Freude"; NS-Volkswohlfahrt (NSV), including NS Reichsbund der Deutschen Schwestern; NS-Bund Deutscher Technik (NSBDT); NS Deutscher Aerztebund (NSDAeB); NS Lehrerbund (NSLB); and NS Rechtswahrbund (NSRB). Membership in the Nazi Party itself (NSDAP) will continue as a disqualification for employment in positions of influence or trust or any important civil position.

By command of General BRADLEY:

C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

319014

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

17 April 1945

NUMBER 13)

CONTROL AND CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS AND REFUGEES
IN GERMANY

1. Rescission of Previous Instructions:

a. Reference is made to G-5 Operational Instructions, Number 5, 30 September 1944, this Headquarters, subject: "Control and Care of Displaced Persons and Refugees in Germany".

b. The instructions contained in the G-5 Operational Instructions, Number 5, referred to in paragraph a, above, are rescinded and are replaced by the following instructions.

2. Definitions:

a. Refugees. Civilians not outside the national boundaries of their country who desire to return to their homes, but require assistance to do so, who are:

- (1) Temporarily homeless because of military operations or
- (2) At some distance from their homes for reasons related to the war.

b. Displaced Persons. Civilians outside the national boundaries of their country by reason of the war, who are:

- (1) Desirous but are unable to return home, or find homes without assistance, or
- (2) To be returned to enemy or ex-enemy territory.

c. United Nations Displaced Persons are displaced persons of the following United and Associated Nations: Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Columbia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Iraq, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Salvador, Union of South Africa, U. S. S. R., United Kingdom and Northern Ireland, U. S. A., Uruguay, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

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d. Stateless persons are persons who have been denationalized or whose country of origin cannot be determined or who cannot establish their right to the nationality claimed.

3. The Policy to be Executed is as Follows:

a. To prevent hindrance to military operations or Mil Gov which might be occasioned by the massing or uncontrolled movement of refugees and displaced persons.

b. To relieve, as far as practicable, conditions of want among United Nations displaced persons and to protect them against interference or ill-treatment by German authorities or population.

c. To prevent and control communicable diseases among refugees and displaced persons.

d. To insure that the German authorities make provisions as necessary for the maintenance, care and disposition of enemy or ex-enemy displaced persons and refugees.

e. To effect the rapid and orderly repatriation of United Nations displaced persons.

4. Responsibility:

a. Military Commanders:

(1) The liberation, care and repatriation of United Nations displaced persons in Germany is a major allied objective and the responsibility of military commanders. They may delegate this responsibility to German authorities. Military Commanders initially and Military District Commanders when Mil Gov is imposed will assume the following responsibilities:

(a) Locate, care for and control United Nations displaced persons, moving them if necessary to Assembly Centers, i. e., either camps or accommodation areas under direct military control.

(b) Prepare and submit reports on the presence, number, location and condition of United Nations displaced persons, through command channels, to the appropriate United and Associated Nations military or national authorities.

(c) Free from confinement nationals of the United Nations and or neutral countries confined, interned or otherwise under restraint by German authorities because of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations, and place them un-

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der Allied military control as may be appropriate pending other disposition.

- (d) Give opportunity to United Nations nationals to join the armed forces of their country if represented by units in the theater, or to serve in labor battalions organized by the military, within the scope of agreements entered into between the governments concerned, after identification and examination, and provided their loyalties to the Allies have been determined and they qualify physically and otherwise; or to engage in approved civilian work, including work at assembly centers, while awaiting repatriation.
 - (e) Safeguard the health and welfare of United Nations displaced persons. They should not be allowed to disperse until arrangements have been made for their employment or other disposition.
 - (f) Accomodate United Nations displaced persons in areas separate from enemy refugees and enemy displaced persons.
 - (g) Register United Nations displaced persons.
 - (h) Provide for security checks of United Nations displaced persons.
 - (i) Assist Allied Liaison Officers for Repatriation operating under their command.
 - (j) Supervise German authorities in making such provision for United Nations displaced persons as may be directed.
 - (k) Arrange through appropriate channels for the repatriation movement of United Nations displaced persons through or out of their areas.
 - (l) Assist in the protection of United Nations displaced persons and their property, rights and claims.
- (2) In Forward Zones of liberated Allied Countries, Military Commanders are wholly responsible for displaced persons. They will discharge this responsibility through Mil Gov staffs and detachments. However, they may delegate partial responsibility to allied local authorities as soon as such authorities are able to assume such responsibility. In such cases military commanders will insure that essential transport, accommodations and supplies are available to Allied authorities in regard to both present needs and estimated future requirements.

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- (3) In Interior Zones. Allied governments of liberated Allied territory are wholly responsible for displaced persons.
 - (4) In sub-paragraphs (2) and (3) preceding, the terms Forward Zones and Interior Zones, respectively, refer to areas, announced in orders from Supreme Headquarters, AEF, in which the national authorities of the liberated countries have not or have, respectively, assumed full authority for civil administration.
- b. German Authorities:
- (1) German authorities will be required by military commanders to make all necessary provision for United Nations displaced persons. German authorities will:
 - (a) Pay for all goods, facilities and services, as directed, for United Nations displaced persons.
 - (b) Provide the means, as directed, for the care, shelter, maintenance and medical attention required for United Nations displaced persons, as a matter of priority over the needs of the German population.
 - (c) Make similar or such special provision as may be directed by military commanders for persons of German or other enemy origin persecuted because of their race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations.
 - (d) Insure that wages and benefits for United Nations displaced persons who were, or are, workers in Germany, and remittances to their families, are paid when due, without distinction on account of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations. It will not be possible, especially in the initial stages, to send family remittance for United Nations displaced persons out of Germany to the country where the worker's family resides. Therefore any family remittances due a United Nations displaced person worker will be included in the amount of wages he is paid directly.
 - (e) Produce, as directed, full information regarding the number, location, employment and condition of United Nations displaced persons in Germany and in territory occupied by Germany at the time of surrender.
 - (f) Produce, on demand, lists of United Nations displaced persons in internment and concentration camps, and lists of places of

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confinement of political prisoners, their location and the character and nature of accommodations.

(g) Disseminate, as directed, the Supreme Commander's instructions to United Nations displaced persons.

(h) Install loudspeaker radio receiving facilities wherever there are concentrations of United Nations displaced persons.

(2) Executive or administrative control of United Nations displaced persons may not be delegated to German, enemy, ex-enemy or cobelligerent personnel; however, such personnel may be employed to furnish services not executive or controlling in nature. In instances where doctors or nurses of enemy origin are employed for medical care, United Nations displaced persons may refuse their services. Authorities of assembly centers and similar facilities should therefore insure that enemy medical personnel employed do not use their position to exert executive or administrative control over United Nations nationals.

5. Staff Agencies Responsible for Refugees and Displaced Persons and P/Ws.

a. Refugees and displaced persons will be the responsibility of Mil Gov. except that British and US civilian internees will be identified, cared for and returned to their national authorities by G-1.

b. Allied P/Ws will be the responsibility of G-1.

c. Enemy P/Ws are the responsibility of G-1.

d. When it is necessary for Mil Gov to provide for Allied P/Ws in an Assembly Center or similar facility, until G-1 is able to assume responsibility, an accurate record of rations and other supplies issued to Allied P/Ws will be maintained by the assembly center commander. This record will be used to establish supply credits and will serve as a basis for which Mil Gov supplies issued to Allied P/Ws may be replaced from regular military supply sources.

6. Procedure for Handling Special Classes.

a. Procedure for persons claiming United Nations P/W or Civilian Internee Status: Persons found outside Allied P/W camps who claim to be Allied P/W and Br/US civilians found outside civilian detention camps who claim to be civil internees, will be cared for initially as displaced persons. Such persons will be reported to the nearest Allied P/W camp. There will normally be present at each Allied P/W camp Allied PWX Contact Officer, with whom arrangements should be made for the identification of Allied P/Ws and for the

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transfer of those so identified. Those not so identified will be handled as displaced persons. Those persons, Br/US, who have escaped or evaded capture will be turned over to the nearest Provost Marshal for evacuation to the Army PWE for interrogation and subsequent evacuation. They will not be evacuated until an individual security check has been made and permission to evacuate has been received from this headquarters, in accordance with current instructions contained in Hq. 12th Army Group Administrative Standing Operating Procedure. Lists of such persons who are handled as displaced persons should be furnished to the appropriate Allied Liaison Officer or submitted through command channels to the national authorities for instructions as to the claimant's disposition. When Br/US civilian internees are uncovered they should be reported to the nearest appropriate consular official.

b. Except for Russians, United Nations nationals who are members of TODT or other enemy para-military organizations, captured while not in uniform, and who are not security suspects, will be treated as displaced persons. Russians so captured, pending further instructions, will be treated as P/Ws.

c. Expatriates, i. e., United Nations nationals permanently residing in, but not Nationals of, Germany, and who have not been detained as civilian internees, will be treated as displaced persons when they require assistance or additional documentation in order to return to their country of origin.

d. British and U. S. displaced persons and expatriates requiring assistance of documentation will be reported through command channels to appropriate consular authorities, whose authorization will be required before they are repatriated.

e. Neutral displaced persons, stateless persons, and persons persecuted because of their race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations, including persons of German origin, will be given the same treatment as United Nations displaced persons, provided CIC personnel have determined their loyalty to the allies.

7. UNRRA.

a. Responsibility: As soon as military conditions permit, UNRRA will be requested by the Supreme Commander to undertake the care, relief and repatriation of United Nations displaced persons. UNRRA is not authorized to undertake the care or repatriation of enemy displaced persons or refugees in Germany, except stateless persons and persons persecuted because of race, religion or activities in favor of the United Nations.

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b. Personnel:

- (1) UNRRA staff officers will be attached to and form part of headquarters at which there are displaced persons staff officers. The number of UNRRA officers will be progressively increased as desired by military commanders.
- (2) When requested by military commanders, UNRRA will provide UNRRA Executive Officers to take over in whole or in part the administration and management of Assembly Centers for United Nations displaced persons.
- (3) When requested by military commanders, UNRRA will provide specialist personnel, including medical and welfare officers.

c. Status and Control:

- (1) UNRRA personnel will wear a prescribed uniform and will be provided with identification as non-combatants accompanying the armed forces.
- (2) UNRRA personnel will operate under military control and all reports by such personnel to UNRRA will be submitted through military channels. All UNRRA personnel will be called forward through command channels.
- (3) As agreed to by military commanders, UNRRA may employ secretarial and administrative personnel. Where administratively feasible, UNRRA may also employ Allied administrative personnel in Assembly Centers for the care and control of corresponding national groups, but not on an exclusively national basis. Such personnel will form a part of UNRRA.
- (4) As rapidly as military and other considerations permit, the number of UNRRA personnel will be increased at all levels in order to facilitate transfer of full responsibility for the care and control of United Nations displaced persons to UNRRA.
- (5) UNRRA may recruit personnel from displaced persons in the area, careful screening of displaced persons will be made prior to their employment.
- (6) Request for the removal of UNRRA personnel found unsatisfactory may be made by military commanders through command channels. Such request will be accompanied by a statement of the reasons removal is requested.

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(7) UNRRA personnel attached to Army may be transferred between units of the Army on Army orders. Transfers may effect the movement of individual UNRRA personnel between teams or detachments, or entire UNRRA teams from one unit to another with-in the Army.

8. Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees.

a. The Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees remains responsible for the resettlement of persons who have been obliged to leave their homes for reasons of race, religion or political belief and cannot or do not desire to be returned to their homes. UNRRA has agreed to care for these and stateless persons for a period of time agreed upon between UNRRA and the Inter-Governmental Committee. After this period, the Inter-Governmental Committee will assume responsibility for those not repatriated or resettled.

9. Control and Care of United Nations Displaced Persons.

a. Issuance of Standfast Orders: Army and subordinate military commanders will, unless military necessity requires otherwise, instruct by means of leaflets, broadcasts and any other available means, all displaced persons to stand fast until such time as their movement can be organized.

b. Handling of Displaced Persons Who Fail to Obey Standfast Orders:

- (1) Collection points will be established in forward areas so that individuals and small groups of persons coming through the lines or being uncovered may be assembled and directed either to transit points or assembly centers. Displaced persons will be directed to these collecting points by combat troops and military police.
- (2) If camps, accommodation areas or assembly centers are not available within 10 miles of collection points, transit points will be established to facilitate the movement of displaced persons to accommodation areas or assembly centers. At transit points, elementary separation in conjunction with CI personnel will be made, for security reasons, of refugees, enemy displaced persons and United Nations displaced persons. Refugees should be dispersed locally and United Nations displaced persons should be sent rearward in convenient groups at expeditious times, so as not to interfere with military operations. Emergency food and first aid assistance, if possible, should be provided at transit points for United Nations displaced persons.

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- (3) Control stations will be established for the purpose of controlling the movement of displaced persons and refugees. They will be established on traffic routes, at or near international boundaries, at the main Rhine crossings or on the line of demarcation between Allied Zones. Movement of displaced persons through control stations will be permitted only under the control of military authorities. Individuals without proper documentations who appear at control stations at German frontier or accommodation areas will be cleared by CI personnel before being directed to an Assembly Center.
- (4) Control stations in Germany will be established by Armies at any one of the following places which lie in their area of responsibility: Rheine, Munster, Duisburg, Düsseldorf, Cologne, Bonn, Koblenz, Mainz, Mannheim, Karlsruhe, Freiburg, Breisach, Flensburg, Osnabrück, Kassel, Giessen, Würzburg, Regensburg, and Stuttgart.

c. Care and Control of Displaced Persons in Camps, Accommodation Areas and Assembly Centers:

- (1) Insofar as possible, all displaced persons will be cared for in Assembly Centers, camps or accommodation areas. Displaced persons in camps, workers' billets, etc., at the time of occupation, should continue to be accommodated in such facilities until more suitable facilities for them can be found. Where suitable camps or public buildings are not available, local authorities will be required to adapt existing accommodations, using local resources.
- (2) Supervision: The international character of the displaced persons problem requires direct administration by Allied military authorities. Therefore the following action will be taken as soon as possible after a displaced persons camp is uncovered or established.
 - (a) All guards, other than those whose retention for specified duties is considered necessary, should be removed.
 - (b) All German personnel required for administrative service in the camp or Assembly Center should be required to continue their work under the supervision of the camp director. German personnel will not be given duties executive or controlling in nature over United Nations displaced persons. (See par. 4, b, (2)).
 - (c) A U. S. officer, an Allied Liaison Officer for Repatriation, or a leader of the camp will be appointed Camp Director, under

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supervision of the Mil Gov. detachment of the area in which the camp or assembly is located.

(3) Care:

- (a) Insofar as possible, displaced persons will be provided with food, shelter, medical attention and emergency clothing in camps and Assembly Centers.
- (b) Typhus Control: Delousing of refugees and displaced persons with DDT powder and Typhus Immunization Programs will be carried out in accordance with Technical Public Health Instruction No. 2, Supreme Headquarters, AEF, 25 October 1944, SHAEF/G-5/(PH)/2501, subject: Typhus Control, Policy, Supplies, and Consultations.

(4) Administration of Camps and Assembly Centers:

- (a) The Camp Director will be a military officer, or an UNRRA official, assigned from the occupation forces.
- (b) Allied nationals will be required to assume responsibility as far as possible for internal administration of camps and Assembly Centers.
- (c) German authorities will be required to make available doctors, nurses and other administrative personnel, for employment under Allied supervision.
- (d) It will not be desirable to billet United Nations displaced persons on the German civilian population. However, displaced persons billeted with the civilian population at the time of occupation need not be moved until suitable living accommodations are available for them.

(5) Assistance in Connection with Claims and Property Disposal:

- (a) Displaced persons will be assisted where possible to dispose of or liquidate property which they cannot transfer to their homes on repatriation. They will be assisted in securing appropriate documentation from German authorities to permit them to establish claims for wages, compensation, insurance and other benefits due them.
- (b) Displaced persons will be assisted to procure from appropriate German authorities documents relating to vital statistics concerning themselves or their relatives such as records of marriage, birth, death, etc.

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(6) Employment:

- (a) All displaced persons will be given an opportunity to join the armed forces of their country if represented in the theater, or to serve in labor battalions organized by the military, provided their loyalties to the Allies are not in question and they qualified physically and otherwise. (See par. 4, a, (1), (d)).
- (b) Employment of displaced persons will be governed by instructions in Administrative Memorandum No. 7, SHAEF, 29 April 1944, "Policy of Supreme Commander for Civilian Labor Utilized by the Military Forces in Liberated and Occupied (Enemy) Territories", and annex II thereto 15 Sept. 1944, "Guide to Wage Rates for Civilian Labor Utilized by British/US Forces in Germany"; Administrative Memorandum No 33, SHAEF, 15 Sept 1944, "Procurement of Supplies, Facilities, Services (including civilian labor) and Precessing Claims by British/US Forces in Enemy Territory"; letter ETOUSA, 13 Oct 1944, "Procurement, Administration, and Payment of Civilian Labor in Germany".
- (c) United Nations displaced persons should whenever possible be used for performance of administrative, professional, clerical and other work in Assembly Centers and will be paid for such work. The payment of Assembly Centers employees will be accomplished by the use of form Ca/Gf 5 "Payroll — Civilian Employees" whenever necessary to pay such employees out of Mil Gov funds. If possible, however, they should be paid by Purchasing and Contracting officers authorized to hire labor, in the same way as labor hired for the use any army unit, or be paid by German authorities.

(7) Functions of Allied Liaison Officers for Repatriation.

(a) Command and Control.

1. Allied Liaison personnel for Repatriation will be attached to Armies and AEF Missions, and will in all cases be subject to military command and control. They will be called forward as needed by Army Commanders, and are subject to use in liberated territories and Germany. (SHAEF Admin. Memo. 39 par. 12.)

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2. Allied Liaison personnel for Repatriation may receive, and after consultation with the appropriate military authorities, act upon such instructions of their governments as are not inconsistent with the requirements of the military authorities. Communications between liaison personnel and their governments in matters concerning displaced persons will be through military channels.
 3. Attachment or re-attachment of Allied Liaison personnel for Repatriation from one CA/MG detachment to another within same Army may be made by Army. Re-attachment from one army to another, or to Communications Zone, or to SHAEF Military Missions, will not be made without the approval of Army Group.
 4. Matters requiring disciplinary action with respect to Allied Liaison personnel for Repatriation will be referred for advice through channels to the European Allied Contact Section, Supreme Headquarters, AEF.
 5. Allied Liaison personnel for Repatriation will be accorded the same privileges as military personnel in the use of such facilities as PX and medical attention.
 6. Records regarding attachment and deployment of Allied Liaison personnel for Repatriation will be maintained by Army and Military District Commanders so that the whereabouts of all such officers can be determined immediately. Reports regarding strength, casualties or sickness pertaining to Allied Liaison personnel for Repatriation will be included by the Headquarters to which they are attached in the G-1 Daily Summary.
- (b) General Duties.
1. Allied Liaison Officers for Repatriation should be familiar with the details of the AEF plan and the plans of their own government for the repatriation of displaced persons. They will, in cooperation with AEF military authorities, the Allied government in whose country they are operating, and with their own government, assist in the care and repatriation of their displaced nationals. For the most part they will carry out this work in the Assembly Centers, but their services may be required at all levels.

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(c) Basic Duties.

1. To assist in the identification and registration of their nationals.
2. To recommend, in conformity with instructions from their national government, priorities for the repatriation of their nationals.
3. To issue repatriations visas.
4. To assist in the preparation of reports on the numbers, characteristics, and condition of their nationals.

(d) Additional Duties: Allied Liaison Officers for Repatriation will also perform such other duties as may be required by the military authorities to control, care for and facilitate the orderly repatriation of their nationals, such as:

1. Assist in establishing and maintaining control of their nationals.
2. Assist in the welfare and health programs.
3. Furnish information to their nationals, particularly concerning the reason for the stand-fast policy, plans for repatriation and the scale of issue of food and other supplies.
4. Assist in the selection of such suitable staff from among their nationals as may be required for the management and operation of Assembly Centers.
5. Assist in the settlement or documentation of claims for wages, compensation and insurance due their nationals.
6. Assist in protecting, disposing of, liquidating or undertaking the custodianship of any property belonging to their nationals. This is a responsibility of the respective national governments.
7. Assist in making the necessary arrangements for the exchange or custodianship of any property belonging to their nationals, in accordance with paragraph 6 above.
8. Assist in coordination of transportation arrangements for repatriation of their nationals.
9. With the approval of the Assembly Center Director, select suitable nationals at the Assembly Center to assist the liaison officer in his work.
10. Assist military authorities in making security checks of their nationals.

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10. Movement of United Nations Displaced Persons.

a. During Military Operations and Prior to Activation of Inter-Allied Movement Control Authority.

- (1) Except when military necessity or lack of facilities or supplies so requires, displaced persons found in Germany who are citizens of U. S. S. R., Poland, Czechoslovakia and other countries East of Germany will not be moved until after the cessation of hostilities.
- (2) After strict CI screening, nationals of France, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands may be moved within the area under control of armies as required and across international boundaries in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9, a, (3) and (4). United Nations displaced persons who are moved out of Germany in accordance with these instructions are not subject to the requirements and instructions contained in letters SHAEF, AG 350.09-4 GBI-AGM, dated 12 September 1944 and 11 October 1944.
- (3) Arrangements have been made with the governments concerned to permit movement of their nationals to designated reception centers in France, Luxembourg, Belgium and the Netherlands at a specified daily rate without prior notification of each move. Upon receipt of the information as to the numbers that can be received from Supreme Headquarters, AEF Missions, Army Group will notify each Army as to the number of persons who may be moved daily to each reception center and as to temporary bottle necks as they arise.
- (4) Specific authorization from Allied governments through Supreme Headquarters, AEF Mission and from other military commanders concerned will be required to move a larger than the specified number of displaced persons as indicated in (3) above. Armies will request such authorization from Army Group as far as possible in advance of the date of actual movement.
- (5) Displaced Persons will not be moved across international boundaries to Allied countries except when required by operational necessity or when they are in transit to their country of origin.
- (6) In emergencies, United Nations displaced persons may be moved to their claimed countries of origin without registration or other documentation. In such cases, as much notice as possible will be given the Reception Center and Army Group in order that arrange-

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ments may be made for any necessary registration or documentation at the Reception Center.

- (7) Because military transport will normally be required for taking care of military needs, it will be necessary for armies to designate certain routes for the use of displaced persons, coordinating with Army Group as necessary.

11. Supplies and Services for United Nations Displaced Persons.

a. The maximum use will be made of local resources and organizations. German authorities will be required to provide and pay for shelter, food, clothing, and medical attention and other services required for Allied displaced persons. Where local available Civil Affairs supplies and resources are inadequate, the necessary Civil Affairs supplies will be requisitioned through military channels. Stockpiles of essential Civil Affairs supplies will be established at strategic points for emergency use. The necessary supplies to provide for these stockpiles will be called forward at the discretion of the Army Commander concerned.

b. Rations of food and other authorized supplies for Allied displaced persons will in no case be less than the scale prevailing for the general population in the area. Food rations for United Nations displaced persons in approved Assembly Centers, accommodation areas and camps will be supplied at a scale of approximately 2,000 calories per person per day. Displaced persons are to have priority over German civilians in respect to food from German sources.

c. German authorities will be directed to make available all government welfare agencies which may be needed by displaced persons. Local authorities will be required to provide care for aged persons, sick persons and other special groups until other arrangements for their care can be made.

d. Supplies for displaced persons will be issued free of charge, but a record will be kept of such issues. Where it has been possible to separate displaced persons by nationalities, the record will show nationalities.

12. Registration and Reports.

a. As soon as practicable after Assembly Centers are organized, displaced persons will be registered. Standard registration forms will be used, employing the procedure prescribed in SHAEF Displaced Persons Registration Instructions (Form CA/d5). The use and disposition of the various registration forms is as follows:

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(1) Displaced Persons Identity Card (DP-1). This card should be given to and retained by the person registered. Each card will carry a nonrecurring number, which will be the primary means of identifying its holder.

(2) Displaced Persons Registration Record Form (DP-2). This form will be filled out in duplicate. The original copy will accompany the displaced person whenever he is moved. Normally such forms will be given to the person in charge of the group of displaced persons being moved, to be delivered on arrival to the person in charge of the Assembly Center, Control Station of Reception Center to which the movement is being made. When completed (i. e. when all items are filled in except numbers (22), (23), (28), (30) and (31) —, duplicate copies of Form DP-2 will be forwarded weekly through channels to Supreme Headquarters AEF. Duplicate copies of all Forms DP-2 for displaced persons who have been refused repatriation visas by National Liaison Officers, and those for displaced persons considered to be stateless, will be forwarded weekly with relevant particulars through channels to Supreme Headquarters, AEF. Original and duplicate (when this has not already been forwarded) copies of Form DP-2 for these United Nations displaced persons who have died or disappeared will be sent through channels to Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

(3) Supplementary Summary Medical Record (CA/d7). When any displaced person resident at an Assembly Center is hospitalized, upon his release from the hospital, this form will be filled out by the hospital supervisor or a medical officer. This record will be attached to original copy of Displaced Persons Registration Record Form (DP-2) of the person to whom it relates.

b. Reports.

(1) Weekly reports on Assembly Center Weekly Report Form (CA/d4-revised) will be submitted through the Ca/Mil Gov detachments and through command channels. When a report is submitted for the first time for an Assembly Center, the report form will bear a notation that the report is for a new Assembly Center. Each report will bear a notation stating whether the Assembly Center is wholly the responsibility of and operated by military authorities or whether responsibility for its operation has been delegated to local authorities. (See par. 4, a, (1) (b)).

(2) Assembly Center, Administration Reports. Assembly Center Directors will submit monthly reports through channels in accordance with par. 24-27 of the Guide to Assembly Center Administration (CA/d-9). Forms CA/d-10 to CA/d-17 will be used for this purpose.

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(3) As soon as possible after occupation, commanding officers of Mil Gov detachments will submit through channels a report containing an estimate of the number of displaced persons by nationality who are in their area, but not in Assembly Centers.

(4) Wherever an Assembly Center is closed, all permanent records will be turned over to the Mil Gov detachment of the area in which the Assembly Center is located.

13. Enemy, Ex-Enemy and Co-Belligerent Displaced Persons and Refugees.

a. Responsibility for their Control and Care. Military commanders are wholly responsible for enemy, Ex-enemy and co-belligerent displaced persons and refugees. However, they will normally delegate this responsibility to German authorities, who will operate under the supervision of Mil Gov officers and detachments. Military commanders will:

- (1) Insure that enemy, ex-enemy and co-belligerent displaced persons are identified.
- (2) Intern, or curtail the activities of, those whose freedom of movement would endanger the security of the armed forces.
- (3) Arrange through command channels for movement into and out of the commander's area when such movement is in the interests of military operations or Mil Gov.

b. Responsibility of German Authorities. German authorities will, for enemy, ex-enemy and co-belligerent displaced persons and refugees:

- (1) Provide and pay for all goods, facilities and services required for them.
- (2) Take all necessary measures, as directed by military commanders, for their control.
- (3) Produce, on demand, lists of persons in internment and concentration camps and lists of places and their location where political prisoners are confined.
- (4) Set up assembly and reception centers for them as directed.
- (5) Disseminate standfast orders as instructed by military commanders.

c. Care.

- (1) Whenever possible, enemy displaced persons and refugees will be billeted on the German population.
- (2) Where necessary, German authorities will be required to establish communal feeding facilities for them, separate from those for United Nations displaced persons.

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- (3) Under strict Mil Gov supervision German authorities may be directed to set up, operate and provide supplies and essential services for Assembly Centers to accommodate enemy, ex-enemy and co-belligerent displaced persons. These Assembly Centers may be operated as detention camps.

d. Registration and Reports.

- (1) Registration and reports relative to enemy, ex-enemy and co-belligerent displaced persons will be the same as those required for United Nations displaced persons. (See par. 11).
- (2) After the establishment of a Military District, Mil Gov detachments at Regierungsbezirks level will submit to DPX Military District Headquarters a weekly report as of 1200 hours Saturday, showing the number of refugees to be returned to their homes by public transport and the areas to which they are to be returned.

e. Movements and Repatriation.

- (1) Movement will be carried out in conformity with the instructions in paragraph 9. Allied military occupation authorities will act for the government of occupied countries.
- (2) Military commanders will be notified and their concurrence obtained before refugees are returned to areas under their command.
- (3) Arrangements with other Allied occupation authorities and the governments concerned for the identification and documentation of displaced persons prior to repatriation will be made by SHAEF.

14. Legal.

a. United Nations displaced persons arrested by German police will be turned over to military police as soon as their identity is established.

b. United Nations displaced persons will be tried in military or Mil Gov courts and not in German courts.

c. Military commanders will insure that all cases heard in German courts in which the interests of United Nations displaced persons are involved are adequately supervised.

By command of General BRADLEY:

C. R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

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HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

29 June 1945

NUMBER

14)

THE REORGANIZATION OF FIRE-PROTECTION SERVICES IN GERMANY

I. Policy Concerning the Reorganization of Fire-Protection Services in Germany.

1. Separation of the fire-protection organizations from the police organizations.

2. Abolition of the Feuerschutzpolizei as a national organization.

3. Abolition of national control and the national command hierarchy of the fire protection organization.

4. De-Nazification, disarmament and de-militarization of the fire protection organizations.

5. Creation of independent local fire-fighting organizations in each city of over 20,000, in smaller (as needed), and in each Landkreis, responsible to the chief civil administrative official of the local jurisdiction and free from any higher control or supervision.

6. Encouragement of "Mutual Aid" agreements and "Feuerwehrzweckverbände" arrangements for fire-fighting purposes among local governmental units, wherever necessary.

7. Creation of Land/Provinz Fire Bureaus for statistical, research and training purposes.

II. Organization of Fire Protection Services in Local Areas.

8. The necessary legal basis for reorganizing local fire protection services, in the manner set forth below, will be furnished, depending on circumstances, by the Military Government itself, or by reorganized State/Land central authorities, or by amendment of municipal charters.

9. In each Stadtkreis, Gemeinde with a static population of over 20,000 persons, Gemeinde which had a professional fire protection service prior to 1938, and Landkreis, the chief civil administrative official (Landrat in a Land-

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kreis, Bürgermeister in a Gemeinde and Oberbürgermeister in a Stadtkreis) will be the responsible administrative official for the fire protection and prevention services within his jurisdiction.

10. As this responsible official, he will take over the control and supervision of all existing fire fighting organizations within his jurisdiction and reorganize them into a civil organization to extinguish fires and to enforce fire prevention regulations. This organization will be known as Berufsfeuerwehr in Gemeinde and Landesfeuerwehr in Landkreise. In places where units of Feuer-schutzpolizei are located such units will be discontinued as parts of a national force, separated from the police, combined with other voluntary or compulsory fire fighting brigades and reorganized as a unified fire department. In all jurisdiction the fire fighting organizations will be separated from all police control.

11. The chief civil administrative official will appoint the executive head of the fire fighting organization, subject to the approval of the Military Government Public Safety officer, and will be generally responsible for its administration. His specific duties with respect thereto are set forth, in detail in Appendix "A".*

12. The executive head of the Berufsfeuerwehr and of the Landesfeuerwehr will be responsible for the training, direction and efficient operation of the Feuerwehr under his command. His specific duties are set forth, in detail, in Appendix "B".*

13. The functions of the local fire-fighting organization will be:

a. To provide adequate facilities for the control and extinguished of fire outbreaks within its jurisdiction and to assist elsewhere as may be directed.

b. To make necessary fire-prevention inspections and to secure the enforcement of fire-prevention regulations.

c. To initiate, draw up, and recommend for adoption the necessary fire prevention regulations with respect to building construction and the storage, handling and use explosives and flammable materials and substances.

14. The local fire-fighting organization will be organized, staffed and equipped in accordance with accepted standards, to the extent necessary properly to protect its district. The standards to be applied in staffing and equipping fire-fighting organizations are set forth in Appendix "C" * for urban areas and in Appendix "D" * for rural areas.

* ff. pp.

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15. The fire protection services will be de-Nazified, de-militarized and disarmed in accordance with the policy directives covering these subjects.

16. "Mutual Aid" agreements or the organization of "Feuerwehrzweckverbände" may be worked out by the competent German officials, wherever necessary, and will come into effect when approved by Military Government. Detailed guides for judging the desirability or efficiency of such arrangements are set forth in Appendix "E".*

17. A Fire Bureau will be created in the Land/Provinz Central Government of each Land/Provinz in the US Zone. The functions of this office will be to receive fire loss data from local fire-fighting organizations, carry on research in fire-fighting and fire-prevention, disseminate its findings to local fire-fighting organizations, and to conduct a training school for fire instructors and for firemen from districts too small to operate a school.

18. The following additional appendices are part of these instructions:*

Appendix "F" — Glossary of German Fire Equipment Terminology.

Appendix "G" — Types of German Fire Extinguishers, Pumpers and Hose

Appendix "H" — Grades of Rank in German Fire-Fighting Organizations

By command of General BRADLEY:

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* ff. pp.

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Appendix 37 A

APPENDIX "A"

Duties of the chief civil administrative official of Gemeinde, Stadtkreise and Landkreise with respect to Fire-Fighting Organizations.

1. The Bürgermeister of a Gemeinde, the Oberbürgermeister of a Stadtkreis, and the Landrat of a Landkreis will have the following duties and responsibilities with respect to the fire-fighting organization within his jurisdiction:

a. To establish a fire-fighting organization to be known as the Berufsfeuerwehr in Gemeinde and Stadtkreise and as Landesfeuerwehr in Landkreise.

b. To be responsible, in general for the organization, staffing, equipment-maintenance, and financial support of this organization.

c. To appoint with the approval of the local Military Government officer the executive head and the other required personnel of the organization.

d. To cause to be prepared, and, after approval by the proper Military Government officer, to issue the necessary fire-prevention regulations.

e. Upon recommendation of the executive head of the fire-fighting organization and, after approval by the proper Military Government officer, to enter into mutual aid agreements or Feuerwehrzweckverbände (combined fire-protection arrangements with the civil heads of neighboring municipalities.

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Appendix 37 B

APPENDIX "B"

Duties of the Executive Head of Local Fire-Fighting Organizations.

1. The executive head of the Berufsfeuerwehr in a Gemeinde or a Stadtkreis and of the Landesfeuerwehr in a Landkreis will have the following duties and responsibilities:

- a. To insure that this organization is maintained in most effective condition is properly operated and adequately manned and officered.
- b. To arrange suitable tours of duty.
- c. To maintain proper discipline in his command.
- d. To insure proper training of his personnel, by assigning, with the approval of the proper Military Government officer, competent firemen-instructors to any regional fire schools that may be established, and by having these firemen on their return, act as instructors within their own organization.
- e. To maintain all equipment in his command in good operation condition.
- f. To assign suitable response of personnel and apparatus to fires.
- g. To arrange for frequent inspections of buildings by members of his command.
- h. To make study of water supply sources available for fire-fighting, making recommendations to the civil authority for elimination of deficiencies.
- i. To insure the maintenance and proper operation of any municipal fire alarm system which may be installed.
- j. To assist and advise the chief civil administrative official in the preparation of any fire-prevention and protection regulations which may be necessary or desirable.
- k. To develop suitable mutual-aid agreements or "Feuerwehrzweckverbände", if necessary or feasible, and to submit proposals for such agreements to the chief civil administrative official for implementation after approval by the proper Military Government officer.
- l. To compile and report accurately fire losses within his jurisdiction, forwarding these reports to the local Military Government Public Safety Officer and to other offices as directed.

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Appendix 37 C

APPENDIX "C"

Technical Details for Fire Protection Service in Urban Areas *

I. Distribution of Stations (Feuerwache) and Apparatus.

1. The German fire service prior to the war enjoyed a high reputation for efficiency and adequacy. Accordingly, the reestablishment of stations and apparatus at the locations and in the number which existed prior to 1938 should where no marked change has occurred in the fire hazard of a city, provide generally effective fire service; if such locations and numbers can be determined. However, increase of building construction incidental to the war effort may make new locations and an increase in the number of fire companies necessary. Conversely, the destruction of large areas may make previously existing stations and apparatus no longer necessary.

Where reliable information as to stations and apparatus prior to 1938 cannot be secured, or where demolition and destruction of considerable areas or new and extensive factory construction has so altered the fire hazard as to make necessary the designation of new station locations or new assignments of apparatus, the general standards set forth below may apply. These are believed to provide adequate fire protection facilities approximating those that existed in Germany prior to the war.

II. Apparatus and Stations.

3. Any point within mercantile or manufacturing areas and warehouse or dock areas of high value or special importance to the life of the community should have a pumper company equipped with a pump of at least 2,500 1/m capacity within one mile with at least two additional such pumpers within 1½ miles; all distances measured by the most direct readily traversible highway route. Narrow or congested streets, streets in poor condition, or the presence of drawbridges, extensive railroad grade crossings or other barriers to rapid transit may necessitate a reduction in these distances. Stations should be centrally located in their response districts.

4. Any point within minor mercantile or manufacturing districts and closely-built residential districts (including groups or hotels, apartment houses, hospitals and large eleemosynary institutions) should have a pumper company,

* See Appendix "H" for description of pumpers and hose referred to herein.

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equipped with a pump of preferably 2,500 l/m (liters per minute) capacity within two miles, and an additional two such pumpers within 2½ miles.

5. Scattered residential areas and isolated groups of institutions and industrial plants should have a pumper company within three miles and an additional pumper company within 3½ miles, unless such institutions and plants are equipped with an efficient private fire brigade in which case the distances may be increased to four miles.

6. Since the density of population in German cities generally is high, and cities of large populations may cover a relatively small area, with the result that the number of companies, as determined by the factors mentioned in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 above, may be insufficient to provide adequate protection for the hazards involved, a rough determination of the required number of companies, for cities in excess of 50,000 population, may be obtained from the formula population in thousands plus 3, using the next higher figure for fractions over one-half.

7. Fire boats or self-propelled or towed fire barges with pumps of at least 5,000 l/m capacity should be provided in cities having river, canal or harbor frontage in such numbers that no occupied wharf frontage will be more than one mile by navigable waterways from a fire boat or barge.

8. Districts having the characteristics listed in paragraphs 3 and 4 above should have ladder service within two miles sufficient to reach the roofs of all buildings within the district. Where four or more buildings within a district have heights of five or more stories, this ladder service should include a ladder truck with a turn-table or aerial ladder and at least one in each five ladder trucks required should be of this type. Elsewhere, ladders of the "escape" type or ground extension ladders, sufficient to reach the roofs of most buildings, should be provided within four miles of all buildings where they may be needed.

9. A properly manned and equipped fire truck of another city or community, with which a mutual aid agreement has been made, may be considered as one of the required additional pumper companies called for in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 above, if it is within 30 minutes response distance to the district considered.

10. In order to secure adequate response to a district in accordance with paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 above, two or more companies may be located in one station. This concentration of companies does not generally give so good distribution of companies as do separate stations, and presents the possibility of delay in response of all companies so stationed in case of traffic or other road

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Appendix 37 D

APPENDIX "D"

Technical Details for Fire Protection Service
in Small Cities and Rural Landkreise

I. Station and Apparatus.

1. No hard and fast rule can laid down for the distribution of stations and apparatus in small cities (under 20,000 population) or sparsely populated areas. In evaluating the needs in such areas the general factors and standards set forth below should be considered.

2. These are believed to provide adequate fire protection facilities approximating those that existed in Germany prior to the war. In small cities and rural areas the frequency of fires generally is low, values usually are small, and there often is little likelihood of extensive spreading fires. Greater response distances than in large cities can therefore be allowed. However, fire apparatus at distances greater than ten miles is seldom of much value in extinguishing fires in individual buildings, although it may be of value in preventing the spread of fire to nearby buildings.

3. A congestion of buildings, where there is considerable hazard of fire spread, or the presence of an important manufacturing or industrial plant, may warrant the provision of fire apparatus within a town or village, and generally, cities within the 10,000 — 20,000 population group should have one more fire companies within or near the city. Where smaller villages are within ten miles of some central point, a fire station with adequate apparatus located at this point may provide a fair degree of protection to the villages, even though the station is not itself within a village. In this situation, however, it will be necessary that the apparatus be manned at all times by sufficient men to drive it to a fire in a village, where supplementary manning may be provided by volunteer firemen living in the village.

4. Mutual aid agreements with other Landkreise or Stadtkreise or agreements for combined fire protection (Feuerwehrzweckverbände) may be made as outlined in Appendix "E".

5. Each pumping unit should be provided, either on the apparatus itself, or carried in a separate hose-carrying vehicle responding with the pump, with as much hose as possible but at least 380 meters of "B" hose and at least 150 meters

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of "C" hose. If available a complete spare shift of hose should be provided in the station for the replacement of wet hose on apparatus.

6. Each pumping unit and/or attendant hose-carrying vehicle and each ladder truck should be equipped with the standard German complement of minor and special equipment for the particular type of apparatus and for special hazards to be met.

7. Pumping apparatus may be of the self-propelled or trailer type of a capacity for most advantageous use of water supplies available in the respective response districts. Where water supplies are not available, consideration should be given to the provision of water-tank trucks equipped with pumps. Two or more small capacity pumps provided to secure adequate pumping capacity may be considered as a single unit for the purpose of determining manning, but sufficient drivers should be provided to assure their response.

II. Organization and Manning.

8. There should be provided a fire chief as the responsible executive head of the fire force, reporting to the chief civil administrative officer of the Landkreis, and each separately-functioning fire company or each combined company (pumper and ladder truck) functioning as a single unit should have a company officer on duty at all times. Such company officers should be designated from among the professional paid personnel, if any.

9. At least five men, including the officer should be provided on duty at all times for each pumping unit and each separately operated ladder truck. Volunteer members (Freiwillige Feuerwehren) on the basis of eight volunteers equalling one professional member, or part-paid (retained) members on the basis of four part-paid members equalling one professional member, may be provided, but as many regular members should be provided as is economically feasible. Apparatus assigned for response to two or more villages shall have a professional company officer driver for each unit so assigned, but the other manning may be an equivalent number of volunteers, either regularly responding with the apparatus or provided in each of the villages to which the apparatus responds.

III. Alarm Service.

10. Adequate means, including telephones, should as soon as practicable be provided for notifying the responsible executive officer, company personnel and volunteers, of fires and their location.

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blocks. Care should also be taken that such concentration of apparatus does not result in excessively long runs to other districts.

11. Each pumping unit should be provided, either on the apparatus itself, or on a separate hose-carrying vehicle responding with the pump with as much hose as possible, but the minimum should be 380 meters of "B" hose and at least 150 meters of "C" hose for the 2,500 l/m (KS25) and the 1,500 l/m (KS15) pumps, and as much of the above amounts of hose as can conveniently be stowed on smaller pumps (KKSS). If available, a complete spare shift of hose should be provided for the replacement of wet hose on apparatus.

12. Each pumping unit and/or attendant hose-carrying vehicle and each ladder truck should be equipped with the standard German complement of minor or special equipment for the particular type of apparatus, including, in areas where oil fires may be encountered, adequate foam (Tutogan) equipment and supply.

III. Response to Alarms.

13. Response to alarms should be made commensurate with the hazard of the district. This would normally require at least three pumping units and a turntable (aerial) ladder truck or other adequate ladder service in districts having the characteristics listed in paragraphs 3 and 4 above, and two pumping units and adequate ladder service in other districts. The hazards peculiar to any particular district should be considered in determining the amount and type of response; as, for example, the assignment of a turn-table aerial ladder truck outside its normal response district to tall buildings having a high life hazard.

14. Adequate provisions should also be made for moving companies to cover districts left unprotected when their fire companies are absent from quarters for extended periods. Such arrangements for covering-in should not go into effect until after a second or greater alarm, and care should be taken to avoid an excessive movement of apparatus in changing stations which will result in a large part of equipment being out of service.

IV. Organization and Manning.

15. There should be provided a fire chief as the responsible head of the fire force, reporting to the (Ober) Bürgermeister. In cities having more than six fire companies, an assistant fire chief should also be provided. In cities having an excess of 14 fire companies, there should be battalion or district chiefs (Abschnittskommandeurs), on duty at all times, for each eight fire companies, each to be responsible for the efficient operation of companies in his district.

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16. Each separately-functioning fire company or each combined company (pumper and ladder truck) functioning as a single unit, should have a company officer on duty at all times, responsible for the operation of, and discipline in, his unit.

17. At least five men should be provided on duty at all times for each pumping unit of 1,500 1/m capacity and for each separately operated ladder truck. These numbers include the company officers in paragraph 16 above and are minimums. Two additional men should be provided for pumpers of 2,500 1/m capacity, and three additional men for steam fire pumps.

18. Volunteer members (Freiwillige Feuerwehren) may be used to supplement professional members, on the basis of eight volunteers equaling one professional member, or part-paid (retained) members on the basis of four part paid members equaling one professional member but no station will operate without a nucleus of at least four professional members for each piece of apparatus in stations in high hazard areas, and two professional members in other districts.

19. Competent fire-prevention inspectors should be employed on the basis of not more than one inspector for each 20,000 of the population.

20. Mechanics and apparatus repair men should be employed on the basis of not more than one inspector for each ten units of motor-driven equipment.

V. Fire Alarm System.

21. When a city has a municipal fire-alarm telegraph system, a superintendent of fire-alarm system should be designate, to be responsible for the proper operations of the system. In smaller cities, a qualified fire officer may be assigned as superintendent of fire-alarm, in addition so his other duties. Unless the fire alarm system is maintained by the Departmental Post, Telegraph and Telephone, an additional qualified maintenance man should be provided on the basis of one for each ten alarm circuits.

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APPENDIX "E"

MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS AND COMBINED FIRE PROTECTION ORGANIZATIONS
(Feuerwehrzweckverbände)

1. "Mutual Aid" is defined as that assistance which is rendered by the fire force of another, when agreements have been made for the exchange of such assistance, preferably with definite assignments for response of apparatus to either community on call. Aid which may be available but for which no previous agreement has been made is termed "outside aid" and is of less value than mutual aid, because of the delay occasioned by the necessity of securing permission for response.

2. Generally it is desirable to encourage the negotiation of "Mutual Aid" agreements among contiguous or nearby communities whenever such agreements will increase the efficiency or effectiveness of the fire protection furnished by the available fire-fighting organizations. In evaluating any such agreements submitted for his approval, the Military Government Public Safety officer should bear in mind the following factors:

a. In case of serious fires in a city, the availability of aid from nearby fire forces is of material value to the city primarily as cover for the area left unprotected by the absence of its own apparatus at the fire, but also as reinforcement for that apparatus. "Mutual Aid" agreements should take into account the ability and advisability of either force to render such assistance, in the judgment of the head of the fire force, in view of conditions in his own community at the time of request.

b. "Mutual Aid" arrangements are of particular value between communities having a common boundary. Companies from both communities may be assigned to respond to fires near the boundary on either side as though the boundary did not exist. This avoids the necessity for both communities maintaining companies to protect property on their side of the boundary, and may allow a reduction in the total number of companies required for both communities.

c. As in "cover-in" arrangements within a city, care should be taken in arranging mutual aid response to insure that too much territory is not left uncovered in the place furnishing aid. This can sometimes be accomplished by

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assigning the next to the nearest company to "cover-in" in the city receiving aid, rather than the nearest company.

d. In developing mutual aid and "cover", definite assignments should be made for particular companies in the city furnishing aid to respond to specific stations in the city receiving the aid. Since the personnel of visiting companies are generally not familiar with streets or building in the city to which they respond, it is usually preferable that they be used to "cover-in" at a vacated station, rather than to operate a the fire, and a member of the home city fire force should be assigned to act as a guide to the visitors, if necessary.

3. Combined fire-fighting organizations, known as Feuerwehrazweckverbände, may be organized by contiguous or nearby communities, whenever the fire protection situation, as judged by factors similar to those outlined above, would be improved in effectiveness and efficiency thereby. Such combined organizations will be negotiated by the chief civil administrative officials of the jurisdictions concerned, with the advice of the respective executive heads of the fire-fighting organizations and will go into effect when approved by the proper Military Government officer. Feuerwehrazweckverbände agreements will designate one chief civil administrative official or board of such officials as the administrative head of the combined service to whom the executive head of the combined organization will be responsible. Care must be taken that sufficient stations and apparatus are available to the combined fire-fighting organization adequately to protect the population and areas of the communities served by it.

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Appendix 37.F

APPENDIX "F"

GLOSSARY OF GERMAN FIRE EQUIPMENT TERMINOLOGY

Hanfschlauch	hemp hose
Gummischlauch	rubber hose
Strahlrohr	branch pipe (play pipe)
Schlauchkarren	hose carts
Hydrantschlüssel	hydrant key
Verbindungsstücke	siamese (connecting pieces)
Teilungsstücke	wyes (dividing pieces)
Kübelspritze mit Schaumlöschmittel	foam extinguisher
Tragbare Schiebleiter	portable 15 m extension ladder
Hakenleiter	hook ladder
Stockleiter	first floor ladder
Feuerhaken	fire hook (pike pole)
Ausräumhaken	ceiling hooks
Rutschstücke	cloth cradle for rescue
Rettungssack	rescue bag
Sprungtuch	jumping sheet (lief net)
Atemschutz	breathing apparatus set
Werkzeugkasten	tool kits
Schaufeln	shovels
Spaten	spades
Picken	picks
Sappel	trenching tools
Heugabeln	hay forks
Mauerbrecher	wall breaker (battering ram)
Berlinerbeil	hatchet
Brecheisen	crow-bar
Sägen	saws
Petroleum Gasfackeln	petroleum gas flares
Magnesium Fackeln	magnesium flares
Wachsfackeln	wax flares
Elektrische Handlampe	electric torch
Schlauchbinder	hose bandages (burst hose jacket)

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Schlauchbrücken	hose bridges
Asbestmaske	asbestos mask
Wasserbehälter für 560 l	560 l water tank
Motorspritzen aggregat	motor pump
Schaumerzeuger	foam producer
Schaumstrahlrohr	foam nozzle
Behälter mit Schaumflüssigkeit	foam hopper
Saugschlauch	suction hose
Saugkopf	suction head
Schlauchkarren	hose cars
Klappschiebleiter	extension ladder
Davische Safety Lampe	Davis Safety Lamp
Schlüssel für Sauger	suction wrenches
Hydrantaufsatz	hydrant adaptor
Sauglinie	suction line
Einstellspritze	stirrup pump
Feuerpatsche	fire beater, canvas
Komet Luftschaum	Komet mechanical foam nozzle
Sammelstücke	siamese connection
Saugbecken	suction basin
Schlauchbrücke	hose bridge
Stütze	nozzle holder for play pipes
Wendestrahrohr	monitor pipe, portable

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Appendix 37 G

APPENDIX "G"

TYPES OF GERMAN FIRE EXTINGUISHERS, PUMPERS AND HOSE

I. Extinguishers

Dry extinguisher	5 or 7 kg dry powder (usually fish-meal and sandstone) 1 carbonic acid container 2 ascension tubes
Foam extinguisher	4 litres of chemical A) in separate containers 3 litres of chemical B) (When inverted delivers about 60 litres of foam)
Frost extinguisher (Schneelöscher)	10 litres liquid carbonic and (like CO ₂)
Minimax Hand Extinguisher	1 kg sodium chloride, 4 litres water, 1 pressure gas steel bottle, 1 ascension tube, (Range 15 m. Color — ivory)
Minimax M 10/30	4 litres glycerine, 6 litres water, 1 pressure gas steel bottle, 1 ascension tube (Range 15 m. Color — red)
Tetra extinguisher	1, 2 or 3 litres carbon-tetrachloride 1 pressure gas steel bottle

II. Pumpers.

KS 25 (Kraftspritze 25)	Pumper of 2,500 l/m (litres per minute) capacity. Usually has 2 "A" suction inlets and 3 "B" discharge outlets.
KS 15 (Kraftspritze 15)	Pumper of 1,500 l/m capacity. Usually has 2 "A" suction inlets and 2 or 3 "B" discharge outlets.

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- KKS 8 (Kleinkraftspritze 8) Pumper of 800 l/m capacity. Usually has 1 "A" suction inlet and 2 or 3 "B" discharge outlets. May be permanently installed on a truck, portable or trailer.

III. Hose.

"A" hose — 110 mm. (3.4") diameter, non-collapsible suction hose usually 1.6 or 2.5 meters long.

"A" hose — 110 mm. (3.4") diameter, for heavy streams, usually 20 meters long.

"B" hose — 72 mm. (2.8") diameter, ordinary lines, usually 20 meters long.

"C" hose — 56 mm. (2.2") diameter, small lines, usually 15 or 30 meters long.

"D" hose — 26 mm. (1") diameter, used on hand pumps, sprayers, etc.

By means of a WYE connection, three "C" lines may be supplied from one "B" line, or two "B" lines from one "A" line.

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Appendix 37 H

APPENDIX "H"

GRADES OF RANK IN GERMAN FIRE-FIGHTING ORGANIZATIONS

Feuerschutzpolizei	Vol. & Obl. Fire Brigades	Translation	Approximate Army Equivalent
Anwärter	Anwärter	Candidate	None
Unterswachtmeister	Truppmann	Fireman	Private
Wachtmeister	Obertruppmann	Fireman 1st Cl.	Pfc.
	Haupttruppmann	Senior Fireman	Cpl. or Sgt.
Oberswachtmeister	Truppführer	Squad leader	Sgt.
	Obertruppführer	Advanced Sqd. Ldr	Sgt.
Hauptwachtmeister	Haupttruppführer	Senior Sqd Ldr	Master Sgt.
Meister	Zugführer	Platoon or Co leader	Sgt. Major
Bezirksleutnant		Techn. fire-fighting expert	WOJG
Bezirksoberleutnant	Löschmeister	Local Chief of fire force	CWO
Kommandeur der FP	Wehrführer	Chief of Fire Brigades at Kreis level	Rank of Lt. or Captain.
	Kreisführer	Chief of Fire Brigades at Regierungsbezirk level.	
	Bezirksführer		

NOTE: The term "Feuerwehrmann" is a general term for a fireman.

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AFTER ACTION REPORT

of
Civil Affairs and Military Government
in "OVERLORD" and "ECLIPSE"
Operations 1944 - 45

G-5 SECTION

Headquarters 12th Army Group

A. E. F.

SHELF G-5 12th Army Group

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SECTION XV

FINANCE
& PROPERTY CONTROL

1. Over-all finance planning for D-Day operations included not only specific plans for Overlord-Neptune, but cover plans, which made it appear that landings were imminent from Spain to the Arctic Circle. Thus detailed financial planning covered every liberated country in Western Europe as well as Germany.

2. In financial planning for operations in Western Europe there were many differences of opinion among Allied experts to be adjusted. These differences did not run along national lines but tended to fall into two groups, one, those favoring the Allied Military Government of occupied territory plan, which called for the closing of banks, the declaration of a moratorium, the use of Yellow-Seal dollars and British Military Authority notes and inflationary rates of exchange. The other favored the Civil Affairs administration of liberated territory plan, which called for the placement of responsibility for civil administration upon the local authorities. While provisions were made in these plans for the possibility of the closing of banking institutions, and a moratorium, action relating thereto was to be arrived at in cooperation between Civil Affairs Detachments and local French authorities. An outstanding point in this latter plan was the utilization of a special supplemental franc note equal in value to the French Metropolitan Franc, in that manner eliminating the necessity for an exchange rate between currencies and the probable inflation corollary thereto. The latter principles were ultimately adopted.

3. In the latter part of 1943, a series of weekly exploratory financial conferences were started at the War Office. Representatives of the following were present: First United States Army Group (CAS, ETOUSA); Fiscal Director's Office, ETOUSA; Chief of Staff Supreme Allied Command (later Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Forces); Bank of England; US Treasury Department; Finance Department Staff of the War Office; and British Foreign Office.

4. The conferences at the War Office were of such value that similar conferences were held with the Governments-in-Exile in London and the French Committee of National Liberation (FCNL).

5. During the first part of the SHAEF planning period in London, the G-5 Finance Officer of FUSAG had an office at that headquarters; close relationship was also maintained with the Civil Affairs Finance Officers of the 21st Army Group. Since France was to be the ultimate zone of the United States Forces, the Controller of Finance and Accounts, 21st Army Group, agreed that no financial instructions to armies operating in France would be issued without the prior approval of this headquarters, and none were issued without such approval during the period of 21st Army Group responsibility in France.

6. The Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces signed financial agreements with the recognized Governments-in-Exile. Although there were working arrangements with the FCNL, no agreement was signed prior to D-Day. Since there was no recognized French Government-in-Exile, the supplemental French currency used by Allied forces was issued by the Supreme Commander under authority of the Hague Convention.

7. Immediately prior to D-Day sealed packages containing currency and accounting instructions were furnished to each Civil Affairs detachment by First US Army. The sums involved for D to D + 15 were as follows:

Approximately 50 (C) and (D) detachments	50,000 French Francs each
2 (B) Detachments	100,000 French Francs each
1 (A) Detachment	100,000 French Francs
1 Finance Officer, First US Army	
approximately	4,000,000 French Francs

8. The French people readily accepted supplemental currency when presented in payment for things that could be purchased. Every phase of the financial plan for France met the requests of French financial experts with the exception that they questioned the authority for the issuance of supplemental currency. A question of sovereignty was involved and the French Regional Commissioner of Rouen

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immediately brought the matter to a head by directing the French tax-collectors not to accept the supplemental franc in payment of taxes. A G-5 Finance Officer was delegated to inform the FCNL that nothing must happen to jeopardize the military operation, that the Allied Forces were in a position to use Yellow-Seal dollars and FMA notes, that the franc-dollar rate would have to be changed from 50-1 to perhaps 150 to 200-1. With the promise of an effective financial agreement as soon as the source of an adequate supply of indigenous currency was uncovered (Paris), the tax decree was rescinded. Later the French Provisional Government assumed responsibility for the supplemented currency.

9. In planning for operations in Western Europe the Finance Officer of this section took the position that all cash and supply accounting should be on a national basis. Because of the small finance staff of this section, the Currency Section for France and the Accounting Section for France were at first located at 21st Army Group Headquarters. When Supreme Headquarters, AEF, moved to Versailles early in September 1944, these two units were moved there. In order to expedite the policy of National Accounting and make it uniform throughout the area liberated by 12th Army Group and at the same time keep the G-5 Staff of 12th Army Group small, the following instructions, with the approval of SHAEF, were issued to Armies:

a. Reports of sub-accountants in your area will be transmitted as follows:

- (1) When deployed in France to: Accounting Section for France, c/o Headquarters Seine Base Section, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, APO 887.
- (2) When deployed in Belgium to: Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Mission (Belgium), Attention G-5 Financial Branch Accounting Section.
- (3) When deployed in Luxembourg to: Head, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Mission (Luxembourg), Attention G-5 Financial Branch Accounting Section.
- (4) When deployed in Germany to: Commanding General, 12th Army Group, APO 655, Attention G-5.
- (5) When deployed in Netherlands to: Head, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, Mission (Netherlands), Attention G-5 Financial Branch Accounting Section.

10. G-5 Finance Officers maintained close working contacts with the other general and special staff sections of this headquarters. In September and October the operation of US Armies in France, Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg and The Netherlands made the problem of paying troops in local currency difficult. The plans of liberated countries to retire mark currency still in circulation in repatriated areas such as Alsace-Lorraine in France, Malmedy and Eugen in Belgium and in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg further complicated the problem.

11. In addition to the problem of physically exchanging currency for troops there was the additional problem of exchange rates. In Alsace-Lorraine, troops complained that prices were still being quoted at the Franc-Mark rate of 20-1. To alleviate this situation, in September 1944, the Finance Officer of this section, with the assistance of the Head of the Currency Section for France, secured from the French Government copies of letters to French officials in Alsace-Lorraine and copies of the French Currency Proclamation which fixed the rate of exchange at 1 Mark equaled 15 francs. These documents were made available to Armies operating in that area.

12. This section assisted the French Treasury and the Banque of France in the conversion of mark currency. French currency was stock-piled in the forward area and later widely distributed to exchange centers. Clearance was secured for personnel involved through G-2 channels. When conversion operations started, reports of its progress and effects on the United States Forces in the area were made to higher headquarters. Although minor conversion difficulties arose, the conversion operations proceeded according to plans.

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13. For Belgium and Luxembourg, with the exception noted below, the currency needed for troop pay, procurement purposes and civil affairs needs were obtained from the Currency Section for Belgium and Luxembourg. Repetition of exchange difficulties already noted for Alsace-Lorraine occurred. Where German currency had been in use, complaints about the mark rate of exchange were common. During the first phase of the operations in these two countries, the responsibility for dealing with the respective governments through the SHAEF Missions was delegated to the First US Army, but it later proved desirable for this headquarters to reassume this responsibility. With the completion of the "Gutt" conversion plan in Belgium and the retirement of Reichsmark currency in Luxembourg during late September and early October 1944, these difficulties were eliminated.

14. At the time the SHAEF Mission to Luxembourg was reorganized, the financial problems of the Luxembourg Government, insofar as they affected civil affairs operations, became the direct responsibility of the 12th Army Group. A second difficulty arose out of the inability of the Luxembourg Government to finance US Army procurements in Luxembourg on a lend-lease basis. The following arrangements were made: cash was paid by US Finance Officers for some of the goods already procured; the Belgian Government made cash available to the Luxembourg Government as a charge against its lend-lease agreement with the US Government; and some cash payments were made by the Luxembourg Government under a reciprocal aid agreement with the United States Government.

15. No unusual Civil Affairs financial problems developed in The Netherlands. Only a small area was occupied by US Forces. Cash and supply accounting reports were made through channels to the SHAEF Mission to Luxembourg. Currency, with the exception noted below, was obtained from the Currency Section for The Netherlands.

16. In September the rapid advances of US troops made it desirable to secure supplies of currencies in The Netherlands, Belgium and Germany. At this time the respective currency sections were not in operation on the continent, but arrangements were made with SHAEF for the delivery through this headquarters of currencies of specified amounts to the Finance Officers of Armies to cover the immediate requests of detachments.

17. On 18 September 1944, the Chief of the Accounts Division, Office of the Fiscal Director in Washington, visited this headquarters and following an examination expressed approval of the finance directives and policies then in force in the Army Group area.

18. Accounting Control for detachments deployed in the liberated countries was centered in the SHAEF Missions for the respective countries. However, accounting control and centralization of records for detachments deployed in Germany were located at this headquarters.

19. Before liberation, special concern was expressed by the President of the United States as to the effects of soldier spending on the French economy and that of other liberated countries. Both positive and negative measures were taken to prevent soldier spending in civilian channels. In the first category were increasing facilities for voluntary allotments, remittances, savings deposits, purchase of war bonds and insurance, purchases at post exchanges and quartermaster stores; a recreational program by Special Services; a public relations and an educational program on the harmful effects of promiscuous spending. Among the negative measures taken to prevent soldier spending in civilian channels were prohibitions placed on local purchases by the Army procurement services and by individuals; the placing of restaurants and retail establishments off-limits; the placing of entire cities off-limits; prohibiting transactions in other than the currency of the country involved; forbidding payment of other than established local wages and price rates. The success of the anti-inflation program exceeded expectations.

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20. G-5 financial planning for Germany first appeared in the Rankin C plan. Although it never became effective, it was to become the basic plan. During September 1944 an agreement was reached that no attempt should be made to fix the rate of exchange. However, a rate for troop pay, procurement and accounting purposes was needed and established.

21. With the increasing emphasis on operating and preparation for operation in Germany, steps were taken in the winter of 1944-1945 to increase the financial staff. Prior to 8 December 1944 when an accounting officer was placed on duty, there was only one G-5 Finance Officer at this headquarters. By the end of 1944 there were but three G-5 Finance Officers at this headquarters. During January 1945 the branch was increased to six officers and the work departmentalized to include: banks, public finance, property control, blocking and freezing, financial intelligence and accounting.

22. The advance planning for Germany required little later change. Circumstances necessitated a few new regulations. The efforts of the officers of the branch were largely devoted to assisting the Armies with the day-to-day application of basic principles to the problems encountered.

23. In Germany banks and banking, as anticipated, were the immediate problems. As the Armies advanced first through the Aachen area, and later to the Rhine River, it was found that the extensive bombing had severely damaged all bank premises. For the most part, records, personnel and currency had been evacuated and those records left behind had been partially and sometimes completely destroyed. The first bank to be opened in the territory was the Kreissparkasse at Aachen, 27 November 1944. Under the directives issued, the German civilian slowly recreated sufficient records to begin operations. Seven employees acceptable to Military Government were located, and RM 1,500,000, overlooked by the Germans, made possible the opening of this bank. It is interesting as a matter of record, that the first loan made in Germany under Military Government was RM 25,000 loaned by the Aachen Kreissparkasse to the city of Aachen for relief and municipal payrolls. During January and February, in accordance with the policy to open banks as rapidly as possible, many banking institutions began operations throughout the Rhineland. In most cases banks operated under primitive cellular conditions, with incomplete records and few personnel. Banking hours were frequently two or three hours a day. For the most part banks were open only for the receipt of deposits and limited withdrawals. From the beginning, deposits far exceeded withdrawals.

24. At the time of the occupation public finance operations in the Rhine province were at a standstill. Similarly, as in the field of banking, tax offices had suffered severe damage or complete destruction. Records, personnel and cash had been evacuated. In order to permit those operations considered desirable, the German civilians prepared a tax program for Aachen and its immediate territory. To assist in the solution of the many complex problems, this headquarters in conjunction with Supreme Headquarters, AEF, set a policy permitting local communities to collect and use taxes formerly collected for the Reich, requiring a careful accounting record to be kept, so that proper adjustment might be made later. Local communities were permitted to sell abandoned perishable property. Directives were issued narrowing the scope of the sales of goods. During the early months of 1945 the major funds of cities in the Aachen area were derived in this manner.

25. G-5 Operational Instructions Number 10 was issued by this headquarters 1 March 1945, as an interim directive on the delivery of our general orders and licenses and instructions to Reichsbanks and their offices. It placed upon the Reichsbank or alternate institution the responsibility for the redistribution of these forms, and the responsibility for carrying out instructions contained therein. The Reichsbank and other officials cooperated to the fullest extent.

26. Operational Instructions Number 9 of this headquarters, on the subject of property control, was issued 1 March 1945. Since the number of trained

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property control officers was limited, these men were placed in E and F Military Government detachments. This instruction, as an implementation of the handbook, ordered that the following three types of property would be taken into control:

- a. Property, and records of Nazi party organizational property, used directly for party purposes.
- b. Abandoned property of sufficient importance and value to Military Government to warrant control - priority being given to property owned by United Nations Governments or Nationals.
- c. Prima facie loot obtained from outside Germany.

Pursuant to this directive, intensive surveys of properties have been made, but it has not been necessary for many to be taken into control. In many cases Army units have requisitioned properties; others were in charge of an acceptable custodian, and, in many instances, records had been destroyed, so that it was impossible to determine ownership.

27. Conferences were held in November 1944 between officers of this headquarters and SH/EF, at which the decision was reached to permit loans to industry that were considered essential to the Army. The first case of this kind was that of the large coal mines in the Aachen area. Coal was essential to the Army, but due to lack of cash it was impossible for the directors of the mines to meet the extensive payrolls. The very large deposits which they formerly had at local banks in Aachen and Koin were not available. As a result of conferences held, total loans aggregating RM 788,000 of Military Government funds were made available through the Currency Section for Germany. Instructions were issued by this headquarters, requiring that the funds so advanced by Military Government to cover working expenses of German coal mines would not be used for:

- a. Mining company contributions to employees' pension funds.
 - b. Payment of any tax obligations of the mine company due or accrued.
- It was further stipulated that there was no objection to the use of these funds for, and the deduction from payrolls by the company for:

- (1) Employees' contribution to a pension fund.
- (2) Current due and payable taxes paid by employees through payroll deduction.

28. As the Armies advanced beyond the Rhine River, two conditions were encountered: one, similar to that in the Rhine Province, in which banks were largely destroyed, and records, personnel and cash evacuated; two, areas in which banks were only partially or slightly destroyed and records, personnel and cash available. In the conduct of our operations with financial institutions, personnel of these institutions became of prime importance. Considerable progress was made in the program of de-Nazification of German financial institutions and governmental financial personnel.

29. Beyond the early planning stages, and the resultant directives issued on blocking and freezing, no further directions or directives were found necessary. However, this section has worked in day-to-day solution of complex problems arising in this field. Spot checks of financial institutions ordered by this headquarters verify the fact that German financial officials, operating under our directives and the supervision of local detachments, have fully cooperated. On occasion they were over-cautious and blocked some accounts not intended to be blocked by our directives.

30. It was found necessary, as a result of the tremendous amount of treasure and loot found throughout Germany, to extend and expand the functions of the Currency Section for Germany. Treasure and loot have been discovered throughout the entire German territory. Officers of this headquarters and SH/EF participated in the survey and transfer of what is considered the most dramatic discovery of loot in military history. The bulk of the gold reserve of Germany, representing over 200 tons of gold; foreign exchange; and still unvalued and tremendous stocks

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of art, were discovered buried in a saltmine at Merkers. In order to protect this hoard of wealth, directives were issued by this headquarters to transfer all such treasure and loot to a central depository at Frankfurt. The Currency Section for Germany was then charged with responsibility for it. The number of such transfers accomplished and the amounts involved under the direction and coordination of this headquarters, are too extensive to enumerate. The treasure and loot so transferred included gold, silver and platinum bullion, coins and notes of most countries of the world, and jewelry and precious stones. Full records and data concerning the deliveries to Frankfurt were turned over to the Currency Section depository. Among the cities or areas in which such treasure caches were uncovered, in addition to Merkers, were Nordhausen, Leipzig, Ruchenwald, Halle, Magdeburg, Eschwege, Wurzburg, Munich, and Berchtesgaden area in Germany; and Spital and Innsbruck in Austria. The greater part of the bullion and currency uncovered was the property of the German government or the Reichsbank, although in many cases, particularly where jewelry and coin were involved, it represented loot, brought from outside Germany or taken from inmates of concentration camps or others. In some instances, however, private collections of loot were involved, including a large cache of foreign currency and coin assembled by Heinrich Himmler.

31. In March 1945, it was found necessary to issue directives implementing instructions covering the proper handling of captured enemy funds. Great sums in this category had been taken by our forward combat units. In conjunction with the Fiscal Office, directives stipulated that instead of these monies being deposited under "Miscellaneous Receipts", they were to be put into special deposits and reported upon to Armies and G-5 Finance, this headquarters. Action was taken by the Army or by this headquarters, in the following ways:

- a. Returned to owners.
- b. Deposited subject to Law No. 52.
- c. Deposited subject to Law No. 53.
- d. Placed under formal property control.
- e. Held in safekeeping by Military Government detachments pending further instructions.

32. The task of cash and supply accounting in liberated and occupied areas has been a tremendous one. The accounting department has processed records for seven countries: France, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Germany, Czechoslovakia, and Austria; and has maintained supply and cash records for the last three mentioned countries. Sub-accountants were assigned to detachments, and supplied with Military Government funds. As operations proceeded, it was gradually discovered that most municipalities had sufficient funds for operation. In May 1945 this headquarters issued a directive removing all funds from sub-accountants in Germany, excepting those held by the E and F Military Government detachments; the latter were authorized to retain funds at their discretion. In June 1945 the activity of sub-accountants was limited to the E and F teams. Cash accounts cleared through this office have included approximately RM 2,000,000 collected for fines exacted by Military Government courts. In the field of supply accounting, the majority of the supplies have been issued to Displaced Persons Camps, a few medical supplies and POL have been issued to local authorities. Supplies have been issued on a quantitative basis, settlement for which will be made later. Quantitative Records maintained at this headquarters will be the basis for settlement.

33. At the end of June 1945, the following conditions obtained: The reorganization of the public finance structure of Germany had progressed from the Kreis level to the Regierungsbezirk and the Provincial levels. Local governments continued to make use of Reich revenues to carry on normal activity. Tax records and other books were being recovered. Duplicate files were being used, the originals having been recovered from other military districts, where they had been placed for safekeeping. The debt obligations of German local

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governments, other than the Reich itself, were found to be small. The position of banks continued to improve. Bankers assumed more responsibility for activities of their institutions under Military Government supervision. Currency in general flowed back to banks with deposits continuing to exceed withdrawals. Where the opposite situation was reported to be true, it reflected a sound development in the economy, in that the outward flow was due to use for agricultural or essential business needs. Bankers reported in certain areas an excess of funds for which there was no need, pending the reestablishment of trade and industry. In addition to normal functions, Reichsbanks made funds available to Wehrmacht paymasters for paying discharged German Prisoners of War. Small denominations of currency were necessary and large transfers of currency were made to meet requirements of discharged Prisoners of War and Company payrolls. Some disturbance had been caused by rumors that Reichmarks bearing the swastika sign were invalid. Isolated instances were reported of Belgian and French soldiers making purchases with French francs, establishing their own rate of exchange. Armies had been instructed that francs were not legal tender in Germany, and that persons subject to Law 53 were obliged to deliver all non-German currency to the Reichsbank. Similar action followed a report that farmers were demanding American dollars for livestock. Controls were established for any necessary blocking of deposits with financial institutions. This headquarters ruled that under Article 3, Law No. 52, the transfer of blocked property from the present holder to another person may be effected with the consent of the Military Government detachment which has jurisdiction. The groundwork in Finance had been laid, and the major hurdles had been successfully crossed.

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SECTION XVI

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES

1. It is improbable that the function of Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives can be matched by any other function of G-5 for the contrast between its obscure beginnings with its final almost universal interest and recognition. This should not be attributed to the efforts of any individual in the function but rather to the fact that a very small nucleus of officers with the appropriate background and training had been placed in such a position of availability as to fill the needs of a special situation when that situation did arise. It is to the credit of the MFA officers under the command of 12th Army Group that they did meet the challenge of the situation, inadequate as their numbers were in the beginning.

2. Early in 1943, attention to the dangers to which works of art and monuments were subjected in battle was pointed out to the President, who consequently created the "American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas" with the Honorable Mr. Justice Roberts as its President. Their efforts and coordination with the War and Navy Departments resulted in the selection and assignment of a handful of officers, drawn mainly from other services, to the Civil Affairs Division. Scholars from the Frick Library, the Fogg Museum at Cambridge, Columbia University and other seats of learning, compiled very thorough lists of the outstanding historic art and archival collections and famous buildings in most of the European countries likely to be affected by Allied military operations. These lists were printed by the War Department as military publications; from them the SHAEF "Official List of Protected Monuments" was compiled in England for printing and distribution through military channels to all Commanders in the field. The list was prefaced by a letter of caution from the Supreme Commander.

3. Before this Command became operational, it had been agreed that one MFA officer would be attached to the headquarters of each Army G-5 Section. The principle of attaching such a specialist to headquarters of Army Groups was reserved, inasmuch as the need was not apparent. Consequently, three MFA officers arrived in Normandy in June and July 1944, of whom two were American; three more Americans and two British soon followed, forming the nucleus for this function.

4. Liberated Countries. When 12th Army Group became operational, four American MFA officers and one British MFA officer, were functioning in its area. Although limited, by operational necessity, in transport facilities, they combed their areas thoroughly for historic monuments, posting them "off limits" to troops when the need arose, seeking out the French "Monuments Historiques" officials, facilitating their efforts in effecting first aid measures to edifices damaged by battle, and reporting the extent of damage as the Armies moved onward. It became apparent that the very presence of personnel in our Armies whose whole-time efforts were devoted to such purposes was beginning to create favorable appreciation among the French of all classes.

5. It was not until the major portions of France and Belgium had been liberated, the situation had become static, and cold weather had begun to set in, that the MFA officer really began his work. In the matter of controlling unauthorized use of historic buildings on the SHAEF "Official List" for military purposes, or curbing careless practices by troops billeted in chateaux, much good was accomplished; billeting officers and town majors were advised in their selections of quarters; good furniture was stored out of harm's way; very fine interiors were posted "off limits"; and commanders were helped in their responsibilities of avoiding unnecessary claims against the United States Government.

6. By the middle of December 1944, an experienced MFA officer was attached to this headquarters. Coordinating inspection trips were made to Army headquarters; additional lists and MFA intelligence information were compiled.

7. The capture of Aachen in November 1944 showed the pattern for future operations. Aachen was a city with a famous historical heritage, in peace time the seat of the symbols of Charlemagne's glory - his tomb and the royal treasure in the Cathedral. A distinguished museum embellished the atmosphere in peacetime. Few of these riches were to be found in situ; the Germans had evacuated them, as a protection against Allied bombings. Every conceivable shelter for art treasures was located in remote spots; castles, bunkers, caves and church steeples. In a relatively small way, an indicative sketch was given of similar precautions having been taken throughout the rest of Germany. Within the small area around Aachen, 37 repositories were located. Additional intelligence information from German museum personnel and from British and American sources in Paris, and PW interrogation, indicated the task ahead.

8. At the beginning of April 1945, MPA officers could estimate the effect of the mass evacuation of hundreds of thousands of works of art by the Germans into temporary repositories. They began accumulating evidence of the extent of looting by the Nazis in occupied countries; they located the bulk, both of the loot and of the legitimately-owned German art treasures; they helped apprehend key German personnel implicated in the looting; and they took the first steps for assembling the most important holdings in central collecting points for immediate protection and eventual inventory, pending later decisions as to their final disposition.

9. This task has been handled by only a few experts - six officers. It proved a combination of staff and field operations. Often it was hazardous, for these officers considered it necessary to follow close on the heels of the combat troops when some special target was endangered; one was killed in action early in April, Captain Walter J. Buchthausen, formerly professor of art and architecture at the University of Michigan - a great loss of a most competent officer and scholar.

10. Over 350 emergency repositories of art and archives were located. Over 200 of them have been actually inspected by these six officers.

Repositories had been hastily selected by Germans for protection against bombing and battle dangers; they were scattered in remote spots. The most important holdings were placed in mines; such as the copper mine at Siegen, where the Aachen and Metz Cathedral treasures were found; or salt mines. The latter were selected on the theory that salt absorbs excess moisture from the air, thus keeping the relative humidity down to a fairly safe constant. This was most important for the well-being of painted canvases. This aspect has been the primary concern of officers making decisions for evacuation of the treasures. For example, many of the canvases found in the wet copper mines at Siegen showed signs of "buckling" or were covered with mold. The other cause for concern in evacuation is security; units in course of redeployment frequently moved, resulting in lack of continuity of security.

11. Collecting Points. Two Central Collecting Points have been requisitioned, one in each Military District. It was no easy task to find buildings both large enough and not too badly mauled in large cities, where security would be insured. Preparations were made to repair damage preparatory to receiving the scattered collections. In addition, three secondary collecting points were set up to house the activities of German staffs of experts working under the control of Military Government.

12. The process of moving art works calls for special handling. Loading and unloading teams required special training. Many of the paintings and pieces of sculpture were uncrated and there was no time to pack them; they had to be carefully loaded into the vehicles, lashed and padded.

13. Collections. Approximately two-thirds of the art found was legitimate German property.

a. German and Austrian collections roughly identified: (Conservative estimate 100,000 items)

Berlin: Kaiser-Friedrich Museum - Renaissance masters.

Kunferstichkabinett - Drawings, including complete holdings of Dürer and Rembrandt.

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National Galerie - 19th Century German and French paintings

Aegyptische Abteilung - from Gues Museum, Egyptian treasures.

Islamische Abteilung - smaller Islamic pottery, textiles.

Deutsches Museum - German Gothic, Renaissance and Baroque paintings and sculpture.

Zeughaus (Military Museum) - Portraits, arms armor.

Schloss-Museum - Decorative arts, tapestries, crafts.

Museum für Völkerkunde - Materials from India, East and West Asia, Africa, the Americas, South Seas and Eurasia.

Museum für vor- und Frühgeschichte - Pre-historic bronze and stone objects.

Vienna: Kunsthistorisches Museum - Rembrandts, Broughels, Velasquez's, Dirers, Rubens and Titians, and many other treasures including 60 cases of porcelains from Schönbrunn Palace.

Munich: Pinakothek Collections - German, French, Italian, Dutch Flemish and Spanish Schools.

Cologne: Collections from Wallraf-Richartz Museum.

b. Looted Collections and Items (10,500 items and cases)

(1) Destined for Hitler's Linz Museum:

Van Eyck's "Mystic Lamb" Altarpiece, from the Church of St. Bavon, Ghent. The trustees of this church had shipped it in 1940 to the Vatican for safekeeping, but Italy's declaration of war on France had obstructed its delivery. The French Ministry of Fine Arts had been asked to store it in the Museum at Pau. On 3 August 1944 Dr. Buchner, on orders from Hitler and with the apparent acquiescence of Laval, removed it. It was found by Captain R. K. Poscy, MA officer, Third U.S. Army. The work was removed by the Germans during World War I, but was returned under the Versailles Treaty. One of its panels, the "Holy Knights" was stolen from Ghent in 1937, its disappearance remaining a mystery. Its value is uncomputable.

Dynk Bouts' Altarpiece from Louvain. Of incalculable value because of the few existing works of this fine Flemish artist.

Michelangelo's "Virgin and Child" a statue from the Church of Notre-Dame, Bruges. Removed on the night of 6-7 September, 1944 as a measure of protection against the "Anglo-American enemies of art protection" by a well-organized team of German sailors under the direction of two Wehrmacht officers in three Red Cross vehicles. At the same time ten other paintings, including Isenbrandt's "Water Doloresa" were taken from the same church; all have been found.

Vermeer. The "Czernin Vermeer", from a private Viennese collection.

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(2) Private Jewish collections:

Louis Rothschild, David Weil, Wildenstein, Mannheimer, Gutmann, Lanz-Koronski, Dutch paintings from the Goudstikker Collection.

(3) Items from the Italian Museums which had been deposited in the Abbey of Monte Cassino. (Breughel's "Blind Leading the Blind").

(4) Goering's Collection (1,000 items).

(5) All documents, apparently complete inventories, and correspondence of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg, an organization apparently initiated by Goering under the Nazi Ministry of Spiritual and Ideological Education, for confiscation of the art collections of Jews and absentee nationals in France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

c. One find in a deep mine at Bernterode indicates the concern of Prussian militarists over the safety of relics of their past military glory:

Caskets containing the bodies of Frederick William I of Prussia, or Frederick the Great, of Field Marshal and Frau von Hindenburg were found in one chamber, carefully surrounded by 225 standards of German regiments, royal paraphernalia, two crowns, ceremonial swords, helmet and the Great Seal, together with palace tapestries and paintings.

14. Looted Objects. The MFA officer of the Third US Army found the treasures in the salt-mines in the Salzburg region. MFA intelligence showed that art had been moved to these caches as early as January 1945. Complete confirmation with many details had been obtained from German personnel captured at Trier. Two salt-mines were used.

a. Alt Aussee Salt-mine. Six chambers were used. The repository was located at depths from 945 to 980 meters and into the mountain from 800 to 2500 meters. Ceiling thicknesses of salt, rock and clay vary from 80 to 552 meters - perfect protection against bombs.

b. Laufen Salt-mine. A horizontal passage with a few collateral workings runs into the mountain to a depth of 5,000 meters, where it connects with a vertical elevator shaft leading to two large chambers. In the lower of these was stored the cream of the Kunsthistorisches Museum from Vienna. Austrian civilians in charge had blown the entrance to the chamber and put the elevator out of commission as a measure of safety against intruders. 800 paintings, apparently from some other source, had been hastily deposited in the chamber off the main corridor, early in May.

Shortly before the arrival of our troops, two SS men entered this repository, selected the best of the collection, loaded it into two trucks and disappeared up the Ober-Pinzgau valley. The trucks were found abandoned at St. Johann. The contents of the trucks included eight Breughels, two Dirers, five Rembrandts, one Rubens, eight Titians and seven of Velasquez's paintings.

15. It is believed that there was a deliberate plan to destroy all the contents of the Alt Aussee mines. Early in April 1945, the provincial Gauleiter ordered the Kulturreferent to take measures for insuring the complete destruction of the six chambers and their contents. It is probable that this order had been transmitted from higher authority. On 10 April 1945, six heavy cases marked "Marmor nicht stürzen", were placed in the chambers. It was later discovered by the local guardians that these contained each one 700 kilo HE bomb and that the detonators for them were on their way. Subsequent happenings are not clear. They involve surreptitious actions, threats of flooding, counter-threats and a quarrel between Eigruber and a man named Keltenbrüner, assistant to Hitler, in refuge nearby with his mistress. The bombs were removed and placed under brush piles a short way below the mouth of the mine. It is reported that similar destructive actions were contemplated for the Laufen mine but these were never carried into effect.

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Authority WMD775057
By CU NARA Date 9/22/80

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Helene

REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

MINUTES

of

The Meeting of Land Property Control Chiefs and Heads of
German Restitution Agencies with Officials of Property
Control and External Assets Branch, Property Division,
OMGUS, in the Landeshaus, Wiesbaden on the 2nd and 3rd
of September 1948

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REPRODUCED AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

CHAIRMAN: Mr. Fred E. Hartzsch,
Chief, Property Control and External Assets Branch

Mr. Hartzsch called the meeting to order at 0930 on 2
September 1948. The following were present:

PROPERTY DIVISION, OMGUS, BERLIN

- Mr. Eldon J. Cassoday Deputy Director
- Mr. F. G. Hulse Executive Officer

PROPERTY CONTROL & EXTERNAL ASSETS BRANCH, PROPERTY DIVISION,
OMGUS, WIESBADEN

- Mr. Fred E. Hartzsch Chief
- Mr. William J. Dickman Deputy Chief
- Mr. William G. Daniels Chief, Claims Section
- Mr. Taylor J. Wilson Deputy Chief, Claims Section
- Mr. Joseph S. Korfanty Chief, Accounts & Audits Section
- Mr. H. K. Dreman Special Assistant
- Miss Frances Hood)
Miss Marie Nelson)
Miss Beatrice Strasburger) Secretaries
Miss Edith Schendel)
Miss Ingeborg Schwarz)
- Mr. Hans-Georg Jackel Assistant, Claims Section

PROPERTY CONTROL BRANCH OF THE LAENDER

- Mr. William H. Goehring Land Property Control Chief,
OMG Bremen
- Mr. George E. Dickerson Deputy Land Property Control Chief,
OMG Bavaria
- Mr. John A. Porter Deputy Land Property Control Chief,
OMG Wuerttemberg-Baden
- Mr. John Cain Land Property Control Chief
OMG Hesse
- Mr. John A. Guy Chief, Claims Section, Property
Control Branch of OMG Hesse
- Mr. William R. Rule Chief, Property Division, OMG Hesse

LEGAL DIVISION, OMGUS, BERLIN

Mr. Edmund H. Schwenk Legal Division, OMGUS

JEWISH RESTITUTION SUCCESSOR ORGANIZATION

Mr. Benjamin Ferencz Director

Mr. Saul Kagan

Dr. Ruth A. Klein

Dr. Meinhart Nussbaum

Dr. George Weis

CENTRAL FILING AGENCY, BAD NAUHEIM

Mr. Bernard Fischbein Chief

Mr. Julius Brand German Legal Consultant

Mr. Oskar Dehn German Director

Miss Adele Stockhausen Secretary

LAENDER DELEGATES

Dr. Oesterle President of Land Office for Control
and Restitution Munich

Dr. Endres Vice President of Land Office for
Control and Restitution Munich

Dr. Wilhelm Beyer Director, Wiedergutmachungsbehoerde
Oberbayern, Munich

Dr. Svoboda Director, Wiedergutmachungsbehoerde
Niederbayern/Oberpfalz, Regensburg

Dr. M. Vorlaender Director, Wiedergutmachungsbehoerde
Unterfranken, Wuerzburg

Dr. Josef Hagl Director, Wiedergutmachungsbehoerde
Schwaben, Augsburg

PROPERTY CONTROL BRANCH - BREMEN

Mr. J. Lorenzen Land Civilian Agency Head Bremen

Mr. Walter Mueller Bremen

PROPERTY CONTROL BRANCH - HESSE

Dr. Rudolf Weisstein Regierungs-Direktor, Land Agency
for Property Control & Internal
Restitution in Hesse, Wiesbaden

Oberbuergermeister G. Kruecke Civilian Agency Head Wiesbaden

PROPERTY CONTROL BRANCH - HESSE (CONT'D)

Dr. Stramitzer	LCAH, Director	Wiesbaden
Mr. Joseph Waider	Civilian Agency Head	Fulda
Mrs. M. Leimeister	Civilian Agency Head	Marburg
Dr. Kolbe	Civilian Agency Head	Kassel
Mr. Heinz Loewenthal	Civilian Agency Head	Eschwege
Mr. Friedrich Mahr	Civilian Agency Head	Offenbach
Mr. Hans Quast	Civilian Agency Head	Fritzlar
Mr. Martin Westermann	Civilian Agency Head	Giessen
Dr. W. Gottschalk	Civilian Agency Head	Darmstadt
Dr. Wilhelm Lindsiepe	Civilian Agency Head	Homburg/ Frankfurt
Mr. Franz Schloss		Frankfurt

PROPERTY CONTROL BRANCH - WUERTTEMBERG-BADEN

Dr. Kuester	Chief of Restitution Authority Wuerttemberg-Baden, Justiz- ministerium Stuttgart
Dr. Elben	Deputy Chief of Restitution Authori- ty Wuerttemberg-Baden, Justiz- ministerium Stuttgart
Dr. O. Koehler	Oberlandesgerichtsrat Stuttgart
Mr. K. Linse	Finance Ministry Wuerttemberg-Baden, Stuttgart
Mr. Josef Heiss	Amtsgerichtsdirektor Ulm
Dr. Selb	Amtsgerichtsrat Mannheim
Dr. von Janda-Eble	Ministry of Justice Karlsruhe

INTERPRETERS

Miss Ilse Riedesel	Munich (OMG Bavaria, LPCC)
Dr. Martin Westermann	Giessen

Foot Note: Complete names and titles are unfortunately unavailable

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Division. OMGUS

Mr. Hartzsch, after opening the meeting, explained that its purpose was to discuss the status of the restitution program to-date, and by exchange of opinions and experiences, effect as much uniformity as possible in the carrying out of Military Government Law No. 59 (Restitution of Identifiable Property), promulgated on 10 November 1947. Mr. Hartzsch introduced Eldon J. Cassoday, Deputy Director, Property Division, OMGUS, who made a few introductory remarks. Mr. Cassoday spoke of the sixteen months labor that went into the preparation of Law No. 59. However, he said, the quicker claims are presented and adjudicated, the sooner will the German economy attain stability.

Mr. Cassoday pointed out that Military Government does not want to administer Law No. 59, for that is the job of the Germans themselves. Military Government will, however, assist in every way possible.

Mr. Dickman, Deputy Chief of the Branch, was introduced by the Chairman. His detailed report on the operation of Law No. 59 from the date of its enactment to the present has been incorporated in these minutes (See Annex I). Mr. Dickman then reported briefly on the so-called "General Claims Law". The Special Property Committee of the Laenderrat has been discussing the scope and operation of a General Claims Law. The Law in its first draft form was passed by the Special Committee on 6 August 1948, and is now being discussed in the Laenderrat.

Mr. Fischbein, Chief, Central Filing Agency, reported on the organization and administration of the Central Filing Agency and Julius Brand, German Legal Consultant for the Agency and Mr. Oskar Dehn, German Director, gave a detailed report of the handling of petitions, reports and correspondence received by the Agency. A summary of the two latter reports in German and English are attached (See Annex 2 and Annex 3)

Mr. Cassoday:

Mr. Fischbein is not permitted to answer many of the inquiries which are received in the Central Filing Agency regarding interpretations of Law No. 59 because he has no authority to make interpretations. However, the Central Filing Agency is not the only place that receives such questions - we get them in Berlin, the Wiesbaden office gets them, and the Legal Division gets them. The policy of Military Government is that Military Government is not the proper agency to interpret Law No. 59, but that this must be done by the Restitution Agencies, the Restitution Chambers and, ultimately, the Board of Review.

The afternoon session opened with the Chairman conducting a general question and answer period. The principal questions asked and the discussion which ensued follow:

Question: What does Law No. 59 provide regarding routing of petitions by and reporting to the Central Filing Agency?

Mr. Fischbein gave a detailed explanation in which he quoted Art. 55, Par. 2; Art. 58, Par. 5; and Art. 59, Par. 1 of Military Government Law No. 59.

Mr. Hartzsch:
"We want to establish a system whereby the Restitution Agencies report fully to the Central Filing Agency as to whether a case was settled by the Restitution Agency; whether it was sent to a Restitution Chamber or what other disposition was made. We will shortly establish a procedure to accomplish this.

Military Gov't Assist - Germany's to respon.

"What is 'General Claims' Law"

Do we want this?

YES

Central Filing Agency Report

Note

procedure will be established after 9/48