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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 917312
By JB NARA Date 5-5-00

RG 59
Entry IRO + DPC
File Reparations
Box 14

CURRENCY ASSEMBLY (cont'd)

Part 4

COUNTRY		TOTAL
Afghanistan	Afghani	1,040.-
Albania	Franga	80.-
Algeria	Franc	3,535,083.20
Argentina	Peso	123,717.05
Austria	Schilling	439.07
	Kroner	18,002.-
	Guilder	1.-
Barbados	Dollar	1.-
Belgian Congo	Franc	0.10
Bohemia and Moravia	Kroner	1,325,281.30
Brazil	Milreis	308.55
British East Africa	Shilling	0.11
British Guiana	Dollar	2.-
Ceylon	Rupee	2.25
Chile	Peso	1.60
China	Yuan	24.-
	Dollars	10.-
Costa Rica	Colon	2.-
Croatia	Kuna	83,330,685.50
	Banica	600.-
Cuba	Peso	0.02
Curacao	Guilder	4.50
Cyprus	Pound	22.18.-
	Piastre	4 ½
Danish West Indies	Cent	5
Danzig	Guilder	7.82
Estonia	Kroon	0.14
Fiji (British Crown Colony)	Penny	0.01
France	Franc	9.50
French Congo	Franc	2.-
French Equatorial Africa	Franc	41.50
German East Africa	Heller	0.01
Austria-Hungary	Kroner	3,106.-
	Florin	1.-
	Guilder	2.-
Gibraltar	Pound	1.-.-
Greenland	Krone	10.-
Hong-Kong	Dollar	0.16
Iceland	Krona	134.35
	Eyrir	1.-
Iran	Reals	430,145.-
	Dinar	60.-
Indo China (French Colony)	Piastre	7.11
	Francs	5.-
Iraq	Dinar	377.259
Ireland	Pound	1.11.1½
Jamaica	Pence	2
Japan	Yen notes	10,121.½
	Peso notes	2.-
	Guilder note	1.-
	Shilling	1.-

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COUNTRY		TOTAL
Ionian Islands (Italian Government)	Lire	550.-
	Drachma	28,216.-
Latvia	Lati	38.34
Lebanon	Livre	890.27
Liberia	Dollar	0.50
Lithuania	Lita	1,490.60
Madagascar	Franc	10.-
Malta	Pound	1.2.6
Manschukuo	Tuan	101.-
Morocco	Franc	1,356,984.75
Mexico	Peso	92.52
Monaco	Franc	21.-
Mozambique (Portuguese Africa)	Escudo	6.-
Netherlands (East Indies)	Guilder	0.30
Newfoundland	Dollar	4.39
French Occidentale Africa	Franc	2,215.-
Palestine	Pound	2,943.013
Persia	2 notes, denomination unknown	
Peru	Sol	10.60
Poland	Marek	1,000.-
Portugal	Escudo	1,602,931.50
	Milreis	1.020
Russia	Rubles (1921)	900,000.41
San Marino	Centesimi	45
Serbia	Dinar	18,656.-
	Para	24
Slovakia	Korun	11,160,585.11
Spain	Peseta	2,418,689.45
Straits Settlements	Dollar	16.20
Sweden	Kroner	170,074.99
Switzerland	Swiss Franc	1,264,986.72
Syria	Lira	247.23½
Syria and Lebanon	Lire	106.-
Trinidad	Dollar	12.-
Tunis	Franc	2,032.10
Turkey	Turkish Pound	137,366.31 3/4
	Kura	4.821
Ukraine	Karbowanez	1,584,462.-
Uruguay	Peso	0.20
Vatican City	Lire	13.10

Part 5

Silver Coins (various countries, largely unidentifiable)
351 pieces weighing 2,422 gr.

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By JB NARA Date 5-5-00

RG 59
Entry IRO + DPC
File Reparations
Box 14

RESTRICTED

FRANKFURT 99

Enclosure No. 2 to despatch 99 from HICOG, FRANKFURT, 14 Jul 50

ANNEX "B"

COUNTRY		TOTAL
Germany	Inflation Marks	101,806,345.50
"	Reichsmarks	394,142.53
"	Reichskreditkassenscheine Marks	50,451.00
"	Marks (valueless)	23,529.75
"	Marks	13,863.11
"	Wehrmacht Coupon Marks	1,116.82
"	Army Money	657.82
"	PW Money	402.40
"	Darlehenskassenscheine Rubles	100.00
"	Mutilated Currency	3 pieces
France	Francs	34,802,115.03
"	PW Camp Money Francs	772.00
French Africa	Francs	18.00
French Free Africa	Francs	10.00
French Morocco	Francs	5.00
French Indo-China	Piastres	0.30
Greece	Drachmas	1,260,781.70
Algeria	Francs	619,352.00
"	Francs (stamped "Tunesia")	107,355.00
Croatia	Kunas	94,211.50
Belgium	Francs	79,512.79
Italy	Lire	73,789.01
Hungary	Pengos	48,364.39
Austria-Hungary	Kroners	2,291.60
Austria	Shillings	21.48
"	Kroners	11.35
Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia	Kroners	30,320.93
Russia	Rubles	28,386.40½
USSR	Rubles	19,603.10
Poland	Zloty	16,172.10
"	Marks	1,000.00
Roumania	Leis	16,126.15
The Netherlands	Guilders	10,638.47½
Dutch India	Guilders	0.06
Norway	Kroners	8,575.47
Tunesia	Francs	6,965.10
Morocco	Francs	5,351.35
Denmark	Kroners	5,054.45
Finland	Markka	4,491.15
Slovakia	Korunas	2,971.40
Switzerland	Francs	2,959.94
Ukrainia	Karbovanez	2,682.00
Yugoslavia	Dinars	2,435.70
Serbia	Dinars	1,530.57
Czechoslovakia	Korunas	817.42
Bulgaria	Levas	598.79
Turkey	Kurus	475.00
Spain	Pesetas	463.75
Luxembourg	Francs	275.90
Abyssinia	Cents	100.00
Egypt	Piastres 2,927.60)	Pounds 79.27 6/10
"	Pounds 50.00)	

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Authority NND 917312
By JB NARA Date 5-5-00

RG 59
Entry IRO+DPC
File Reparations
Box 14

ANNEX "B" (cont'd)

COUNTRY				TOTAL
Lebanon	Piastres			63.50
Bank of Hopei	Cents			40.00
Albania	Leks			27.70
"	Quindar ar			2.00
"	Francs			0.12
Arabia	Unknown			22.00
Monaco	Francs			21.00
Pontifical State	Lire			16.10
Cyprus	Piastres	4.00	Piastres	13.00
"	Shillings	1.00		
British India	Annas	3.50	Annas	11.50
" "	Rupees	0.50		
San Marino	Lira			10.50
Latvia	Lats			9.48
Danzig	Guilders			8.47
Brazil	Centavo			5.00
Palestine	Pounds			2.69
Japan	Yen			1.13
India	Annas			1.10
Trinidad	Dollars			1.00
Portugal	Escudos			1.00
Syria	Lira			0.90
Mexico	Pesos			0.85
Canada	Dollars			0.83
Lithuania	Litas			0.79
Iceland	Aurar coins			0.75
Sweden	Kruners			0.30
Peru	Dineros			0.20
USA	Dollars			0.12
Uruguay	Pesos			0.10
Estonia	Marks			0.05
Iraq	Dinars			0.050
New Foundland	Dollars			0.01
Argentine	Pesos			0.01
Ceylon	Rupees			0.01
Guatemala	Pence			0.01
South Rhodesia	Pence			1
England	Pounds			36.19.4 3/4
British Military Authority	Pounds			—. 4.—
British East Africa	Shillings			0.15
British South & West Africa	Pounds			—.—. 2½
South Africa	Pounds	—. 2. 7	Pounds	1. 3. 6½
" "	Shillings	—.12. 6		
" "	Pence	—. 8. 7½		
East Africa	Cents			0.10
Ireland	Florin	1.00	Pounds	—. 4. 7
"	Pence	1.00		
"	Crowns	½		
State of Jersey	Pounds			—. 2.—
Australia	Pounds			—.—. 3
Unknown and unidentifiable	pieces (coins)			683
Various old coins	pieces			53
Unidentifiable coins with Arabic writing				12
Unidentifiable	Cents			10

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Authority NND 917312
By JB NARA Date 5-5-00

RG 59
Entry IRO + DPC
File Reparations

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SECURITY :

FRANKFURT 99

Enclosure No. 3 to despatch 99
from HICOG, FRANKFURT, 14 Jul 1950

ANNEX "C"

COUNTRY		TOTAL
Austria	Groschen	20.-
Austria-Hungary	Florin	1.-
Hungary	Pengoe	30,186.-
Belgium	Francs	12.50
Bohemia & Morevia	Kroners	155.-
Bulgaria	Leva	1,000.-
Croatia	Kuna	227,840.-
Danzig	Guilders	.12
England	Pounds	27-0-0
France	Francs	509,520.60
Finland	Finmarks	5.-
Italy	Lire	142,000.-
Netherlands	Guilders	14,400.10
Poland	Zloty	.10
Serbia	Dinar	820.25
Slovakia	Koruna	317.93
Switzerland	Francs	2,500.-
USA	Dollars	27,470.-
Germany	Reichsmarks Inflation Marks Army Money, etc.	50,462.70

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Authority NND 917312
By JB NARA Date 5-5-00

RG 59
Entry IRO + DPC
File Reparations
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DIVISION OF
COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS
TELEGRAPH BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OUTGOING TELEGRAM

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CONTROL
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JUL 21 1950

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Origin:
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Info:
SS, AMEMBASSY,
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CIA

ROME 1326

VERBATIM TEXT

(a) Disposition Rome treasure finally agreed with Brit Govt along lines summarized Deptel 132 Jan 12, with modifications as follows:

1. Jewelry and other articles of value to be turned over to IRO for liquidation in hard currency. Net proceeds to be divided equally between IRO and Ital Govt. IRO to use its share for benefit victims Nazi persecution, 50% for Jewish victims and 50% for non-Jewish victims (as regards the latter IRO not to be bound by Five Powers Agreement). Ital Govt to use its share for charitable purposes as recommended UN A-1520 Oct 21, 1949.

2) Items whose ownership is identifiable to be held for eventual restitution.

3) IARA nations currencies and securities to be returned countries of issue.

4) Ger currencies and securities to be returned to Allied High Commission, Bonn.

5) Neutral and non-IARA Allied nations currencies and securities, as well as all gold coins and ingots, to be turned over to IRO for liquidation and/or direct assignment to IRO and Ital Govt in equal shares for same purposes indicated

para

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Authority NND 917312
By JB NARA Date 5-5-00

RG 59
Entry IRO + DPC
File Reparations
Box 14

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326 to Rome, July 21, 1950.

-2-

para (1) above

(6) Jap and Thai Embs valuables to be held until further notice.

(b) Dept discussing with Brit Reps here and IRO details exchange of letters, copy of which will be sent soonest for your info. As soon as letters exchanged you will be authorized, concert Brit Emb, to

1) advise Ital Govt foregoing and finalize agreement its destination 80% share allotted to it, and

2) Instruct Bank of Italy to deliver to IRO Reps, and to Reps in Rome IARA Govts concerned various items listed in inventory (URDES 18 July 3; 1480 May 18; 1475 May 4; and 1265 Apr 24), according to agreement summarized above.

(c) Dept will communicate further re disposition US currencies and securities.

(d) All above discussed and agreed with Brit Reps here who will request FON Office to send formal implementing INSTR Brit Emb Rome.

(e) Brit Reps made express reservations disposition coins and ingots as agreed above does not establish precedent re Brit position on monetary and non-monetary gold.

ACHESON
( )

EUR:WE:GATesoro:pam
7/20/50

Cleared in draft at meeting with:

OFD	L/E	DNA	UNA/R	GEA
Frohlich	Cardozo	Hamilton	Warren	Keifer

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Authority NND 917312
By JB NARA Date 5-5-00

RG 59
Entry IRO + DPC
File Reparations
Box 14

C

INCOMING TELEGRAM

FILE COPY

DEPARTMENT OF STATE—DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

TELEGRAPH BRANCH

5

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FROM: Rome

A

TO : Secretary of State

Control 7502
Rec'd April 19, 1950
7:18 p.m.

NO : 1598, April 19, 7 p.m.

SENT WASHINGTON 1598, GENEVA 34 FOR WARREN.

Banca d'Italia vault containing Rome treasure (DEPTEL 1332, April 14) opened April 11 by representatives British and US Embassies with Rolbein, IRO present. With assistance AFA inventory lists, work first day consisted in segregation loot from currencies, securities, etc.

Rolbein began work of evaluating loot April 12 on semi-detailed basis in presence representatives US and UK Embassies. His general evaluation completed April 15 and formal draft of "inventory" being prepared. Rolbein's estimate value of loot about $90,000, excluding stamps, pearls, coins, etc. of undetermined value.

Members central cashier's office, Banca d'Italia will begin counting mixed currencies Monday in presence representatives US and UK Embassies. All lots will then be sealed and turned over to the bank for safe keeping. Embassies will receive appropriately worded receipts which will include statement to effect that no items may be opened or removed except by joint consent both Embassies.

BA:CEI

DUNN

IRO Reparations

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INFORMATION COPY

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Authority NND 917312
By JB NARA Date 5-5-00
RG 59
Entry IRO+DPC
File Reparations
Box 14

November 16, 1950

Mr. George W. Perkins
Assistant Secretary for European Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Perkins:

I acknowledge with thanks your letter of November 15, 1950 relating to the proposed transfer to the International Refugee Organization of certain jewelry and other articles of value presently located in Rome representing property taken from German units, most of which was presumably seized or obtained under duress from victims of Nazi action.

The terms and conditions under which this property will be transferred to the International Refugee Organization have been carefully noted.

I should like to take this occasion to advise you of my formal acceptance of the provisions of your letter of November 15, 1950.

Arrangements are being made to have designated representatives of the International Refugee Organization, Mr. David L. Rolbein and Mr. Abba P. Schwartz, accept delivery of the property in Rome soon after December 1, 1950.

Sincerely yours,

J. Donald Kingsley
Director General

325271

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Authority NND 917312
By JB NARA Date 5-5-00
RG 59
Entry IRO + DPC
File Reparations
Box 14
325272

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 15, 1950

Sir:

Reference is made to conversations which have taken place in Washington between representatives of the International Refugee Organization and representatives of the Department of State and of the British Embassy concerning certain jewelry and other articles of value presently located in Rome representing property taken from German units, most of which was presumably seized or obtained under duress from victims of Nazi action.

It was agreed that the property in question, including jewelry, currencies, and all coins and ingots, is to be delivered to the International Refugee Organization, with the exception of the following:

1. Any item the owner of which may possibly be identified. Items coming within this category are appropriately marked in the inventory prepared in Rome

and dated

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Authority NND 917312
By JB NARA Date 5-5-00
RG 59
Entry IRO+DPC
File Reparations 325273

and dated April 24, 1950. Such items are to be held in Rome and the International Refugee Organization will seek to identify the owners, their heirs or other legal successors in interest. Those items for which identification is not made will be delivered to the International Refugee Organization for liquidation in accordance with the terms herein stated.

2. Currencies issued by any of the countries members of IARA.

3. Currencies issued by Germany.

4. Securities.

5. Checks.

6. Valuables taken from the Embassies of Japan and Thailand.

The International Refugee Organization will liquidate the jewelry and other property as promptly as possible for hard currency. The net proceeds of such liquidation are to be divided equally between the International Refugee Organization and the Italian Government. With respect to

the currencies

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By JB NARA Date 5-5-00
RG 59
Entry IRO+DPC
File Reparations
Box 14
325274

the currencies, coins and ingots, the International Refugee Organization may divide each item equally between itself and the Italian Government.

The International Refugee Organization is to use one-half of its share of the proceeds for the rehabilitation and resettlement of Jewish victims of Nazi persecution and one-half for non-Jewish victims of Nazi persecution. With respect to non-Jewish victims, the nationality restrictions of the Five Power Agreement of June 14, 1946 shall not be applicable.

It is understood that the Italian Government will satisfy from its 50 percent share any claims by Italians or persons now resident in Italy who can prove that their property was included in the property liquidated by the International Refugee Organization, and in aid of this the Italian Government will set aside 10 percent of its share of the proceeds. It is understood further that the International Refugee Organization will satisfy from its 50 percent share any claim by any other person who can prove that his property was included in the property

liquidated

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By NARA Date 5-5-00

RG 59
Entry IRO + DPC
File Reparations 325275
Box 14

liquidated by the International Refugee Organization and in aid of this the International Refugee Organization will set aside 10 percent of its share of the proceeds. These 10 percent reserve funds, or any balance thereof against which there are no outstanding claims, may be freely used by the Italian Government and by the International Refugee Organization for the purposes indicated above on or after October 1, 1951.

Distribution of the share of the Italian Government will not be made to the Italian Government by the International Refugee Organization until it receives further instructions.

Your formal acceptance of these provisions is requested.

For the Government of the United States:

By Geo. W. Perkins
Assistant Secretary for European Affairs.

Mr. J. Donald Kingsley,
Director General,
International Refugee
Organization.

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By JB NARA Date 5-5-00

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File Reparations
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INCOMING TELEGRAM **Department of State** FILE COPY

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Control: 3826
Rec'd: December 8, 1950
2 p.m.

FROM: Rome

TO: Secretary of State

NO: 2487, December 8, 2 p.m.

Reference Department's instruction 126, November 20, 1950, DEPTEL 2284, November 29.

Delivery of aide memoires by two Embassies scheduled December 12.

Department's confirmation requested that, under terms of Department's letter to Director General IRO, small amount of currencies issued by Soviet Union and Poland, notwithstanding fact these countries were among allied and associated powers, should be turned over to IRO along with Finnish and Hungarian currencies and those issued by neutral countries.

Department's views also appreciated re interpreting provision of letter under reference by which "all coins and ingots" to be delivered IRO. Hitherto been assumed base coinage to be lumped with currencies and therefore fall within second and third exceptions enumerated. Contrary interpretation would involve changing many of totals in inventory summaries transmitted under cover EMBDES 1480, May 15, 1950. Furthermore, communication from British Foreign Office to British element of Allied High Commission at Bonn-Petersberg, with copy to British Embassy Rome, stated that among German currencies at disposal of High Commission were 10,000 Reichs marks in coins (non-gold).

Re DEPTEL 2284 referred to above only list currencies or other valuables taken from Japanese and Thai sources is that which appears as appendix B of AFHQ inventory of September 1947. Accordance Department's instructions IARA currencies appearing in that appendix will be extracted from parcels presently being held at Banka D' Italia and will be set aside pending further instructions as to their disposal. It would be appreciated if Department could indicate whether German currencies listed in appendix B can be included with rest of German currencies to be turned over to Allied High Commission.

DUNN

BB:CM

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Dep Reparations IRO

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By CN NARA Date 4/26/80

RG 331
Entry SHAEF
File 3rd Us Army Cul Affair
Box 286

240. THIRD U.S. ARMY - CA/MG SCOTT (G-5)

241. THIRD U.S. ARMY - CA/MG OPERATIONS.

242. THIRD U.S. ARMY - INSTRUCTIONS.

325277

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RG 331
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File 3rd Army Civ Affairs
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SECRET

III INTELLIGENCE

1. The greatest service of the Intelligence Branch of Headquarters, Third Army, G-5, to Military Government operations in March was its charting of the casernes and other possible encampments in the Rhineland where displaced persons could be assembled. For weeks reports on the numbers, positions, nationalities, and physical condition of foreigners in southwestern Germany had been obtained by Civil Affairs Officers in Luxembourg and compared and interpreted at Army Headquarters by Captain George D. Ritchie, head of the Intelligence Subsection. When Displaced Persons Detachments began to scout for camp-sites for the hosts of suddenly liberated war prisoners and forced foreign laborers in the Reich, they were well briefed.

2. Some of the intelligence coming to Headquarters G-5 from Detachments handling displaced persons in Luxembourg was published in occasional mimeographed bulletins by Captain Ritchie's Subsection. Two of these were issued in March, on the 6th and 26th of the month respectively. Two of the predictions made in the first of them were dramatically confirmed by the event. One was a prophecy that, in spite of the rumored preparations for a last stand at the 'National Redoubt' around Berchtesgaden, there could be no effective resistance there after the advance of the Allies into Bavaria. The other item of intelligence which was vindicated by events was the statement that Munich had lost its pride in being the cradle of The Party and was split between a Nazi minority and an increasing majority of "definite pro-Allied sentiment." The 6 March bulletin also furnished population figures on Frankfurt, Kassel, and Munich, and indicated trends of po-

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RG 331
Entry SHAEF
File 3rd Us Army Cvl Affair
Box 286

241
(For report with appendices - See File 17.10

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS, THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
G-5
HISTORICAL REPORT for MARCH
1945

SECRET

325279

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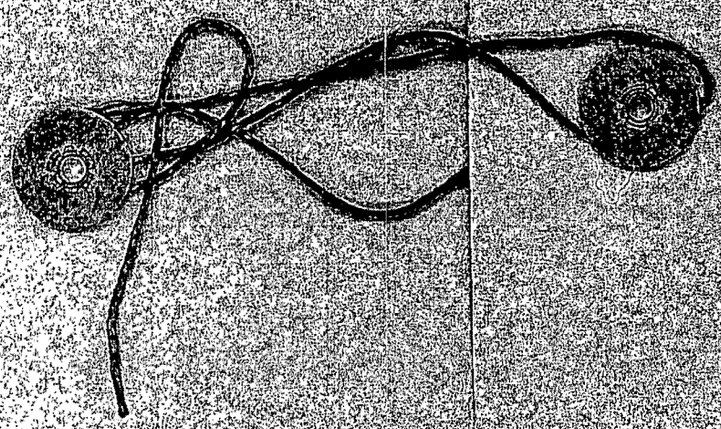
SECRET

Jacket #2

243. THIRD U.S. ARMY - OPERATION REPORTS



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RG 331
Entry SHAEF
File 3rd Gs Army Cvl Affair
Box 286

SECRET

XVI FINANCE

1. Major Lionel Perera, Finance Officer with Third Army Headquarters, G-5, reports only thirty Military Government Detachments submitting statements to him in March of their activities in February 1945. The statements were reviewed and forwarded to the appropriate Country Sections. They indicated very little outlay or income among Civil Affairs or Military Government Detachments.

2. By the end of March all French funds held by Detachments under the control of Headquarters, Third Army, G-5, were turned over to Major Perera as Sub-Accountant at Army level. His final balance was 512,942.50 French francs.

3. The issuance of German marks was continued and extended to seventeen additional Detachments, leaving only three Detachments still unprovided with German Military Government marks at the end of the month. The balance of marks in the Sub-accointant's hands on 31 March was 116,700. The receipts of Detachments operating in Germany were mainly derived from fines collected by Military Government Courts.

4. Enemy moneys which fell into the hands of the Detachments in Germany were not very considerable. Five cases of "abandoned funds" were referred to Major Perera for decision as to whether they should be treated as "captured enemy funds" or as funds ultimately returnable to missing owners. Several Detachments took temporary custody of the cash found in abandoned post offices and held it in expectation of the early appearance of officials qualified to take possession of it. At Trier, when it seemed that the city's income in March might not be sufficient to cover its indebtedness of RM 30,000 to its employees on 31 March, the postal funds - which totalled 28,578 RM - were lent by the Detachment F2 G2 tothe City Treasurer.

SECRET

325281

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Box 286

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5. Aside from funds taken into protective custody for later return to private owners, no questions about enemy property control became more than hypothetical in March. The only enemy real estate of which Military Government Detachments assumed control was the Nazi Party Headquarters and some other NSDAP buildings in Trier and a few minor cities. Two financial specialists from Detachment E1G2 studied all impending questions of enemy property control and responded to calls for advice from a number of Detachments by personally visiting them to discuss their problems.

6. In consultation with Headquarters, Third Army, G-3 Accommodations and with the Permanent Town majors attached to the Headquarters, Major Ferera worked out an agreement about the acquisition of real estate in Germany. In a letter distributed to all Detachments, the plan was fully outlined.

7. The movement of the Army in March was too rapid for the true financial condition and prospect of the regions which it conquered to become apparent. Although most of the banks in devastated cities like Coblence, Trier, Mainz, and Frankfurt were shattered and in many cases had been looted, experience in Trier showed that their operators were often in possession of most of their deposits and were eager to resume business. In communities which escaped violence, the banks were usually found intact and ready to resume business as soon as the consent of Military Government Officers had been obtained. Since most funds were blocked, they were in no danger of 'runs', but the sums deposited indicated both confidence and a substantial amount of spare money in the community.

See Section VII, #10 of this Report.

8. Willingness to accept Allied 'Occupation Marks' was perhaps suspiciously marked. There seemed to be greater confidence in Allied than in German money. No striking evidence of a black market existed, but normal business was at a stand-

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1 Four Report with appendices
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HEADQUARTERS, THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY
G-5
HISTORICAL REPORT for MARCH
1945

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XVIII MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, and ARCHIVES

1. With the sweep of the Third Army through the Rhine Province, Hessen, and Bavaria in April, the scope and importance of Captain Robert K. Posey's task as Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Officer with Third Army Headquarters, G-5, were infinitely multiplied. Beside the responsibility of surveying the tremendous war damage to churches, museums, and public and private buildings of artistic importance, either for their own sake or for that of their contents, in all the large cities of the area, there were scores of churches and castles in smaller communities and in the open country which Captain Posey's directives made it his duty to check, and there were countless insignificant buildings, such as the savings banks in obscure Bavarian towns and the country houses of minor Nazi officials and their friends, where important paintings, books, and archives were constantly being found. To visit, even with the most carefully economical routing, all the scattered finds of loot and of legitimate deposits of treasures from public and private archives & libraries which were reported by Divisional Military Government Officers and by the commanders of small Detachments, would in itself have consumed all of Captain Posey's time in April. Except for the help of a single enlisted man, Captain Posey worked alone.

2. Some organization of local assistance to safeguard museum collections and historic buildings in the cities in the Army's rear was obviously indispensable, and in developing such machinery in Trier Captain Amsterdam, Property Control Officer of Detachment F2G2, took a leading part. In

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Wiesbaden, Major R. S. Fellows of Detachment F1D2 formed a cultural committee of citizens, and in Frankfurt preliminary steps of the same kind were taken. Participation by qualified local men such as Dr. Nikolaus Thomas, Custodian of Church Property under Military Government in Trier, in the inventorying and care of architectural monuments and their contents, was of great immediate help and gave some assurance against misrepresentation of the American authorities in the future.

3. In many cases, local curators and librarians offered their services to the Arts and Monuments Officer in inspecting not only their own collections, but in surveying their cities and the environs. Some of the best-informed and most communicative of these men were members of the Nazi Party, and were usually quite prepared to have their frankness met with reserve. They paid the representative of the Army of the United States the compliment or recognizing that their interest coincided with his duty. When he had confidence in their personal integrity and could find no competent successor for them, he left them undisturbed, but made them responsible for the protection of their institutions against any kind of malpractice by their countrymen. Wherever the importance and condition of the buildings and collections involved made it desirable to place them under Security Guards, these were used as a check upon the German custodians as well as upon possible vandals and thieves outside.

4. The most prominent and useful of the German officials who put some of their information at Captain Posey's disposal in April was Dr. Paul Ortwin Rave, assistant to the Direktor of the Prussian State Museums. In an interview at Merkers (L-51 WH 6850), he indicated that the entire Prussian State

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collections had been ordered there for safe-keeping by Dr. Rust, Reichsminister for Education. When the depot was captured by U S Forces, only about a fourth of the Prussian collections had arrived, but with them had come Dr. Rust's private library and tapestries. Dr. Rave was able to indicate the exact positions of the demounted Pergamum altar, the Market Gate of Ephesus (which has been badly damaged by a direct bomb hit), and a number of other items in the parts of the Prussian collections still remaining in Berlin. Professing to be a non-Nazi, Dr. Rave furnished the names and addresses of several curators in Hessen and Saxony whose advice later proved useful to Captain Posey.

5. Outstanding among the Prussian collections were the Kupferstichkabinett of drawings including complete holdings of Durer, Leonardo, Rembrandt, and several minor Renaissance Italian masters, extensive Egyptian and Islamic sections, and precious items from the Goethe-Schiller Archiv in Weimar. Most of these items were stored in the Merkers or Wintershall mines. Before boundary changes ended the responsibility of the Third Army for them, they were turned over to Colonel Bernard Bernstein, Finance and Property Control Officer, SHAEF, for deposit in the Reichsbank in Frankfurt-am-Main.

6. On visiting Weimar on 15 April, immediately after it was captured, Captain Posey found that, though the Goethehaus, the Schillerhaus, the Wittums-Palais, and the Haupt und Stadt Kirche Sts. Peter and Paul had all suffered direct hits, they were - in his opinion as well as in that of their official custodians - restorable. The Romische Haus and the Goethe Gartenhaus had some concussion damage from the four air-raids of February and March 1945. All other buildings of artistic and historic interest had escaped unharmed in the four raids, which were less destructive than those at Jena and Beyreuth.

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7. Jena, where war industries had attracted heavy air-attacks, was excluded from Third Army territory by the change in the direction of its advance which brought XII Corps Headquarters into Beyreuth on 18 April. Damage there in the center of the city was serious; the Baroque Stadttheatre and the palace suffered badly. "Wahnfrei", the Wagner residence had a gaping hole in the music room from a bomb-hit in the garden, but the damage was repairable, and the famous pianos were the first care of the commander of the local Detachment, I1B3. The Wagner Theatre had completely escaped, but, like "Wahnfrei", it was put under the guard of soldiers who fortunately knew something about the historical and artistic interest of the buildings and enforced the "Off-limits" rule so strictly that the Historian had to get a warrant from the AC of S, G-5, of XII Corps to enter them.

8. In Wiesbaden, where the Germans had tempted fate by putting the Economics Ministry into the Nassauisches Landesmuseum, and setting up anti-aircraft emplacements in the grounds of Stadtsarchiv, though the latter site was bombed, nothing worse than consussion damage was suffered by either building. None of the city's fine monuments had been injured. Wiesbaden seems to have been an example of precision bombing at its best.

9. A discussion of all the buildings and monuments that suffered in the air-raids on Mainz and Frankfurt-am-Main would include almost every structure of any artistic interest in those cities. In general, the same assertion would apply to Nuremburg though no report on the details of the situation there was available in April. In Mainz ecclesiastical building were the worst sufferers. Among those destroyed Captain Posey mentions the Bishop's Palace (wrecked, except for the entrance and the wrought-iron window balconies of the first floor), the Cathedral (where the cloister had been gutted and suffered a direct hit, and the apse was poorly protected

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by a wood and paper roof against the damp that was already affecting the clerestorey paintings), the St. Ignaz Church (a fine Jesuit rococo building, badly damaged in strafing of the adjacent caserne and citadel), the St. Stephanskloster (an early thirteenth century church, the nave gutted and the cloister half demolished in the strafing of the adjacent citadel), the St. Quintinskirche (fourteenth century church, gutted), the St. Johannskirche (a late eighteenth century Protestant church recently used by the Neo-Pagans, gutted, roof collapsed), and the superb, baroque Petruskirche (very seriously damaged by fire and concussion). The Schloss or Electoral Palace (built in 1629, and converted into a Stadtsmuseum in 1902), was - except one wing - burned to the ground, but its exhibits had been removed and were safe. The upper storeys of the Gutenberg Museum were quite destroyed by fire, but the early presses on the first floor escaped. Thanks to excellent Kunstschutz protection, the World War I memorial in the Domplatz and many of the monuments and statues in the Cathedral were uninjured.

10. In Frankfurt the great air raid of 22 March 1944 had all but levelled the center of the city and been particularly severe upon some of the famous public buildings. The Romerburg's walls alone remained. The Rothschildhaus, the Hauptwache, and Goethe's birthplace were all destroyed. Nothing but rubble remained of the Stadtarchiv, the Stadtbibliothek, and the Alte und Neue Rathaus. Only the walls of the Opera House were standing. Churches in Frankfurt had relatively fared better than they had in Mainz, but only the excellent Kunstschutz in the thirteenth century St. Leonardskirche had protected its statuary and altar during a fire which had destroyed the roof. Much of the stained glass and two fine Gothic altars had been removed early in the war, but the Last Supper of Hans Holbein the Elder (?)

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owed its safety to the strong roof of the chapel which it decorates, and to its heavy straw casing. Only the walls of the Paulskirche remain; the fourteenth century Liebfrauenkirche was gutted; the roof of theNikolaikirche was badly damaged by fire. At the Cathedral most of the windows were blown out and the north transept roof and vault were destroyed. The tower escaped serious damage, and Kunstschutz saved most of the sculpture and the Hans Bockhofen Crucifixion outside the apse. In the face of such destruction, Captain Posey could only indicate the priorities for first-aid and urge Detachment F2D2 to give all possible support to its Arts and Monuments officer, Captain Lafleur, in prosecuting the work. With the Conservator of the Goethe Museum and the Curator of the Kunstgewerbe and Decorative Art Museum, Captain Lafleur then proceeded to set up a Directorate for Cultural Institutions in the municipal government of Frankfurt.

11. One of the most important tasks of the month for Captain Posey was to survey the immense collection of Hebrew archives, books, paintings, and ritual objects which had been hastily deposited in the Schloss Solns-Braunfels, the Protestant Church, and several less eligible buildings at Hungen (L-51 WG 8309). This was enemy loot drawn from several European countries, and, as property of the Alfred Rosenberg propaganda branch of the NSDAP, it it finally passed to the Property-control Subsection of Third Army Headquarters, G-5. It was understood to have been destined for a proposed Hohe Schule fur die Enforschung der Judenfrage, and its books and very extensive newspaper files had undoubtedly formed a part of the Rosenberg anti-Semitic machinery. The nucleus of the deposit seems to have been the Rothschild Collection, which was moved to Hungen in 1941. An early addition seems to have been a collection (in nine large trunks) of rare Hebraica from the

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Institut de Bibliographie, 7 rue de Medicis, Paris. In the vaults of two of the little banks in Hungen were numerous objects of ritual importance and intrinsic value, such as two fine, eighteenth century silver Crowns of David, which perhaps belonged to the Jewish-Portuguese Congregation in Amsterdam, a silver oil lamp and circumcision knives, mezusas, ritual spoons, silver Torah chains, Torah rolls, etc. In the Sanger Saal, the hall of a loe cal choral society, were a large number of cases of books, Ritual furniture, family portraits, geneological trees, card-index boxes and other records of the Portuguese-Jewish Congregation in Amsterdam. Other Hebrew collections in Lodz, Kiev, Minsk, Salonika, Norway, and other occupied countries were represented. Thousands of Hebrew books and books having to do with the Jewish question were loosely stacked in several private houses; and in the sheds of a brickyard in the suburbs of Hungen, under a damaged roof about two hundred by one hundred feet in dimensions, there was a vast deposit of books, ceremonial hangings, and art history archives from French, Dutch, Scandinavian, and Russian collections. Some vellum scrolls had been ripped, and the collection appeared to have been knocked about by some German soldiers who had been quartered in an adjoining shed. The examination of the material in the shed and the private houses was superficial, and it is certain that a complete inventory would include many rare books and objects of ritual or intrinsic value which were overlooked in the first survey.

12. Minor activities of Captain Posey in April included interviews with the owners or custodians of a number of secondary collections of paintings, many of which were in the private residences, palaces or Schlosser, of the heirs of their first owners. One of these was Irmelshausen, near

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Romhild, where there was a fine collection of modern and medieval arms and armor, and where twenty cases of Wurzburg archives were on deposit under the care of a German museum guard. Another was Schloss Unterdissen (M 49 X 3480), the property of Prince de Leiyen, where, beside the pictures belonging to the castle, there was an important collection of nineteenth and twentieth century French and German paintings from Cologne, bought with money paid by the French Government for the German Army of Occupation. Still another was Schloss Oberaudorf (M 48 WZ 2827), near Rosenheim, where the Direktor of the romische Abteilung of the Cologne Museum was in residence to take care of a legitimate deposit of the material normally under his charge. Still others were Ober-Thores (M 51 WN 9461), the fine eighteenth century palace of Baron R, von Staine, who was in residence and reported no war damage, and Grossentaft (L 51 WN 5040), where about 100,000 books of the Reference Library of the German Foreign Office were in the care of their ordinary custodians, Dr. Fritz Hungsberg amd Dr. Hans Wender, and were quite intact. A very interesting group of palaces and castles which had quite escaped molestation during the war were the famous Schlosser Pomersfelden, Siesenthied, Illenbach, and Gaibach, all belonging to the Grafin von Schonborn, and the Zizterziner Kloster near Bronnbach, belonging to the Furstin Lowenstein, and presently containing a large deposit of furniture from the Kunstgewerbe Museum and the Romische Abteilung from the Walraf-Richhartz Museum.

13. The most publicized Schloss visited by Captain Posey in April was Veldenstein (M 50 WO 7522), at Neuhaus, one of Hermann Goering's favorite hunting seats. Although there was lively fighting when U S Troops took the village on 20 April, the castle suffered no damage. It was known that bunkers had been constructed in the latter part of the war to hold the

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Reichsmarshal's collections, but it was found that most of their contents had been removed by a special train to Berchtesgaden on 14 April. Some of the vanished pictures were said to have come from Karinhall. Others were declared by the custodian to have been acquiredfrom the German State collections. Enough Gobelin tapestries, medieval stained glass, Gothic wood carvings, and diverse valuable modern paintings remained to prove the Reichsmarshal's ardor as a collector and to indicate the style of mixed splendor and rusticity in which he lived as Reichsmaster of the Hunt. When Captain Posey visited Veldenstein on 28 April. SS men were still visible in the grounds. A military guard was immediately installed in the porter's lodge, and the Schlo Schloss was put securely off limits to all comers.

14. The policy of putting retreats like Veldenstein, Berchtesgaden and Mauterndorf off limits during the fighting in April was their only protection against vandalism and, perhaps, sabotage. It was not intended as a permanent policy, for Arts and Monuments Officers generally intended to make the most interesting historic buildings and art t treasures for which the Army was responsible accessible to troops. In May, Berchtesgaden, or at least its ruins, was thrown open to military visitors of all ranks, and arrangements were made to open buildings of historic interest like the Veste in Coburg and Veldenstein, as well as to set up exhibitions of many of the world-renowned paintings which had been brought into the Reich from all the conquered countries by the Nazis.

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funds were lacking, accounts were to be kept and payment made from such sources of public financing as taxation and borrowed money.

Because of the surrender of members of the Volksturm, manpower in the area continued to suffer from the lack of sufficient strong and healthy men to perform minimum farm and other work. This shortage was ameliorated insofar as possible, however, by a policy carried out generally by local governmental administrations of routing all able-bodied men to farm work as soon as their registration was completed. Men not suited for farm labor or other necessary skilled work were generally used to replace labor by Army forces, especially on unskilled manual tasks.

When it became apparent that prisoners of war would shortly be released for essential labor, especially in farming, in their own communities, the Work Offices in landkreise generally were instructed to survey the needs of their communities in terms of possible use of the PWs. The Trier Work Office, for example, estimated after such a survey that it could profitably place 4,500 such workmen. During May, that office in Trier also placed 5,551 other persons in jobs.

Pursuant to Staff Memorandum, this headquarters, dated 18 April, "Staff Responsibilities for Military Government and Civil Affairs," and in accordance with "Standing Operating Procedure for Staff Functioning in Military Government," this headquarters, dated 23 May, the ACofS, G-4, and the Engineers Section, assumed staff responsibilities for all activities concerning the administration and operation of German labor agencies and organizations.

FINANCE

Re-organization of the public finance structure of Germany continued during the month of May the same policies that had been set in April, with the center of attention moving from the kreis level to the regierungsbezirk and the provincial levels.

Wherever possible, local governments continued to make use of Reich revenues to carry on normal activity. Tax records and other books were being recovered in sufficient numbers to permit operations, with duplicate files being used and originals recovered from other military districts where they had been carried for safekeeping.

Debt obligations of German governments other than the Reich itself were found to be small. However, the first important crisis in German public finance was foreseen for 1 July when the first interest payment on the 450 billion RM Reich debt became due. While the interest involved at the time was relatively small, continued non-payment would become a serious detriment to financial institutions dependent principally upon that income.

The position of banks continued to improve throughout Fifteenth US Army area during the month. Bankers assumed more responsibility for the activities of their institutions within the limits fixed by Military Government regulations. Currency flowed back to the banks, with deposits continuing to exceed withdrawals. Where the opposite situation was reported, it reflected a sound development in the economy

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in that the outward flow was due to loans for agricultural or essential business needs. In certain areas, the bankers reported an excess of funds for which there would be no need pending the re-establishment of trade and industry.

In addition to normal functions, the Reichsbank made funds available to Wehrmacht paymasters for paying discharged German PWs at the standard rate of 80 RM for officers and 40 RM for enlisted men.

The return of books and financial records was expedited from outside Fifteenth Army area to proper locations. Among these were records of the Reichsbank branches, various Finanzamte and the Barmer Ersatzkasse Koln, a branch of the Health Insurance Company of Berlin.

Following reports of scarcity of small-denomination notes, investigation was made and arrangements were concluded for Reichsbank branches to receive currency from banks outside this area. These small denomination bills were found necessary to meet requirements of discharged German PWs and mining-company payrolls. German bankers were directed to take steps to check a rumor that Reichsmark notes bearing the swastika symbol were invalid, after this rumor had caused some disturbance. A ruling was made that Military Government Law No. 53 did not compel the surrender of legal tender German silver coin. Such a requirement would have been in direct violation of Law No. 52 and paragraph 5 (a) of Law No. 53.

Isolated instances were reported of Belgian and French soldiers in XXIII Corps area making purchases with French francs, establishing their own rate of exchange. XXIII Corps was instructed that the franc was not legal tender in Germany, that persons subject to Law No. 53 were obliged to deliver all non-German currency in their possession to the nearest Reichsbank and that tampering with the rate of exchange, as the soldiers had been reported to be doing, was prohibited. Steps were taken to end any such incidents. Similar action followed a report that some farmers in LK Simmern were demanding American dollars in exchange for their livestock.

Controls were established for any necessary blocking of deposits with financial institutions and freezing of transactions in process or contemplated. The 12th Army Group ruled that under Article III, Law No. 52, transfer of blocked property from the present holder to another designated person may be effected with consent of the Military Government detachment that has jurisdiction.

Chambers of Commerce proved useful in locating properties described in Law No. 52. Property control activities for the month showed little change from the previous month, although a noticeable increase in property activities was noted. Protection and preservation of Allied properties, as well as German and NSDAP, was carried on by Military Government officers. Policy was clarified on property control, disposition and restitution of not only Allied but also German real and personal property.

35 properties having an estimated value of 35 million RM and nine paintings of unknown value were taken under formal control during the month. In addition, control was established over 18 former NSDAP properties and over 18 Allied and eight German abandoned properties.

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An indication of possible cloaking activities designed to conceal NSDAP interests in property was disclosed at Neustadt by Detachment E1A2, Kaiserslautern, NE Pfalz, when the City of Neustadt made claim that it had been coerced into purchasing property wanted by the Nazis and then renting it back to the party at a nominal rate. Another case involved personal property believed to be external loot; the woman in possession of it was the wife of a prominent ex-Nazi and her sole source of title to the property lay in papers from an organization known as "Der Beauftrage des Reichkommissars fur die Festigung Deutsches Volkstum."

New problems arising during the month in property control matters, with the solutions given by this headquarters, were:

1. Is it necessary for the PCO to enter in his cash book all cash receipts reported by MGOs in his area? — Yes. Cash reported by MGOs in their cash reports (Form MG/PC8) will be entered in the cash book (Form MG/PC7) maintained by the PCO. The PCO will require MGOs reporting cash received from properties under control to turn the cash over to the PCO. If a PCO is not available, they should deposit the cash in the bank to the credit of the PCO and secure a deposit slip in triplicate. If no bank is available, they should turn the cash over to a sub-accountant and secure a receipt in triplicate made out to the credit of the PCO.

2. Is the PCO authorized to return property to a person claiming to be the owner, after it has been taken under formal control as abandoned property? — The PCO will NOT turn over property under formal control to a person claiming to be the owner thereof without approval from this headquarters. The PCO will receive all relevant evidence presented by the claimant on ownership, and then render a report thereon to this headquarters, together with recommendations.

3. Who will determine what method of control will be exercised over properties? — The method of control is a matter lying within the discretion of the PCO. Local determination is desirable because the control to be established will vary according to the circumstances of each case.

4. What is the policy of Military Government with respect to the restitution of property sequestered, looted or confiscated by the German government? — No instructions have been issued by higher authority for the restitution of such property. Present aims are devoted to maintaining these properties in status quo pending ultimate disposition by higher authority. These aims are accomplished primarily through the enforcement of Military Government Law No. 52.

5. What is the policy regarding the restitution of property taken into Germany by the Wehrmacht and identified as belonging to liberated countries? — Par 295 of the SHAEF Handbook "The Military Occupation of Germany" states the applicable policy: "After the surrender or cessation of organized resistance war material that is, or is alleged to be, the property of liberated countries will not be handed back to their representatives but will be reported to Supreme Headquarters."

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HISTORY OF G-5 SECTION
HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH US ARMY
APO 408

VOLUME IV

MAY 1945
GERMANY

In the first days of May, re-organization of G-5 Section, Fifteenth US Army, was completed in accord with the new distribution of responsibilities for Military Government functions which General Gerow had directed in April.

Following the loading of a number of key officers on special duty status to other General and Special Staff Sections, where they assisted with the functions which were their specialties, the supervisory and co-ordinating work which remained to G-5 Section necessitated alterations. Government Affairs Branch was re-named Civil Administration Branch. In it remained the Branch Chief; the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Officer, and the Education and Religious Affairs Officer. The Public Safety Officer was on loan to G-2 Section, and the Public Health Officer was on loan to Army Surgeon Section.

With its former Intelligence Officer on loan to G-2 Section, Operations Branch gained the assistance of the first of a series of officers on temporary duty from subordinate echelons. Lt John H. Emerson of Detachment M1C2 was the first, reporting as a result of orders issued 28 April.

Major Arthur H. Whitman was placed on temporary duty with - later assigned to - Fifteenth US Army on 20 May from 12th Army Group to assist with the fiscal problems incident to the shift in functional responsibilities. In close liaison with Finance Section, he worked in Economics Branch, G-5 Section.

The area of responsibility of the Fifteenth US Army during May comprised the five regierungsbezirke of Dusseldorf, Aachen, Cologne, Trier and Koblenz, which was known under the German political system as "Rheinprovinz," together with the regierungsbezirke of Saarland, Pfalz and Hessen west of the Rhine.

CIVIL ADMINISTRATION

Principal task confronting the Army during the period was organizing a civilian government which could accept from Military Government the delegation of most of the responsibility at a provincial level, at least, for the work of feeding, housing and controlling the German people.

Substantial progress was made in this partial re-activation of the functions of the German administrative system during May. Despite the difficulty in locating qualified individuals whose party connections or previous Nazi sympathies did not render them unsuitable, the selection of major officials progressed. The easier task of organization at landkreis and stadtkreis levels neared completion.

No permanent appointments were made to key positions in the German administrative governmental system, or to places of influence in it, of any person who held

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Bank balances had been increased with the continued opening of buried bank vaults, funds brought back by persons returning from east of the Rhine and the deposit of hoarded funds under conditions of increasing confidence.

Isolated instances were reported of counterfeit reichsmark notes in circulation, and investigation was being made of the origin of such money.

Reports indicated that collections of foreign exchange under military government Law No. 53 were small in amount. Collections increased during the period due to foreign exchange in the hands of released German Prisoners of War.

A survey of the actual amount of foreign exchange in the hands of banks was in process.

The 12th Army Group directed that French francs collected by Military Government Courts be converted to reichsmarks with the nearest finance officer and commingled with Military Government funds. This ruling removed such collection of foreign exchange from the operation of Military Government Law No. 53 which required its delivery to the Reichsbank.

Persons in the XXIII (US) Corps area holding or owning properties subject to Military Government Law No. 52 were being required to report these properties to the nearest bank. This was done to facilitate control over property in the area.

The German practice of paying governmental employees while in the military service was discontinued since such expenditures were to be treated in the same manner as military pensions.

It was ruled that no action would be permitted effecting the liquidation of banks. The guiding policy of the blocking law was to maintain properties in status quo pending ultimate disposition by higher authority.

Instructions were issued to block all postal accounts under Law No. 52 and to permit withdrawals under General Licenses No. 1-5, as being the most practical way to enforce the blocking law with respect to these accounts. Local post offices did not keep a record of the names of persons owning accounts.

Release of 50,000 RM of blocked Wehrmacht and Reich accounts were permitted for payments of discharged Prisoners of War in the Koblenz area.

General License No. 1 was amended by SHAEF during this period. The amendment reduced the total monthly withdrawal from blocked bank accounts, for living expenses, from 300 RM to 200 RM, plus 50 RM per dependent with total withdrawals fixed at 300 RM instead of 500 RM.

An analysis of property control activities for this period disclosed a decrease in the number of properties over which formal control was established. Four properties having an estimated value of 250,000 RM were taken under formal control in the XXIII (US) Corps area. A summary of the essential data follows:

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History of G-5 Sec, Hq 15th US Army, Vol V, June 1945 (Contd)

Class of Property	Number Taken	Estimated Value	Reason for Control	Ownership
Commercial	1	RM 100,000	Abandoned and Important	German
Industrial	1	15,000	Same	Allied
Residential	1	85,000	NSDAP Property	NSDAP
Funds	1	50,000	Abandoned and Important	Unknown

Four Military Government Officers were assigned Property Control Identification Numbers to carry on property control functions in the XXIII (US) Corps area.

The question repeatedly arising during this period concerned restitution of property. The policy of Military Government with respect to restitution, as stated in the report for the month of May, was one of "Maintaining these properties in status quo pending ultimate disposition by higher authority. These aims are accomplished primarily through the enforcement of Military Government Law No. 52."

The Food and Agriculture Section of the Economic Control Agency under Fifteenth US Army was in process of activation, and four officers were attached to XXIII Corps Headquarters for work in connection with the food and agriculture production program.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

During this period, educational activities in Fifteenth US Army area showed continued progress. On 4 June the first German elementary schools were opened in the city of Aachen. Over 1,000 children in grades 1 - 4 were registered at 10 schools with 22 teachers. The EARA officers of 12th Army Group, and of Fifteenth US Army, as well as officers representing various other echelons of G-5 sections, attended the brief opening ceremony. They attended as observers, as the ceremony itself was entirely in German hands. It consisted of brief speeches by Dr. Beckers (the new school superintendent), and one of the school principals, a representative of the parents, and a priest representing the Bishop of Aachen. The event received favorable mention as an important historical event in the press of the world.

In XXIII (US) Corps area all detachments were occupied with the task of obtaining surveys of the school situation. Information was being collected about buildings, textbooks, personnel and prospective students. The information was being gathered by the local authorities. In almost every case the responsible local authority was the Schulrat. Information gathered in these surveys was also being correlated by Detachment E1A2 at Neustadt. In general it may be said that in the entire area substantial progress was made toward a state of readiness for the re-opening of schools. A target date for the complete re-opening of elementary schools throughout the area is 1 October 1945.

Arrangements were made for Teachers' Institutes for re-orientation and re-training. These were to start in the near future and to be held on an area basis so as to avoid difficulties with civilian travel.

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH US ARMY
Office of the ACofS, G-5
APO 408

10 July 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of History and Supporting Documents for Month of June 1945.

TO: ACofS, G-5, Supreme Headquarters AEF, APO 757
(Attention: Historical Officer)

Transmitted herewith are Supporting Documents for History of G-5 Section, this headquarters, for the month of June 1945 and History for same period.

ANTHONY T. POUNCEY
2d Lt. AUS
Historical Officer

2 Incls
Incl 1 - History for month of June 1945, (dup).
Incl 2 - List of Supporting Documents for History of G-5 Section, June 1945.

For report with appendices complete
See File 17.25

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T171-1/1

SEVENTH ARMY

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY MIL GOVT ACTIVITIES

11 Jun 45 - 12 Jan 46

HISTORICAL PROGRAM FILES
HISTORICAL DIVISION
HEADQUARTERS, U.S. FORCES, EUROPEAN THEATER

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The survey of unexploded bombs and live ammunition stored in Land Hessen has disclosed a vast amount in widely separated areas. German civilian teams are blowing these stock piles, but several months will be required to complete the task. In RB Kassel one man was killed and another injured when what is believed to be a rifle grenade exploded. A complete list of all the known unexploded bombs and other explosives is being compiled in RB Kassel and bomb disposal units will eliminate these hazards.

A fire defense school has been organized to start 1 October at Feuerwehr Headquarters in Frankfurt. The course will be of three weeks duration. Fire departments of RB Kassel will conduct weekly training programs in their respective Land Kreise that will consist of care and usage of equipment and new or improved methods of combating fire.

Construction of a police radio network has been authorized in Bremen. Plans are being completed for the entire Enclave.

4. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE AND ACTIVITIES: Some advisory councils appointed by heads of various local German governments in Land Hessen show definite political prejudices conforming to the views of the appointing authority, and in a few cases it is suspected that all of the members are not anti-Nazi, as required by U.S. policy.

In Karlsruhe a discondant note was struck in the harmonious relations between the Communists and Social-Democratic Parties at a meeting of the Komministische Partei Deutschlands when one of the speakers attacked the Social-Democrat Party and condemned the Weimar Republic. On the contrary, during the week Communis leaders in the city of Stuttgart approached the Social-Democrats with the idea of a union of the two parties. While the Social-Democrats rejected the proposal, they promised to cooperated in all problems common to the people. In Mosbach the Social-Democrats proved more receptive and joined with the Communists to form one party.

Opinion is reported sharply divided in Württemberg-Baden on both the advisability of holding local elections and the technique of their execution. In Bruchsal opinions have been expressed and apprehensions voiced that the German people are not yet ripe for elections and that Democracy could not be taught in a "Short term intensive course." In other sections the opinion is held that unless the food, housing and fuel situation is improved, the elections will be more a vote of protest against incumbent administrations than a pure exercise of franchise.

In LK Gross Gerau, Land Hessen, the Communist Landrat appears to be laying groundwork for a Communist political machine, and the local Military Government officer is trying to hold him back until Special Branch has had an opportunity to screen sponsors of other factions so that the people in the Kreis will have several parties to choose from. One unauthorized public gathering, believed to have been sponsored by the Landrat, resulted in the arrest of the instigators who are now being investigated.

The interest which the clergy proclaimed in governmental affairs during the early days of the occupation has declined considerably in RB Wiesbaden. Conversations with members of the Evangelical and Catholic clergy indicate, however,

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that they have not turned their back on worldly affairs but consider it advisable to refrain temporarily from political activity.

In several instances the church, especially the Catholic Church, has forced the issue. Matters of education, questions of sovereignty, and the right to publish Pastoral Letters without any interference from the occupying forces are the most noteworthy of these instances.

5. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS AND ARCHIVES: Five truck loads of art objects belonging to the Schloss Museum in Berlin have been discovered in a bombed train at Melsungen and have been removed to the Seventh Army Art Collecting Point at Marburg. A small collection of paintings, apparently exported from Holland during the war, was discovered at Lippolsberg. This collection allegedly belongs to Professor Hettlage of Berlin who was a close frien of Dr. Goebbels.

Lt. Col Hocard, of the University of Strasbourg, and Captain Rose Vallan Secretary General of the Commission of Recuperation Artistique have arrived at this headquarters to help G-5 in the identification of French works of art and scientific material and documents looted by the Germans.

Three cases of rare oriental stuffs and carpets have been segregated from the several hundred cases found at Broonbach. These once were part of the famed Goudstikker collection in Amsterdam which has been dispersed by the Germans. These objects will be delivered to the Seventh Army art collecting point for eventual restitution.

The paintings and sculpture from the collection of Gauleiter Florian of Dusseldorf and other NSD P leaders have been found at Schloss Lichtenfels and are being investigated and catelogued. Most of the paintings thus far examined have been found to come from the Dusseldorf Art Galleries, the Exhibition of Contemporary Tuscan Artists and the Fascist Syndicated Creative Arts in Tuscany, Florence.

6. CIVILIAN SUPPLY: Lack of coal compelled closing down of some food processing plants in Wurttemberg-Baden and others may be forced to close down when their depleted coal reserves are exhausted. This combined with mal ristribution and consequent food spoilage makes the overall prospect of the food situation this winter unsatisfactory, especially in the urban areas. Meat and vegetable canning, winter storage of fats, eggs, butter and cheese, as well as fruit preservation are all far below normal. Skilled farming work continues to be short in Wurttemberg-Baden and most of the work is being accomplished by women, children and old men. In view of the rigors of the coming winter it has been suggested that effort be made to settle more people on farms and in rural communities, to afford them an opportunity during the winter to receive agricultural schooling in the Kreise.

The coal situation in RB Kassel continued critical, especially in Kassel where all the bakeries are threatened with an enforced shut-down because of a lack of proper fuel.

Investigation is being made of a vein of brown coal located near Buchenau. It is believed that there may be too high a content of water and clay in the

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selected on a slope covered by small trees and underbrush. Known Nazis will be required to clear the site, build roads and paths, landscape it, dig individual graves and remove the bodies from the old graves. Approximately 100 Nazis will be employed on this project. A religious service will be held at the new cemetery when it is ready for the reception of the concentration camp victims.

During the past week, 119 members of the police department were dismissed under the de-Nazification program, bringing the total dismissed to 453.

3. PUBLIC SAFETY:

BADEN-WURTTEMBERG

Juvenile delinquency is reported to be increasing, as revealed by the apprehension of youths between the ages of 12 and 16 pilfering from motor vehicles and stealing small quantities of cigarettes and foodstuffs. The German Criminal Polizei in Mannheim, acting under the direction of Military Government, exposed the activities of a gang of youths who have been raiding warehouses by night and stealing US property. Though the ringleader was only 17 years of age, the activities of the gang have been abetted by adults who received, concealed and sold the plunder of the delinquents. In the course of the investigation, extensive black market operations were revealed. Dissension and unrest among juvenile elements have been marked, especially in LK Tauberbischofsheim. A similar situation has been reported from Heidenheim where a definite increase in stealing of Army property by minors has been noted.

Withdrawal of patrols by security troops was blamed for an increase in depredations by armed bands of DP's throughout LK Ulm. Among others, armed Poles raided the Illerzell Power Plant, which supplies electricity to Ulm, and nearby dwellings. On the other hand, in Schwabisch-Gmund, looting by DP's showed a sharp decline, which is attributed mainly to the work of 36th Division personnel. A large number of criminally inclined DP's have been arrested and their detention has been reflected in the decrease in looting.

All prisoners serving short terms in Esslingen have been detailed to wood-cutting.

GREATER HESSEN

Redeployment of security troops has necessitated an increase in the number of police personnel in all areas for the guarding of various installations previously guarded by military personnel. With the opening of a police training school in Homberg for RB Kassel and one in Darmstadt for RB Hessen, such schools have been established in each RB in the Land. The police school at Marburg will be used for the training of border police.

It is reported that RB Wiesbaden is 90% cleared unexploded bombs and ammunition. A force of over 100 Germans is at work in RB Hessen.

BREMEN

On 13 October five Polish prisoners escaped from the Bremen-Blumenthal prison. The official who had been on duty was replaced. Because of frequent escapes

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It was requested that the German authorities be supported by Military Government in tracing escaped prisoners who hide themselves in Polish camps which are out of bounds for all Germans. A steady increase in the number of diseases among the prisoners is reported by the prison director.

4. POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE AND ACTIVITIES:

BADEN-WURTTEMBERG

Greater boldness and an effort towards greater self-assertion characterized the activities of the political parties. A resolution demanding the removal of certain Kreis and city officials, including both non-Party members and those in the "discretionary removal" category temporarily confirmed in their offices, was adopted by the Social Democratic Party at Schnaitheim. That party also voiced dissatisfaction at the failure of the Oberbergermeister of Stuttgart to appoint all proposed Social Democrats on His Advisory Board. In Ulm the newly formed Social Democratic Party went on record as favoring the earliest re-introduction of the right to strike. And, for the first time since the formation of the Land Government, the Communist Party expressed displeasure at the absence of a Communist in the Cabinet.

The first figures received for the city of Stuttgart of dues paying memberships are: Social-Democratic Party, approximately 1,500; Communist Party, 900; Democratic Peoples Party, 40.

5. MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES:

WESTERN DISTRICT STAFF

Over 100 paintings and other works of art have been removed from the Heilbronn salt mine to a Seventh Army Collecting Point where they will be catalogued, identified and returned to their owner nations, France and Holland, within a short time.

According to the latest reports, approximately 20,200 objects are in the three Western District art collecting points. Of this number over 15,000 are single works of art and the remainder are packing cases containing one or more pieces which have not yet been examined. Inventorying and photographing are proceeding at a rapid rate.

A representative of the Netherlands government has identified Dutch paintings looted from Holland in the art collecting point and arrangements are being made for their return to the Dutch government. Eight accession books from museums in Frankfurt have been obtained and show many duress transactions involving Allied countries. The Kassel records for art purchases have been located and will make possible the identification of loot acquired for that city.

6. CIVILIAN SUPPLY:

BADEN-WURTTEMBERG

In both Karlsruhe and Mannheim, the blocking of meat shipments from

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BACK *from the Salt* MINES

The Restitution of Fine Art is a Weird Odyssey

WHEN, early in May, Third Army officers reached the small town of Alt Aussee, high in the spectacularly mountainous country about 75 miles northeast of Salzburg, they found a salt mine above the town where, deep in a mountainside. was located one of the greatest collections of fine art in the world. The art, "collected" in the main from every country occupied by Germany during the war years, had been scheduled for destruction by the nazis in order to prevent its "desecration" by the American forces. On orders from the Gauleiter of Oberdonau, SS troops had transported to the mine eight big cases, marked: "Marble — Don't Drop." Had their contents been properly placed and detonated, it would have wrecked the seven huge works (in which reposed, among other things, some 10,000 paintings) by rendering them completely inacessible and flooding them with water.

Fortunately for the countries to which the massive treasure belongs, an art expert working at the mine, in connivance with a few others who knew the salt works well, was able to place the charges in such a way that the tunnels which were destroyed did not actually render the repositories inaccessible, since the interior approaches are a honeycomb of passageways. The Gauleiter had to flee before his order to have the art technician shot could be carried out.

THE ALT AUSSEE MINE

Aside from the art which the repository contained, the mine itself was found to be an extraordinary place. Its one entrance gives access to a horizontal tunnel burrowed for at least a mile inside the mountain. (The other salt mines used as repositories in Germany and Austria are accessible by vertical schafts, one of which is 3,000 feet deep.)

The art repositories could be reached by a small eighteen-inch-wide track, mounting a tiny engine capable of dragging six or eight dollies. It consists of seven "Werke", each of which is a series of vast vaulted chambers. The origin of these salt works is lost in antiquity. It is known that they were active a thousand years ago, though legend claims that they are three thousand years old. For the last five hundred years they may have been worked by the same families in which inbreeding has produced a curious kind of salt-mine clan, apparently generally smaller than average and speaking a pronounced dialect unique to the tribe.

The chambers of the mine, which are all electrically illuminated, were practically perfect repositories for paintings. The summer temperature is a steady 40 degrees fahrenheit (rising, oddly enough, to 47 in winter). Constant temperature and practically ideal humidity meant that the pictures suffered little, whereas the fine collection of renaissance armor, including gold and silver-inlay dress armor (which had belonged to Franz Ferdinand of Sara-

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jevo fame), had to be kept heavily coated with grease because of the tendency of the metal to oxidize. The chambers were also equipped with facilities for restoration, racks for 14,000 paintings and adequate flooring. Plans were completed for reception of still more treasure. In addition to the 10,000 paintings brought to Alt Aussee in the two last years of the war, the nazis had assembled masses of sculpture in the form of altarpieces, religious statues and hundreds of 18th-century French and Italian furniture, rugs, tapestries, etc. There was so much in the mine that it took two and a half months to clear it out through the single tunnel available.

ART COLLECTING POINTS ESTABLISHED

The Armed Forces, anticipating the problem of restitution of these vast collections and restoration of the German national treasure which had been so protected from bombardment, were prepared to establish collecting points for art and other cultural material as soon as suitable and strategically located buildings could be found. Thus there are now in the U. S. Zone collecting points at Munich, Marburg, Wiesbaden, and Offenbach, which are currently processing arts and documents being evacuated from six main underground repositories, of which Alt Aussee is the largest. These points, now housing both cultural material requiring evacuation as a protective measure, or material suspected of being loot, will ultimately become clearing houses through which displaced works of art can be appropriately redistributed.

Munich is the largest of the four collecting points, and its establishment and operation is the most complex. By reason of the vast amount of looted art objects in the Third Army area, the urgent need for a large, central collecting center was felt early in the occupation of Germany. The two enormous nazi buildings in Munich were chosen as the site (in one of these landmarks the Munich Pact was signed) and urgent repairs and construction, including the blocking off of a network of underground passageways, were completed by the end of June. Because the Munich collecting point employs a large number of Germans (who have been carefully screened) and its treasures are of inestimable value to to all of Europe, extraordinary securitiy measures were instituted.

The processing of such vast amounts of art, still growing as apparently endless convoys reach the Collecting Point daily, involves complicated clerical and statistical procedures. An Arts Documents Center has been established in Munich to record information on suspected loot. Such documents as the records — photographic and otherwise — of the notorious Einsatzstab Rosenberg, which handled works of art taken from Jewish private collections, form a large portion of the documentary material. Likewise, detailed information on the far-reaching activities of Göring's agents in their combing of Europe for the purpose of building the Reichsmarschall's collection is

The Cracow altarpiece, one of Poland's great national treasures, was dismantled by the Poles early in the war and subsequently removed to Germany. It was discovered in an underground repository in Nürnberg, where it had been stored together with other religious art. Done by a German, Veit Stoss, who had been called by the King of Poland in 1477 to execute the work, it required ten years to complete its central panel and eighteen sections, twelve of which are shown here. When assembled, the altarpiece stands 25 feet high and 15 feet wide. The figures, which are ten feet high, are carved in lindenwood. The Germans considered that since a German artist had created this work it rightly belonged to the country of his origin.

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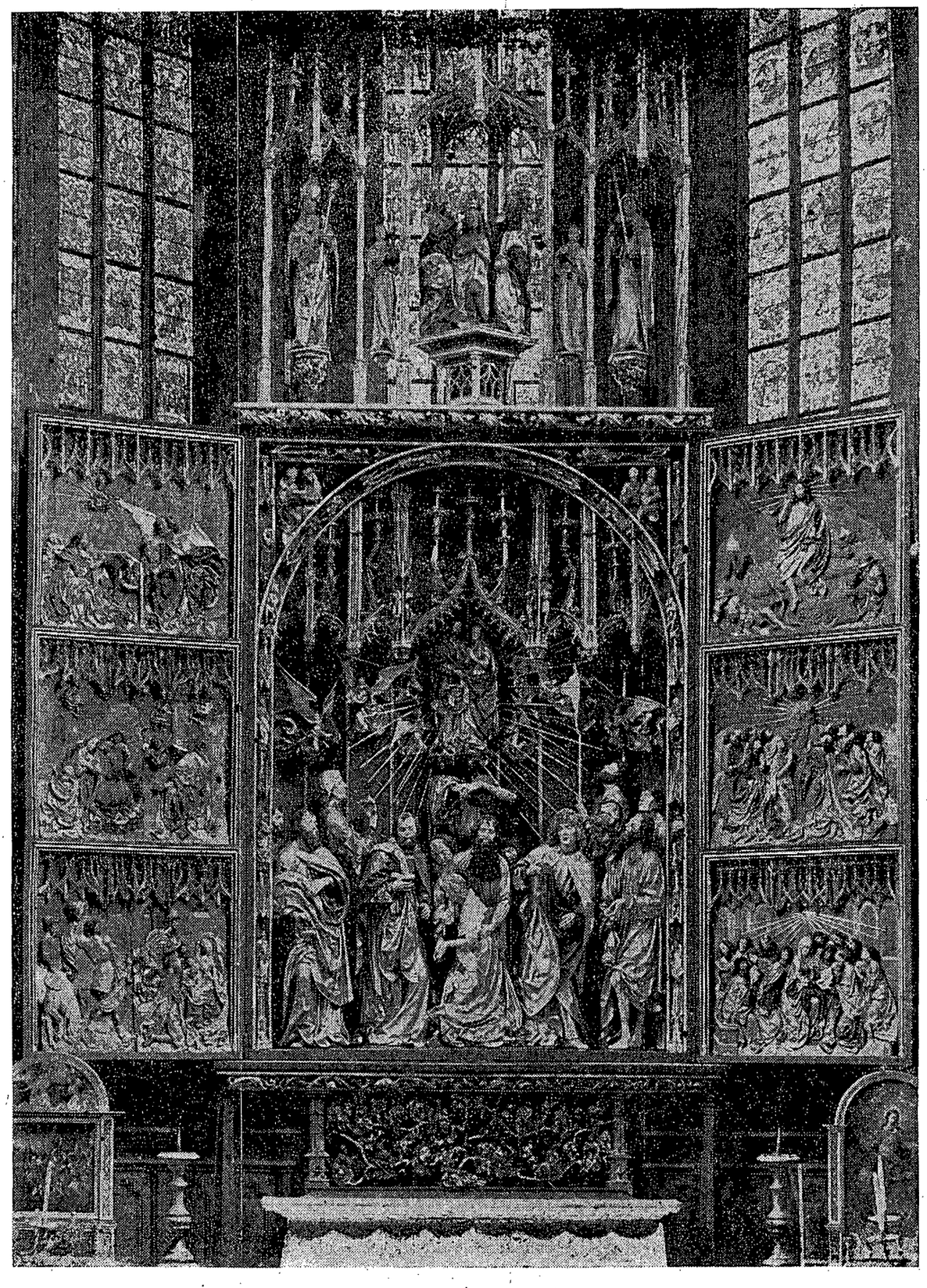

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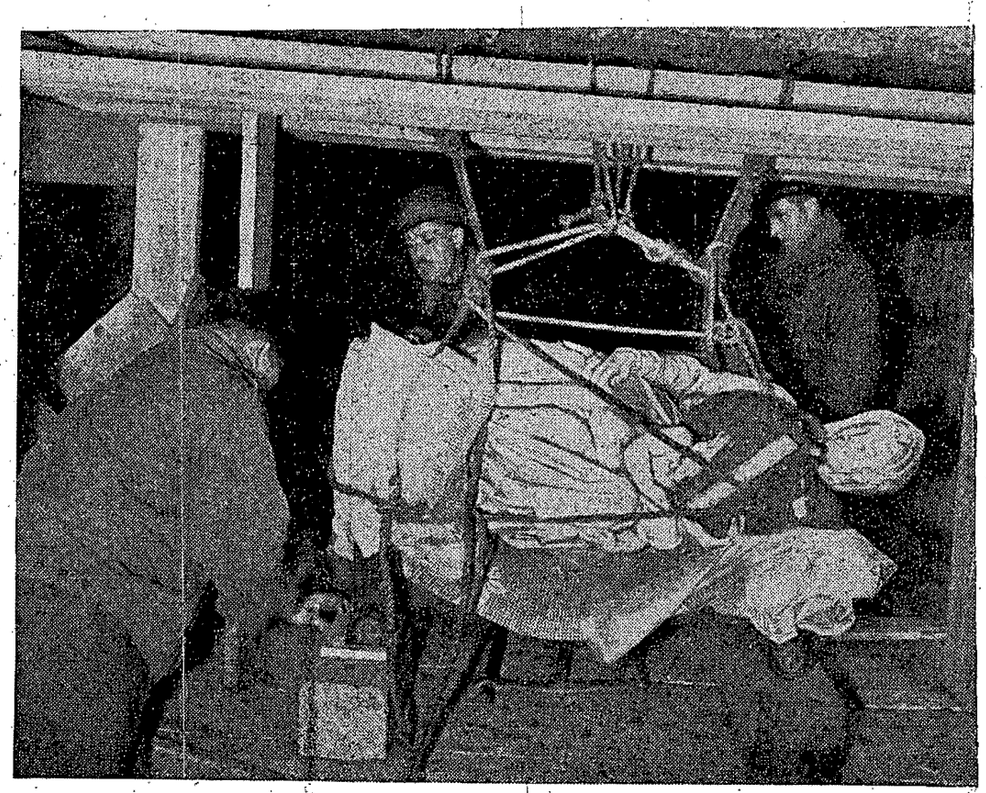
available at Munich. It is also intended to obtain for the Documents Center further data pertaining to Hitler's purchases for his proposed great museum at Linz. Inasmuch as substantial portions of these collections are actually stored at the Collection Point, the desirability for full documentation is obvious.

TOKEN RESTITUTIONS

While the work of documentation continues, efforts are being made to return the works to their rightful owners. Token restitutions, primarily gestures made in anticipation of the mass return of art once it has been separated and documented, are now being effected. The first instance of such restitution was the Brothers Van Eyck's "Adoration of the Mystic Lamb", which was flown to Brussels several weeks ago. Another, Michelangelo's "Madonna and Child" has been returned to Bruges, while 71 top-flight paintings looted in France have been returned to their rightful owners. Twenty-six paintings, including four very fine Rembrandts (among them his last self-protrait) were returned to the Netherlands. The Czechs have received the nine-panelled altarpiece by the 14th-Century "Master of Hohenfurth," and the highly-valued National collections of the Army Museum at Prague. Plans are under way to return to Cracow the great altarpiece of the Mariakirche.

Mass restitution of art will require increasing responsibility on the part of



Michelangelo's "Madonna and Child", an early work, is shown here being evacuated from the Alt Aussee mine. It was brought from Bruges in the spring of the year. "To save it from the barbarity of the Americans" this treasured possession of Belgium was dumped into a mattress and brought across the breadth of Germany over roads which were constantly being strafed by Allied planes. Fortunately, the marble was undamaged, and has been returned to Belgium as token restitution.

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the liberated areas concerned, and arrangements are being made for each claimant nation to send representatives whose task will be to take possession and assume responsibility for the physical return of the treasures in question.

The Netherlands, Belgium and France have already sent representatives to Munich. The latter nation has thus far assembled a 21-car train full of art for return to Paris. In time, it is anticipated that the Germans themselves, operating under Military Government supervision, will take over from the American authorities the task of running the collecting points. Meanwhile, art continues to roll into the four centers, which will ultimately return to brighten the halls from which they came — such as are still standing.

So voracious were the nazis in their efforts to a mass treasure that there are to be found collections taken even from the satellites — from Hungary, Rumania, and Italy, from which, for example, the Hermann Göring Division took the treasures of Monte Cassino. Art in the salt mines, madly collected from all of Europe, seems like the pathetic symbol of a sterile dictatorship's effort to enrich the nation. Its recovery and restitution have become one of the weirdest aftermaths of the war.

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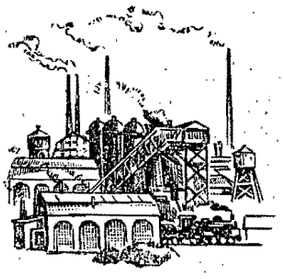
Towards Bringing Materials to

INDUSTRY



The framers of the Potsdam Agreement envisaged the future Germany as an integral economic entity, and to this end they adopted a policy permitting as free and unrestricted trade within and between the four occupation zones as is practicable.

In a far-reaching move to implement this policy in the U. S. Zone, Military Government restrictions on the free flow of trade and commerce have been lifted on any and all goods and services except those in critically short supply. At the same time, instructions were issued to eliminate restrictions on travel and communication by German civilians to the maximum extent practicable in order to permit German governmental agencies and private enterprises to carry out the intent of this policy.

Military Government Offices below zonal level have been directed not to impose any future restrictions upon trade and commerce. The Office of Military Government (U. S. Zone) may maintain or impose such restrictions, but only on a limited list of essential items, which are in critically short supply, as indicated by the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.).

RATIONED ITEMS STILL CONTROLLED

Continued centralized control by Military Government of the excepted critically scarce items of necessity is essential in order to ensure the most judicial and equitable allocation and distribution of such items. The critically-scarce items upon which direct Military Government controls will be continued are as follows: coal; lumber; glass; POL; soap and soap compounds; pulp and paper; highway vehicles, locomotives, rolling stock, and road construction machinery; textiles and rationed clothes; leather and rationed shoes; and foods rationed to consumers; and commodities which are basic ingredients for such foods. This critical list may be revised from time to time by the Office of Military Government for Germany (U. S.).

Instructions on Intrazonal Trade have been lifted to free raw and semi-finished goods for Industry.

Insofar as intrazonal trade — that is, trade within and between states in the U. S. Zone — is concerned, Military Government approval of allocations, rationing, and distribution is required only for coal and POL. For intrazonal trade, however, Military Government approval is required for any and all trade and commerce in any or all items listed above.

The removal of Military Government restrictions, as indicated above, is not intended to affect consumer rationing regulations or allocation control which are necessary to insure efficient and equitable distribution. Any retardation of the free flow of trade and commerce resulting from such regulations is a necessary evil which is warranted in that the greatest good to the greatest number from the limited supplies is thereby achieved.

STIMULUS TO INDUSTRY

The real intent is to discourage and, so far as is practicable, prevent hoar-

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No. 15 — 3 NOVEMBER 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT

WEEKLY INFORMATION BULLETIN

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR
OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT (U. S. ZONE)
UNITED STATES FORCES EUROPEAN THEATER

REPORTS AND INFORMATION BRANCH

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Public Relations Service
APO 742

Berlin, Germany
16 January 1946

FOR RELEASE AT 1730 HOURS 16 JANUARY

Mr. James S. Martin, Economic Division, has been appointed I.G. Farben Control Officer and as such is the U.S. member of the quadripartite committee of control officers. He is also Chief of the Decartelization Branch of the Economic Division. The Decartelization Branch is to carry out such measures as the Allied Control Council decides upon for breaking up concentrations of economic power in Germany.

Mr. Martin arrived in Berlin from Washington D.C. on 5 January 1946 and has assumed these two offices within the past week. Until he left Washington on December 23 Mr. Martin was special assistant to the Attorney General. He was formerly chief of the Economic Warfare Section of the Department of Justice. That section of the Department of Justice, during the three years of the war from February 1942 to 1944, completed nearly 3600 reports dealing with all phases of European industry, especially German industry, and a great number of those had been concerned with the economic warfare activities of German industrial firms.

Mr. Martin obtained his AB degree from the University of Chicago in 1934. In 1937 he received his Doctor of Law at the University of Chicago Law School. From 1937 to 1942 he served as general counsel and assistant to the president of St. John's College, Annapolis, Maryland. Mr. Martin's wife, Mrs. Caroline Collins Martin, and two children James St. John, aged 5, and Louise Caroline, aged 3, are now living at Wilson Road, Route 3, Annapolis, Md.

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OFFICE OF MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR GERMANY (U.S.)
Public Relations Service
APO 742

Berlin, Germany
15 January, 1946

FOR RELEASE AT 1730 HOURS 16 JANUARY 1946

I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., the greatest monopoly in war-time Germany, is now a name only in the American-occupied zone, Brig. Gen. William H. Draper Jr., Director, Economics Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (US), stated today.

Addressing the first meeting of the quadripartite Committee of Control Officers for I. G. Farbenindustrie A.G., General Draper traced the progress of U.S. Military Government, with reference to I.G. properties in the U.S. Zone, during the six-month period from 5 July 1945 to the present.

He reported that I.G. Farben, as such, has not functioned in the American Zone since 5 July 1945 when Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, Deputy Military Governor, appointed a Control Officer to seize possession and control of all Farben assets in the Zone. As a result, 42 major manufacturing plants, 56 sales offices and 26 miscellaneous institutions were taken over by the American Army which has exercised rigid control over them since.

Of the 42 major manufacturing plants, fourteen were munitions plants owned by the German government but operated by I.G., while 28 were manufacturing plants owned or controlled by I.G. Two of the explosives plants have been destroyed, the remaining twelve are in process of dismantling for removal of general purpose equipment for reparations so that the plants may then be destroyed. Seven of the 28 large plants which were owned by I.G. and its subsidiaries have been declared available for reparations.

Personnel employed in approved operations in plants controlled by the U.S. Military Government has been denazified. All cartel relationships of I.G. have been terminated.

These plants are permitted to operate only in providing essential items to a minimum German economy, such as medicines, etc., and also such items as camera equipment for sale to the occupational forces. I.G. was controlled by a board of directors consisting of 21 persons, called the "Vorstand", of whom the eleven, including Herman Schmitz, head of the management group, found in the U.S. Zone are under arrest.

Termination of cartel relationships was accomplished through the complete control of all management activities by U.S. Army officers. In addition, Military Government is conducting an exhaustive study of the basic cartels in the industrial fields which accounted for the bulk of the I.G. business. Recommendations for their final disposition are substantially complete. These recommendations include a plan for the complete decentralization and dispersal of the plants and properties remaining after the completion of the reparation and destruction programs, providing a method for returning certain properties to German or other ownership. If adopted by the Control Council, the plan can be carried out in all four zones.

Control measures carried out also include: closing of the central office at Frankfurt; termination or reduction of plant output to include only production for Allied forces and manufacture of such essentials as are required for the minimum German economy; termination of research except as required by Allied armed forces. Subsequently, after careful investigation, a small number of projects, principally for medicinal and pharmaceutical research, were authorized under close supervision, by a limited number of qualified and screened personnel.

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During the period of control, thousands of records, papers, books, reports, documents, files, etc., regarding scientific, technical, commercial, legal and administrative matters concerning I.G. and its business and operations, have been assembled in the library located in the Central Records Building in Griesheim a/Main.

Title to all Farben external assets, including rights to patents and trademarks issued in foreign countries, and applications pending therein, has been vested in the German External Asset Commission. I.G. owned approximately 6,200 patents issued in Germany and had pending approximately 9,200 applications for patents in the German Patent Office.

Formation of the Committee of Control Officers for I.G. Farbenindustrie A.G. was announced following appointment of Control Officers in the French Zone in late summer, 1945; in the British Zone some months later; and in the Soviet Zone more recently.

The Farben empire officially ceased to function with the publication in December of Control Council law No. 9, whereby title to all I.G. Farben assets in Germany was vested in the Control Council. Final disposition of the remaining assets and plants will be subject to quadripartite determination.

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1725 Historical Report - 15th U.S. Army - May 1945 - (Part I)

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C O N F I D E N T I A L
HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH US ARMY
Office of the ACofS, G-5
APO 408

28 May 1945

MILITARY GOVERNMENT SUMMARY NO. 113

From: 270001 May 45
Map: 1:250,000 Series GSGS To: 272400 May 45

1. DETACHMENTS

c. Administration: (1) Mil Gov units continue to send refugees on the road without proper passes and without transportation to the final destination. These persons are dropped in Rheydt without authorization and present a food, housing and transportation problem. Suggest that authorization for such travel should include transportation to final destination. (I2H2, 23 May)

(2) Banks at Sterkrade and Osterfeld report being asked to submit balance sheets and fragebogen to Capt Allen, 17th A/B Div, without clearance through this detachment. (728, 22 May)

(3) On evening 21 May a convoy carrying 200 recently-discharged German PWs arrived in Cologne. All of the men are supposed to reside within an area of 150 kilometers of Cologne. Since undoubtedly they will continue to arrive, the following arrangements have been made to take care of German PWs who have been discharged and are being sent to Cologne for dispersal to their homes. Food and shelter for the number indicated will be supplied at each of following locations: Vinzens Hospital - 300; Markthalle Bunker - 200; Beethoven - 100. PWs travel warrants will be stamped by detachment. They will be released in small groups and told to report to burgermeister nearest former place of residence. It is believed that within 24 hours after arrival in Cologne they should be on their way to their former residence. (E1H2, 23 May)

2. GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

a. Civil Administration: (1) Oberburgermeister of Duisburg instructed to advise all industries, firms and individuals to disregard demand for supplies made by military units unless proper requisition signed by CO and oberburgermeister is presented. -- Instructed oberburgermeister to advise civilians that effective 25 May curfew period would be from 2200 to 0430 hours. (612, 23 May)

(2) Cologne's City Administration proposes to set up central clearing office for all demands of military forces. It will be attached to legal department of city government and will be headed by the man who has been administrator of northern section of SK Cologne. Similar office existed during the previous occupation. (E1H2, 23 May)

(3) Large number of former SA uniforms have been confiscated and are being dyed blue to be used by civilian police of LK Oberbergischer. -- Completed registration in LK Oberbergischer of persons over 12 years of age shows a total of 89,882. (I5H2, 24 May)

(4) 1,160 persons registered in Munchen-Gladbach, making a total to date of approximately 43,519. (H5H2, 23 May)

(5) SK Trier registration of civilians now 23,200; normal, 88,000. (F2G2, 22 May)

(6) Civilian registration 100% completed in LK Ottweiler-St Wendel. (I1A2, 21 May)

(7) Civilian registration completed in LK Rhein-Wupper. (H3H2, 22 May)

b. Political Intelligence: (1) Burgermeisters of Gemeinden Porz, Bensberg and Hoffnungstal, LK Rheinisch-Bergischer, reported that de-Nazification is complete in their areas. In other sectors of the kreis, elimination of all Nazis will have been completed within one week. (H7H2, 24 May)

(2) Leaders of Roman Catholic Church claiming to represent majority of population of Oberhausen expressed willingness to co-operate. Requests made for early opening of kindergarten, for Catholics to purchase or lease certain non-Catholic schools, for repairs to schools and restoration of civil courts to allow decisions on wills and such matters. MGO outlined policy on school openings, ordered buildings repaired, setting necessary priorities, and clarified leasing of schools. (728, 22 May)

(3) Complaints received from German nationals in LK Siegburg that former German army soldiers are now masquerading in civilian clothes and posing as Russians or other Allied DPs while committing robberies and burglaries of farms and dwellings in sparsely-settled areas. (H6H2, 24 May)

(4) Former Reichschancelor under the Weimar Republic from 1926-1931, Dr. W. Marx, is making home at Neustadt Wied, LK Neuwied. (G1H2, 24 May)

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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3. LEGAL

c. Courts: (1) Summary Court in Dusseldorf on 21 May tried 101 cases, about 70 being for curfew violations. These have now dwindled to about 15 each night. Fines of 200 RM assessed the majority. A number of cases of not delivering cameras were tried. Fines of 500 RM were assessed. Offense of being in unlawful possession of US rations is on the increase. One month's imprisonment assessed in spite of the fact that most accused pleaded that they had obtained them from US troops in exchange for other articles. (320, 22 May)

(2) In Saarbrucken Summary Military Court a German civilian who pleaded guilty to possession of a firearm was sentenced to one year in jail and 1,000 RM fine. Another who pleaded guilty to curfew violation was sentenced to seven days in jail. He had already spent eight days in jail awaiting trial. A third who pleaded guilty to curfew violation was sentenced to three days in jail. He had already spent 12 days in jail awaiting trial. (H1A2, 23 May)

(3) 15 curfew violators in SK Oberhausen released because of being first offenders. (728, 22 May)

4. FINANCE

b. Banking: (1) From the time that LK Bergheim banks re-opened until last week, all branches and the leading independent bank showed increases in cash deposits. Last week a few decreases were shown. Withdrawals were for sound purposes such as by farmers for purchase of horses, by a large seed grower for payment of wages, and by farmers paying for seeds and labor employed in planting season. (I6H2, 23 May)

(2) Saarbrucken branch of Reichsbank will be moved from Frankfurt to Saarbrucken. Transportation and guard detail will be furnished by the 110th Infantry. (H1A2, 23 May)

d. Taxes: Tax collection normal in SK Oberhausen. Reich taxes are also being collected and kept in separate account. (728, 22 May)

e. Property Control: Material stored in mines in SK Oberhausen is being brought to surface, stored under guard and separated into lots by categories according to usefulness for US troops, DP, PW camps, and material not useful. — Opening of safety deposit boxes at Sparkasse produced chiefly cutlery and personal papers. (728, 22 May)

5. PUBLIC SAFETY

a. Police: (1) 130 meters of new cloth in Euskirchen to be made up into police uniforms. Style is to be that of the old German Police (not Nazi), without insignia. (I4H2, 24 May)

(2) Additional police hired in Duisburg. Effectiveness of the ordinary policemen in this city would be enhanced by putting them into uniform. (612, 23 May)

(3) 50 persons arrested in LK Oberbergischer during afternoon and night of 22 May by SG for lack of proper travel passes. They were detained overnight in jail, and fact of violation was written on the back of each person's identification card. (I5H2, 24 May)

(4) All burgermeisters of LK Rheinisch-Bergischer instructed as to new hours of curfew 2200-0430 effective 25 May. (H7H2, 24 May)

(5) Due to use of air raid siren in Bonn to announce curfew, there have veen no violations of this restriction by civilians in past two days. — Looting in LK Bonn decreased due to measures taken by patrols. Continued efforts scheduled. — German mine exploded in LK Bonn by the recent storm killed one woman and injured a man working in an adjoining garden. — Increase in juvenile delinquencies is shown in Bonn in cases of theft involving 12 boys ranging in age from 11 to 16 years of age. (G1H2, 23 May)

(6) Two LK Siegburg police have been assigned to work exclusively on black market cases. All civil police of Siegkreis are now in complete uniform. (H6H2, 24 May)

d. Civilian Defense: (1) 10 men selected at Duisburg to attend Mine Removal School for one day at 17th A/B Div Hq, Hamborn. (612, 23 May)

(2) Bomb disposal squad, assisted by two civilian policemen and 10 prisoners, is daily picking up from five to six truck loads of ammunition about SK Trier. (F2G2, 22 May)

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6. NATURAL RESOURCES

a. Agriculture: (1) Some farmers in Kerpen, LK Bergheim, arranged with Grube Furstenberg for the rental of a bulldozer for filling in shell and bomb craters and trenches on their lands. Bridge guards at Kerpen did not permit the bulldozer to reach its destination, so this work is now at a standstill. (I6H2, 23 May)

(2) Horse dealers in LK Euskirchen have procured 25 horses from Koblenz and 15 from Hennef. (I4H2, 22 May)

(3) Doubt that seed potato requirements received from Duisburg oberburgermeister can be supplied account recent instruction given detachment to stop sending to Polch for potatoes. About 120 tons are urgently needed for planting before 5 June. SK Duisburg has received no gasoline for distribution among farmers. (6I2, 23 May)

(4) Groups of children from child centers in RB Aachen are being sent to nearby farms on the potato-bug elimination project. (F1G2, 21 May)

(5) Potato bug menace discovered in Opladen area but is being adequately coped with. (H3H2, 20 May)

7. PUBLIC SERVICES

a. Public Health and Sanitation: (1) Now that soap factory in operation in Iversheim, cases of scabies gradually diminishing. People being rationed soap and cleansing material. (I4H2, 23 May)

(2) LK Geilenkirchen-Heinsberg and Erkelenz condensed weekly epidemiological reports reveal the following outbreak of diseases during period 12 May to 17 May: scabies, 111 cases and diptheria two cases. (F1G2, 21 May)

(3) Bonn 12 to 18 May epidemiological report shows 18 cases diptheria, six scarlet fever, two tuberculosis, 13 scabies, three typhoid fever, six gonorrhea, three syphilis and one jaundice. (G1H2, 23 May)

(4) Many cases of local type of diarrhea reported in vicinity of Wermelskirchen in LK Rhein-Wupper. Water supply being tested by Public Health Office. — DPs seizing 20% of milk supply daily. (H3H2, 20 May)

c. Displaced Persons: (1) Bands of looting Russians that attacked many towns last week in LK Euskirchen have not been reported as causing any depredations during past six days. Civilian police continue on alert but report all quiet. In past 24 hours seven Russians have been reported by civilians and collected for placing in the DP camp. Many Russians who appear to be peaceful have been taken from farms through combined efforts of civilian police, Mil Gov and SG. It is believed present quiet is due to vigorous and constantly-increasing efforts of SG to locate offenders, to patrol the vulnerable areas and to quickly reach any area attacked. Russians may be hiding in the woods or in bunkers in the fields, or may have been peacefully collected in daytime into Russian Assembly Center. This detachment's program of collecting Russians began 7 May with civilian transportation and SG. To date it has netted 207 Russians. (I4H2, 23 May)

(2) Breaches of the peace by armed DPs continue in SK Wuppertal. (F1H2, 23 May)

(3) Complaints still being received of looting by Italian and Polish DPs in vicinity of Trier and Feyen. Several Polish girls have been picked up for prostitution; were operating in vacant houses, with rations as the medium of exchange. (F2G2, 22 May)

(4) Civil Food Administrator, City of Krefeld, reported on 23 May that his office staff had refused to continue work because they had been threatened by Russian DPs from local camps. Russians had demanded rations in excess of the scale prescribed for them, and, when Food Office Staff refused the demand, Russians threatened to return and resort to violence. SG to be on duty there throughout office hours. (323, 24 May)

(5) Following items obtained from landrat's office for the Russian DP camps in LK Oberbergischer: 36 pajamas, 20 night-gowns, 30 bedroom slippers, 25 pillows and pillow cases and 30 sheets. (I5H2, 22 May)

d. Civilian Supply: (1) Food situation in Wuppertal continues near-critical. Not enough food is available to the city from sources authorized by higher German authority. (F1H2, 23 May)

(2) Meat supplied to LK Siegkreis for week May 14-20 was 94 cows and 42 calves. This provided for distribution of 125 grams of meat to each person. (H6H2, 24 May)

(3) Four truckloads of potatoes for civilian feeding arrived in SK Essen. (130, 23 May)

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(4) Troops who threw hand grenades into Erft River killed so many fish that the quantity is now too small to be considered as source of food for population of LK Bergheim. (I6H2, 23 May)

(5) Largest bread manufacturer in Cologne taken over by 56th QM Depot on a contract to bake bread for German PWs. It was agreed, however, that Allied Civilians would also be supplied as necessary. — The Cologne city administration will assume liability for payment of Reich subsidies on meat, milk and flour in this area and will later demand payment from the appropriate national authority. (E1H2, 23 May)

(6) 4,000 tons of lubricating oil uncovered in Beuel so that part could be used for Bad Godesberg electric plant lubrication. (G1H2, 22 May)

8. ECONOMICS

a. Industry: (1) Operating permit granted a brewery in Bonn to manufacture ice and operate cold-storage rooms. (G1H2, 23 May)

(2) Small food factory, directed by food expert from Dusseldorf, authorized to re-open in LK Rheinisch-Bergischer. Factory will can and preserve foodstuffs for use in Gemeinde Lindlar. (H7H2, 24 May)

(3) Local industrialist appointed head of LK Rhein-Wupper Chamber of Commerce. (H3H2, 22 May)

c. Labor: (1) Farms in LK Siegkreis need 1,500 workers. (H6H2, 22 May)

(2) Severe shortage of farm labor in LK Rhein-Wupper being ameliorated by strict control by Labor Office. (H3H2, 20 May)

(3) Labor shortage in Cologne continues to hamper urgent repairs in streets, sewers and water works. (E1H2, 23 May)

(4) Workers of Eilendorf, RB Aachen, formed themselves into a unit of the Free German Workers Union at a democratically-conducted meeting held on 20 May. (F1G2, 22 May)

e. Public Utilities: 105,000 cubic meters of water pumped into Wuppertal during past 24 hours. Supply mains and distribution repaired to extent that approximately 75% of Elberfeld and 85% of Barmen serviced with water. Repair work progressing satisfactorily with over 500 workmen. (F1H2, 21 May)

f. Communications: (1) Announcement made to public that postal service within SK Krefeld will be open soon. Service will be limited to postcards and letters of less than 20 grams. Nine sub-Post Offices will be open to serve the area and a single delivery made daily. Mail will be subject to military censorship. (323, 24 May)

(2) Babcock and Wilcox, American and British-owned boiler factory in SK Oberhausen, applied for permission to write letters to office in London. Told that there would be some delay in this. (728, 22 May)

(3) 29 additional telephone lines re-connected in Dusseldorf. (320, 22 May)

(4) To date 68 phones have been tied into Bonn exchange. (G1H2, 23 May)

(5) Team of horses to stand by at pontoon bridge across Ruhr River and Rhein-Herne canal in SK Duisburg-Hamborn to assist German vehicles to make passage without delay to other traffic. (612, 23 May)

9. ARTS

a. Monuments: RB Aachen detachment informed that 12th AGp will be responsible for returning bones of Charlemagne and other sacred treasures from Siegen to Cathedral at Aachen. (F1G2, 22 May)

b. Education and Religion: (1) At Bonn a director of schools and a school superintendent have been appointed, and teachers are being selected; difficulty is encountered in this area with the Church, and a further meeting has been scheduled to discuss Church co-operation, personal history questionnaires for priests, church programs and the use of clergy as teachers. Mil Gov programs in the kreise east of the Rhine are not so far advanced, mainly because so much less time has been available to them. (E1H2, 23 May)

(2) Religious preferences of people of LK Oberbergischer shown in study to be Protestant 70.9%, Catholic 25.1%, and all other faiths 4%. (I5H2, 23 May)

c. Fine Arts: (1) Request from several former antique dealers and art dealers of Cologne for permission both to re-open shops and stores and to bring back to Cologne from across the Rhine their stocks, brings to the fore the question of articles stolen by civilians both from private collections and from museums and churches. A policy has been proposed to Cologne city officials, and accepted, whereby all purchases of objects of art, antique furniture, old silver, etc., by dealers will be reported to proper city authorities. It is believed that in this way considerable stolen property may be recovered and returned to rightful owners. (E1H2, 23 May)

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH US ARMY
APO 408

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTION 10 April 1945

NUMBER 11

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES
SECTION 4--COMMAND POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

REFERENCES

1. a. General:

(1) Paragraphs 116-124, incl., "Records and Archives," Part I, and Paragraphs 1198-1206, incl., Chapter XVI, Part III, "Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives," Handbook for Military Government in Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender, SHAEF, December 1944.

(2) Paragraph 15, Section I, and Section XVIII, Annex III, SECRET "Directive for Military Government of Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender," Headquarters Twelfth Army Group, 23 November 1944.

(3) Paragraph 13, "G-5 Operational Instructions Number 1," Headquarters Twelfth Army Group, 2 August 1944.

(4) "Official List of Protected Monuments, Germany," SHAEF, w/ltr, Subject: "Protection of Historical Monuments," (AG 000.4-1 GE-AGM), SHAEF, 27 October 1944.

b. Archives: Ltr, Sub: "Preservation of Archives" (AG 000.4-1 GAP AGM), SHAEF, 20 August 1944.

c. Local: Ltr, Sub: "Prohibition of Sale and Export of Works of Art in Germany," (AG 014.1-1 (Germany) GAP AGM), SHAEF, 21 November 1944.

GENERAL POLICY

2. (Ref. 1, a (1), (2), (3), (4); b, (1); c(1) above).

a. It is the policy of the Army Commander to take measures to facilitate the eventual restitution of works of art and objects of scientific or historical importance which may have been looted from United Nations Governments or nationals. Military Government legislation forbids sale, movement, concealment, or destruction of any work of art or object of scientific or historical importance.

b. It is the policy of the Army Commander to avoid, as far as military necessity will permit, damage to all structures, objects or documents of cultural, artistic, archaeological or historical value; and to assist wherever practicable in securing them from deterioration consequent upon the process of war. No building listed in the official Military Government List of Monuments of Western Germany will be used for military purposes without the permission of the Army Commander or subordinate commanders delegated such responsibility. Commanders, at their discretion, may close any of these buildings and put them off limits to troops.

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c. It is the policy of the Army Commander to maintain or reactivate the civilian agencies charged with the care of monuments and fine arts in Germany and to eliminate active Nazis and ardent Nazi sympathizers therefrom.

d. It is the policy of the Army Commander to ensure the preservation from destruction, alteration or concealment of all German records, documents, plans or archives of value to the attainment of the objectives of Military Government, and to take such steps as are necessary to carry out the above policy.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS, GERMANY

3. (Ref 1 a (5) above).

a. The Monuments and other buildings and Sites listed in this Official List within the area of the responsibility of the Supreme Commander in Germany are of such cultural importance that they will not be put to military use without the explicit permission in each case of the Commanding General/Commanders of Army Groups or of the Commanders to whom they may delegate the power to give such permission.

b. Commanders will further, at their discretion, protect, close or put out of bounds to troops any of these monuments, buildings, or sites.

SECTION II
DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES SPECIALIST OFFICERS

REFERENCES

1. a. General:

(1) Civil Affairs Information Guide, "Field Protection of Objects of Art and Archives," WD Pamphlet No 31-103, 12 May 44.

(2) "Technical Instructions for the Use of MFA&A Specialist Officers in Germany," SHAEF, G-5 (Ops), MFA&A, Oct 44.

(3) "Offical List of Protected Monuments, Germany," SHAEF, w/ltr, Sub: "Protection of Historical Monuments" (AG 000.4-1 GE-AGM) SHAEF, 27 Oct 44.

(4) Civil Affairs Handbook, "Germany: Atlas on Churches, Museums, Libraries, and Other Cultural Institutions in Germany," ASF Manual M356-17, Aug 44.

(5) "Information on German Protection of Works of Art for MFA&A Officers," (SHAEF/G-5(Ops)/751/3), SHAEF (Ops), MFA&A, 4 Jan 45.

(6) Pars 20, 23, 26, 36-37, 82-83, 96-100, 101-104, Appendix "C", f, (ii) (b), and f, (iii), (d), Appendix "D" MG/PS/G/3, Par 34, and Appendix "I", Pars 3 and 9, "Public Safety Manual of Procedure, Military Government of Germany," First Edition, Sep 44.

(7) "Notes on Administrative Organization of German Museums," (SHAEF/G-5 (Ops)/751), SHAEF, 25 Feb 45.

(8) "Posting of Notices on Monuments, Collections, and Archives," Cir No 5, Hq Twelfth Army Gp, 7 Feb 45.

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G-5 Op Inst No 11, Hq Fifteenth US Army 1945 (Contd)

(9) Ltr, Sub: "Information on Repositories of Works of Art in Germany," (SHAEF/G-5(Ops)751), SHAEF, 11 Feb 45.

(10) Ltr Sub: "Use of Buildings, Their Contents, and Other Property by Military Personnel" (AG 007 OpGE) Hq ETO 14 Nov 44.

b. Archives

(1) Civil Affairs Guide, "Archival Repositories in Germany," WD Pamphlet No 31-180, 15 May 44.

(2) "Instructions for the Use of Military Government Officers of Archives Mentioned in the General List of Archives in Western Germany," (SHAEF/G-5(Ops)/751/4), SHAEF, 29 Dec 44.

c. Personnel:

(1) German Personnel Lists (INTR/62885/MFA), Control Commission for Germen (British Element), 27 Nov 44.

d. Legal:

(1) Ltr, Sub: "Prohibition of Sale and Export of Works of Art in Germany" (AG 014.1-1(Germany)GAP AGM), SHAEF, 21 Nov 44.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES SPECIALIST OFFICER

2. a. General:

(1) To assist the Army Commander, the ACofS, G-5, and their respective staffs in the prompt completion of all duties and responsibilities delegated to them by the Army Group Commander.

(2) To assist the ACofS, G-5, and such other persons as may be authorized, in all matters pertaining to monuments, fine arts, and archives, and to implement the fulfullment of the policies of the Army Commander in regard thereto.

b. Special:

(1) Advisory: To advise the Army Commander, the ACofS, G-5, and such other persons as may be authorized, regarding:

(a) The policies in regard to monuments, fine arts, and archives which may be originated within the headquarters.

(b) The precautions and studies to be undertaken in advance of and during operations for the safeguard or rehabilitation of officially protected monuments, fine arts, and archives within the Army area.

(c) The historic, artistic, cultural, or archaeological value of such other monuments, fine arts, and archives as they may be disclosed or endangered by operations within the Army area.

(d) The circumstances which may call for additional letters, directives or other instructions for the protection of monuments, fine arts, and archives.

(e) The personnel necessary to maintain or rehabilitate civilian agencies charged with the care of monuments, fine arts, and archives in Germany.

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(2) Administrative: (Ref 1, a, (2) above).

(a) Supervision of lower echelons, in both Tactical and Military Government commands, regarding the duties and responsibilities toward monuments, fine arts, and archives with which they may be charged by the Army Commander.

(b) Initiation and issuance of such letters, directives, or other instructions on monuments, fine arts, and archives as may be required by the Army Commander.

(c) Compilation and distribution of additional lists of monuments, fine arts, and archives, to be exempt from Military use, in implimentation of the basic policies of the Army Commander.

(d) Maintenance of:

1. Files and indices of:

a. Officially protected monuments (Ref 1, a, (3) above).
b. Other monuments meriting safegard (Ref 1, a, (4) above).
c. Enemy and Allied MFA&A personnel (Ref 1, c (1) above).
d. Archives (Ref 1, b (1), (2) above).
e. Repositories of objects looted from United Nations Governments or nationals, as well as dispersed enemy public and private collections.

2. Maps and charts necessary to account for the status of monuments, fine arts, and archives within the Army area.

(e) Formulation and distribution to personnel concerned of notices, receipts, and other forms for the protection and disposition of monuments, fine arts, and archives.

(3) Inspections and Investigations: (Ref 1, a (2) above).

(a) To carry out all inspections as required by Section III, b, Ref 1, a (2) above.

(b) To inspect personally, where possible, the officially protecte monuments within the Army Area.

(c) To inspect other monuments within the Army area, with a view to determining their historic, artistic, cultural, and archaeological value and possible exemption from military use.

(d) To inspect the measures taken by Tactical and Military Government commanders in fulfillment of the basic policies of the Army Commander and such other instructions as may be forthcoming.

(e) To investigate all information which might contribute to the eventual restitution of works of art and objects of scientific or historical importance which might have been looted from United Nations governments or nationals.

(f) To inspect and inventory, or require the inventorying of by responsible persons, all repositories of looted or dispersed collections, and arrange for their protection, care, and disposition (Ref 1, a, (9) above).

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(4) Protective Measures: (Ref 1, a, (2), (8) above).

(a) To initiate and supervise, where practicable, such protective measures or emergency repairs toward monuments, fine arts, and archives as may be necessary to prevent their deterioration consequent upon the process of war.

(5) Records and Reports: (Ref 1, a (2) above).

(a) To maintain and submit to the proper military authorities such routine records and reports as are required by Section V, Ref 1 a, (2) above.

(b) To submit to the proper military authorities such Special Reports as may be required by circumstances.

(6) Liaison:

(a) With MFA&A Specialist Officers of ADSEC and Armies in the combat zone, to insure uniformity and continuity of policies and procedures.

(b) With tactical commanders and Military Government detachments within the Army area, for any assistance and advise they may require, to insure compliance with the issued policies and directives, and that the required reports and other records are promptly and properly rendered.

(c) With other G-5 Sub-sections:

1. Public Safety: (Ref 1, a (6) above).

In regard to the enforcement of such Military Ordinances as may apply to monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives; the prevention of looting or wanton destruction of monuments; and fire and civil defense.

2. Property Control: To assure that categories of property subject to control, if within the purview of the MFA&A Officer, especially plundered property, are subject to the required supervision (ref 1, d (1) above).

3. Legal: To assure that Law 52, Article II, par 3 (d) of Proclamations, Laws, and Ordinances shall be properly applied (Ref 1 d (1) above).

4. Finance: To assure that any disbursements necessary for the attainment of the objectives of military government in regard to monuments, fine arts, and archives, are properly made.

5. Education and Religious Affairs: In regard to removal, suspension, and replacement of officials, libraries, protection of church property, personnel of museums, galleries, and scientific institutions (all questions of the retention of services, removal, and continued payment) (Ref 1, c (1) above).

6. With Administrative Branch: To insure that accurate accounts of MFA&A operations are made available to proper channels of information.

(d) Provost Marshal and Military Police: For the supervision of the posting of buildings, use and maintenance of guards, the enforcement with respect to military personnel and civil police forces of such General Order, laws, ordinances, or other regulations as enjoin respect for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, or which prohibit the movement of works of art (Ref 1 a (6), (8) above).

(e) With Corps of Engineers: The MFA&A Specialist Officer will supply information on the location of historic/artistic monuments, to ensure that they will not be endangered by demolitions, constructions, or billeting. (Ref 1, a, (10), (11), above).

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SECTION III

INSTRUCTIONS TO TACTICAL COMMANDERS:

REFERENCES

1. a. General:

(1) Par 15, Sec I, and Sec XVIII, Annex III, SECRET "Directive for Military Government of Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender," Hq Twelfth Army Gp, 23 Nov 44.

(2) Ltr, Sub: "Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives" (21AGp/15911/8/EA), Hq Twenty-first Army Gp (Rear), 30 May 44.

(3) Ltr, Sub: "Use of Buildings, Their Contents and Other Property by Military Personnel," (AG 007 OpGE), Hq ETOUSA, 14 Nov 44.

(4) Ltr, Sub: "Preservation of Historic Buildings and Monuments," (AG 007 OpGE), Hq ADSEC Com Z, 25 Jan 45.

(5) Ltr, Sub: "Protection of Historic Buildings and Contents," (600.9 (G-5)), Hq Twelfth Army Gp, 31 Jan 45.

(6) Ltr, Sub: "Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Specialist Officers, (000.4 (G-5)), Hq Twelfth Army Gp, 31 Jan 45.

(7) Cir No 5, "Posting of Notices on Monuments, Collections and Archives," Hq Twelfth Army Gp, 7 Feb 45.

b. Archives: Ltr, Sub: "Preservation of Archives" (AG 000.4-1 GAP AGM) SHAEF, 20 Aug 44.

TROOP DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION:

2. a. All military commanders are responsible for the conduct of their troops, which must be such as in no way to prevent or impede the fulfillment of the basic policies of the Army Commander.

b. In order to implement the policy of the Army Commander:

(1) The attention of all troops should be called to the general policy of the Army Commander in regard to Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives as set forth in Ref. 1, a, (1) above.

(2) All troops should be informed expressly and repeatedly of the death penalty for looting and pillage.

(3) All troops should also be instructed along the following lines:

(a) Looted Works of Art in Germany: Conservative estimates have put the value of looted works of art in Germany at one and a half billion dollars ($1,500,000,000). It will not be possible to say whether any movable work of art in any given location is German property or not. Therefore no art object of any kind, no matter in what circumstances it is found, should be considered as enemy property.

(b) Financial Value of Works of Art: A work of art has tangible financial value, often of huge proportions. Single paintings have brought as much as one million dollars ($1,000,000) in the art market, and others in German hands

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could be sold for five or ten times that sum. Any work of art represents a potential investment that might pay enormous dividents. It is important that a possible source of revenue for reparations so great in value as works of art should not be endangered.

(c). Historical Value of Works of Art: Every country possesses certain things toward which its inhabitants look with greater reverence than they do toward changing political institutions, things around which the country's life and traditions have centered for centuries. Their destruction or damage will be betterly remembered long after battles are forgotten. No good purpose will be served by such damage or destruction in Germany, for the greater it is the longer the population will remain defiant and incorrigible. It must be remembered that by far the majority of great buildings, paintings, and sculpture in Germany were created before Nazism ever arose, and it will be essential to preserve them if Germany is to be reeducated into civilized ways of life.

USE OF OFFICIALLY PROTECTED MONUMENTS:

3. a. If the use of any building on the SHAEF Official List of Protected Monuments, Germany, or such other monument as may be designated a protected monument by the Army Commander, is required by military necessity, the Military commander of occupying troops will notify the MFA&A Specialist Officer, G-5 Section, Hq Fifteenth US Army, of the occupation, and render immediately to the nearest Military Government officer stating the condition of the building and its contents. He will further:

(1) See that contents not of military use are stored and sealed in a place inaccessible to troops.
(2) See that contents in use are properly inventoried.
(3) Make periodic checks of the buildings and its contents.
(4) Make arrangements to move out at the earliest possible moment.

SECTION IV

INSTRUCTIONS TO CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS

REFERENCES

1. a. General:

(1) Pars 116-124, Part I, "Records and Archives," and Pars 1175-1212 incl, "Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives," Chapter XVI, Part III, Handbook for Military Government in Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender, SHAEF, Dec 44.
(2) "Official List of Protected Monuments, Germany", SHAEF, w/ltr Sub: "Protection of Historical Monuments" (AG 000.4-1 GE AGM) SHAEF 27 Oct 44.
(3) Civil Affairs Information Guide, "Field Protection of Objects of Art and Archives," WD Pamphlet No 31-103, 12 May 44.
(4) Civil Affairs Handbook, "Germany: Atlas on Churches, Museums, Libraries and Other Cultural Institutions in Germany," ASF Manual M356-17 Aug 44.
(5) Pars 20, 23, 26, 36-37, 82-83, 96-100, 101-104, Appendix "C", f (ii) (b) and f, (iii), (d), Appendix "D", MG/PS/G/3, Par 34, Appendix "I" Pars 3 and 9, "Public Safety Manual of Procedure, Military Government of Germany," First Edition, Sep 44.

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(6) "Notes on Administrative Organization of German Museums," (SHAEF/G-5 (Ops)/751). SHAEF, 25 Feb 45.

(7) "Posting of Notices on Monuments, Collections, and Archives," Cir No 5, Hq Twelfth Army Gp, 7 Feb 45.

b. Archives:

(1) Civil Affairs Guide, "Archival Repositories in Germany," WD Pamphlet No 31-180, 15 May 44.

(2) Ltr, Sub: "Preservation of Archives", (AG 000.4-1 GAP-AGM) SHAEF, 20 Aug 44.

(3) Instructions for the Use of Military Government Officers of Archives mentioned in the General List of Archives in Western Germany, (SHAEF/G-5 (Ops)/751/4) SHAEF, 29 Dec 44.

GENERAL

2. a. The MFA&A Specialist Officer assigned to Fifteenth US Army Headquarters will be in charge of the protection and salvage of monuments, fine arts, and archives within the Army area. But before the MFA&A officer can cover the ground there will be an interval during which it will be necessary for other officers to take first or emergency measures towards getting the job done. The Military Government Officers will be those upon whom the most substantial part of this initial task will fall. These instructions are designed to help those officers, and should be regarded as some comparable to a first aid course which seeks to equip an otherwise untrained person with basic information and technique for administering immediate and temporary care. The objective is not that of repairing and restoring the monuments, fine arts, and archives in the detachment area, but that of safeguarding them and preventing any further damage until the MFA&A Specialist Officer arrives. Most of the answers to technical questions likely to arise can be found in Ref 1, a, (3) above.

b. A check list of duties for the MGO follows:

(1) Ascertain if the detachment has copies of the references listed in Par 1 above. Any of these may be requested, either in writing or by telephone, from the MFA&A Specialist Officer, G-5 Section, Hq Fifteenth US Army.

(2) Determine from references 1, a (2), (4); b (1) above what monuments, fine arts, and archives to be safeguarded are within the detachment area of authority. Do Not confine your own list to the SHAEF Official List of Protected Monuments Germany: any monument mentioned in ASF Manual M356-17, Reference 1, a (4) above, is worth protecting, as are many which are not mentioned in either.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

3. a. It is not expected that Military Government Officers will work in this field either with the spirit of an art collector or of an art critic. They will not be required to pass judgement on the artistic merit of objects of art, or in any way exercise their individual taste. In selecting those objects worthy of safeguard and conservation two main sources will be relied upon: the information furnished by higher commands, and the attitude and sentiment of the local inhabitants. In relying upon local sentiment it will be necessary to exercise judgement

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with respect to the integrity and reliability of the persons involved. Members of organizations concerned with cultural matters are generally well-informed and competent. The educated people of a locality are also generally reliable, such as priests, clergymen and schoolmasters. Frequently there will be a large body of art around which local pride so obviously gathers no doubt will exist concerning the care it should be extended.

TYPES OF DAMAGE TO BE EXPECTED

4. a. In time of war cultural material may sustain damage from a variety of causes, such as:

(1) Improper care and neglect.
(2) Theft and looting.
(3) Defilement or contemptuous treatment.
(4) Conduct of military operations.

b. The objective of officers seeking to safeguard cultural material is that of eliminating as far as practicable these sundry hazards, and establishing instead as safe an environment as possible. Even with good troop discipline among occupying forces, the Military Government Officer may be frustrated in his attemps to safeguard objects of art by the following:

(1) Enemy Pillage: Enemy agents, the local inhabitants in sympathy with them, may seek to destroy, damage, or steal objects of value, either to deny their use to the occupying authorities, or to make it appear that the damage or plunder was done by the occupying troops.
(2) Undercover Traffic: The undercover traffic in objects of art may be considerable. Many amongst the local inhabitants, as well as art dealers, may engage in theft and looting, considering the time of upheaval and unrest as a wonderful opportunity.
(3) Caretakers: Curators of public collections, and private collectors may be in a suspicious and untrusting mood, and may seek to conceal their treasure in fear of expropriation.

REPORTS BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

5. a. As soon as practicable after the detachment is established, a brief report on all monuments on the SHAEF Official List of Protected Monuments, Germany (Ref 1 a (2) above), and such other monuments as it has been considered advisable to post, will be rendered. The report should always contain the following information:

(1) Detachment
(2) Location (Province, town, and map reference)
(3) Name, rank, and ASN of inspecting officer.
(4) Date inspected.
(5) Name of monument.
(6) Contents (if museum, archives, church, etc.)
(7) Present or former military use.
(8) Extent of war damage (very important)
(9) Name and position of responsible civilian.

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b. Do not attempt, unless the officer is truly qualified to do so, to write a lengthy or technical description of the condition of the monument. Confine the statement to a succinct appraisal, viz., "Condition: fair. Roof badly in need of repair."

c. If the monument is on the SHAEF Official List, and use is required by military necessity, the Military Government Officer will:

(1) Secure a report from the responsible officer, stating the condition of the building and its contents.

(2) See that contents not of military use are stored and sealed in a place inaccessible to troops.

(3) See that contents in use are properly inventoried.

(4) Make periodic checks of the condition of the building and its contents.

(5) Arrange with the military commander that the military occupants move out at the earliest possible moment.

(6) All other insturctions of paragraphs 1189-1195, incl, and 1207-1212, incl, of the "Handbook for Military Government in Germany," (Ref 1 a (1) above), will be fulfilled.

POSTING OF NOTICES

6. a. (Ref 1, a (7) above).

(1) To be effective as an aid in carrying out the general policy, notices will be posted as soon as possible after occupation of an area by United States forces. Monuments, buildings and sites, both those on the Official Lists and others of cultural importance, may be posted with Official Notices instructing personnel of the Allied Military forces to respect these monuments and announcing the violations will be punished.

(2) For use on structures or collections named in the official lists, unless occupation has been specifically authorized, or on buildings or repositories of any kind which contain parts of collections officially listed, or on other structures or collections in whole or in part, which may need to be placed off limits in order that the policy of the Supreme Commander can be carried out, the following form should be used:

OFF LIMITS
to all
MILITARY PERSONNEL

By command of
Commanding General

Authenticated by_____

Date_____

(3) For use on structures or collections which may be occupied by troops in whole or in part:

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THIS BUILDING/SITE
will be
MAINTAINED
IN GOOD CONDITION
By all MILITARY PERSONNEL

Acts tending to damage or deface
this building/site or to injure or
remove normal contents are
FORBIDDEN

By command of
Commanding General

Authenticated by _____

Date _____

(4) Normally these notices will be put up by the military police. If operating conditions make this normal posting impracticable, the following conditions will apply to posting by other military personnel:

(5) Prior to posting, approval will have been given by the Provost Marshal of the appropriate command.

(6) In instances of special urgency, where above is not feasible, the notice will be posted by a Military Government Officer and approval of the Provost Marshal of the appropriate command will be requested within 24 hours after the time of posting.

b. Authentication: Notices will be authenticated normally by the Provost Marshal or a military police officer of the appropriate command. In instances of special urgency Military Government or other officer may authenticate these notices provided such action is given explicit approval by the Provost Marshal. Officers will be guided by security considerations in adding to or omitting from the authentication the name of the organization of the authenticating officer, but it should be included whenever possible.

c. Maintenance: Notices will be maintained, and, if necessary, renewed until such time as removal of them is duly authorized. Renewal and removal will be accomplished in the same manner as posting. (Par 5 a above).

EXAMINATION OF STRUCTURES

7. a. The condition of the structures used as depositories of books, manuscripts, archives, and records should be ascertained by Military Government officers as soon as practicable following the occupation of a city.

b. Where custodians of the different collections can be located without delay, they should be present during the inspection to supply all information that may be required. If available, a local architect should participate in the inspection tour so that estimates for minor repair work may be obtained without delay.

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c. Examination of depositories in fireproof and modern structures should be postponed until those housed in artistic and historic buildings have been inspected.

COLLECTIONS IN UNDAMAGED OR SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BUILDINGS

8. a. If the structure housing a given collection is found intact, it should be posted and sealed. All rooms, vaults, and stacks should be thoroughly inspected before posting and sealing, and a report stating their condition and that of the collection should be prepared and signed by the inspecting officer.

b. If a trustworthy custodian is available, the building and collections may be left to his supervision and care. The custodian should be charged with the responsibility for the collection. He should be instructed to take all measures necessary for the prevention of fire, pilfering, and the entrance of unauthorized persons, and to send in daily reports to the Military Government Officer in charge.

c. If it is found that such a building is damaged but still capable of giving adequate protection, damages should be listed and necessary emergency repairs initiated as soon as possible. These measures will include the mending of pierced roofs, replacing of windows or boarding up of windows, reparation of doors and locks.

COLLECTIONS IN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BUILDINGS

9. a. If the structure housing a collection has been so seriously damaged that extensive and time-consuming restoration is necessary before the contents can be properly protected.

b. Military Government Officers should realize that the transfer of a collection of cultural materials and records is a complex and delicate operation, requiring careful preparation, and should never be carried out, unless in extreme emergency, without the supervision and advice of an MFA&A Specialist Officer. Many of the objects involved are of a fragile nature and may easily suffer damage if roughly treated.

c. First, it will be necessary to survey the collection, to determine the approximate number of cases or containers needed, and to plan in what order the material will be taken out and stored. All material should be packed in such containers as may be available. Never separate objects from their labels. Pasteboard boxes (ration boxes) are preferable to wood boxes. If wooden boxes are used, they should be lined before being filled.

d. In the case of books, archives, and records, lay them flat on top of each other, filling empty spaces with paper or rags. Every box or carton should receive a consecutive number after it has been packed, and its contents should be briefly but accurately entered in a packing list.

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COLLECTIONS IN PARTLY OR WHOLLY COLLAPSED BUILDINGS

10. a. It will be necessary to give immediate attention to the safeguarding of collections that might be buried under the debris before clearance for military needs has started. If time is not available for salvage operations, request that all debris be pushed from the street to the inside of the buildings.

b. Material in partly collapsed buildings should not be removed before their condition has been examined and it is certain they can be entered without danger.

c. As a general rule, in salvaging material under such conditions, keep together as much as possible all material found together.

MUSEUMS, GALLERIES, AND LIBRARIES

11. a. Ascertain the location and conditions of storage of the contents of such institutions.

b. See that the buildings are closed and the appropriate notice posted.

c. Require that all records of accessions since January 1938 be brought together and sealed in some suitable room or cupboard. Heads of such institutions should be required to furnish lists of accessions brought up to date.

d. In the case of libraries, require the accessions since 1938 of:

(1) All books published before 1850.
(2) All manuscripts, of whatever date.
(3) All complete collections.

REPOSITORIES

12. a. There is reason to believe that the enemy has placed many pictures and other art objects and archives, both those in public and private possession, in a number of comparatively small deposits in or near to the towns of their origin rather than in a few great centralized depots, though the latter do undoubtedly exist. These smaller caches may well arise a special administrative problem for the Military Government Officer, the Property Control Officer, and the MFA&A Specialist Officer. No rigid rules can be laid down, but in some such cases it may well be necessary to bring the objects to one central store conveniently located for inspection and guarding. Movement of caches should never be undertaken except in cases of the most urgent necessity without first consulting the MFA&A Specialist Officer.

b. Ascertain the location and condition of objects removed for storage in repositories and ensure that the repositories are properly protected against damage or theft. Initiate any further protective measures required, such as repair of windows or posting of trustworthy civilian guards.

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c. The physical conditions desirable in such a storage place are good ventilation and absence of damp. Pictures should, if possible, be placed in timber or metal racks to allow air to circulate freely between them.

ARCHIVES

13. (Ref 1 b (1), (2), (3) above).

a. The problem of archives is greatly complicated by the wide meaning with which this term is used in relation to Military Government in Germany. The primary responsibility of the Military Government Officer is towards those archives which are listed in the Official List of Protected Monuments, Germany. For these he has a responsibility in every way comparable to that for an historic building or picture gallery. He should, however, be alive to the problem of the preservation of other archives and make himself familiar with the instructions issued on this subject. He should be specially concerned to inquire into the physical condition under which archives are kept. Special Archive Officers will be available to concern themselves with the larger and more technical problem of handling, removal, and administration of archives.

b. Instructions for the Use by Military Government Officers of Archives:

(1) Rules for the Handling and Use of Archives:

(a) Files, volumes and other documentary units must be handled with all reasonable care and be put back after consultation in the places from which they were taken.

(b) Any physical disarrangement or rearrangement of the documents examined as a whole is to be avoided; except in the case of a totally disordered accumulation "examination" should not imply "sorting."

(c) If documents are found in a state of such confusion that sorting is unavoidable, this fact must be reported through channels to the Archives Officer, MFA&A.

(d) The same procedure will be adopted in regard to documents found in a badly damaged condition.

(e) No document or portion of a document may be torn out or in any other way from a File, Volume or other Unit in which it is made up; and the order of documents within such a Unit must not be altered.

(f) No document may be written on or marked in any way.

(g) The documents included in Archives, and covered by these rules, may include, besides written or typed papers, index or punched cards, printed matter, maps, plans and drawings, and other annexures.

(2) Rules Governing the Temporary Revoval, Custody and Return of Archives in Listed Repositories:

(a) Written authority for removal, which will be granted only with great reserve, will be given in duplicate by the Senior Military Government Officer at Corps level; and will state whether the removal is for the purpose of safeguarding or for convenience of use. The applicant for this written authority will preserve one copy for reference and forward the second for information to Archives Officer, MFA&A.

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(b) Arrangements for removal will be made by the applicant in consultation with the Archives Officer, MFA&A, when available, or with an officer detailed by the Senior Military Government Officer at Corps level for this purpose and briefed by the Archives Officer.

(c) All necessary precautions will be taken to preserve the order in which the documents are found. If, for example, a series of unnumbered files or bundles is to be removed they should be roughly numbered; bundles of loose papers should be securly tied up; and if a single paper forming part of a unit (volumes, folders, etc.) in a series is to be removed, the unit as a whole, not the paper alone, should be taken.

(d) A summary list of the documents taken will be made in duplicate and one copy placed in the repository in such a position as to secure its preservation and its availability for any other Agency which may have occasion to use the archives. If the archives are removed from a single continuous series a very brief description, including the number of units (files, volumes, etc.), with the date of removal and name of remover, will suffice; if a selection is taken they must be described more specifically. The second copy of this list will be preserved by the removing agency together with the authority for removal.

(e) While the documents are absent from their repository, the Officer held authority for their removal will be responsible for their custody under the same rules as those governing Classified Documents, AR 380-5; for the preservation of their original order as indicated under 9 b (c) above; and for reasonable care in use.

(f) All units removed (or single documents, if their removal in this form cannot be avoided) will be marked so as to show the place from which they were removed and the date of their removal, corresponding with that on the list.

(g) No notes other than those mentioned above will be made on any document.

(h) When documents (other than those removed for safekeeping) are no longer required for use they will be returned to the repository from which they were taken and replaced in their proper order. The Memorandum for their removal will then be withdrawn, marked with a note and date of return, and preserved for reference. The duplicate, similarly marked, will be forwarded to the Archives Officer, MFA&A.

(i) The above rules will only be dispensed with by Military Government Officers in cases of urgent physical danger to the Archives, and removals affected for this reason will be reported at the earliest possible moment to the Archives Officer, MFA&A.

(j) Cases in which permanent removal of listed Archives for Military, political, or security reasons is necessary may arise. Such permanent removals will only be effected on the authority of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF GERMAN MUSEUMS

14. a. The administrative structure of the German Museums, Galleries, Archives, and similar institutions and the system by which they are financed are in the main, local (Municipal) or regional (Land/Provinz) and therefore lend themselves to a system of decentralization at the Land/Provinz level. The Denkmalpflege has also a structure which is centered at the Land and Province level and the cost of repairs, etc., of the monuments in its charge is adjusted at that

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level. The function of the Reich Government was to make grants to equalize the burden on varying areas.

b. It should, therefore, be possible to recreate the system whereby the museum administrations have the same independence of Reich control which they enjoyed before the Nazi regime and to leave the responsibility for monuments, with a Landes Konservator (Provinzial Konservator in Prussia) who would be readily accessible to the MFA&A Officers. The question of whether it is desirable to restore the state-wide authority of the Haupstaatskonservatoren at Berlin and Munich can well be left for future decision.

c. The position of the former Royal Palaces and Parks in Prussia and Bavaria, etc., presents certain difficulties. In the initial phases of Military Government, it would be simple and natural to place these temporarily under the Denkmalpflege or whatever improvised substitute for that office may be set up locally. The palaces and parks are, however, administered in trust for the former owners at Land/Staat level only, and the legal problem of dissolving these State trusts and disposing of these property rights otherwise, in some regions, might in the long run prove difficult.

d. The smaller museums of Germany (particularly Heimet Museums) have since 1937 been regrouped and are now supervised by a regional organization. Though the nomenclature of this organization is very Nazi-sounding (Museumsgau, Museums Fuhrer), and many of the personnel are Nazi, the system is itself a useful one and a substitute organization should eventually be set up to take its place and supervise these little institutions which are otherwise liable to get slack or be unduly neglected by the local authorities. The official qualified and chosen after screening to direct one of the larger museums of the Land or Provinz could probably undertake this work with the assistance of a carefully screened advisory council.

e. The state Museums in Prussia and Bavaria are staffed by officials who rank as Civil Servants and the security oftenure and terms of employment of these should be made the responsibility of the Department of Education in the Land/Provinz concerned.

f. The personnel of the Prussian and Bavarian state archives services are state civil servants under the authority of their respective Ministries of the Interior and the terms of their employment and their security of tenure should be made the responsibility of that Department at Land/Provinz level. Temporary arrangements of a similar character will have to be made for the personnel of the Reich and Heeres Archives and Heerest Museums where they are encountered.

USE OF LOCAL PERSONNEL

15. (Reference 1 a (6) above).

a. Military Government Officers are urged to locate the custodians of artistic/historic monuments, museums, galleries, libraries, and archives at the earliest possible time and, after clearance by CIC, to utilize them in all operations of protection and salvage. The MFA&A Specialist Officer, this headquarters is provided with indices of such personnel, so far as known, and will give

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assistance in selecting them. Their professional experience and their intimate knowledge of the collections will be indispensable in ascertaining the condition of the respective depositories in determining losses, and in carrying out, if necessary, the removal of endangered and damaged objects to places of safety. Responsibility for identifying material, for making final estimates of losses and for suggesting any necessary emergency repairs should be left to them and the MFA&A Specialist Officer. In enemy territory such personnel may be expected to show a spirit of cooperation for the sake of their collections. Great caution is called for in the treatment of the keepers of archives and records. Even after sufficient clearance has been obtained and the instructions have been opened, they should be warned expressly and repeatedly against destroying, removing, mutilating, and otherwise tampering with, archival and record material. They should be require to produce their inventories, card catalogues, and check-lists and lists of all records that have been evacuated to places of safety.

b. All custodians of cultural materials and records should be asked to submit immediately lists of archival and record material that has been evacuated from other places and temporarily stored in their respective depositories, for it is known that archival and library buildings have been used for the emergency accommodation of the most important types of official records.

c. If local custodians have fled or cannot be found, interested persons, such as local historians, ministers, schoolteachers, or notaries, should be detailed to serve temporarily as curators of the various collections.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL GEROW:

Norman A. Flaningam

NORMAN A. FLANINGAM,
Lt. Colonel, A. G. D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH US ARMY
APO 408

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTION 10 April 1945

NUMBER 11

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES
SECTION I--COMMAND POLICY AND RESPONSIBILITIES

REFERENCES

1. a. General:

(1) Paragraphs 116-124, incl, "Records and Archives," Part I, and Paragraphs 1198-1206, incl, Chapter XVI, Part III, "Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives," Handbook for Military Government in Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender, SHAEF, December 1944.

(2) Paragraph 15, Section I, and Section XVIII, Annex III, SECRET "Directive for Military Government of Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender," Headquarters Twelfth Army Group, 23 November 1944.

(3) Paragraph 13, "G-5 Operational Instructions Number 1," Headquarters Twelfth Army Group, 2 August 1944.

(4) "Official List of Protected Monuments, Germany," SHAEF, w/ltr, Subject: "Protection of Historical Monuments," (AG 000.4-1 GE-AGM), SHAEF, 27 October 1944.

b. Archives: Ltr, Sub: "Preservation of Archives" (AG 000.4-1 GAP AGM), SHAEF, 20 August 1944.

c. Legal: Ltr, Sub: "Prohibition of Sale and Export of Works of Art in Germany," (AG 014.1-1 (Germany) GAP AGM), SHAEF, 21 November 1944.

GENERAL POLICY

2. (Ref 1, a (1), (2), (3), (4); b, (1); c(1) above).

a. It is the policy of the Army Commander to take measures to facilitate the eventual restitution of works of art and objects of scientific or historical importance which may have been looted from United Nations Governments or nationals. Military Government legislation forbids sale, movement, concealment, or destruction of any work of art or object of scientific or historical importance.

b. It is the policy of the Army Commander to avoid, as far as military necessity will permit, damage to all structures, objects or documents of cultural, artistic, archaeological or historical value; and to assist wherever practicable in securing them from deterioration consequent upon the process of war. No building listed in the official Military Government List of Monuments of Western Germany will be used for military purposes without the permission of the Army Commander or subordinate commanders delegated such responsibility. Commanders, at their discretion, may close any of these buildings and out them off limits to troops.

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c. It is the policy of the Army Commander to maintain or reactivate the civilian agencies charged with the care of monuments and fine arts in Germany and to eliminate active Nazis and ardent Nazi sympathizers therefrom.

d. It is the policy of the Army Commander to ensure the preservation from destruction, alteration or concealment of all German records, documents, plans or archives of value to the attainment of the objectives of Military Government, and to take such steps as are necessary to carry out the above policy.

OFFICIAL LIST OF PROTECTED MONUMENTS, GERMANY

3. (Ref 1 a (5) above).

a. The Monuments and other buildings and Sites listed in this Official List within the area of the responsibility of the Supreme Commander in Germany are of such cultural importance that they will not be put to military use without the explicit permission in each case of the Commanding General/Commanders of Army Groups or of the Commanders to whom they may delegate the power to give such permission.

b. Commanders will further, at their discretion, protect, close or put out of bounds to troops any of these monuments, buildings, or sites.

SECTION II
DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES SPECIALIST OFFICERS

REFERENCES

1. a. General:

(1) Civil Affairs Information Guide, "Field Protection of Objects of Art and Archives," WD Pamphlet No 31-103, 12 May 44.
(2) "Technical Instructions for the Use of MFA&A Specialist Officers in Germany," SHAEF, G-5 (Ops), MFA&A, Oct 44.
(3) "Offical List of Protected Monuments, Germany," SHAEF, w/ltr, Sub: "Protection of Historical Monuments" (AG 000.4-1 GE-AGM) SHAEF, 27 Oct 44.
(4) Civil Affairs Handbook, "Germany: Atlas on Churches, Museums, Libraries, and Other Cultural Institutions in Germany," ASF Manual M356-17, Aug 44.
(5) "Information on German Protection of Works of Art for MFA&A Officers," (SHAEF/G-5(Ops)/751/3), SHAEF (Ops), MFA&A, 4 Jan 45.
(6) Pars 20, 23, 26, 36-37, 82-83, 96-100, 101-104, Appendix "C", f, (ii) (b), and f, (iii), (d), Appendix "D" MG/PS/G/3, Par 34, and Appendix "I", Pars 3 and 9, "Public Safety Manual of Procedure, Military Government of Germany," First Edition, Sep 44.
(7) "Notes on Administrative Organization of German Museums," (SHAEF/G-5 (Ops)/751), SHAEF, 25 Feb 45.
(8) "Posting of Notices on Monuments, Collections, and Archives," Cir No 5, Hq Twelfth Army Gp, 7 Feb 45.

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(9) Ltr, Sub: "Information on Repositories of Works of Art in Germany," (SHAEF/G-5(Ops)751), SHAEF, 11 Feb 45.

(10) Ltr Sub: "Use of Buildings, Their Contents, and Other Property by Military Personnel" (AG 007 OpGE) Hq ETO 14 Nov 44.

b. Archives:

(1) Civil Affairs Guide, "Archival Repositories in Germany," WD Pamphlet No 31-180, 15 May 44.

(2) "Instructions for the Use of Military Government Officers of Archives Mentioned in the General List of Archives in Western Germany," (SHAEF/G-5(Ops)/751/4), SHAEF, 29 Dec 44.

c. Personnel:

(1) German Personnel Lists (INTR/62685/MFA), Control Commission for German (British Element), 27 Nov 44.

d. Legal:

(1) Ltr, Sub: "Prohibition of Sale and Export of Works of Art in Germany" (AG 014.1-1(Germany)GAP AGM), SHAEF, 21 Nov 44.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES SPECIALIST OFFICER

2. a. General:

(1) To assist the Army Commander, the ACofS, G-5, and their respective staffs in the prompt completion of all duties and responsibilities delegated to them by the Army Group Commander.

(2) To assist the ACofS, G-5, and such other persons as may be authorized, in all matters pertaining to monuments, fine arts, and archives, and to implement the fulfullment of the policies of the Army Commander in regard thereto.

b. Special:

(1) Advisory: To advise the Army Commander, the ACofS, G-5, and such other persons as may be authorized, regarding:

(a) The policies in regard to monuments, fine arts, and archives which may be originated within the headquarters.

(b) The precautions and studies to be undertaken in advance of and during operations for the safeguard or rehabilitation of officially protected monuments, fine arts, and archives within the Army area.

(c) The historic, artistic, cultural, or archaeological value of such other monuments, fine arts, and archives as they may be disclosed or endangered by operations within the Army area.

(d) The circumstances which may call for additional letters, directives or other instructions for the protection of monuments, fine arts, and archives.

(e) The personnel necessary to maintain or rehabilitate civilian agencies charged with the care of monuments, fine arts, and archives in Germany.

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(2) Administrative: (Ref 1, a, (2) above).

(a) Supervision of lower echelons, in both Tactical and Military Government commands, regarding the duties and responsibilities toward monuments, fine arts, and archives with which they may be charged by the Army Commander.

(b) Initiation and issuance of such letters, directives, or other instructions on monuments, fine arts, and archives as may be required by the Army Commander.

(c) Compilation and distribution of additional lists of monuments, fine arts, and archives, to be exempt from Military use, in implimentation of the basic policies of the Army Commander.

(d) Maintenance of:

1. Files and indices of:

a. Officially protected monuments (Ref 1, a, (3) above).
b. Other monuments meriting safegard (Ref 1, a, (4) above).
c. Enemy and Allied MFA&A personnel (Ref 1, c (1) above).
d. Archives (Ref 1, b (1), (2) above).
e. Repositories of objects looted from United Nations Governments or nationals, as well as dispersed enemy public and private collections.

2. Maps and charts necessary to account for the status of monuments, fine arts, and archives within the Army area.

(e) Formulation and distribution to personnel concerned of notices, receipts, and other forms for the protection and disposition of monuments, fine arts, and archives.

(3) Inspections and Investigations: (Ref 1, a (2) above).

(a) To carry out all inspections as required by Section III, b, Ref 1, a (2) above.

(b) To inspect personally, where possible, the officially protecte monuments within the Army Area.

(c) To inspect other monuments within the Army area, with a view to determining their historic, artistic, cultural, and archaeological value and possible exemption from military use.

(d) To inspect the measures taken by Tactical and Military Government commanders in fulfillment of the basic policies of the Army Commander and such other instructions as may be forthcoming.

(e) To investigate all information which might contribute to the eventual restitution of works of art and objects of scientific or historical importance which might have been looted from United Nations governments or nationals.

(f) To inspect and inventory, or require the inventorying of by responsible persons, all repositories of looted or dispersed collections, and arrange for their protection, care, and disposition (Ref 1, a, (9) above).

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(4) Protective Measures: (Ref 1, a, (2), (8) above).

(a) To initiate and supervise, where practicable, such protective measures or emergency repairs toward monuments, fine arts, and archives as may be necessary to prevent their deterioration consequent upon the process of war.

(5) Records and Reports: (Ref 1, a (2) above).

(a) To maintain and submit to the proper military authorities such routine records and reports as are required by Section V, Ref 1 a, (2) above.

(b) To submit to the proper military authorities such Special Reports as may be required by circumstances.

(6) Liaison:

(a) With MFA&A Specialist Officers of ADSEC and Armies in the combat zone, to insure uniformity and continuity of policies and procedures.

(b) With tactical commanders and Military Government detachments within the Army area, for any assistance and advise they may require, to insure compliance with the issued policies and directives, and that the required reports and other records are promptly and properly rendered.

(c) With other G-5 Sub-sections:

1. Public Safety: (Ref 1, a (6) above).

In regard to the enforcement of such Military Ordinances as may apply to monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives; the prevention of looting or wanton destruction of monuments; and fire and civil defense.

2. Property Control: To assure that categories of property subject to control, if within the purview of the MFA&A Officer, especially plundered property, are subject to the required supervision (ref 1, d (1) above).

3. Legal: To assure that Law 52, Article II, par 3 (d) of Proclamations, Laws, and Ordinances shall be properly applied (Ref 1 d (1) above).

4. Finance: To assure that any disbursements necessary for the attainment of the objectives of military government in regard to monuments, fine arts, and archives, are properly made.

5. Education and Religious Affairs: In regard to removal, suspension, and replacement of officials, libraries, protection of church property, personnel of museums, galleries, and scientific institutions (all questions of the retention of services, removal, and continued payment)(Ref 1, c (1) above).

6. With Administrative Branch: To insure that accurate accounts of MFA&A operations are made available to proper channels of information.

(d) Provost Marshal and Military Police: For the supervision of the posting of buildings, use and maintenance of guards, the enforcement with respect to military personnel and civil police forces of such General Order, laws, ordinances, or other regulations as enjoin respect for Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, or which prohibit the movement of works of art (Ref 1 a (6), (8) above).

(e) With Corps of Engineers: The MFA&A Specialist Officer will supply information on the location of historic/artistic monuments, to ensure that they will not be endangered by demolitions, constructions, or billeting. (Ref 1, a, (10), (11), above).

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SECTION III

INSTRUCTIONS TO TACTICAL COMMANDERS

REFERENCES

1. a. General:

(1) Par 15, Sec I, and Sec XVIII, Annex III, SECRET "Directive for Military Government of Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender," Hq Twelfth Army Gp, 23 Nov 44.

(2) Ltr, Sub: "Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives" (21AGp/15911/8/EA), Hq Twenty-first Army Gp (Rear), 30 May 44.

(3) Ltr, Sub: "Use of Buildings, Their Contents and Other Property by Military Personnel," (AG 007 OpGE), Hq ETOUSA, 14 Nov 44.

(4) Ltr, Sub: "Preservation of Historic Buildings and Monuments," (AG 007 OpGE), Hq ADSEC Com Z, 25 Jan 45.

(5) Ltr, Sub: "Protection of Historic Buildings and Contents," (600.9 (G-5)), Hq Twelfth Army Gp, 31 Jan 45.

(6) Ltr, Sub: "Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Specialist Officers, (000.4 (G-5)), Hq Twelfth Army Gp, 31 Jan 45.

(7) Cir No 5, "Posting of Notices on Monuments, Collections and Archives," Hq Twelfth Army Gp, 7 Feb 45.

b. Archives: Ltr, Sub: "Preservation of Archives" (AG 000.4-1 GAP AGM) SHAEF, 20 Aug 44.

TROOP DISCIPLINE AND INSTRUCTION:

2. a. All military commanders are responsible for the conduct of their troops, which must be such as in no way to prevent or impede the fulfillment of the basic policies of the Army Commander.

b. In order to implement the policy of the Army Commander:

(1) The attention of all troops should be called to the general policy of the Army Commander in regard to Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives as set forth in Ref. 1, a, (1) above.

(2) All troops should be informed expressly and repeatedly of the death penalty for looting and pillage.

(3) All troops should also be instructed along the following lines:

(a) Looted Works of Art in Germany: Conservative estimates have put the value of looted works of art in Germany at one and a half billion dollars ($1,500,000,000). It will not be possible to say whether any movable work of art in any given location is German property or not. Therefore no art object of any kind, no matter in what circumstances it is found, should be considered as enemy property.

(b) Financial Value of Works of Art: A work of art has tangible financial value, often of huge proportions. Single paintings have brought as much as one million dollars ($1,000,000) in the art market, and others in German hands

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could be sold for five or ten times that sum. Any work of art represents a potential investment that might pay enormous dividends. It is important that a possible source of revenue for reparations's great in value as works of art should not be endangered.

(c) Historical Value of Works of Art: Every country possesses certain things toward which its inhabitants look with greater reverence than they do toward changing political institutions, things around which the country's life and traditions have centered for centuries. Their destruction or damage will be betterly remembered long after battles are forgotten. No good purpose will be served by such damage or destruction in Germany, for the greater it is the longer the population will remain defiant and incorrigible. It must be remembered that by far the majority of great buildings, paintings, and sculpture in Germany were created before Nazism ever arose, and it will be essential to preserve them if Germany is to be reeducated into civilized ways of life.

USE OF OFFICIALLY-PROTECTED MONUMENTS:

3. a. If the use of any building on the SHAEF Official List of Protected Monuments, Germany, or such other monument as may be designated a protected monument by the Army Commander, is required by military necessity, the Military commander of occupying troops will notify the MFA&A Specialist Officer, G-5 Section, Hq Fifteenth US Army, of the occupation, and render immediately to the nearest Military Government officer stating the condition of the building and its contents. He will further:

(1) See that contents not of military use are stored and sealed in a place inaccessible to troops.

(2) See that contents in use are properly inventoried.

(3) Make periodic checks of the buildings and its contents.

(4) Make arrangements to move out at the earliest possible moment.

SECTION IV

INSTRUCTIONS TO CIVIL AFFAIRS OFFICERS

REFERENCES

General:

(1) Pars 116-124, Part I, "Records and Archives," and Pars 1175-1212 incl, "Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives," Chapter XVII, Part III, Handbook for Military Government in Germany Prior to Defeat or Surrender, SHAEF, Dec 44.

(2) "Official List of Protected Monuments, Germany", SHAEF, w/ltr Sub: "Protection of Historical Monuments" (AG 000.4-1 GE AGM) SHAEF 27 Oct 44.

(3) Civil Affairs Information Guide, "Field Protection of Objects of Art and Archives," WD Pamphlet No 31-103, 12 May 44.

(4) Civil Affairs Handbook, "Germany: Atlas on Churches, Museums, Libraries and Other Cultural Institutions in Germany," ASF Manual M356-17 Aug 44.

(5) Pars 20, 23, 26, 36-37, 82-83, 96-100, 101-104, Appendix "C", f (ii) (b) and f, (iii), (d), Appendix "D", MG/PS/G/3, Par 34, Appendix "I", Pars 3 and 9, "Public Safety Manual of Procedure, Military Government of Germany," First Edition, Sep 44.

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(6) "Notes on Administrative Organization of German Museums," (SHAEF/G-5 (Ops)/751). SHAEF, 25 Feb 45.

(7) "Posting of Notices on Monuments, Collections, and Archives," Cir No 5, Hq Twelfth Army Gp, 7 Feb 45.

b. Archives:

(1) Civil Affairs Guide, "Archival Repositories in Germany," WD Pamphlet No 31-180, 15 May 44.

(2) Ltr, Sub: "Preservation of Archives" (AG 000.4-1 GAP-AGM) SHAEF, 20 Aug 44.

(3) Instructions for the Use of Military Government Officers of Archives mentioned in the General List of Archives in Western Germany, (SHAEF/G-5 (Ops)/751/4) SHAEF, 29 Dec 44.

GENERAL

2. a. The MFA&A Specialist Officer assigned to Fifteenth US Army Headquarters will be in charge of the protection and salvage of monuments, fine arts, and archives within the Army area. But before the MFA&A officer can cover the ground there will be an interval during which it will be necessary for other officers to take first or emergency measures towards getting the job done. The Military Government Officers will be those upon whom the most substantial part of this initial task will fall. These instructions are designed to help those officers, and should be regarded as some comparable to a first aid course which seeks to equip an otherwise untrained person with basic information and technique for administering immediate and temporary care. The objective is not that of repairing and restoring the monuments, fine arts, and archives in the detachment area, but that of safeguarding them and preventing any further damage until the MFA&A Specialist Officer arrives. Most of the answers to technical questions likely to arise can be found in Ref 1, a, (3) above.

b. A check list of duties for the MGO follows:

(1) Ascertain if the detachment has copies of the references listed in Par 1 above. Any of these may be requested, either in writing or by telephone, from the MFA&A Specialist Officer, G-5 Section, Hq Fifteenth US Army.

(2) Determine from references 1, a (2), (4); b (1) above what monuments, fine arts, and archives to be safeguarded are within the detachment area of authority. Do Not confine your own list to the SHAEF Official List of Protected Monuments Germany: many monument mentioned in ASF Manual M356-17, Reference 1, a (4) above, is worth protecting, as are many which are not mentioned in either.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

3. a. It is not expected that Military Government Officers will work in this field either with the spirit of an art collector or of an art critic. They will not be required to pass judgement on the artistic merit of objects of art, or in any way exercise their individual taste. In selecting those objects worthy of safeguard and conservation two main sources will be relied upon: the information furnished by higher commands, and the attitude and sentiment of the local inhabitants. In relying upon local sentiment it will be necessary to exercise judgement

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with respect to the integrity and reliability of the persons involved. Members of organizations concerned with cultural matters are generally well-informed and competent. The educated people of a locality are also generally reliable, such as priests, clergymen and schoolmasters. Frequently there will be a large body of art around which local pride so obviously gathers no doubt will exist concerning the care it should be extended.

TYPES OF DAMAGE TO BE EXPECTED

4. a. In time of war cultural material may sustain damage from a variety of causes, such as:

(1) Improper care and neglect.
(2) Theft and looting.
(3) Defilement or contemptuous treatment.
(4) Conduct of military operations.

b. The objective of officers seeking to safeguard cultural material is that of eliminating as far as practicable these sundry hazards, and establishing instead as safe an environment as possible. Even with good troop discipline among occupying forces, the Military Government Officer may be frustrated in his attemps to safeguard objects of art by the following:

(1) Enemy Pillage: Enemy agents, the local inhabitants in sympathy with them, may seek to destroy, damage, or steal objects of value, either to deny their use to the occupying authorities, or to make it appear that the damage or plunder was done by the occupying troops.
(2) Undercover Traffic: The undercover traffic in objects of art may be considerable. Many amongst the local inhabitants, as well as art dealers, may engage in theft and looting, considering the time of upheaval and unrest as a wonderful opportunity.
(3) Caretakers: Curators of public collections, and private collectors may be in a suspicious and untrusting mood, and may seek to conceal their treasure in fear of expropriation.

REPORTS BY MILITARY GOVERNMENT OFFICERS

5. a. As soon as practicable after the detachment is established, a brief report on all monuments on the SHAEF Official List of Protected Monuments, Germany (Ref 1 a (2) above), and such other monuments as it has been considered advisable to post, will be rendered. The report should always contain the following information:

(1) Detachment
(2) Location (Province, town, and map reference)
(3) Name, rank, and ASN of inspecting officer.
(4) Date inspected.
(5) Name of monument.
(6) Contents (if museum, archives, church, etc.)
(7) Present or former military use.
(8) Extent of war damage (very important)
(9) Name and position of responsible civilian.

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b. Do not attempt, unless the officer is truly qualified to do so, to write a lengthy or technical description of the condition of the monument. Confine the statement to a succinct appraisal, viz., "Condition: fair. Roof badly in need of repair."

c. If the monument is on the SHAEF Official List, and use is required by military necessity, the Military Government Officer will:

(1) Secure a report from the responsible officer, stating the condition of the building and its contents.

(2) See that contents not of military use are stored and sealed in a place inaccessible to troops.

(3) See that contents in use are properly inventoried.

(4) Make periodic checks of the condition of the building and its contents.

(5) Arrange with the military commander that the military occupants move out at the earliest possible moment.

(6) All other insturctions of paragraphs 1189-1195, incl, and 1207-1212, incl, of the "Handbook for Military Government in Germany," (Ref 1 a (1) above), will be fulfilled.

POSTING OF NOTICES

6. a. (Ref 1, a (7) above).

(1) To be effective as an aid in carrying out the general policy, notices will be posted as soon as possible after occupation of an area by United States forces. Monuments, buildings and sites, both those on the Official Lists and others of cultural importance, may be posted with Official Notices instructing personnel of the Allied Military forces to respect these monuments and announcing the violations will be punished.

(2) For use on structures or collections named in the official lists, unless occupation has been specifically authorized, or on buildings or repositories of any kind which contain parts of collections officially listed, or on other structures or collections in whole or in part, which may need to be placed off limits in order that the policy of the Supreme Commander can be carried out, the following form should be used:

OFF LIMITS
to all
MILITARY PERSONNEL

By command of
Commanding General

Authenticated by_____

Date_____

(3) For use on structures or collections which may be occupied by troops in whole or in part:

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THIS BUILDING/SITE
will be
MAINTAINED
IN GOOD CONDITION
By all MILITARY PERSONNEL

Acts tending to damage or deface
this building/site or to injure or
remove normal contents are
FORBIDDEN

By command of
Commanding General

Authenticated by _____

Date _____

(4) Normally these notices will be put up by the military police. If operating conditions make this normal posting impracticable, the following conditions will apply to posting by other military personnel:

(5) Prior to posting, approval will have been given by the Provost Marshal of the appropriate command.

(6) In instances of special urgency, where above is not feasible, the notices will be posted by a Military Government Officer and approval of the Provost Marshal of the appropriate command will be requested within 24 hours after the time of posting.

b. Authentication: Notices will be authenticated normally by the Provost Marshal or a military police officer of the appropriate command. In instances of special urgency, Military Government or other officer may authenticate these notices provided such action is given explicit approval by the Provost Marshal. Officers will be guided by security considerations in adding to or omitting from the authentication the name of the organization of the authenticating officer, but it should be included whenever possible.

c. Maintenance: Notices will be maintained, and, if necessary, renewed until such time as removal of them is duly authorized. Renewal and removal will be accomplished in the same manner as posting. (Par 5 a above).

EXAMINATION OF STRUCTURES

7. a. The condition of the structures used as depositories of books, manuscripts, archives, and records should be ascertained by Military Government officers as soon as practicable following the occupation of a city.

b. Where custodians of the different collections can be located without delay, they should be present during the inspection to supply all information that may be required. If available, a local architect should participate in the inspection tour so that estimates for minor repair work may be obtained without delay.

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c. Examination of depositories in fireproof and modern structures should be postponed until those housed in artistic and historic buildings have been inspected.

COLLECTIONS IN UNDAMAGED OR SLIGHTLY DAMAGED BUILDINGS

8. a. If the structure housing a given collection is found intact, it should be posted and sealed. All rooms, vaults, and stacks should be thoroughly inspected before posting and sealing, and a report stating their condition and that of the collection should be prepared and signed by the inspecting officer.

b. If a trustworthy custodian is available, the building and collections may be left to his supervision and care. The custodian should be charged with the responsibility for the collection. He should be instructed to take all measures necessary for the prevention of fire, pilfering, and the entrance of unauthorized persons, and to send in daily reports to the Military Government Officer in charge.

c. If it is found that such a building is damaged but still capable of giving adequate protection, damages should be listed and necessary emergency repairs initiated as soon as possible. These measures will include the mending of pierced roofs, replacing of windows or boarding up of windows, reparation of doors and locks.

COLLECTIONS IN SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BUILDINGS

9. a. If the structure housing a collection has been so seriously damaged that extensive and time-consuming restoration is necessary before the contents can be properly protected.

b. Military Government Officers should realize that the transfer of a collection of cultural materials and records is a complex and delicate operation, requiring careful preparation, and should never be carried out, unless in extreme emergency, without the supervision and advice of an MFA&A Specialist Officer. Many of the objects involved are of a fragile nature and may easily suffer damage if roughly treated.

c. First, it will be necessary to survey the collection, to determine the approximate number of cases or containers needed, and to plan in what order the material will be taken out and stored. All material should be packed in such containers as may be available. Never separate objects from their labels. Pasteboard boxes (ration boxes) are preferable to wood boxes. If wooden boxes are used, they should be lined before being filled.

d. In the case of books, archives, and records, lay them flat on top of each other, filling empty spaces with paper or rags. Every box or carton should receive a consecutive number after it has been packed, and its contents should be briefly but accurately entered in a packing list.

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COLLECTIONS IN PARTLY OR WHOLLY COLLAPSED BUILDINGS

10. a. It will be necessary to give immediate attention to the safeguarding of collections that might be buried under the debris before clearance for military needs has started. If time is not available for salvage operations, request that all debris be pushed from the street to the inside of the buildings.

b. Material in partly collapsed buildings should not be removed before their condition has been examined and it is certain they can be entered without danger.

c. As a general rule, in salvaging material under such conditions, keep together as much as possible all material found together.

MUSEUMS, GALLERIES, AND LIBRARIES

11. a. Ascertain the location and conditions of storage of the contents of such institutions.

b. See that the buildings are closed and the appropriate notice posted.

c. Require that all records of accessions since January 1938 be brought together and sealed in some suitable room or cupboard. Heads of such institutions should be required to furnish lists of accessions brought up to date.

d. In the case of libraries, require the accessions since 1938 of:

(1) All books published before 1850.
(2) All manuscripts, of whatever date.
(3) All complete collections.

REPOSITORIES

12. a. There is reason to believe that the enemy has placed many pictures and other art objects and archives, both those in public and private possession, in a number of comparatively small deposits in or near to the towns of their origin rather than in a few great centralized depots, though the latter do undoubtedly exist. These smaller caches may well arise a special administrative problem for the Military Government Officer, the Property Control Officer, and the MFA&A Specialist Officer. No rigid rules can be laid down, but in some such cases it may well be necessary to bring the objects to one central store conveniently located for inspection and guarding. Movement of caches should never be undertaken except in cases of the most urgent necessity without first consulting the MFA&A Specialist Officer.

b. Ascertain the location and condition of objects removed for storage in repositories and ensure that the repositories are properly protected against damage or theft. Initiate any further protective measures required, such as repair of windows, or posting of trustworthy civilian guards.

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c. The physical conditions desirable in such a storage place are good ventilation and absence of damp. Pictures should, if possible, be placed in timber or metal racks to allow air to circulate freely between them.

ARCHIVES

13. (Ref 1 b (1), (2), (3) above).

a. The problem of archives is greatly complicated by the wide meaning with which this term is used in relation to Military Government in Germany. The primary responsibility of the Military Government Officer is towards those archives which are listed in the Official List of Protected Monuments, Germany. For these he has a responsibility in every way comparable to that for an historic building or picture gallery. He should, however, be alive to the problem of the preservation of other archives and make himself familiar with the instructions issued on this subject. He should be specially concerned to inquire into the physical condition under which archives are kept. Special Archive Officers will be available to concern themselves with the larger and more technical problem of handling, removal, and administration of archives.

b. Instructions for the Use by Military Government Officers of Archives:

(1) Rules for the Handling and Use of Archives:

(a) Files, volumes and other documentary units must be handled with all reasonable care and be put back after consultation in the places from which they were taken.

(b) Any physical disarrangement or rearrangement of the documents examined as a whole is to be avoided; except in the case of a totally disordered accumulation "examination" should not imply "sorting."

(c) If documents are found in a state of such confusion that sorting is unavoidable, this fact must be reported through channels to the Archives Officer, MFA&A.

(d) The same procedure will be adopted in regard to documents found in a badly damaged condition.

(e) No document or portion of a document may be torn out or in any other way from a File, Volume or other Unit in which it is made up; and the order of documents within such a Unit must not be altered.

(f) No document may be written on or marked in any way.

(g) The documents included in Archives, and covered by these rules, may include, besides written or typed papers, index or punched cards, printed matter, maps, plans and drawings, and other annexures.

(2) Rules Governing the Temporary Removal, Custody and Return of Archives in Listed Repositories:

(a) Written authority for removal, which will be granted only with great reserve, will be given in duplicate by the Senior Military Government Officer at Corps level; and will state whether the removal is for the purpose of safeguarding or for convenience of use. The applicant for this written authority will preserve one copy for reference and forward the second for information to Archives Officer, MFA&A.

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(b) Arrangements for removal will be made by the applicant in consultation with the Archives Officer, MFA&A, when available, or with an officer detailed by the Senior Military Government Officer at Corps level for this purpose and briefed by the Archives Officer.

(c) All necessary precautions will be taken to preserve the order in which the documents are found. If, for example, a series of unnumbered files or bundles is to be removed they should be roughly numbered; bundles of loose papers should be securly tied up; and if a single paper forming part of a unit (volumes, folders, etc.) in a series is to be removed, the unit as a whole, not the paper alone, should be taken.

(d) A summary list of the documents taken will be made in duplicate and one copy placed in the repository in such a position as to secure its preservation and its availability for any other Agency which may have occasion to use the archives. If the archives are removed from a single continuous series a very brief description, including the number of units (files, volumes, etc.), with the date of removal and name of remover, will suffice; if a selection is taken they must be described more specifically. The second copy of this list will be preserved by the removing agency together with the authority for removal.

(e) While the documents are absent from their repository, the Officer hold authority for their removal will be responsible for their custody under the same rules as those governing Classified Documents, AR 380-5; for the preservation of their original order as indicated under 9 b (c) above; and for reasonable care in use.

(f) All units removed (or single documents, if their removal in this form cannot be avoided) will be marked so as to show the place from which they were removed and the date of their removal, corresponding with that on the list.

(g) No notes other than those mentioned above will be made on any document.

(h) When documents (other than those removed for safekeeping) are no longer required for use they will be returned to the repository from which they were taken and replaced in their proper order. The memorandum for their removal will then be withdrawn, marked with a note and date of return, and preserved for reference. The duplicate, similarly marked, will be forwarded to the Archives Officer, MFA&A.

(i) The above rules will only be dispensed with by Military Government Officers in cases of urgent physical danger to the Archives, and removals affected for this reason will be reported at the earliest possible moment to the Archives Officer, MFA&A.

(j) Cases in which permanent removal of listed Archives for Military, political, or security reasons is necessary may arise. Such permanent removals will only be effected on the authority of the Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF GERMAN MUSEUMS

14. a. The administrative structure of the German Museums, Galleries, Archives, and similar institutions and the system by which they are financed are in the main, local (Municipal) or regional (Land/Provinz) and therefore lend themselves to a system of decentralization at the Land/Provinz level. The Denkmalpflege has also a structure which is centered at the Land and Province level and the cost of repairs, etc., of the monuments in its charge is adjusted at that

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level. The function of the Reich Government was to make grants to equalize the burden on varying areas.

b. It should, therefore, be possible to recreate the system whereby the museum administrations have the same independence of Reich control which they enjoyed before the Nazi regime and to leave the responsibility for monuments, with a Landes Konservator (Provinzial Konservator in Prussia) who would be readily accessible to the MFA&A Officers. The question of whether it is desirable to restore the state-wide authority of the Hauptstaatskonservatoren at Berlin and Munich can well be left for future decision.

c. The position of the former Royal Palaces and Parks in Prussia and Bavaria, etc., presents certain difficulties. In the initial phases of Military Government, it would be simple and natural to place these temporarily under the Denkmalpflege or whatever improvised substitute for that office may be set up locally. The palaces and parks are, however, administered in trust for the former owners at Land/Staat level only, and the legal problem of dissolving these State trusts and disposing of these property rights otherwise, in some regions, might in the long run prove difficult.

d. The smaller museums of Germany (particularly Heimet Museums) have since 1937 been regrouped and are now supervised by a regional organization. Though the nomenclature of this organization is very Nazi-sounding (Museumsgau, Museums Fuehrer), and many of the personnel are Nazi, the system is itself a useful one and a substitute organization should eventually be set up to take its place and supervise these little institutions which are otherwise liable to get slack or be unduly neglected by the local authorities. The official qualified and chosen after screening to direct one of the larger museums of the Land or Provinz could probably undertake this work with the assistance of a carefully screened advisory council.

e. The state Museums in Prussia and Bavaria are staffed by officials who rank as Civil Servants and the security of tenure and terms of employment of these should be made the responsibility of the Department of Education in the Land/Provinz concerned.

f. The personnel of the Prussian and Bavarian state archives services are state civil servants under the authority of their respective Ministries of the Interior and the terms of their employment and their security of tenure should be made the responsibility of that Department at Land/Provinz level. Temporary arrangements of a similar character will have to be made for the personnel of the Reich and Heeres Archives and Heerest Museums where they are encountered.

USE OF LOCAL PERSONNEL

15. (Reference 1 a (6) above).

a. Military Government Officers are urged to locate the custodians of artistic/historic monuments, museums, galleries, libraries, and archives at the earliest possible time and, after clearance by CIC, to utilize them in all operations of protection and salvage. The MFA&A Specialist Officer, this headquarters is provided with indices of such personnel, so far as known, and will give

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assistance in selecting them. Their professional experience and their intimate knowledge of the collections will be indispensable in ascertaining the condition of the respective depositories in determining losses, and in carrying out, if necessary, the removal of endangered and damaged objects to places of safety. Responsibility for identifying material, for making final estimates of losses and for suggesting any necessary emergency repairs should be left to them and the MFA&A Specialist Officer. In enemy territory such personnel may be expected to show a spirit of cooperation for the sake of their collections. Great caution is called for in the treatment of the keepers of archives and records. Even after sufficient clearance has been obtained and the instructions have been opened, they should be warned expressly and repeatedly against destroying, removing, mutilating, and otherwise tampering with, archival and record material. They should be require to produce their inventories, card catalogues, and check-lists and lists of all records that have been evacuated to places of safety.

b. All custodians of cultural materials and records should be asked to submit immediately lists of archival and record material that has been evacuated from other places and temporarily stored in their respective depositories, for it is known that archival and library buildings have been used for the emergency accommodation of the most important types of official records.

c. If local custodians have fled or cannot be found, interested persons, such as local historians, ministers, schoolteachers, or notaries, should be detailed to serve temporarily as curators of the various collections.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL GEROW:

Norman A. Flaningam

NORMAN A. FLANINGAM,
Lt. Colonel, A. G. D.,
Asst. Adjutant General.

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R E S T R I C T E D

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH US ARMY
APO 408

9119/ 38

G-5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

10 April 1945

NUMBER 2)

MILITARY GOVERNMENT - FINANCE AND PROPERTY CONTROL

GENERAL

1. These policies and procedures are for the compliance of Military Government financial officers (FOs) (property control officers (PCOs), G-5 Section, special staff sections and detachments under the control of this Headquarters.

2. The policies and procedures are based upon directives of this and higher headquarters and the following public trans issued by Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force.

a. Handbook for Military Government in Germany, December 1944.

b. Military Government, Germany, Financial and Property Control Technical Manual (F and PC Technical Manual) December 1944.

3. Financial and economic rehabilitation steps will only be undertaken when necessary to support military operations.

POSTING AND DELIVERY OF FORMS AND INSTRUCTIONS

4. Commanding Officers of Kreis Detachments will ensure:

a. Posting of Laws Nos. 51, 52, and 53; General Order No. 1, and General Licences Nos. 1 to 5. (Posting of General Order No. 1, and General Licences 1 to 5 should be simultaneously with Law No. 52, or as soon thereafter as available).

b. Delivery of the following forms to the local branch of the Reichsbank (see par. 5 below).

MGAF-GO (1)	General Order No. 1.
MGAF-L (1) to (5)	General Licences Nos. 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.

R E S T R I C T E D

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MGAF-A (1)	Application for Special Licence.
MGAX - (1)	Declaration of Assets.
MGAX (2)	Receipt for Property Delivered to Reichsbank.
MGAF (1)	Report of Blocked Property to be used by all owners and some others holding properties of third persons.
MG/PS/G/9	Fragebogen.

c. Delivery of the following forms to German Public Officials at the highest levels in the Kreis, and placing upon them the responsibility of redistribution to officials at lower levels:

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

5. Commanding Officers of Kreis Detachments will, if the Reichsbank is non-existent or inoperative, ensure delivery of forms listed in par 4b to the principal office of the Kreissparkasse in the Kreis in question. In a Stadkreis, if a Kreissparkasse office is unavailable, ensure delivery of the forms to the Stadtsparkasse. 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 is desirable in the initial stages.

6. Commanding Officers of Kreis Detachments will place upon the Reichsbank, or alternate institution specified in par 5 above, the responsibility for redistribution of the forms listed in par 4b 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 the Fragebogen should be delivered to Insurance Companies. Such responsibility will include any necessary printing of additional copies.

DE-NAZIFICATION

7. Commanding Officers of Detachments will ensure that the de-nazification plan is carried out insofar as financial institutions are concerned. The process of vetting or screening consists of the five following steps:

a. Delivery of Fragebogen to individuals subject to vetting or screening.
b. Execution of Fragebogen by individuals.
c. Examination of Fragebogen.
d. Review of Fragebogen by Public Safety Officer.
e. Recommendations by PSO regarding removal.

8. Every official, except clerks and non-policy making functionaries, of every financial institution in Germany must complete and sign a Fragebogen (Public Safety Form of Questionnaire MG/PS/G/9). The individuals concerned must complete and return the Fragebogen to the institution where they are or were employed within three days after distribution. FOs should be familiar with the

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Fragebogen, and with the letter of "Instructions to Financial Institutions No. 3, and Government Financial Agencies (Personnel)" Form GAB-I (G), which sets forth the part that financial institutions public and private will perform in the de-nazification program.

9. Active Nazis and ardent sympathizers will be removed from the financial fields immediately. Under no circumstances will considerations of administrative convenience or expediency delay or impede this program of de-nazification. If Financial Institutions protest that the removal or suspension of certain individuals will result in closing, they will be removed nevertheless and the matter reported immediately to this headquarters.

REPORTS AND CAPTURED DOCUMENTS

10. Commanding Officers of Detachments will ensure:

a. That the financial reports required in the "F and PC Technical Manual", pp 45-46, are made to this headquarters by the FO in his detachment or such other official as may be given this assignment.

b. That routine financial records of local authorities, banks and other financial institutions be retained in situ.

c. That documents on financial events in Germany, and on Nazi financial practices, of importance for the control and planning of operations (Reference is made to the financial intelligence objectives listed in "F and PC Technical Manual", Chapter VII), should be clearly labelled "OF INTEREST TO FINANCIAL BRANCH G-5". Report will then be made to this headquarters which will arrange for the collection of the documents. Contacts will be maintained with CIC on all financial matters of this type.

APPOINTMENT OF SUB-ACCOUNTANTS AND CANCELLATION OF APPOINTMENT

11. Commanding Officer of Detachment may appoint one of his officers as Sub-Accountant as provided for in "F and PC Technical Manual", pp 31-32, par 2.

12. Commanding Officer of Detachment may cancel appointment of a Sub-Accountant and reappoint a second officer provided:

a. That books are properly closed and funds are handed over to the new Sub-Accountant as provided for in "F and PC Technical Manual", pp40-41, par 8.

b. That CFA copies of forms CA/f9 and CA/f10 are sent to this headquarters

13. If a Commanding Officer of a Detachment wishes to be a Sub-Accountant, he will fill out all copies of form CA/f9 and send them to this headquarters for signature of the G-5 Finance Officer.

14. Before accepting appointment as Sub-Accountant a Military Government Officer will read Chapter VI of the "F and PC Technical Manual".

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MILITARY GOVERNMENT FUNDS

15. Normally funds will be supplied to Sub-Accountants by the Currency Section for Germany through the Controller of Finance and Accounts (CFA) before detachments are deployed. Sub-Accountants request for additional funds will follow procedure provided for in "F and PC Technical Manual" p 40, par 5a.

16. Only duly appointed Sub-Accountants are authorized to receive, hold or expend Military Government funds. Other Military Government Officers coming into possession of such funds, including fines, will immediately deposit them with the nearest Sub-Accountant.

17. Sub-Accountants will be held personally responsible for all funds that come into their possession. They will account for the same according to the provisions in the "F and PC Technical Manual", pp32-41. Monthly accounting reports will be addressed to the Commanding General, Twelfth Army Group, APO 655 (Attention: ACofS, G-5), Thru: CG, Fifteenth US Army, APO 408 (Attention: ACofS, G-5). If no financial transactions have occurred, form "Sub-Accountants Monthly Report Germany" may be used. (See Annex "A").

18. Every cash report covering expenditures of Military Government funds will be accompanied by a statement from the detachment concerned showing:

a. The inability of German authorities to provide the desired items.

b. The impossibility of obtaining the desired items from Allied Military Services.

c. The inaccessibility of a Purchasing and Contracting Officer.

d. The necessity for using Military Government funds, citing as authority "Military Government Handbook in Germany", par 353.

19. The Commanding Officer of a Detachment will be held personally responsible for Military Government funds spent for any of the prohibited expenditures in par 354, "Military Government Handbook in Germany". (Note: Line 4, par 354a, has been corrected by deleting the works "when not on duty").

CONTROL OF RECEIPT VOUCHERS

20. Sub-Accountants monthly report will include, on form CA/f1 or form appearing as Annex A, the following information pertaining to pre-numbered receipt vouchers:

a. Unused ___ (country) receipt vouchers (Form CA/f3) from No. ___ to No. ___, inclusive, are in my possession.

b. Unused ___ (country) receipt vouchers (Form CA/f3) from No. ___ to No. ___, inclusive, were issued to ___ (Detachment, Military Court, etc.)

21. Sub-Accountants will return spoiled vouchers, in triplicate, with their monthly Military Government funds report. The vouchers will be marked "void" and be signed by the Sub-Accountant.

22. Sub-Accountants having excess quantities of receipt vouchers, applicable either to the country in which operating or to another country, will return them

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or request permission to destroy them. The destruction will be witnessed by two disinterested officers, if available, otherwise, by two enlisted men. The witnesses will complete a certificate showing the place, hour, and date of destruction and the serial numbers of the receipt vouchers.

23. Sub-Accountants will furnish an explanation when receipt vouchers of each pad are not used in numerical series, or when other than the official receipt voucher forms are used.

24. Sub-Accountants will use receipt vouchers applicable to another country in preference to improvising or mimeographing forms.

SUPPLY ACCOUNTING

25. Supply Accounting is not a concern of Sub-Accountants as long as supplies are delivered against quantitative receipts. If form appearing as Annex A is used in making a monthly report, Sub-Accountants will consult the Detachments supply officer before answering par 2, and making any appropriate remarks in par 3.

DISPOSITION OF SEIZED ASSETS

26. Sub-Accountants and Army Finance Officers will receive all currency seized by Allied Forces from Enemy Forces other than Prisoners of War or agents or suspects taken into custody. Sub-Accounts receiving such currency will obtain a detailed report in writing of the circumstances pertaining to the SEIZURE. A copy of this report will be forwarded to Currency Section for Germany, American Branch, % Commanding General, Twelfth Army Group, APO 655 (Attention: ACofS, G-5) Through: Commanding General, Fifteenth US Army, APO 408 (Attention: ACofS, G-5).

27. Sub-Accountants will treat currency seized from Enemy Forces as follows:

a. If still legal tender in the country of issue, it will be brought on the books of the Sub-Accountant as captured funds. (Valid Rentenbank notes will be treated as legal tender). German Marks will be used for requirements in Germany. Other types of legal tender currency will be entered in separate columns Form CA/fl and retained as cash in hand pending receipt of instructions from this headquarters.

b. If not legal tender in the country of issue, Sub-Accountants will accept the money "on-hand-receipt" and hold pending receipt of instructions from this headquarters.

28. Sub-Accountants will treat currency abandoned by Enemy Forces as seized enemy funds (See par 26 and 27 above).

29. The Property Control Officer (PCO), or Military Government Officer acting in that capacity, will accept and treat as enemy property, as provided for in par 67 below, the following types of Financial Assets seized from Enemy Forces other than Prisoners of War or agents or suspects taken into custody: "...uncancelled stamps of all kinds, checks, securities of all kinds including certificates of deposit of receipts therefor, foreign exchange assets, gold (in bullion or coin), silver or platinum in bullion form, warehouse receipts, bills of lading,

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commercial paper, bank books, postal, giro or other money orders, letters of credit and jewels."

30. PCOs will treat as seized financial assets (See par 29 above):

a. Financial assets abandoned by Enemy Forces.
b. Financial assets found unprotected.
c. Currency other than that abandoned by Enemy Forces, found unprotected.

31. Military Government Officers and enlisted men will leave alone all funds and financial assets, whether in public or private premises, adequately safeguarded against misappropriation. If currency and financial assets which are left in situ include foreign exchange assets, such as gold and silver bullion or non-German currency, securities, checks, drafts, etc., the existence of these assets will be reported to the Commanding Officer of the nearest Detachment.

PUBLIC FINANCE

32. No Military Government Officer will take action, such as approving budgets and sponsoring new taxes, that would lead to the conclusion that financing of German governments is a responsibility of Military Government.

33. Commanding Officers of Detachments will permit:

a. Normal expenditures in local budgets if they are not prejudicial to the military situation or to the program for controlling or eliminating certain German institutions or persons.

b. The collection of taxes and other governmental receipts by German authorities with the exception of revenues formerly collected under laws abolished or suspended by order of Military Government.

34. Commanding Officers of Detachments will maintain contacts with all offices concerned with the collection of taxes, customs, duties, and other public revenues to ascertain:

a. That German administrative machinery is continuing in the performance of its customary duties under responsible German officials.
b. That all funds and records are being safeguarded.
c. That material for reports is obtained.

35. Commanding Officers of Detachments will maintain contacts with all officials dealing with budgets and the expenditure of public funds to ascertain whether funds are disbursed in accordance with laws and directives of higher authority, and that material for reports is obtained.

36. Commanding Officers of Detachments will take necessary steps to ensure that the equipment and transactions of Allied Forces and their personnel are exempt from all German taxes, customs and other levies, including social insurance contributions. (Note that personal expenditures of Allied personnel are liable to non-discriminatory sales taxes).

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37. Insofar as possible, the Commanding Officers of Detachments will obtain from the German Government all labor, supplies, equipment and transportation for Military Government purposes.

38. Commanding Officers of Detachments will consider advances of Military Government funds only if other sources are not available and failure to make loans would be prejudicial to Military operations. The facts will be reported to this headquarters and no other action will be taken without prior approval of this headquarters.

BANKS AND OTHER FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

39. No Military Government Officer will take action which would lead to the conclusion that Military Government is responsible for German financial institutions.

40. Commanding Officers of Detachments will ensure:

a. That banks be closed only if absolutely necessary, and then only long enough to introduce satisfactory controls, to remove objectionable personnel, and to carry out instructions for the blocking of certain accounts.

b. That if closed, banks be permitted to open as soon as possible.

c. That after reopening, if it is deemed necessary to close banks because of an emergency, facts, circumstances and action taken be reported immediately to to this headquarters.

d. That arrangements be made where necessary for adequate protection of banks, funds, records, and documents.

e. That assets in safe deposit boxes, safe deposit vaults and objects left for safe keeping are not withdrawn in violation of any Military Government law.

f. That contacts be maintained with banks to see that Military Government instructions are being complied with and that material for financial reports is obtained.

41. Commanding Officers of Detachments will ensure that the financial services of the Post Offices receive the same treatment as banks.

42. Commanding Officers of Detachments will ensure:

a. That instructions to insurance companies are delivered to them and complied with.

b. That operations of insurance companies will be limited to business within Germany.

43. Commanding Officers of Detachments will ensure:

a. That instructions to stock and commodity exchanges are delivered to them and complied with.

b. That evidence of illegal or black market transactions in securities be forwarded to this headquarters, with a report of any action taken.

LAWS NOs. 52 and 53, AND ADMINISTRATION THROUGH THE REICHSBANK

44. Commanding Officers of Detachments will ensure:

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a. That Laws Nos. 52 and 53, and to a limited extent Law No. 161, are administered through the medium of the Reichsbank or alternate institution.

b. That all Military Government requests for information and reports, in connection with the controls imposed by Laws Nos. 52 and 53, be funneled through the nearest Reichsbank branch or alternate institution in the area.

c. That "Instructions to the Reichsbank and its Offices No. 1" Form MGAX-I (1) and "Instructions to the Reichsbank and its Offices No. 2" Form MGAX-I ( ) are carried out.

45. Commanding Officers of Detachments will direct all interested parties:

a. That the effective date of Laws Nos. 52 and 53 is the date of posting for the purpose of computing the limits for filing reports and declarations and for making deliveries of property required under Article III of Law No. 52 and Articles II and III of Law No. 53.

b. That the time limits prescribed by or under authority of Laws Nos. 52 and 53 will be strictly inforced. (Note: Commanding Officers of Detachments may grant formal extentions in writing of time limits in individual cases where compliance therewith is considered impracticable or impossible. Whenever such an extension is granted, the Commanding Officer of the Detachment will report it in his next field report together with a brief statement of the circumstances justifying the extension.)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

46. The Reichsbank is required, under letter of "Instructions to the Reichsbank and its Offices No. 1" Form MGAX-I (1), to forward the original copy of Form MGAX (2) "Property Delivered to Reichsbank Against Receipt" (Law No. 53) to the Head Office Berlin, or other office designated by Military Government. Commanding Officer of Detachments will direct the Reichsbank or alternate institution to retain the original copy pending instructions from this headquarters.

47. Commanding Officers of Detachments will report all violations of Law No. 53 to this headquarters as soon as possible after occurrence and take whatever action may be necessary to effect detention and charge violators with offences triable by Military Government court.

48. Commanding Officers of Detachments in areas where border control stations are located will ensure that the appropriate Reichsbank branch or alternate institution receive foreign exchange assets delivered by border control personnel in accordance with letter of "Instructions to the Reichsbank and its Offices No. 1" Form MGAX-I (1).

49. The Reichsbank or alternate institution will receive and hold all applications for foreign exchange licences. Unless specifically authorized by this headquarters, no Military Government Officer will:

a. Grant any licences under Law No. 53.

b. Permit any action to be taken which directly or indirectly fixes a rate of exchange.

c. Permit, authorize or enter into any transaction which contains or permits direct or indirect reference to any exchange rate involving Reichsmarks, Rentenmarks or Allied Military Marks.

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d. Convert foreign currencies into Reichsmarks, Rentenmarks or Allied Military Marks; convert the latter currencies into foreign currencies; permit or authorize such a conversion to be made. (Note: Par 49 a, b, c and d above do not affect normal operations of the Military Pay Services undertaken in accordance with their own regulations for military personnel or civilians in uniform accompanying the armed forces).

50. Commanding Officers of Detachments will require officers performing financial functions to use Checklist No. 1 and Chart No. 1 (Annexes B and C) as a guide in performing their duties.

BLOCKING CONTROL

51. Initially action by Military Government will be focused on the total blocking of all transactions and the freezing of all properties owned or controlled by the categories of persons and organizations listed in Articles I and II of Law No. 52, listed in blacklists, or included in Law No. 5 and General Order No. 1. Blocked persons are charged with the responsibility for protecting and preserving the blocked property pending ultimate disposition by higher authority. Article IV par 6 of Law No. 52 removes the blocking controls insofar as normal activities and operations of business enterprises and Government property are concerned. However, the privileges of Article IV do not extend to property of persons, agencies or organizations dissolved by Military Government Law or Order (See Law No. 5 and General Order No. 1).

52. Commanding Officers of Detachments will ensure:

a. That the financial institutions concerned post General Licences Nos. 1 to 5 on their premises for the benefit of their depositors and other interested members of the public.

b. That persons affected by the blocking controls established by Law No. 52 address their inquiries with respect to licences and application forms to their particular banks.

c. That all applications for special licences to effect transactions not permitted by a general licence be filed with the nearest Reichsbank or alternate institution on Form MGAF-A (1).

d. That the Reichsbank or alternate institution be directed to hold applications for special licences. (Unless specifically authorized by this headquarters no action will be taken on these applications).

53. Law No. 52 provides for the blocking and freezing of property belonging to or controlled by "persons held under detention or any type of custody by Military Government." Commanding Officers of Detachments will see that blocking controls are established and maintained during the detention period, and lifted as soon as the detention period has expired. Lists containing the names and addresses of persons detained or held by Military Government or CIC will be secured from local CIC detachments and PSOs. If possible, the lists should include information as to the financial institutions where such persons carry bank accounts or have safe deposit boxes. Commanding Officers of Detachments will ensure the delivery of copies of such current lists to the Reichsbank or alternate institution for circulation to all the financial institutions in the area, together with instructions to block all accounts of such persons immediately.

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54. Law No. 52 provides for the blocking and freezing of property belonging to or controlled by "persons specified by Military Government by inclusion in lists or otherwise." Commanding Officers of Detachments will obtain a list of the names of persons included in blacklists issued to the local CIC detachments and ensure the delivery of copies to the Reichsbank or alternate institution for distribution to the other financial institutions in the area, together with instructions to block the accounts of such persons.

55. Commanding Officers of Detachments will take all necessary measures to insure prompt blocking in all cases where the owner, holder or custodian has failed to block such property according to Law No. 52; report all violations of Law No. 52 to this headquarters as soon as possible after occurrence; and take whatever action may be necessary to effect detention and charge violators with offenses triable by Military Government court.

56. Commanding Officers of Detachments will ensure that the Reichsbank or alternate institutions are instructed to examine Forms 1GAF (1) filed with them, and to prepare therefrom a list of all properties falling in the categories described in par 59 below. A copy of this list will be given to the officer exercising property control functions for appropriate action.

57. Commanding Officers of Detachments will require officers exercising financial functions to use Checklist No. 2 and Chart No. 2 (Annexes D and E) as a guide in performing their duties.

PROPERTY CONTROL

58. Commanding Officers of Detachments will be held responsible for the proper administration of property control matters in their respective areas. They will establish and exercise control over properties through PCOs assigned or attached to their detachments or, if none, through such officers in their Detachments as they may select to exercise property control functions (hereafter referred to as "MGO").

59. PCOs and MGOs will establish and maintain control over the following three categories of property:

a. Nazi headquarters and local party offices, and property belonging to NSDAP controlled organizations if used for party purposes. PCOs and MGOs will not establish control over property owned by NSDAP controlled organizations which is not used for party purposes, i.e., the housing development of the DAF and the Bank der Deutschen Arbeit. Chicken farms, bus lines and other properties owned by the Nazi Party and used indirectly for income and revenue producing purposes, as distinguished from political, propaganda and assembly purposes, will not be treated as property used for party purposes. (Commanding Officers of Detachments will ensure that such income producing properties are automatically blocked and frozen under Law No. 52 except that business enterprises may continue normal activities to the extent permitted under Article IV of the Law).

b. Abandoned property important and valuable enough to warrant control. PCOs and MGOs will not establish control over properties belonging to an absentee owner where there is a custodian or other person in charge. The property must be abandoned in fact and be important and valuable enough to warrant control.

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60. PCOs and MGOs will not exercise control over properties not embraced in par 59 unless specifically authorized by this headquarters.

61. Under no circumstances will PCOs and MGOs be concerned with the application of controls with respect to properties which are primarily of concern to the Army Navy or other branches of Military Government. They will not establish formal control over enemy war material and other properties desired for use or operation by other units even though such properties would otherwise come within the scope of par 59 above. They will particularly observe that the functions of Property Control do not apply to the following:

a. Operation of railroads by Transportation Corps.
b. Operation of PTT equipment by Signal Corps.
c. Operation of docks by Navy.
d. Use of buildings by Army or Military Government for offices and billets.
e. Control over foreign exchange transactions and blocking of bank accounts by FOs or officers exercising financial functions.
f. Control of banks and insurance companies of DAF by FOs or officers exercising financial functions.
g. Control over industrial, housing and theatrical property of DAF by Labor Officers or officers exercising Labor functions.

62. PCOs and MGOs will take the following two basic steps whenever it is necessary to establish formal control over a property:

a. Post or deliver Notices of Custody--Form MG/PC 1.
b. Enter property on the file Property Record--Form MG/PC 2.

(PCOs and MGOs will observe that posting the Notice of Custody does not of itself constitute taking formal control. Notices may be posted pending final determination as to the advisability of taking formal control, and the Notice may be removed within a reasonable period. Such preliminary postings will only be exercised in exceptional circumstances such as giving temporary protection to property that may be desired by the Military Forces).

63. When PCOs and MGOs have established formal control, they will record all pertinent matters affecting the exercise of control over such property. This will be done by preparing and maintaining the Record of Property Transactions (Form MG/PC/3). If the property is a going concern which is permitted to continue operating its business, PCOs and MGOs will:

a. Deliver Property Control Letter of Instruction No. 1 - Form MG/PCO/IBE/1.
b. Secure financial statement of recent date and periodical financial statements.

64. Property actually taken under formal control may thereafter be seized or requisitioned by the Armed Forces. In this case the PCO or MGO will release the property concerned from the property control books by entering a proper notation on the Record of Property Transactions (Form MG/PC/3). Such notation shall include designation of unit, name of Commanding Officer, date of taking, statement of condition at time of taking, and any other relevant information. If the property in question belongs to an Allied National, such fact will be called to the attention of the Commanding Officer of the using unit.

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65. PCOs and MGOs are authorized to continue the local machinery available under German law for the custody of property, and to extend its use to properties specified in par 59b above. PCOs and MGOs using this method of control will make the Burgermeister or Oberburgermeister responsible for the protection, preservation and operation of the properties concerned.

66. PCOs and MGOs will authorize custodians, managers and operating agents of controlled properties to engage in necessary and desirable transactions with respect thereto, subject to the following overall prohibitions which may be removed in particular cases by obtaining the approval of this headquarters:

a. Military Government funds will not be used or loaned for protective repairs to properties. (Loans in the minimum amount essential to conserve and protect such properties from loss or destruction may be negotiated through local financial institutions by custodians, managers and agents after approval by the PCO. Note however, that MGOs will not incur expenses chargeable to property funds without written authority from the appropriate area PCO or if none from this headquarters).

b. Operating properties will not be altered in character, nor incumbered or obligated beyond the ordinary course of business.

c. Properties other than perishables will not be sold or liquidated.

d. Maximum allowances for actual living expenses to owners will not exceed amounts specified in General Licence No. 1 (Form MGAF-L (1)).

e. Fees paid to custodians, managers or operating agents may be continued but in no event decreased or increased.

67. PCOs and MGOs will handle foreign currency and assets mentioned in par 5 Article III of Law No. 53, which may come into their possession, in the following manner:

a. Deliver such property to the Reichsbank or alternate institution.

b. Take under formal control if it falls within the categories described in par 59 above, and deposit to the credit of the appropriate PCO for the account of Property Record No. ____ (Here insert the Property Record Serial Number which has been assigned to the particular property) (See par 39 and 44, Chapter VIII of "F and PC Technical Manual" for title use and operation of bank accounts).

c. Deposit to the credit of the owner, if it does not come within the categories described in par 59 above. If the owner is unknown, file details of discovery, location and other essential data with bank at time of delivery.

d. Deliver to a Military Government Sub-Accountant if no qualified bank available.

68. PCOs and MGOs will be responsible for valid currency abandoned by the Reich or a Municipality, which may come into the possession of Military Government. PCOs and MGOs will not treat such funds as property which should be taken under formal control. They will hold such funds and return same to the owner as soon as possible. Commanding Officers of Detachments will ensure that the following procedure for handling and accounting such abandoned funds is observed by all concerned

a. Such funds will be turned over to a PCO, MGO or Military Government Sub-Accountant.

b. In the case of the PCO, he will enter the amount received in his Cash Book (Form MG/PC 7).

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c. In the case of the MGO, he will enter the amount received in his Cash Report (Form MG/PC/6).

d. If such funds are turned over 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 be held for the account of the PCO, together with all relevant information.

69. The method of serial numbering as detailed in par 56-58 Chapter VIII of the Technical Manual for Germany will be used. PCOs or MGOs will not change the consecutive numbering of properties taken under their control until they enter a different Provinz or Land.

70. PCOs and MGOs will use Checklist 3 Annex F as a guide in performing their duties.

PERISHABLE ABANDONED PROPERTY

71. Transactions or dealings with respect to abandoned property are prohibited by Art II of Law No. 52 except when licensed or otherwise authorized or directed by Military Government. Perishable abandoned property requires special consideration. The determination as to whether property is perishable will depend on its nature and condition or surrounding circumstances, and will be in the discretion of Commanding Officers of the Detachments concerned.

72. Commanding Officers of Detachments, in accordance with the provisions of Art II of Law No. 52, may authorize or direct German Municipalities or appropriate public authorities to sell abandoned perishable property, subject to the following conditions:

a. The specific authority or direction of Military Government is obtained in each case.

b. The proceeds of any sale are credited to a blocked account in a banking institution in the name of the absent owner.

c. When the absent owners are unknown, the proceeds of sales must be credited to a blocked account in the name of the seller for the account of the absent owners.

d. In the event no banking institution is operating, the municipality will credit special blocked accounts on its books for the account of the absent owners.

e. The non-deposit of funds as in par 2 d will not preclude the use of such funds by the municipality, provided such income is properly accounted for and blocked accounts established.

f. In all instances the municipality is responsible for the maintenance of appropriate records and for bona fide sales at prevailing market prices in the locality and no responsibility under Military Government law of any person concerned is waived.

73. The specific authority or direction referred to in par 72 a above includes the granting of retroactive authorizations by the Commanding Officers of the Detachments concerned for transactions which have already been completed by German authorities in conformity with the other applicable procedures set out in par 72.

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74. Par 71-73 above do not apply after a property has been taken under formal control pursuant to par 62 above. If such controlled property is perishable, the PCO and MGO exercising property control functions will authorize or direct the custodian, manager or operating agent to provide for its sale. Proceeds from such sale will be treated in the same manner as provided for in par 67 b and d above.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL GEROW:

NORMAN A FLANINGAM,
Lt. Col., AGD,
Asst. Adj. Gen.

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
G-5 DIVISION
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES

30 May 1944

Memorandum on Information as to Looted Art Objects

TO: Col. Lewis, German Unit

1. The Interallied Conference of Ministries of Education has set up a subcommittee to deal with the Problems of Monuments and Works of Art. The Subcommittee has now held 3 meetings. It has established contacts with the MacMillan Committee (a body appointed by the Prime Minister to advise the British Government on problems of restitution of looted works of art, etc.) with the Roberts Commission in U.S. and with S.H.A.E.F. The Chairman of the subcommittee is M. Vaucher (hence the body is generally referred to as the Voucher Committee) and the S.H.A.E.F. representatives are Colonel Glaser of Information and Prof. Webb.

2. The Vaucher Committee though it includes representatives of the U.S., Br., and military organizations, is primarily representative of the enemy occupied countries in Europe and will be the channel through which we may hope to get the greatist volume of information as to looted works of art from underground and other sources.

3. At the meeting of the Vaucher Committee on 30 May it was decided to set up an organization to pool and exchange the information from the various enemy occupied countries. An admirable woman with a good record as an Art Historian was engaged and the machine should soon be in motion.

4. At the meeting of 30 May it was also decided that the information should be compiled in two indices:

A. ~~One~~ of persons who are believed or suspected to have been responsible for the damage, destruction or movement of cultural objects or to be in possession of information bearing upon the subject, together with all possible cross-references to the Index of Places.

B. ~~And one~~ of places which will contain lists under geographical headings of all important works of art, monuments, institutions, galleries, collections, repositories, libraries, archives, etc., together with all available information as to what has happened to them and all possible cross-references to the Index of Persons.

5. At the suggestion of the Adviser, MFA&A, two copies of digests of this information will be forwarded to S.H.A.E.F. And it is submitted that one copy should be forwarded to the German Unit and one to the Adviser. Further, S.H.A.E.F. will have access to the Indexes themselves for more detailed information than the digests will contain, whenever necessary. The Vaucher Committee will correlate this information with such material as the Roberts Commission has amassed in Washington and New York.

Geoffrey Webb

GEOFFREY WEBB
Adviser

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US GROUP CC - MFAA BRANCH

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Ordnances.
German Handbook

31.06 - US GROUP CC - MFAA BRANCH - PLANS OF OPERATION

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Notes on the Mission and Actions of the MFA&A Branch, RD&R Division, US Group CC

Condensed from Annex XX, Preliminary Basic Plan (MFA&A Plan No. 8), 22 January 1945

for Col. Henry C. NEWTON

A. ASSUMPTIONS

1. That the functions of the control staff are essentially coordinating and supervisory; and that the control staff should not include operating agencies.

2. That the staff of the U S member of the Tripartite Control Commission will be located at BERLIN, and will be of the size at present projected rather than reduced in numbers.

3. That the U S Zone Headquarters will not function as an intermediate agency between C C and Military District Headquarters in functional and technical matters.

B. MISSION

1. The U S objectives of ministerial control with respect to MFA&A in GERMANY are to carry out the policies expressed in the appropriate Draft Directives of the U S Delegation to the European Advisory Commission, which may be summarized as:

a. To protect monuments, objects and institutions in GERMANY which are of permanent importance in the cultural heritage of mankind.

b. To ensure that the Germans do not conceal, remove or export works of art and other cultural materials and thus deprive the Allies of tangible assets.

c. To locate and hold available for eventual restitution or replacement in kind works of art and cultural material in GERMANY, both those looted by the Germans from territories occupied by them and those in their own public and private collections which might be used for replacement.

d. To ensure the preservation, administration and exploitation of documents, records and archives, both those of historic value and those which are necessary either for the control or for the administration of GERMANY under Allied Military Government.

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e. To ensure that museums, libraries, archives and other collections of cultural materials in GERMANY which have been used as instruments of Nazi propaganda are reorientated in accordance with the Allied program for the reeducation of GERMANY.

f. To sieze and close all monuments, museums, libraries, archives and similar institutions which are of Nazi inception or devoted to the perpetuation of German militarism and to hold their contents as well as other Nazi symbols and similar objects for eventual disposition by the Tripartite C C.

2. U S Group C C should, in accordance with U S policy, plan for control of MFA&A in GERMANY with respect to:

a. Monuments, including buildings and relatively immovable objects of historic, artistic or other cultural importance.

b. Works of art, including collections of, and individual movable objects of historical, artistic or other cultural importance.

c. Nazi symbols and similar monuments or objects used for Nazi propaganda.

d. Archives, records and documents, both historic and contemporary, with particular reference to their preservation and administration.

C. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

1. Control of Reich ministerial bureaus

a. To abolish bureaus or agencies of purely Nazi invention, which will serve no useful purpose for the control and administration of MFA&A under Tripartite C C.

b. To continue or reconstitute on a skeleton basis these bureaus or agencies which are necessary for the control and administration of MFA&A.

2. Control and Dissolution of Nazi Party agencies

a. To furnish advice in the preservation and ultimate disposition on a Tripartite basis of works of art, documents, and contents of museums of Nazi inception, over which custody will have been taken by Property Control or local Military Government detachments.

3. Control of MFA&A in the U S Sector of BERLIN

a. If no MFA&A Officer is assigned to BERLIN Distric Hqs, it will be the duty of MFA&A Branch, U S Group C C to

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act in an advisory capacity to BERLIN District Hqs.

4. Control of MFA&A in the U S Zone so far as administered from a national or Prussian State level

a. To ensure the continuity of control from the period of operations under Supreme Headquarters, A E F into the period of Tripartite Control.

b. To carry out agreed Tripartite policy for restitution or replacement in kind of works of art and other cultural materials.

c. To carry out an agreed Tripartite program for the reeducation of GERMANY.

d. To submit suggestions for the ultimate administrative arrangements to be made for administration of MFA&A in the U S Zone in accordance with:

1. Arrangements entered into during Phase I by U S MFA&A Officers under Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

2. Policies for the decentralization or reconstitution of the Reich administration determined by Tripartite C C.

5. Control and "freezing" of works of art and other cultural materials in the U S Zone

a. Coordination of control and "freezing" on a tripartite basis.

b. Collection, analysis and dissemination of information about MFA&A on a Tripartite basis.

c. Advice and assistance to MFA&A Officers in the field when requested.

d. Implementation in the U S Zone of any policy of restitution or replacement in kind which may be determined upon by Tripartite CC, in the following general ways:

1. Correlating information as to works of art in the U S Zone with claims of works of art missing from territories occupied by the Germans or their allies.

2. Instituting search for works of art reported as missing from territories occupied by the Germans or their allies.

3. Carrying out in the U S Zone any specific orders issued by the Tripartite C C for restitution or replacement

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in kind of looted works of art. In this, MFA&A will work in conjunction with or through the Restitution and the Deliveries Branches of the RD&R Division.

1 February 1945

C S HATHAWAY
1st Lt QMC

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II. REFERENCES.

1. US Group CC Planning Directives:

a. No. 34, dated 13 Dec 44, subject: Planning Program, pars. 2-b and 3-b.

b. No. 2, dated 16 Jan 45, subject: Flexibility and Completeness of Plans.

2. EAC (US) Draft Directives:

a. No. 2, dated 22 Nov 44, subject: Control of Works of Art and Monuments in GERMANY.

b. No. 4, dated 22 Nov 44, subject: Securing and Examining Information and Archives in GERMANY.

c. No. 12, dated 24 Nov 44, subject: Religious Affairs.

d. Proposed directive, not yet approved, dated 23 Oct 44, subject: Dissolution of the Nazi Party and Purge of Nazi Personnel.

3. JCS 1067:

a. Appendix A to Inclosure C (Political Directive), dated 5 Oct 44, pars. 3, 4, 9, and 13.

b. Appendix C to Inclosure C, par. 1-c.

4. US Group CC Memorandum, dated 29 Jan 45, A/A Deputy, to MFA&A Branch, subject: Comments on Notes on Points connected with Planning of MFA&A Branch, US Group CC.

5. MFA&A Branch Memoranda:

a. dated 23 Oct 44, Plan No. 5: part of the Operational Plan for the Movement and Operations of a Team from Property Section, Military Government, Division A, US Group CC.

b. dated 15 Dec 44, subject: Decentralization of German National Agencies.

c. dated 28 Dec 44, Six Notes on planning, as follows:

(1) MFA&A in BREMEN and BREMERHAVEN.
(2) Control of MFA&A in RHEINHESSEN and PFALZ.
(3) Relation between the Control and Operation of MFA&A in BERLIN.
(4) Control of Archives in POTSDAM.
(5) Representation of MFA&A on the Advanced Ministerial Control Group (GERMANY).
(6) Relation between Planning for Control in the US Zone and in Military Districts, in connection with MFA&A Operations in GERMANY.

d. dated 13 Jan 45, subject: Dissolution of the Nazi Party.

e. dated 13 Jan 45, Plan No. 7: Targets, Objectives and Procedure for MFA&A Officers on an Advanced Ministerial Control Group in BERLIN.

f. dated 17 Jan 45, subject: Reconstitution of Reich Ministries and Central Agencies.

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III. ASSUMPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS.

6. That at the arrival at their targets of the Advanced Ministerial Control Group there will still be elements of ministries and ministerial agencies, and that information relative to the looting of works of art by the Germans, to the present location of such loot, and to the nature and destination of contents of German collections removed for security to remote deposits, will be so secured.

7. That if the USSR Element of the CC is not the first to arrive in BERLIN, joint control of MFA&A will be exercised by the US and UK MFA&A Branches, and that this cooperation will be similar whether enforced by MFA&A Officers in Advanced Ministerial Control Teams or as members of the Branches when established. Control would become tripartite upon the arrival of the USSR MFA&A representatives. The same result would be achieved in reverse sequence should the USSR Element of the CC arrive first in BERLIN.

8. That administrative relations which existed before occupation between MFA&A in GERMANY at Land/Provinz level and at Reich Ministerial or other national agencies, including those of the Prussian State, will be severed.

9. That the transition from Phase I, Control under the Supreme Commander, AEF, to Phase II, of tripartite control under the CC, will not seriously affect US participation in the control of MFA&A in GERMANY. The development from Advanced to Full Ministerial Control will depend upon the augmentation of personnel in BERLIN.

10. That a decision will be received from the Allied governments (ref. 3-b) whether and to what extent German resources in works of art and other cultural materials will be used for reparation to any of the Allied countries, beyond their use for restitution, or restitution in kind (par. 4, ref. 2-a).

11. That the absolute limitation of qualified US personnel in the highly restricted field of MFA&A operations will make unusual demands for consultation and advice, at Zone and Military District levels, upon the US personnel of the Control Staff.

12. That MFA&A control and operations in GERMANY will require:

a. Two years from completion of occupation for reconstitution of the German administration of MFA&A and the imposition of control on works of art and other cultural materials to a point where MFA&A Officers may largely be withdrawn from the Military Government District level and concentrated in MFA&A Branch, US Group CC.

b. Five years from the completion of occupation for the completion of the mission of MFA&A in GERMANY.

13. Definitions.

a. The phrase "works of art and other cultural materials" covers all objects or materials of artistic, historic, scientific or other cultural importance or value. The phrase includes archives, records or documents of historic or cultural importance and scientific exhibits, specimens or equipment of a research or educational character or pertaining to cultural history, so far as such archives and scientific materials are not covered in the following definition.

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13. (Cont'd)

b. The word "archives" covers all records, books, documents, papers, files and other data belonging to the State or any agency of government in GERMANY, whether central, regional or local, or belonging to the Nazi Party or any of its auxiliary organs, or belonging to financial, industrial and commercial institutions and individuals engaged in foreign commercial or financial activities.

IV. MISSION OF THE MFA&A BRANCH.

14. The US objectives of ministerial control with respect to MFA&A in GERMANY are to carry out the policies of the US Delegation to the European Advisory Commission:

a. To protect monuments, objects, and institutions in GERMANY which are of permanent importance in the cultural heritage of mankind.

b. To ensure that the Germans do not conceal, remove, or export works of art and other cultural materials immediately available for Restitution by item or in kind, or subsequently available on account of Reparations (ref. 3-b).

c. To locate and hold available for eventual restitution or replacement in kind works of art and cultural material in GERMANY, both those looted by the Germans and those in their own public and private collections which might be used on account of Reparations (pars. 8, 11, and 12 of ref. 2-a; ref. 3-b).

d. To ensure the preservation, administration, and exploitation of archives, both those of historic value and those necessary either for the control or for the administration of GERMANY under Allied Military Government.

e. To ensure that museums, libraries, archives, and other collections of cultural materials in GERMANY which have been used as instruments of Nazi propaganda are reoriented in accordance with the Allied program.

f. To recommend to Public Safety the seizure and closing of libraries, archives, and similar institutions which are of Nazi inception or devoted to the perpetuation of German militarism and to Property Control the holding of their contents as well as other Nazi symbols and similar objects for eventual disposition by the CC.

15. US Group CC will, in accordance with US policy (par. 14) control MFA&A in GERMANY with respect to:

a. Monuments, including buildings and relatively immovable objects of historic, artistic, or other cultural importance.

b. Works of art, including collections of, and individual movable objects of historical, artistic, or other cultural importance, particularly if they are of high intrinsic value.

c. Nazi symbols and similar monuments or objects used for Nazi propaganda.

d. Archives, both historic and contemporary, with particular reference to their preservation and administration.

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V. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN.

16. Actions contemplated by US Group CC in accordance with US policies to establish control of MFA&A in GERMANY may be considered under five headings:

a. Reich ministerial bureaus and other national agencies, including those of the Prussian State.

b. Nazi Party and affiliated organizations.

c. MFA&A in the US Sector of BERLIN.

d. MFA&A in the US Zone so far as administered from a national or Prussian State level.

e. Control and "freezing" of works of art and other cultural materials in the US Zone.

17. Control of Reich ministerial bureaus and other national agencies, including those of the Prussian State, in BERLIN and elsewhere which are concerned with MFA&A will be imposed initially by MFA&A Officers on the Advanced Ministerial Control Group. Control will require actions along the following general lines:

a. To abolish bureaus or agencies of purely Nazi invention, which will serve no useful purpose for the control and administration of MFA&A under CC. Property of abolished agencies will be taken over by Property Control; their records will be seized for exploitation and disposition by MFA&A on a tripartite basis; and their personnel will be dismissed except in so far as approved, for employment to assist in exploitation and liquidation.

b. To continue or reconstitute on a skeleton basis those bureaus or agencies which are necessary for the control and administration of MFA&A. It should not be immediately necessary to restaff such agencies on their preoccupation scale; they may be continued or reconstituted with a minimum approved operating staff, pending decision of the degree of reconstitution or decentralization of the Reich and Prussian State administrations If the maximum degree of decentralization be enforced there are still two Reich administrations which should not be decentralized:

(1) Reichsarchiv - though its Vienna Branch, added at the Anschluss, will presumably pass to the Austrian Allied Commission.

(2) Archäologisches Institut, Zentral direktion and the Römisch-Germanisch Kommission in Frankfurt a/M.

For a discussion of decentralization of Reich Agencies in the US Zone, see below, par. 24-b, 25.

18. A tentative list of Reich ministerial bureaus and national agencies, including those of the Prussian State concerned with MFA&A and suggestions as to their abolition or continuance (reconstitution) is attached as Inclosure 1. This list includes those previously submitted as part of the Plan for Advanced Ministerial Control (no. 7, ref. 5-e).

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19. The participation of US MFA&A Branch in the Dissolution of the Nazi Party and affiliated organizations is discussed, in accordance with the Draft Directive (ref. 2-d) and JCS 1067 (ref. 3-a), in a memorandum of this Branch on this subject (ref. 5-d). US MFA&A participation is proposed as purely advisory, looking toward preservation, and ultimate disposition on a tripartite basis, of:

a. Works of art and other cultural material in Nazi possession of which custody is taken by Property Control.

b. The contents of museums of Nazi inception and of Nazi symbols and similar objects as defined in JCS 1067 (ref. 3-a). Such objects will first be seized by Public Safety Officers and then pass into custody of Property Control.

c. Documents, records, and archives. These will either be seized for removal and exploitation by Intelligence agencies or will be seized and secured by local Military Government Detachments.

20. A tentative list of agencies of the Nazi Party and affiliated organizations in which the US MFA&A Branch might have a special interest is attached as Inclosure 2.

21. Nazi property and records are peculiarly liable to loss in the initial occupation, either through deliberate destruction or through civilian looting or through souvenir-hunting by Allied personnel or through hasty exploitation by advanced Intelligence agencies. Discussions are now in progress in various interested quarters to formulate measures to minimize such loss. This Branch will endeavor to follow these discussions and to formulate its plans in accordance with their results so as to ensure that the interests of Tripartite CC and of the Military Government in the US Zone in Phase II are given due consideration.

22. MFA&A in the US Sector, Berlin Area, initially dealt with by a MFA&A Officer on the staff of the Berlin District Commander, will be the concern of the Technical Staff of the US member of the Kommendatura. Should it later eventuate that there is not enough work to give one MFA&A officer full-time employment, his MFA&A functions might well be assigned as an extra function to another officer on the Kommendatura staff, but in any case technical channels between this Staff and the MFA&A Branch should not be blocked. Normal command channels will be followed in matters of policy. A list of monuments, museums, libraries, archives and similar cultural institutions in the US Sector of BERLIN is attached as Inclosure 3.

23. Control of MFA&A in the US Zone will initially be exercised by US MFA&A Officers under Supreme Hqs, AEF. Control at the Military Government District (Land/Provinz) level should be continuous from Phase I into Phase II, in accordance with the following general policies:

a. Initially to close all monuments not of daily public use (as churches or town-halls) and cultural institutions and to maintain only the minimum approved staff necessary for their protection and upkeep, until other personnel are vetted and records and contents are examined.

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23. (Cont'd)

b. To reopen such buildings as early as is consistent with the security and operation of military government in order to provide the civilian population with means of entertainment and instruction. Reopening should take place only under approved personnel and after exhibits or material of Nazi import have been removed from public access. Such Nazi materials should not, however, be destroyed or dissipated but held either for disposal on a Tripartite basis or eventually to form part of the historical collections of archives of GERMANY after they have lost any significance which might make them of propaganda value against the purposes of Allied control (ref. 3-a, par. 13).

c. To restore such buildings to complete German administration at Reich or Land/Provinz level, as may be determined, as soon as such relaxation of Allied control is consistent with:

(1) The carrying out of an agreed CC policy for restitution or replacement in kind of works of art and other cultural materials.

(2) An agreed CC program for the reeducation of GERMANY.

24. Lists of monuments and cultural institutions in the Länder/Provinzen of the US Zone, particularly such as had administrative connections at the national or Prussian State level, will be prepared and suggestions submitted as to the ultimate administrative arrangements to be made for them in accordance with:

a. Arrangements entered into during Phase I by US MFA&A Officers under Supreme Hqs, AEF.

b. Policies for the decentralization or reconstitution of the Reich administration determined by CC.

25. Considerations which bear on ultimate decisions regarding administration, above par. 23, are here suggested:

a. German museums, archives and similar institutions have been in the main financed at local (municipal) level or regional (Land/Provinz) level, and the Denkmalspflege (monument protection) service has also a structure centered at the Land/Provinz level. It will thus be possible to establish provisionally the control of MFA&A at regional level, making use of the regional organizations for supervision of smaller regional institutions, replacing responsibility for monuments with the existing organization of the Landes onservatoren (Provinzialkonservatoren, in Prussia), and assigning to this latter organization the care of former royal palaces and parks.

b. Ultimately the greater museums should resume the independence of control. The palaces and parks which are part of State trusts, would depend for their ultimate disposition on the general policy to be established concerning the preservation of such trusts, or their reduction into Provincial trusts.

c. Certain museums in Prussian Provinces are staffed by personnel who rank as Prussian civil servants, and the security of tenure and terms of employment of these would follow the

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25. c. (Cont'd)
general policy of decentralization to be pursued in the German Civil Service, and would chiefly concern the Finance Division and the Education Branch.

26. Works of Art and other cultural materials in the US Zone will be "frozen" immediately on occupation in accordance with regulations and directives of Supreme Hqs, AEF. These will continue in force with little or no change under CC, in accordance with the appropriate Draft Directive prescribing the locating, seizure, securing, and reporting to CC, for disposition by it, of works of art and other cultural materials, and of records relating to them. Control will be implemented through orders issued by the Zone Commander, directing activity by the following agencies along the lines specified:

a. Public Safety: enforcement through civilian police of orders forbidding the movement, sale, or export of works of art by civilians.

b. Provost Marshal (or equivalent): enforcement of directives forbidding the purchase or export of works of art by Allied personnel.

c. Frontier guards under G-2 or Finance: detection of export of works of art by smuggling.

d. Property Control: taking custody of works of art, control of which necessitates such custody.

e. MFA&A Officers at Military Government District level: location, inventorying, and reporting on collections and objects, with particular attention to:

(1) Acquisitions by collections or individuals since 1938, with the source and method of acquisition.

(2) Objects for which no reliable evidence of ownership is forthcoming.

27. Control will further be implemented by the MFA&A Branch, US Group CC, in the following ways:

a. As an element of the Control Staff:

(1) Evolving and coordinating policies and actions with UK and USSR representatives.

(2) Collecting, analyzing and disseminating information about MFA&A, on a tripartite basis.

(3) Advising and assisting US MFA&A officers in the field, when requested.

(4) Establishing Standard Operating Procedure for control of MFA&A, in consultation with the Adviser for MFA&A, G-5, Ops, Supreme Headquarters, AEF.

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27. (Cont'd)

b. As an element of the Zone Staff:

(1). Subject to the outcome of current study of the general relation between the staff of the Zone Commander and the US element of the control machinery, it is thought likely that the US MFA&A officers on the Control Staff will serve the Zone Commander in an advisory capacity, or will assist such MFA&A officers as may be assigned to the staff of the Zone Commander, to the extent that such assistance is necessary and requested (par. 6, ref. 2-a).

28. MFA&A Branch, US Group CC, will ultimately implement in the US Zone any policy of restitution or replacement in kind which may be determined upon by CC in accordance with the appropriate Draft Directive (par. 4, ref. 2-a) in the following general ways:

a. Correlating information as to works of art in the US Zone with claims of works of art missing from territories occupied by the Germans or their allies. In this, MFA&A will work in conjunction with or through the Property Control Branch of the RD&R Division.

b. Instituting search for works of art reported as missing from territories occupied by the Germans or their allies.

c. Carrying out in the US Zone any specific orders issued by the Tripartite CC for restitution or replacement in kind of looted works of art. In this, MFA&A will work in conjunction with or through the Restitution and the Deliveries Branches of the RD&R Division.

29. Coordination of this plan will be undertaken with appropriate divisions and branches of US Group CC, with opposite MFA&A Branches of Br and (if established) USSR Elements of CC, with the Adviser on MFA&A, G-5 Ops, Supreme Hqs, AEF.

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US GROUP CC - MFAA BRANCH.

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Relations with other branches.
" " Br. Element.
" " SHAEF.

31.06 - US GROUP CC - MFAA BRANCH - RELATIONS WITH SHAEF ETC

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APPENDIX A to Report on Exhibition.

Material in RD&R Exhibition-MFA&A Branch 6-7 Dec. 44

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Books

Looted Treasures Germany's Raid on Art by George Mihan 72

Baedeker Rhine 1926 Ed 46

War Department Pamphlets

Germany (A.C.O.L.S. Atlas on Churches, Museums etc) ASF M 356-17 Map of Heidelberg 49

Preservation and Use of Key Records in Germany CA WD 31-123 70

Legal and Administrative Aspects of Protection of Monuments in Germany and Austria WD 31-112

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Report on Present State of Historic Monuments in Germany Br E1 CC 51

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Einsatzstab Rosenberg 2 Nov 44

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News Digest Collection of selections from

Daily Telegraph 2; Oct 43 Nazi Looters Work to Plan

London Times 26 Nov 43 German Vandalism in Naples

NY Times 19 Sept 43 Europe's Looted Art F.H.Taylor

Stars and Stripes 9 May 44 Nazis Loot Europe of Priceless Art.

London Times 26 Jan 44 German Loot in Russia

NY Times 21 Aug 44 US Group named to Save Europes Art Roberts Commission

NY Times 3 Nov 44 Archbishop Soellman named to Monuments Board.

NY Times 23 Jan 44 Art Treasures saved by Maps in Bombers.

NY Times 5 May 44 Allies to Spare Treasures in Europe during Invasion. Mathews.

NY Times 10 Nov 44 Unique Collection of Art Treasures taken away by Germans in Italy.

London Times Sept 44 Bayeux Tapestry adventures (interview with Lt Col. WEBB)

Soviet War News Supplement 14 Sept 44 Germans destroyed three of Worlds greatest Treasures.

Mounted 9 May 44 Looted Treasures and Macmillin Committee Appointment London Press.

News Chronicle 19 Sept 44 Masterpices went Underground (Holland)

Stars and Stripes 26 Sept 44 Art Hidden in Cave (Holland)

Stars and Stripes
Photo: This is What Became of Sally
Cartoon: "Archivspflege" ~~(Loot in~~ of Records by GI's)
(Hasty search

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Photographs

Preservation and Restoration in Italy Lt. HART studies air photographs H.A. 15555 MOI

CA Arts and Archival Publications Crosby.

Gen. ALEXANDER inspects Art Treasures of Florence HA 17558 ~~MOI~~ CROSBY

Damage to Sculpture Le Calvaire at Plougastel, Brittany EA 37314 OWI

Salvage of Church at Carentan Normandy 32774 OWI

US Soldiers Saving Church of St. Gilles, Normandy 32395 OWI

Books Looted from University of Naples TAP 21956 MOI?

SS Annunziata Naples Support built by Italians under AMG direction Life Mag (Crosby)

Defaced Painting Italy NYK 30086 OWI

Tchaikovsky's manuscript collection destroyed Bus 1246 PID

Carmen van in front of Trocadero Paris 66515 MOI

Cathedral at Aachen after allied occupation 42281 OWI

Air raid damage in a Berlin Museum Keystone 475 42 (~~Crosby~~) MOI

Germans moving pictures from Florence Keystone 483326 MOI

Removal of Art Treasures from Monte Cassino to Vatican: Transfer of Keys 11511; Unloading of lorries 11510; Lorries at Vatican City 11505 and 11518. MOI

Damaged Objects being rescued from Castle at Mignano, Italy BNA 13855XC and BNA 13852XC MOI

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30. CONTROL COUNCIL/COMMISSION

30.01 CONTROL COUNCIL/COMM - TRIPARTITE CONTROL

30.03 CONTROL COUNCIL/COMM - BERLIN AREA

31. U.S. GROUP C.C. - ORGANIZATION & OPERATION

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HEADQUARTERS
US GROUP CC
Historical Unit
APO 742

5026/122

DRAFT HISTORICAL STATEMENT OF US GROUP CC

Prepared by Historical Unit,
31 October 1944

Early in August, 1944, talk began to circulate of another reorganization by the group planning for the Military Government of Germany. Substance was given to some of the current rumors by Memorandum No. 24, 17 Aug 44, Supreme Headquarters, AEF, Country Units, German Country Unit:

"1. Concurrently with the separation of the BR and US elements of the German Country Unit, it is expected that orders will be issued shortly relieving certain officers (U.S.) from [illegible] with, or from [illegible] to the 6th CA Unit.

A group of officers was listed for assignment to the European Civil Affairs Division for duty with the Staff Training Cadre of European Civil Affairs Division, another group for assignment to Headquarters, European Civil Affairs Division, and the rest of the officers of the German Country Unit were instructed to "continue to function under the present Head".

In paragraph 2 (a) of the same memorandum, mention was made of the US Group Control Council (Germany):

"Memorandum, Ops Branch, G-5, SHAEF, dated 15 August 1944 provides that effective 19 August 1944, such personnel will function under direction of the Acting Deputy, US Group Control Council (Germany) through the present Head, German Country Unit, for planning and operations."

The basic document for the formation of the US Group CC is GO #80, Hq, European Theater of Operations, USA, dated 9 Aug 44. The document is quoted in its entirety:

"Establishment of US Group Control Council (Germany)

"1. In compliance with the provisions of JCS 923/1, subject: Post Hostilities Planning, 7 July 1944, as modified, there is hereby established a US nucleus planning staff designated as the US Group Control Council (Germany). The Group will be guided by such directives as may be issued as a result of recommendation made by the European Advisory Commission. In the absence of such directives, full consideration will be given to such US views as may be pending before the Commission.

"2. The US Group will work in close liaison with their British and Soviet counterparts as soon as tri-partite groups are organized.

"3. The personnel assigned to the US Group will function under the direct control of the Commanding General, European Theater of Operations, US Army.

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"4. Brigadier General CORNELIUS W. WICKERSHAM, USA, is detailed as Acting Deputy to the chief US representative on the Control Council for the foregoing purpose and is placed in charge of the organization of the US Group. In the initial stages of the occupation of Germany and until the combined command is terminated, the US Group will function under the command of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, in implementing on behalf of the US and British governments, the policies agreed upon by the three governments.

"5. Brigadier General Wickersham will report progress from time to time to the Chief of Staff, this Headquarters. He will submit recommendations to this headquarters for personnel, accommodations and equipment to be assigned to the US Group. Personnel will be furnished from the European Theater of Operations, US Army, to the extent available. Such additional personnel as may be needed will be requested from the War and Navy Departments.

"6. In formulating plans for the organization of the US Group and in the procurement of the necessary facilities and personnel therefor, Brigadier General Wickersham will receive the cooperation of the several divisions of the US elements of the General Staff at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force."

Indirectly this brought an end to the German Country Unit and the 6th Civil Affairs Unit, and marked the beginning of the US Group CC. In another sense both the 6th Civil Affairs Unit and the US Group CC existed and began to work together while the transition looking toward the conclusion of the affairs of the 6th Civil Affairs Unit proceeded and the organization of the US Group CC advanced.

Col. Edgar Lewis, Head of the 6th Civil Affairs Unit, on 17 August 1944 met with those officers who were listed for orders to report to the European Civil Affairs Division and discussed with them his regret that the Unit could not remain together. "It was not my choice or that by General McSherry that the group has been separated. It is purely due to circumstances." He stated that the division was not made on the basis of past work being satisfactory or otherwise.

There was a period of official confusion and many partings of officers who had composed the German Country Unit and had come to consider themselves a part of a smoothly functioning team. Opinions differed as to which groups of officers were the most fortunate--those sent into the field with the European Civil Affairs Division or those left behind to become a part of the US Group CC.

Group Memorandum No. 1, US Group Control Council, 10 August 1944, issued by authority of Brig. Gen. C. W. Wickersham, is in effect the mission of the group:

"1. a. The U.S. Group will formulate plans for the control of Germany in accordance with such directives as may be issued as a result of recommendations made by the European Advisory Commission. In the absence of such directives, full consideration will be given to such U.S. views as may be pending before the Commission.

"b. Until further orders, the Group will function under the direct control of the Commanding General, U.S. Army

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Draft Historical Statement, US Gp CC (Cont.)

Forces, European Theater of Operations.

"2. The Group will be organized initially as follows:

"a. Acting Deputy - Group Headquarters;

"b. Armed Forces Division;

"c. Military Government Division A;

"d. Military Government Division B.

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"3. The Armed Forces Division will prepare plans for the control of Germany with respect to:

"a. disarmament;

"b. disposition of the German armed forces;

"c. demilitarization of Germany;

"d. care and repatriation of Allied prisoners of war;

"e. intelligence, including German research and inventions.

"4. Military Government Division A will prepare plans with respect to Economics, Finance, Legal, Property, Transportation and Communications.

"5. Military Government Division B will prepare plans for Public Safety, Public Welfare, Displaced Persons - Labor, Political Matters, and for the Military Government Administration of the Berlin Area.

"6. The German Handbook, when approved by SHAEF, will be used in case of emergency. The portions of the Handbook applicable to the control machinery will be reviewed by the appropriate Divisions in connection with their planning.

"7. Direct communication by Directors and Chiefs of Sections with their British and Soviet counterparts is authorized. The Group will work in close liaison with British and Soviet counterparts as soon as tripartite groups are organized.

"8. E.A.C. policies and US views pending before E.A.C. will be ascertained through the Headquarters Liaison Section or by direct contact between Directors and the Office of the U.S. Military Advisor, E.A.C.

"9. Section plans will be coordinated by the Directors who will report progress together with completed plans to the Acting Deputy."

BRIG. GEN. C. W. WICKERSHAM, Acting Deputy, US Group CC, met with the officers posted for duty with the Group on 21 August 1944. He told of the work before the Group and gave some indication of policies approved by higher authorities and indicated certain deductions which could be made from directives already issued.

He indicated that, as outlined by Group Memorandum No. 1, the US Group CC would be divided into a Headquarters and three

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divisions: the Armed Forces Division, including branches on disarmament, demobilization, Allied prisoners of war, and intelligence, under command of BRIG. GEN. J. H. LEWIS; Division "A", covering economics in a broad general sense", under command of BRIG. GEN. E. F. OOD; Division "B", covering "political in the same general sense", for the present under the command of Col. Edgar Lewis until the arrival of BRIG. GEN. B. L. MELBURN (arrived 4 Oct 44).

BRIG. GEN. WICKERSHAM said:

"The past work done by you officers has been basic. We expect to rely on you to work out these new problems. What is agreed to and done will have far reaching results second only to the winning of the war. What is done may affect the world for many generations. We want to do a good job.

"This group is to be under Gen. Eisenhower as Supreme Commander of US forces in the Theater until after Germany surrenders. After the surrender and until peace is made, it will be under the Commanding General, US Land forces, European Theater of Operations.

"General agreements on some points have been agreed to by Gen. Kirby (BR) and myself which will set out the general relations with SHAEF.

"It has been our hope to get the groups for Military Government for the three countries set up here so that they can plan and work together and get to know each other. We hope the Russian officials can get their representatives here so that the tri-partite commission can be organized as soon as possible. If the Russian representatives do not get here, we will not organize without them. We will maintain close liaison as a group with the British group."

Meetings were held by the chiefs of the Divisions, at which the organization of the division was explained and the general mission set forth.

The Armed Forces Division was built up from officers outside of the 6th Civil Affairs Group, so no officers of the unit were present to begin its organization. The Armed Forces Division began activity in the Norfolk House on 28 July 1944 when Brigadier General JOHN H. LEWIS and Colonel WILLIAM R. FROST reported for duty. They moved to Widewing, Block D, 22 August 1944.

The mission was stated to be as follows:

"1. The Armed Forces Division is responsible for the planning and staff supervision of the execution of the following functions:

"a. Disarmament.

"b. Demobilization.

"c. Care and repatriation of the Allied Prisoners of War.

"d. Furnishing an Intelligence Service which shall serve not only the Director of the Division and the Several Sections thereof, but the Acting Deputy of the US Group Con-

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trol Council and other Divisions of the Control Council.

"c. It must be prepared to furnish the appropriate part of the US element of the Control Council for early introduction into Berlin by SCAEF following the occupation of the International Zone. This detachment will be the channel of communication of the US Commander with the German Ministries. It must also be prepared to furnish advice to SCAEF on the tri-partite aspects of his responsibility."

The Division began to function with four branches: Disarmament, Demobilization, Prisoners of War, and Intelligence.

Division "A" under command of BRIGADIER GENERAL T. H. WOOD held its first meeting at Princes Gardens on 22 August 1944. GEN. WOOD spoke of the organization of the division and of the problems of securing additional personnel; of the tasks immediately at hand of planning, and of revisions of the German Country Unit and SHAEF editions of the German Handbook. He gave as the mission of Division "A":

"The immediate mission of Division 'A' is rapidly to complete plans--with regard to Economics (Industry), Finance, Legal Affairs, (Public) Property, Transportation and (Signal) Communications--to promote and forward official US policies....."

The initial organization had the following branches: Economics, Finance, Property, Legal, Transportation, Communications. The Division moved to Widewing, Block E, 31 October 1944.

Officers of Division "B" were called together by LT. COL. JOSEPH K. CARSON, Ctng Deputy Chief, on the authority of the Ctng Chief, COL. EDGAR LEWIS. He referred to the mission quoted above from Division "A" and gave the officers tasks similar to those set forth for Division "A".

The division began to function with the following branches: Public Welfare and Health, also Religious Affairs and Education; Labor and Displaced Persons; Public Safety; Political Affairs; Military Government, Berlin Area. BRIG. GEN. B. I. MILBURN arrived 4 October and at once assumed command of the division. On 27 October the Division moved to Widewing, Block E.

On 24 August 1944 at Princes Gardens, US Group CC officers were addressed by Under Secretary of War W. B. PATTERSON. He was introduced by BRIG. GEN. WICKERSHAM, who paid a high tribute to Mr. Patterson as a soldier and as an administrator. He said he was delighted that Mr. Patterson could meet with the nucleus of the US Group CC and that the officers could meet individually with Mr. Patterson at the close of the meeting. MR. PATTERSON said in part:

"Of the general over-all view of the work to be done, I do have knowledge, and I do know where the emphasis should be laid. I wished to pay this visit to you to emphasize the importance of the work you are doing and are to do. What you do will determine the future of our lives and the future of our nation for a considerable period, several decades at least. The decisions imposed on Germany and the enforcement of a peace that will really be enforced and perform in a way that the last peace did not perform is a very real task. I know of nothing more important now or in the future."

Hence by the first of September the work of the Group and

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of each Division had begun with BRIG. GEN. WICKERSHAM, Headquarters, and the Armed Forces Division at Widewing, and Divisions "A" and "B" at Princes Gardens. That this was not a satisfactory or a final arrangement was constantly kept before all groups by plans for getting the Group together at some place in London or at Widewing. Rumors were of almost daily occurrence, and several plans were almost completed and then changed by force of circumstances.

Planning proceeded in all Divisions and at Headquarters in regard to organization and personnel. Officers were drawn from the field and from places at home. The Handbook revision continued. Detailed plans for the various functional groups were drawn up and information sought and classified to implement the plans. Joint Chiefs of Staff 1067, dated 24 Sep 44, "Directive for Administration of Post Defeat Military Government in Germany" with its enclosures has been used as a directive or basis for planning.

BRIG. GEN. WICKERSHAM and other officers made frequent trips to Supreme Headquarters, AEF, Main, in France to attend important conferences and secure approval and authority for plans and decisions prepared by the Group.

From the time of Brig. Gen. Wickersham's arrival, frequent staff meetings were held, sometimes daily at first. The Chiefs of the Divisions and some of the Headquarters staff were present. These meetings began on 25 July 1944, and minutes are in the files of the Secretariat.

There were also meetings of the Advisory Committee, US Group CC, consisting of Brig. Gen. Wickersham, Vice Admiral William A. Glassford, Maj. Gen. Robert W. Harper, Mr. Robert D. Murphy (State Dept.), and Lt. Col. Henry Carter, secretary, which Gen. Vincent Meyer from the European Advisory Committee was invited to attend as an observer.

The officers from the 6th CA Unit who first constituted the US Group CC were those who, by verbal orders and the inference in Memorandum No. 24 of the German Country Unit, (17 Aug 44), began to function as a Group. Other officers were assigned from time to time as the Headquarters and the Divisions built up their personnel. At the present time (31 October 44) the officer strength is up to that authorized by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. W. B. Smith--145 Army officers, 15 Naval officers, 15 Air Force officers, and 15 civilians.

Special Order 196, Hq, European Civil Affairs Division, dated 4 October 44 and circulated 13 October, assigned officers from the 6th Civil Affairs Unit and from the European Civil Affairs Replacement and Training Battalion attached to the 6th Civil Affairs Unit to the US Group CC. As a colonel in the group said, 4 October can be called the official birthday of the US Group CC.

The order giving notice of assumption of command by Brig. Gen. C. W. Wickersham, Hq, US Group CC, GO #1, 28 October 44, here quoted, activated the US Group CC:

"1. By authority of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Commanding General, US Army Forces, European Theater of Operations, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Nucleus US Group Control Council (Germany).

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Draft Historical State-
ment, US Gp CC (Cont.)

"2. The appointment of Brigadier General BRYAN L. MILBURN 07469 USA, as Assistant Acting Deputy, Nucleus US Group Control Council (Germany), in addition to his other duties, is announced."

Documents which relate to the authorization and organization of the US Group CC are in Appendix "A", which is not attached to this circulated draft statement.

For Brigadier General WICKERSHAM:

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NELSON DINGLEY III,
Colonel, CAC,
Executive.

DISTRIBUTION: B - plus:
Col. Edgar Lewis
Lt. Col. F. Van Wyck Mason (C-5 Hist. Section)
Lt. Col. J. M. Moore (UK Basic Historian)
Maj. T. E. Devitt (Historian, BR Control Commission)
Capt. R. H. Slover (C-5 Hist. Section)

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

S E C R E T
Auth: SC: AEF
Initials: MER
15 November 1944

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AG 334-1(US Gp CC)GDS-AGM

APO 757 (Main)
15 November 1944

SUBJECT: Relationship between Army Groups and Control Commissions/Councils

TO : Headquarters, 21 Army Group
Commanding General, Twelfth Army Group
Commanding General, Sixth Army Group

1. Reference is made to letter, G-3 Division, this headquarters, SHAEF/21542/PHP (GCT 387.4), subject: "Disarmament Meetings Held at Supreme Headquarters on 6 October", dated 8 October 1944.

2. It has become apparent that the interpretation of the above quoted letter needs some amplification insofar as direct contact between Army Groups and Control Commissions/Councils is concerned. The following instructions are therefore issued in amplification of that letter.

3. During the period that will elapse between the beginning of Operation "ECLIPSE" and the termination of combined command, the ultimate responsibility for the control of the German forces, Military Government, and Disbandment and Disarmament in its widest sense rests with the Supreme Commander. All policy instructions will, therefore, emanate from this headquarters.

4. In order that there be no divergencies of opinion as to the policy within the British and U.S. sphere during the period of combined command, it is essential that no agreements on policy matters shall be made between Army Groups and their respective National Control Commissions/Councils without the concurrence of this headquarters. For this reason, this headquarters will be informed in advance of all meetings arranged between Army Groups and Control Commissions/Councils, in order that representatives of this headquarters may attend meetings at which policy matters are being discussed.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

T. J. DAVIS
Brigadier General, USA
Adjutant General

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AG 334-1(US Gp CC)GDS-AGM, dtd 15 Nov 1944

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31.03 US Group C.C.
Pricing Instructions

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U S GROUP C C
REPARATION DELIVERIES AND RESTITUTION DIVISION
Monuments Fine Arts and Archives Branch
APO 742

22 January 1945

SUBJECT: Annex XX to US Group CC Tentative Basic Plan.

TO : Acting Deputy, US Group CC.

Submitted herewith, in accordance with Inclosure 5 to US Group CC Basic Preliminary Plan, Tripartite Control of Germany, dated 26 Dec 44, is Annex XX, Tentative Plan (US MFA&A Plan No. 8) for the Control of Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives, with three (3) Inclosures.

MASON HAMMOND
Maj. AC
A/Chief MFA&A

1st Ind. 22 January 1945

MFA&A Branch, RD&R Division, US Group CC.
TO: MFA&A Branch, Br Element CC
Adviser on MFA&A, G-5 Ops, SHAEF.

This copy of the Tentative Plan submitted by MFA&A Branch, US Group CC, is for your information and informal comment. It is assumed that formal coordination of the Plan should await its approval by Hq US Group CC and its submission to you through channles.

Mason Hammond

MASON HAMMOND
Maj AC
A/Chief MFA&A

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MFA&A Branch
RD&R Division
US Group CC
22 January 1945

ANNEX XX

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS, AND ARCHIVES

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B. REFERENCES

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1. US Group CC Planning Directives:

a. No. 34, dated 13 Dec 44, subject: Planning Program, pars. 2-b and 3-b.

b. No. 2, dated 16 Jan 45, subject: Flexibility and Completeness of Plans.

2. EAC (US) Draft Directives:

a. dated 22 Nov 44, subject: Control of Works of Art and Monuments in GERMANY.

b. dated 22 Nov 44, subject: Securing and Examining Information and Archives in GERMANY.

c. dated 23 Oct 44, subject: Dissolution of the Nazi Party and Purge of Nazi Personnel.

d. dated 24 Nov 44, subject: Religious Affairs.

3. JCS 1067, Appendix A to Inclosure C (Political Directive), dated 5 Oct 44, pars. 3, 4, 9, and 13.

4. MFA&A Branch Memoranda:

a. dated 23 Oct 44, Plan No. 5: part of the Operational Plan for the Movement and Operations of a Team from Property Section, Military Government, Division A, US Group CC.

b. dated 15 Dec 44, subject: Decentralization of German National Agencies.

c. dated 28 Dec 44, Six notes on planning, as follows:

(1) MFA&A in BREMEN and BREMERHAVEN.

(2) Control of MFA&A in RHEINHESSEN and PFALZ.

(3) Relation between the Control and Operation of MFA&A in BERLIN.

(4) Control of Archives in POTSDAM.

(5) Representation of MFA&A on the Advanced Ministerial Control Group (GERMANY).

(6) Relation between Planning for Control in the US Zone and in Military Districts, in connection with MFA&A Operations in GERMANY.

d. dated 13 Jan 45, subject: Dissolution of the Nazi Party.

e. dated 13 Jan 45, Plan No. 7: Targets, Objectives and Procedure for MFA&A Officers on an Advanced Ministerial Control Group in BERLIN.

f. dated 17 Jan 45, subject: Reconstitution of Reich Ministries and Central Agencies.

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C. ASSUMPTIONS AND DEFINITIONS

5. It is assumed that the transition from Phase I, Control under Supreme Commander, AEF, to Phase II, Tripartite CC, will not seriously affect US participation in the control of MFA&A in GERMANY since the same personnel will in fact continue both in the US Group CC and in the US Zone. The development from Advanced to Full Ministerial Control will depend upon the augmentation of personnel in BERLIN which should take place as rapidly as conditions permit independently of the transition from Phase I to Phase II, see Plan No. 5 (ref. 4-a), pars. V-A-2 and V-C-2-e.

6. It is assumed that pending the arrival in BERLIN of the USSR Element of the CC, control for MFA&A will be exercised by the US and UK MFA&A Branches working together and that this cooperation will in fact be much the same whether control is by a combined Advanced Ministerial Control Team or jointly when the Branches have been fully established. Upon the arrival of the Russian MFA&A representatives, control will become fully tripartite.

7. Definitions: None.

D. MISSION

8. The US objectives of ministerial control with respect to MFA&A in GERMANY are to carry out the policies expressed in the appropriate Draft Directives of the US Delegation to the European Advisory Commission (refs. 2-a,b,c,d), which may be summarized as:

a. To protect monuments, objects, and institutions in GERMANY which are of permanent importance in the cultural heritage of mankind (pars. 9 & 15 of ref. 2-a and par. 9 of ref. 2-g).

b. To ensure that the Germans do not conceal, remove, or export works of art and other cultural materials and thus deprive the Allies of tangible assets (pars. 5, 9, and 10 of ref. 2-a).

c. To locate and hold available for eventual restitution or replacement in kind works of art and cultural material in GERMANY, both those looted by the Germans from territories occupied by them and those in their own public and private collections which might be used for replacement (pars. 8, 11, and 12 of ref. 2-a).

d. To ensure the preservation, administration, and exploitation of documents, records, and archives, both those of historic value and those which are necessary either for the control or for the administration of GERMANY under Allied Military Government (ref. 2-b).

e. To ensure that museums, libraries, archives, and other collections of cultural materials in GERMANY which have been used as instruments of Nazi propaganda are reorientated in accordance with the Allied program for the reeducation of GERMANY (par. 5 of ref. 2-c).

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8. (Cont'd)

f. To seize and close all monuments, museums, libraries, archives, and similar institutions which are of Nazi inception or devoted to the perpetuation of German militarism and to hold their contents as well as other Nazi symbols and similar objects for eventual disposition by the Tripartite CC (par. 15 of ref. 2-a, pars. 6, 8 and 10 of ref. 2-c and ref. 3).

9. US Group CC should, in accordance with US policy (par. 8), plan for control of MFA&A in GERMANY with respect to:

a. Monuments, including buildings and relatively immovable objects of historic, artistic, or other cultural importance.

b. Works of art, including collections of objects and individual movable objects of historical, artistic, or other cultural importance.

c. Nazi symbols and similar monuments or objects used for Nazi propaganda.

d. Archives, records, and documents, both historic and contemporary, with particular reference to their preservation and administration.

E. ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

10. Actions which should be planned for by US Group CC in accordance with US policies (par. 8) to establish control of MFA&A in GERMANY may be considered under five headings:

a. Reich ministerial bureaus and other national agencies, including those of the Prussian State.

b. Nazi Party and affiliated organizations.

c. MFA&A in the US Sector of BERLIN.

d. MFA&A in the US Zone so far as administered from a national or Prussian State level.

e. Control and "freezing" of works of art and other cultural materials in the US Zone.

11. Control of Reich ministerial bureaus and other national agencies, including those of the Prussian State, in BERLIN which are concerned with MFA&A will be imposed initially by MFA&A Officers on the Advanced Ministerial Control Group if the recommendations submitted by this Branch in its Note on MFA&A in BERLIN (ref. 4-c-(5)) and its Plan No. 7 (ref. 4-e) be accepted. Control will require actions along the following general lines:

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11. (Cont'd)

a. To abolish bureaus or agencies of purely Nazi invention, which will serve no useful purpose for the control and administration of MFA&A under Tripartite CC. Property of abolished agencies will be taken over by Property Control; their records will be seized for exploitation and disposition by MFA&A on a tripartite basis; and their personnel will be dismissed except in so far as approved, in accordance with the appropriate Draft Directives (par. 9 of ref. 2-a and par. 9 of ref. 2-b), for employment to assist in exploitation and liquidation.

b. To continue or reconstitute on a skeleton basis those bureaus or agencies which are necessary for the control and administration of MFA&A, as described in the Memorandum of this Branch on this subject (ref. 4-e). It should not be immediately necessary to restaff such agencies on their pre-occupation scale; they may be continued or reconstituted with a minimum operating staff, approved in accordance with the appropriate Draft Directives (par. 9 or ref. 2-a and par. 9 of ref. 2-b), pending decision on the degree of reconstitution or decentralization of the Reich and Prussian State administrations.

12. A tentative list of Reich ministerial bureaus and national agencies, including those of the Prussian State concerned with MFA&A and suggestions as to their abolition or continuance (reconstitution) is attached as Inclosure 1. This list includes those previously submitted as part of the Plan for Advanced Ministerial Control (no. 7, ref. 4-e).

13. The participation of US MFA&A Branch in the Dissolution of the Nazi Party and affiliated organizations is discussed, in accordance with the Draft Directive (ref. 2-c) and JCS 1067 (ref. 3), in a memorandum of this Branch on this subject (ref. 4-d). A recent communication from MFA&A Branch, Br Element CC, indicates that it is unable to agree with much of this memorandum. US MFA&A participation is proposed as purely advisory, along the following lines:

a. Preservation and ultimate disposition on a Tripartite basis of works of art and other cultural material in Nazi possession of which custody is taken by Property Control.

b. Preservation and ultimate disposition on a Tripartite basis of the contents of museums of Nazi inception and of Nazi symbols and similar objects as defined in JCS 1067 (ref. 3). Such objects will probably first be seized by Public Safety Officers and then pass into the custody of Property Control.

c. Preservation and ultimate disposition on a Tripartite basis of documents, records, and archives. These will either be seized for removal and exploitation by Intelligence agencies or will be seized and secured by local Military Government Detachments.

14. A tentative list of agencies of the Nazi Party and affiliated organizations in which the US MFA&A Branch might have a special interest is attached as Inclosure 2.

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15. Nazi property and records are peculiarly liable to loss in the initial occupation, either through deliberate destruction or through civilian looting or through souvenir-hunting by Allied personnel or through hasty exploitation by advanced Intelligence agencies. Discussions are now in progress in various interested quarters to formulate measures to minimize such loss. This Branch will endeavor to follow these discussions and to formulate its plans in accordance with their results so as to ensure that the interests of Tripartite CC and of the Military Government in the US Zone in Phase II are given due consideration.

16. MFA&A in the US Sector of BERLIN will be the concern of MFA&A Branch, US Group CC, acting in an advisory capacity to BERLIN District Hqs., if the recommendation submitted in a Note of this Branch on this subject (ref. 4-c-(3)) be accepted. A list of monuments, museums, libraries, archives, and similar cultural institutions in the US Sector of BERLIN is attached as Inclosure 3.

17. Control of MFA&A in the US Zone will initially be exercised by US MFA&A Officers under Supreme Hqs, AEF. Administrative relations which existed before occupation between them and Reich ministerial bureaus and other national agencies, including those of the Prussian State, will undoubtedly be severed either by the occupation itself, if gradual, or by the resulting confusion and difficulties of communication, no matter what policy is decided upon for ultimate decentralization or reconstitution of the Reich administration. Control at the Military Government District (Land/Provinz) level should be continuous from Phase I into Phase II, in accordance with the following general policies:

a. Initially to close all monuments not of daily public use (as churches or town-halls) and cultural institutions and to maintain only the minimum approved staff necessary for their protection and upkeep, until other personnel are vetted and records and contents are examined.

b. To reopen such buildings as early as is consistent with the security and operation of military government in order to provide the civilian population with means of entertainment and instruction. Reopening should take place only under approved personnel and after exhibits or material of Nazi import have been removed from public access. Such Nazi materials should not, however, be destroyed or dissipated but held either for disposal on a Tripartite basis or eventually to form part of the historical collections of archives of GERMANY after they have lost any significance which might make them of propaganda value against the purposes of Allied control.

c. To restore such buildings to complete German administration at Reich or Land/Provinz level, as may be determined, as soon as such relaxation of Allied control is consistent with:

(1) the carrying out of an agreed Tripartite policy for restitution or replacement of kind of works of art and other cultural materials.

(2) An agreed Tripartite program for the reeducation of GERMANY.

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18. Lists of monuments and cultural institutions in the Länder/Provinzen of the US Zone, particularly such as had administrative connections at the national or Prussian State level, will be prepared and suggestions submitted as to the ultimate administrative arrangements to be made for them in accordance with:

a. Arrangements entered into during Phase I by US MFA&A Officers under Supreme Hqs, AEF.

b. Policies for the decentralization or reconstitution of the Reich administration determined by Tripartite CC.

19. Works of Art and other cultural materials in the US Zone will be "frozen" immediately on occupation in accordance with regulations and directives of Supreme Hqs, AEF. It is expected that these will continue in force with little or no change under Tripartite CC, in accordance with the appropriate Draft Directive (pars. 8 and 11 of ref. 2-a). Control will be implemented in general as follows:

a. Public Safety: enforcement through civilian police of orders forbidding the movement, sale, or export of works of art by civilians.

b. Provost Marshall (or equivalent): enforcement of directives forbidding the purchase or export of works of art by Allied personnel.

c. Frontier guards under G-2 or Finance: detection of export of works of art by smuggling.

d. Property Control: taking custody of works of art, control of which so necessitates.

e. MFA&A Officers at Military Government District level: location, inventorying, and reporting on collections and objects, with particular attention to:

(1) Acquisitions by collections or individuals since 1938, with the source and method of acquisition.

(2) Objects for which no reliable evidence of ownership is forthcoming.

f. MFA&A Branch, US Group CC:

(1) Coordination of control and "freezing" on a tripartite basis.

(2) Collection, analysis, and dissemination of information about MFA&A on a Tripartite basis.

(3) Advice and assistance to MFA&A Officers in the field when requested.

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20. MFA&A Branch, US Group CC, will ultimately implement in the US Zone any policy of restitution or replacement in kind which may be determined upon by Tripartite CC in accordance with the appropriate Draft Directive (par. 4 of ref. 2-a) in the following general ways:

a. Correlating information as to works of art in the US Zone with claims of works of art missing from territories occupied by the Germans or their allies.

b. Instituting search for works of art reported as missing from territories occupied by the Germans or their allies.

c. Carrying out in the US Zone any specific orders issued by the Tripartite CC for restitution or replacement in kind of looted works of art. In this, MFA&A will work in conjunction with or through the Restitution and the Deliveries Branches of the RD&R Division.

21. The Duration of MFA&A control and operations in GERMANY is estimated, on a basis of pure guesswork, at:

a. Two years from completion of occupation for reconstitution of the German administration of MFA&A and the imposition of control on works of art and other cultural materials to a point where MFA&A Officers may largely be withdrawn from the Military Government District level and concentrated in MFA&A Branch, US Group CC.

b. Five years from the completion of occupation for the completion of the mission of MFA&A in GERMANY and the withdrawal of all, or all save a token, representation on US Group CC.

22. Coordination of this tentative plan will be undertaken with appropriate divisions and branches of US Group CC, with opposite MFA&A Branches of Br and (if established) USSR Elements of CC, with the Adviser on MFA&A, G-5 Ops, Supreme Hqs, AEF, with the American Commission for the Protection and Salvage of Artistic and Historic Monuments in War Areas (the "Roberts Commission"), and with the Adviser on Archives to the US Government (Mr. SHIPMAN).

MASON HAMMOND
Maj. AC
A/Chief MFA&A

Inclosures -

1. Reich ministerial bureaus etc.
2. Nazi Party and affiliated organizations etc.
3. Monuments and cultural institutions in US Sector of BERLIN.

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F. INCLOSURES

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INCLOSURE 1 to ANNEX XX

Reich Ministerial Bureaus and National Agencies, including those of the Prussian State, concerned with MFA&A.

The following list of Reich ministerial bureaus and other national agencies, including those of the Prussian State, in BERLIN concerned with MFA&A indicates those that should be subject to Tripartite Control (par. 12 of Annex XX), with suggestions as to their abolition or reconstitution.

No.	Name	Action
	under Reichsfinanzministerium:	
1.	Abteilung VII: Reichsbauverwaltung	control
	under Reichsministerium für Volksaufklärung und Propaganda:	
2.	Reichsbeauftragter für Künstlerische Formgebung	abolish
3.	Reichsbildarchiv	control
4.	Reichsfilmarchiv	control
5.	Reichskulturkammer:	
	Reichskammer der bildenden Künste	abolish
6.	Reichsschallarchiv	control
	under Reichsministerium für Wissenschaft, Erziehung und Volksbildung, Amt für Volksbildung:	
	Abteilung V - 1:	
7.	Generaldirektion der preussischen staatlichen Museen (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e)	control
8.	Verwaltung der staatlichen Schlösser und Gärten (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e)	control
	Abteilung V - 2:	
9.	Provinzialkonservator der Denkmalspflege für Gross-Berlin (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e)	control

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Reichsministerium für Wissenschaft, etc. (Cont'd)

10. Archäologisches Institut des deutschen Reiches, Zentraldirektion (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e) — control

under Reichsministerium des Innern:

11. Abteilung VI: Archivwesen (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e) — control

under Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebieten*

Hauptabteilung I:

12. Abteilung I - 6: Kulturpolitik (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e) — abolish

13. Einsatzstab Rosenberg (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e) — abolish

under Oberkommando der Wehrmacht, Oberkommando des Heeres:

14. Abteilung Kunstschutz (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e) — abolish

under Auswärtiges Amt:

15. Kulturpolitische Abteilung (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e) — abolish

...

16. Reichsarchiv) Heeresarchiv) in Potsdam (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e) — control

under the Prussian Ministerpräsident:

17. Geheimes Staatsarchiv (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e) — control

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* Confirmation is still awaited of the existence in the Reichsministerium für die besetzten Ostgebieten, or in ROSENBERG's Party office (as Beauftragter des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und Weltanschaulichen Erziehung des NSDAP), of the Einsatzstab Rosenberg.

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INCLOSURE 2 to ANNEX XX

Agencies of the Nazi Party and Affiliated Organizations.

This list of agencies at the national level of the Nazi Party and affiliated organizations in which MFA&A Branch US Group CC might have more interest than generally in such agencies (par. 14 of Annex XX) is based on the memorandum of this Branch on the Dissolution of the Nazi Party (Annex XX ref. 4-d), which derived them from the two Lists issued by Hq US Group CC which assigned Priority of Interest (3 Jan 45) and Action to be Taken (8 Jan 45). This Branch is not anxious to assume any more specific responsibility for the dissolution of these agencies than for that of others, namely advisory in matters relative to MFA&A.

No.	Name	Lists No.
1.	Kanzlei des Führers der NSDAP (Berlin)	4
2.	Partei-Kanzlei (Munich)	5
3.	Reichsschatzmeister der NSDAP (Berlin), Hauptamt IV: Reichsverwaltung	7-a
4.	Hauptarchiv der NSDAP (Munich)	16
	Dubious	
5.	Parteiamtliche Prüfungskommission zum Schutze des NS-Schrifttums (Berlin, under Kanzlei des Führers)	4-a
	-------	
6.	Reichsorganizationsleiter der NSDAP (Munich)	6
7.	Hauptorganisationsamt des Reichs-organizationsleiter (Munich)	6-a
	-------	
	Under the Beauftragter des Führers für die Überwachung der gesamten geistigen und weltanschaulichen Schulung und Zeziehung der NSDAP (Berlin)	
8.	Reichstelle für die Förderung des deutschen Schrifttums	10-a
9.	Reichsbund für deutsche Vorgeschichte	10-b
10.	Amt Schrifttumspflege der NSDAP	10-c

11.	Aussenpolitisches Amt der NSDAP (Berlin)	11

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No.	Name	Lists No.
	Under the Reichspropagandaleiter der NSDAP (Berlin)	
12.	NS Volkskulturwerke	13-a
13.	Amt Rundfunk	13-c
14.	Amt Kultur	13-d
15.	Reichsring	13-f
16.	Amt Film	13-k
17.	Institut für deutsche Kultur-und Wirtschaftspropaganda	13-l
	---	
18.	Kolonialpolitisches Amt der NSDAP (Berlin)	19
19.	Reichskolonialbund	19-a

	Under the Reichsführer der Hitler-Jugend (Berlin)	
20.	Organisationsamt der Hauptamt I	90
	Under Hauptamt III	92
21.	Kulturamt	
22.	Presse und Propagandaamt: Hauptstelle Jugendfilm	
23.	Reichsschriftumsstelle	

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INCLOSURE 3 to ANNEX XX

Monuments and Cultural Institutions in US Sector of BERLIN.

This list of monuments and cultural institutions in the US Sector of BERLIN (par. 16 of Annex XX) is extracted from the Town Plans of BERLIN Center and BERLIN Suburbs in the Cultural Atlas: GERMANY (section 17 of Army Service Forces Manual M-356, Civil Affairs Handbook: GERMANY), frequently referred to as the "Frick Maps."

No.	Name	Atlas Reference
	A. Monuments	
1.	Jerusalemkirche (1725) Koch- und Jerusalemstrasse	Center 4F/G-119
2.	Jacobuskirche (1844-45) Oranienstrasse	Center 4G-126
3.	Dorfkirche (13-15 cents.) Dahlem, Königinluisenstrasse and Ceciliennallee	Suburb 6D-21
4.	Kolonnaden (1771-1780) Kleist-Park	Center 5D-131
5.	Palast des Prinzen Albrecht (1736-39), Wilhelmstrasse 102	Center 4F-118
	B. Cultural Institutions	
6.	Museum für Volkerkunde Saarlandstrasse 10	Center 4E-116
7.	Magazinbau des Museums für Völkerkunde Dahlem, Arnimallée 23	Suburb 6D-23
8.	Museum für Vor- und Frühgeschichte Prinzalbrechtstrasse 7	Center 4E-117
9.	Kunstbibliothek Prinzalbrechtstrasse 7	Center 4E-117
10.	Botanisches Museum Dahlem, Königinluisenstrasse 68	Suburb 6D-24

C. Other Archives and Libraries

The following Archives and Libraries in the US Sector of BERLIN listed in the Cultural Atlas will be of primary concern to Advanced Ministerial Control Group or to other Divisions of US Group CC but MFA&A will advise on their care, protection, and administration:

No.	Name	Atlas Reference
11.	Preussische Geheimes Staatsarchiv Dahlem, Archivstrasse 12-14 Concern of T Force, Intelligence and Advanced Ministerial Control Group (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e).	Suburb 6D-22

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C. Other Archives and Libraries (Cont'd)

No.	Name	Atlas Reference
12.	Archäologisches Institut des deutschen Reiches Maienstrasse 1 Concern of Advanced Ministerial Control Group (see MFA&A Plan No. 7, Annex XX ref. 4-e).	Center 4C-127
13.	Zentralarchiv des Reichsnährstandes Dessauerstrasse 26 Concern of Economics.	Center 4E-123
14.	Bibliothek der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde Wilhelmstrasse 23 Concern of Intelligence and Education.	Center 4F-124
15.	Kartensammlung und Bücherei des Reichsamt für Landesaufnahme Concern of Intelligence and Economics.	Center 4F-125
16.	Bibliothek des Reichspatentamts Gitschnerstrasse 97-103 Concern of Intelligence, Legal, and Economics.	Center 4/5 F/G-129
17.	Bibliothek des Kammergerichts Elssholzstrasse 32. Concern of Legal.	Center 5D-130
18.	Bücherei der biologischen Reichsanstalt Dahlem, Königinluisenstrasse 19 (?91)	Suburb 6D-20

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