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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

STANDARD POLICY
AND PROCEDURE
for
COMBINED CIVIL AFFAIRS
OPERATIONS IN NORTH WEST
EUROPE

THIS EDITION SUPERSEDES
ALL PREVIOUS EDITIONS
OF THIS PUBLICATION,
MIMEOGRAPHED OR PRINTED

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Revised 1 May, 1944

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NOTE.—Where British and U.S. nomenclatures differ, equivalent terms are separated by an oblique stroke, e.g., *curra/poppin*.

**SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
CHIEF OF STAFF**

1 May 1942

1. The standard policy and procedure here set forth are approved as the basic principles for combined Civil Affairs operations in this theater and in such other theaters in which the Supreme Commander may be responsible for the coordination of operations. Derivative Civil Affairs Instructions, Country Manuals and Staff Studies implementing this policy and procedure will be issued as required.

2. The main features of these basic principles are as follows:—

(a) The conduct of Civil Affairs operations is the responsibility of each Commander in accordance with the policies laid down by the Supreme Commander.

(b) The discharge of this responsibility may require the employment of all agencies at the disposal of each Commander.

(c) Civil Affairs Staffs are provided for planning and coordination. Civil Affairs Detachments will be assigned commanders from time to time for duties in the field.

(d) The command and staff channel runs from STAFF to subordinate Military Commanders, with direct communications between Civil Affairs staffs of Commands on matters peculiar to Civil Affairs.

(e) Civil Affairs operations are limited except as future directives may otherwise prescribe, to the areas affected by military operations. Within these areas each Commander is responsible for Civil Affairs operations in his own area.

(f) The primary objective is to ensure that conditions exist among the civilian population which will not interfere with operations against the enemy, but will promote these operations.

(4) Relief, except as otherwise directed, is limited to that required by military necessity.

(5) Civil Affairs operations in a liberated territory are mobile and temporary and continue only until the situation permits the assumption of control by the Allied National Authority.

(6) Consistency of interpretation and application of policies will be secured, with respect to each of the countries affected, by country manuals.

(7) This Standard Policy and Procedure will be circulated to all officers serving in this command in the following capacities:--

(a) All Commanders of formations down to and including brigades/regiments.

(b) All officers at Formation HQ/HQ of the Staff/General Staff of the Services/Special Staff.

(c) Copies should also be issued to brigade and regimental Staff Officers.

(d) All Civil Affairs Detachment Officers.

By Command of General Eisenhower:

(Signed) W. R. SMITH,

W. R. SMITH,

Lieutenant General, United States Army
Chief of Staff

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(h) Civil Affairs operations in a liberated territory are mobile and temporary and continue only until the situation permits the assumption of control by the Allied National Authority.

(i) Consistency of interpretation and application of policies will be secured, with respect to each of the countries affected, by country manuals.

(j) This Standard Policy and Procedure will be circulated to all officers serving in this command in the following capacities:—

(a) All Commanders of formations down to and including brigades/regiments.

(b) All officers at Formation HQ/10Q of the Staff/General Staff of the Services/Special Staff.

(c) Copies should also be issued to brigade and regimental Staff Officers.

(d) All Civil Affairs Detachment Officers.

By Command of General Kirtchener.

(Signed) W. B. SMITH.

W. B. SMITH.

Lieutenant General, United States Army
Chief of Staff.

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STANDARD POLICY AND PROCEDURE FOR COMBINED CIVIL AFFAIRS OPERATIONS IN NORTH WEST EUROPE

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PART I

INTRODUCTION

1. PURPOSE

1.1. This document establishes policy and procedure for combined Civil Affairs operations in North West Europe as soon as feasible. These are primarily designed to deal with what may be termed the normal situation which may develop in North West Europe after the cessation of hostilities and the establishment of a stable situation as may be required by SCAEF.

1.2. It assumes abnormal conditions are present. It recognizes existing administrative arrangements in the theatre and the need for co-ordination of these with the requirements of the Civil Affairs operations. These administrative arrangements may include the transfer of personnel and communication and may require the establishment of military headquarters and staffs, the setting up of command, planning and staff sections in the various Allied commands that be required to deal with the normal situation but must be sufficiently flexible to permit effective handling of abnormal contingencies. Special divisions and instructions dealing with such additional responsibilities will be issued when required.

1.3. In certain countries a military government of the occupied portion of the country will be established. The political, administrative and economic control to be imposed upon such country will be set forth in instructions and Civil Affairs instructions thereafter issued by SCAEF. The plan for the imposition of such control and the organization of the military police already formulated are of the ultimate formation of a formal Commission. They will act as a working plan for complete military government during the initial phase until the United Commission takes over.

1.4. Detailed policy and procedure with respect to Civil Affairs operations in each country, together with Civil Affairs instructions applicable thereto, will be issued by the Division, SHARP, and will be agreed by SCAEF after consultation with other General Staff Divisions of SHARP. These will deal more specifically and in detail with organization, duties and functions of Civil Affairs staffs, detachments and others.

1.5. *Manuals*—In case of conflict between the policies and procedures here established and those contained in the Military Manual of Civil Affairs issued by the British War Office or in Field Manual 17-3 issued by the United States War Department the provisions here set forth will apply for combined Civil Affairs operations in North West Europe.

2. DEFINITIONS

2.1. For the purpose of this paper the following abbreviations and designations are adopted:—

Zone of Operations	Any area in which leading British/US elements are deployed; this will normally be divided from the communication zone by the rear boundaries of the leading armies.
Line of Communications	The area through which British/US forces and supplies pass in moving from base ports to the zones of operations. This zone may be a corridor from and including base ports to zones of operations.
Hiatus Area	An area or isolated territory evacuated by the enemy which is not included in an area of operations or zone/base of communications but in which SCAEF has a contingent interest.
ACOF-G-5	Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division.
DAOF-G-5	Deputy Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5 Division.
G-5 Division	The Civil Affairs Division, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, or of U.S. headquarters down to and including Corps.
G-5 Ops	Branch of G-5 Division, SHARP, which will recommend policy covering training, prepare outline plans and detailed instructions and recommend policy for the supervision and coordination, under appropriate commanders, of Civil Affairs operations in the countries of North West Europe, and with any other operations if so directed.

(Name of country) Section	Group of Civil Affairs officers under control of the ACOB, G-3, SHAF, for operations and planning and trained to meet Civil Affairs requirements in a specified liberated or enemy nation. Each Section will be regarded as a reserve for immediate requirements as they develop in relation to the Country specified, either in assisting and advising the resumed government in liberated areas or in providing the nucleus of the machinery through which the Supreme Commander will govern enemy territory. In liberated territory, the Country Section will become the Civil Affairs element of SCAP's Mission in the corresponding Allied Government.
(Name of country) Mission	A Military Mission representing the Supreme Allied Commander assigned to a restored Allied Government. The Civil Affairs element of this Mission will be drawn from the corresponding Country Section as set forth above.
Country Manual	Document containing the policy, Directions and Instructions of the Supreme Commander and giving guidance with respect to their application and implementation in the country concerned.
Civil Affairs Detachments	Detachments consisting of CA officers and OMA/EM for work in the field. These detachments may be composed or reinforced with specialist officers and/or with OMA/EM in accordance with local requirements. The senior Civil Affairs Officer with any detachment will be designated as Officer Commanding (OC) the particular detachment.
SCAP	Senior CA Staff Officer at Army, Corps, or at any other formation. In U.S. Hqs. down to and including Corps, the senior CA Staff officer is the ACOB, G-3.

Order and Efficiency

1. A major responsibility of such Commander is to ensure that conditions exist among the civilian population which will not interfere with operations against the enemy, but will promote such operations to the greatest extent possible.

The discharge of this responsibility is the primary objective of the Civil Affairs operations of the Commander. Subject to the discharge of this primary objective, it is also the objective of the Commander to carry out the political and economic policies of the Supreme Commander toward the people of liberated countries and for the establishment of law, order and normal conditions in pursuance of the principles of international law and directives from the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

2. (a) Civil Affairs policy will emanate from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. Subordinate commanders will not establish policies but will ensure that the policy established by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, are implemented by Civil Affairs Staffs and Detachments under their command. G-3 Division, SHAF, will prepare, for issue to Commanders, Directives and Civil Affairs instructions. These may also be included in Country Manuals for each country, which will serve as —

(i) Studies of civil administration and of other matters pertaining to special civil problems.

(ii) Guides to the application of the Supreme Commander's policy with respect to that country.

(b) The conduct of Civil Affairs operations, in accordance with the Civil Affairs directives and instructions, is the responsibility of the Commander within the area under his command. These operations constitute a part of the normal responsibility arising whenever military forces establish contact with the civil population. At Formation HQs/Hqs, the Commander is provided with a Civil Affairs Staff. It is the duty of this Civil Affairs Staff to advise the Commander on all Civil Affairs problems which may confront him, and with other elements of the Formation HQs/Hqs Staff to coordinate Civil Affairs plans and operations with tactical plans and operations. Civil Affairs plans will at all times follow military plans and will be closely integrated therewith.

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10. Civil Affairs Detachments are provided to relieve the fighting forces of civil commitments and to make available to them such civilian resources as they may require to further the military object.

11. Planning and conduct of operations to carry out policies and procedures set forth in directives and Civil Affairs Instructions issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, will follow the military plan at appropriate levels, and the closest cooperation must exist at all times with all the other branches of the Staff and with forces of all Services in the field. Civil Affairs operational plans, as in the case of all other military plans, will be submitted to the next highest headquarters for review.

AREAS OF RESPONSIBILITY

12. Civil Affairs activities will normally be conducted only in areas affected by military operations, except in so far as military or political considerations may necessitate the initiation of relief and other operations in status areas. When the Army Group Commander is relieved of responsibility for these areas, immediate control of Civil Affairs therein will continue to be the responsibility of the Commander of such areas. The Supreme Commander will initiate all areas. Civil Affairs Detachments will be sent forward, and will operate under the Commanders in their appointed areas.

ORGANIZATION OF CIVIL AFFAIRS

13. Civil Affairs officers and ORs/EM will be posted/assigned as:

- (a) HQs and Formation Civil Affairs Staffs
- (b) Civil Affairs Detachments

14. (a) At Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, the Civil Affairs Staff is known as G-4 Division.

(b) It is recognized that the most suitable organization and status of an addition to the Staff of Formation HQs/HQs will only be found by experience.

(c) The Senior Civil Affairs Staff Officer at British Formation HQs will hold a position analogous to that of Chief Engineer, that is to say, he will advise the Commander and branches of the Staff on Civil Affairs matters. He will, on behalf of the Commander, exercise control in

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Civil Affairs Detachments working directly under the Headquarters, and he will issue technical instructions to Civil Affairs Staffs at lower formations. He will NOT issue orders to the Commanders of subordinate formations or Heads of Services; such orders will be issued through the appropriate branch of the Staff, i.e. "G", "A" or "O".

(d) At U.S. Headquarters down to and including corps, the Civil Affairs Staff will be organized as a fifth section of the General Staff and the senior Civil Affairs officer will function as Assistant Chief of Staff G-5. The level of CA Staffs at Division HQs will be determined by Army Commanders.

ALLOCATION OF STAFFS AND DETACHMENTS

15. Staffs for Army Groups, Task Forces and all other Commands or formations will be allotted as necessary.

16. Civil Affairs personnel at higher echelons may be assigned or attached to lower commands as the situation requires.

17. Detachments and Pools will be allotted on the basis of requirements estimated during detailed planning by HQs or Formation Staffs. Detachments will normally remain in their initially assigned areas unless otherwise specifically ordered by Army Group HQs. Upon relief they will either be moved to a new area or returned to a pool to await another assignment.

POOLS

18. A pool of CA officers including specialists and ORs and EM will be established under control of the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. Allotments will be made from this pool to Army Groups and other Formations for sub-allocation as required.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

19. (a) Each Commander is responsible for Civil Affairs operations within the area under his command. The SCAG/ADN, G-4, at each Formation HQs/HQs is responsible as a staff officer for the coordination of Civil Affairs operations and for keeping the Commander fully advised on all matters pertaining to Civil Affairs.

(b) The command and staff channel runs from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, to subordinate Commanders, with direct communication with the Civil

Affairs Staffs of Committees on matters peculiar to Civil Affairs. The maximum possible use will be made of the technical channels; that is to say, they will be used on all occasions when coordination with other divisions of the Staff is not necessary.

14. The Appendix which was a part of former editions is omitted.

SIGNALS FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS STAFFS AND DETACHMENTS

15. The provision of essential signal communications within Lines of Operations and L./E. of Communications will be the responsibility of Signals. However, Civil Affairs Staffs and Detachments will assist Signals in obtaining the use of civil communications in such cases and will depend on civil communications outside them.

COMPOSITION OF STAFFS AND DETACHMENTS

16. Civil Affairs operations will have a joint British/US character.

17. (a) Staffs.—Officers on Civil Affairs Staffs will be predominantly of the nationality of the Commander of the Formation HQ/FPs. GPs/EM will be of the nationality of each Commander.

(b) Detachments.—The composition of Civil Affairs Detachments will be as follows:—

(i) Base Detachments. The OC and GPs/EM will be of the nationality of the base in whose area they are operating. The officers of Base Detachments will be, as far as possible, of equal numbers of each nationality.

(ii) Reinforcements. GPs/EM will be of the nationality of the base in whose area they are operating. Officer reinforcements will be composed, as far as possible, of equal numbers of each nationality.

(iii) Detachments around the ports or base areas. Initially officers and GPs/EM will be of the nationality of the force responsible for the port or base area/section.

(iv) Technical Officers. In Detachments technical officers for transportation, utilities and telecommunications will be of the nationality of the force responsible for the area in which they operate.

PLANNING PROCEDURE

18. Detailed information regarding supplies and equipment made available for Civil Affairs operations will be furnished to lower echelons by the Supply Branch, G-3, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

19. Civil Affairs Staffs will obtain operational intelligence through the Intelligence Staffs at their respective formations. This will be used to supplement special CA information and estimates of the internal situation obtained from G-2 Division, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

20. Special Directives covering political, economic, legal, financial and other aspects will be issued from time to time by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

OPERATIONS

21. In Allied territories, Civil Affairs operations are mobile and temporary. The assumption of responsibility for civil administration by Allied National Authorities will take place as soon as the military situation permits. In conquered enemy territory, the Commander will exercise strict control on a more permanent basis.

22. During operations basic CA Detachments will accompany the forward troops, so that they may take emergency measures for the needs of the civil population. These Detachments will be under the command of the Commander of the formation in whose area they are operating. They may continue to accompany the forces to which they are attached or they may remain in the area in which they are operating. As these Detachments are left behind, replacements will be sent to join the forward troops as required.

REPORTS

23. Civil Affairs Staffs and Detachments will be required to make periodic reports to the next highest HQs, for collation and onward transmission to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. Special reports will be sent through command channels, routine reports through Civil Affairs channels. The necessary instructions will be issued.

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PART II

OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD—ALLIED TERRITORY

SECTION I—GENERAL

OBJECTS

14.—(a) The object of Civil Affairs operations in the field in Allied territory is to further the attainment of military objectives by assuring such organization of local activities within the areas affected by military operations, as will serve:

(i) The restoration and maintenance of law and order and the establishment of conditions:

(ii) Such measures of assistance for the civil population as may be required by military necessity and by the policy of the Supreme Commander.

(iii) Maximum availability of local resources.

(iv) A condition from which the responsible Allied civilian agencies may, at the appropriate time, take over or coordinate such relief and rehabilitation activities as the Allied Governments may direct.

(b) With regard to liberated areas, it is not our object that the Commander shall be responsible for these measures in areas affected by military operations beyond the time when military necessity requires, or in host area, except in so far as, in the opinion of the Supreme Commander, military or political considerations may necessitate the initiation of relief and other operations of a more extensive character. Neither is it our intention to exercise control otherwise than through suitable local officials, except in the circumstances when, in the opinion of the Supreme Commander, direct control is required by military necessity.

(c) The Civil Affairs operations of a Commander in Allied territory do not necessarily involve the establishment of a civil administration by him. If he finds in his area an adequate civil administration in being, his Civil Affairs operations are ordinarily limited to those activities which will ensure maintenance of proper relations between his force and the civil population and the availability of local resources or facilities in support of his troops. If no adequate civil administration exists in his

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area, the Commander may find it necessary to establish one for these purposes by placing in office such suitable civilians as may be available. An agreement with the Allied National Authority concerned may govern such appointments. Planning for Civil Affairs operations should include both contingencies and requires a knowledge of the Commander's strategical and tactical plan.

(d) Planning for the civil administration of an entire country to be liberated can be developed by its National Authority without knowledge of the strategical and tactical plan. The execution of such plans by the Allied National Authority concerned in the area in which operations take place is mostly deferred until the military situation permits.

POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

15. It is probable that agreements reached with the Governments of the Allied National Authorities will provide for the following:

(a) British/U.S. Civil Affairs operations in the field will be limited to the areas affected by military operations, except in so far as military or political considerations may necessitate the initiation of relief and other operations in other areas. In all other areas they will be the responsibility of the Allied National Authority concerned.

(b) Subsequently, the Allied National Authority will take control in all areas.

(c) The time, place and method of handing control over to the appropriate Allied National Authorities will be at the discretion of the Supreme Commander.

RELATIONS WITH THE CIVILIAN POPULATION

16. Civil Affairs Staffs will advise their Commanders as to any measures which may be necessary to ensure that relations of officers and ORs/EM with government officials and other civilians, will not prejudice our interests because of political and other repercussions. It will be the task of CA Detachments to secure for these measures the cooperation of government officials, and, through them, the observance by the civil population.

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LIAISON WITH ALLIED NATIONAL AUTHORITIES--PLANNING

27. In the planning stage, Allied National Authorities will be organizing their own CA administration. They will, however, be preparing general plans for their countries, and must have no knowledge of the projected operations.

28. Liaison with Allied National Authorities on Civil Affairs matters will be conducted only as the Supreme Commander may direct.

29. Allied National Authorities will form their own pools of liaison personnel, who will be attached to lower headquarters in accordance with the demands of the operations. In general, such officers will not be attached until D-day.

LIAISON WITH ALLIED NATIONAL AUTHORITIES IN THE FIELD

30. Allied Liaison Officers will accompany CA Detachments as requested by the Supreme Commander.

31. The Supreme Commander may, when necessary, establish Missions to the Allied National Authorities. Their duties will include the coordination of necessary activities outside the zones of operations and communication with those in progress inside the zones.

SECTION II--FUNCTIONS**INTRODUCTION**

32. CA officers are required to deal with a wide range of subjects. In this section will be found general guidance on the various functions they may have to perform.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

33. **Civil Administration.**—The Supreme Commander will, in the zones of operations and communications, have such powers of government as military necessity may require, limited only by International Law. It is anticipated that the exercise of his powers in these zones, as well as in areas liberated indirectly, may be the subject of agreements between the British/U.S. Governments and Allied National Authorities. While such agreements may provide that these powers will be exercised within the framework of the law of the country, the Supreme Commander will not be precluded from taking any measures

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in any area required by military necessity. The Supreme Commander will delegate such powers to subordinate commanders as are necessary. Directives covering such agreements will be issued in due course.

34. While such powers are exercised by the Supreme Commander over any given area, the minimum legal sanctions additional to the indigenous penal law will be imposed which are compatible with military necessity.

35. The above powers will be exercised in co-operation with appropriate indigenous officials, and for that duration of time which, in the Supreme Commander's opinion, military necessity requires. Assumption of full responsibility by the Allied National Authority will be effected as rapidly as military necessity permits, and will, if it is contemplated, be progressive as circumstances may dictate.

36. Any necessary proclamations and codes of enactments will normally be issued by the Supreme Commander.

37. CA Staffs and Detachments will, whenever possible, serve as the channel for dealing with local civil authorities. Directives will be prepared by G-3 Division, in conjunction with G-2 (Intelligence) Division, dealing with the following matters:

- (a) Dissolution and control of pro-enemy factions.
- (b) Political activity.
- (c) Control of political prisoners.

38. One of the first tasks of CA Detachments and Staffs upon entering Allied territory will be, through the appropriate channels, to establish relationships with Resistance Groups and secure their co-operation.

39. No person will be retained in office or employed who has actively collaborated with the enemy, or who has deliberately acted in a manner hostile to the Allied Cause. The closest liaison with G-2 (Intelligence) Division will be maintained to implement this policy.

40. **Legal.**—G-3 Division will prepare necessary instructions for CA Detachments.

41. Directives covering the composition and jurisdiction of military courts, commissions or similar bodies will be issued by the Supreme Commander.

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42. *Claims*.—In British areas claims will be the responsibility of the Claims and Holdings Branch. In the British and U.S. areas, CA Detachments may assist in the receipt and forwarding of claims. Any combined policies or procedures required will be the subject of future directives.

43. *Police*.—CA Detachments will assist other branches of the Services in ensuring that the advance of the Allied armies is not hampered by any breakdown of law and order among the civilian population. They will assist in preventing the uncontrolled movements of refugees. They will assist the local Allied authorities to reorganize their own police forces.

44. CA Detachments will not normally exercise executive police functions themselves, but will ensure that the local civil police assist in furthering the intention of the Military Commander. The civil population will normally be dealt with by their own police, and will normally be prosecuted before their own courts. Law, order and justice will be based on the principles that existed in the country prior to occupation by the enemy.

45. There will be the fullest co-ordination between CA Staffs and the Provost Marshal's Staff, and also between CA Detachments and Military Police in the Field.

46. *Relationship with G-2 (Intelligence) Division*.—The formulation of security policy is the responsibility of G-2 (Intelligence) Division.

47. *Fire*.—A Military Fire Service will be established by each Army Group. These Services will be responsible for the organization of Fire Fighting. CA Detachments will co-operate with the Military Fire Services in their activities, to secure the local organization, personnel, services and equipment required.

48. *Civil Defence*.—Civil defence activities involve those aspects of PAD which are determined by the Commander, on the recommendation of G-3 (Ops) Division, to be the responsibility of the Civil Affairs Staff. In close co-ordination with G-3 (Ops) Division, CA Staffs will prepare detailed plans to be executed by CA Detachments. These plans will provide for the organization by CA Detachments of such civil defence activities, including bomb disposal if required, as may be necessary to ensure those PAD measures not undertaken by other branches. CA Detach-

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ments will normally provide for execution of the civil defence planning in any area by immediately undertaking to assist suitable local elements in the organization of civil defence services. They will work in close liaison with PAD Officers in all other branches of the Service.

49. *Publicity, Propaganda and Censorship*.—These functions are not the responsibility of Civil Affairs. However, close co-ordination with Psychological Warfare and Public Relations agencies and military censorship officers, as well as censorship agencies established by Allied National Authorities, will be maintained by CA Staffs.

50. *Displaced Persons*.—CA Detachments will assist in the control of refugee movements. Their assistance will include:

(a) Establishment and operation of refugee collecting stations and enclosures.

(b) In conjunction with medical services, organization of necessary Public Health activities.

(c) Obtaining local police and other personnel for the Provost Marshal to assist in controlling movements.

(d) Organizing such emergency assistance for refugees as required.

(e) Carrying out such security instructions as may be applicable.

(f) CA Staffs will, in co-ordination with other elements of the Staff, assist in developing plans for repatriation, if such responsibility is imposed on the Supreme Commander.

51. *Public Monuments and Fine Arts*.—CA Detachments will render assistance in the protection of public monuments and art or literary treasures, for example, by organizing local police to provide guards. They will also collect data which may later assist recovery of looted objects of this character. Qualified officers will be included on the staff of the Supreme Commander and will give technical advice when required. CA Staffs will also be responsible for advising commanders as to areas which should be placed out of bounds to troops, in order to avoid damage to historical monuments and art treasures.

52. *Government Records and Archives*.—Every effort will be made to preserve local archives. CA Detachments will be responsible for arranging for the posting of guards where necessary. Government and other records will not

be removed without the authority of the Military Commander.

RELIEF

33-34) In order to prevent the development of conditions which might interfere with military operations and to carry out the policy of the Supreme Commander with respect to assistance to the civilian population, Civil Affairs Staffs, in conjunction with the other elements of the Staff, will ensure the maximum use and equitable distribution of local resources for the civil population in so far as military exigencies permit.

35) When local resources of food, clothing and fuel are so inadequate as to create conditions which interfere with military operations, CA Staffs, in conjunction with other elements of the Staff, will call forward imported supplies to the extent necessary, and within the limit of availability.

36) Arrangements should be made for local relief administrations to take over executive responsibility for relief as soon as possible, so that such responsibility may pass to the Allied National Authority and civilian relief agencies concerned.

37) If military or political considerations necessitate the initiation of relief operations of a more extensive character in an enemy area, the required modification in the policy and procedure with respect to relief operations will be worked out by G-4 Division, SPAEF, and the other Staff Divisions concerned, and directives relating thereto issued by Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force, as required.

38) The scale and type of local relief will be based on that set down for the military period for countries in North West Europe. The goal will be 2,000 calories per person per day. The quantities will be dependent on the availability of supplies and transport.

39) All food, clothing and fuel will when possible be raised through local organizations, public or private, approved for the purpose. Such organizations will be charged with the costs involved. Directives will be issued laying down whether immediate cash payments are to be made and how any money so received shall be dealt with. Issuing organizations will be required as far as possible to maintain the principle of payment for the relief by recipients.

40) CA Detachments will survey and estimate relief needs. They will take into consideration the existence of any bulk food stores in the area, the stock position in the food shops, the capacity of the area to feed its people, and the location and numbers of any groups of displaced persons requiring special provisions. Direct relief will only be issued to individuals in case of emergency.

41) Detachments will then send back through command channels an estimate of the immediate relief requirements, and estimates of special equipment required for emergency feeding centres, central kitchens, mobile feeding units and refugee camps. On receipt of this information the SCAG/ACUS, G-5 will arrange to assemble and send forward the necessary relief detachments, specialist officers and supplies.

PUBLIC HEALTH

42) CA Detachments will work in close co-operation with the Army Medical Services. They will assist in ensuring that measures are taken to organize or re-establish local medical health and hygiene services so that the military effort is not impeded. They will take such measures in conjunction with the Army Medical Services as personnel and facilities may permit to prevent epidemics in the areas affected by military operations and will endeavour to prevent the spread of disease among refugees and displaced persons. CA Staffs will work in close co-ordination with Army Medical Services/Surgeons at Formations HQN/HQ in the development of an inclusive public health plan.

43) A primary objective will be to stimulate the activities of local agencies and facilities, both voluntary and official. Re-establishment of the general public health and hygiene problems will be the duty of CA Detachments. Such reconnaissance parties shall include, whenever possible, engineers and medical personnel. They will collect data on the existence of medical and hygiene stores and equipment in the area, and on the number of doctors, nurses, and other medical personnel available.

44) On receipt of this information the appropriate CA Staffs will take steps to assemble and send forward the necessary CA public health and technical personnel and supplies.

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81. Medical and other supplies may be distributed to the hospitals and other institutions and such other agencies as may be recommended by the CA Staff at Formation HQs, JHQs and directed by the Commander.

Supplies

(1) Requirements --

(a) During the planning stage initial overall estimates of Civil Affairs supply requirements will be made by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

(2) Steps will be taken by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force to place these estimates in channels for approval and indication of procurement responsibility. Allocation to Army Groups and other Formations, not coming under the command of Army Groups, will also be the function of Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. Army Groups and other Formations will call forward the supplies and stores thus allocated. Army Groups and other Formations may submit their own supply estimates to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force as recommendations. During operations they will submit to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, in the form of estimates as set forth in paragraphs (ii), (iii), and (iv) below, all further requirements on which procurement action or further allocation is necessary.

(i) Emergency estimates: These will be submitted for supplies urgently required and on which previous allocation has not been received, and may be submitted in any form, the choice being dictated by the urgency of the need.

(ii) Future estimates: These will consist of those estimates necessary to cover periods later than D+180. These will be prepared in accordance with specific directives to be issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, and will normally be required to be in this Headquarters at least 30 days prior to the start of the period for which the items requested are to be used.

(iii) Revised estimates: Based on actual surveys of conditions on the ground, these will consist of those estimates arrived at by review of initial

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Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force estimates by lower echelons. Revised estimates will be submitted subsequent to the start of operations.

(4) Stock Control -- In order to control available CA stocks in consideration of overall military situation, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force will require submission of reports covering pertinent stock control data at periodic intervals after the start of operations. To effect stock control, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force reserves the right of transfer with regard to any available stocks, regardless of allocations made to Army Groups or other Formations.

(5) Procedures concerning Stock Control will be issued in subsequent directives.

(6) Close co-ordination will be maintained between CA Staffs and the Supply and Administrative branches of the Staff. CA Staffs will also be responsible for ensuring that each CA Detachment is furnished with full particulars regarding the stores and supplies which have been made available for the locality in which each Detachment will operate. A follow up system will be organized to ensure that allocations and schedules are maintained. Army Groups and other formations will issue instructions regarding the methods and procedures by which CA Detachments will call forward stores/supplies. These instructions will be based on the following principles:--

(a) Operational/Combat requirements are paramount.

(b) Movement of CA stores/supplies will be directed through normal staff channels and performed by the normal supply and movement services.

(c) In US areas overseas, the responsibility for the calling forward of stores, transport and distribution (in a point where they may be turned over by CA representatives of the Commander to civilian recipients) of CA supplies/stores, will be with the Commander of the senior US formation subordinate in accordance with procedure as he may prescribe. Actual issue of CA supplies/stores and the accounting to be required at the point where supplies/stores are turned over to civilian recipients will be the responsibility of CA Detachment Commanders, unless exceptional reasons make necessary issue through other sources.

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87. In British Army context:—

(a) The Military Commander is at all times responsible for all aspects of supply. His Civil Affairs Staff are responsible for organizing from local resources as early as possible the means for handling Civil Affairs supplies. Until such time as these resources are organized, the Military Commander will decide what purely military resources from within his Command shall be utilized for Civil Affairs commitments. It should be remembered that the establishments of the units of the British Army Service are designed to store and/or handle a definite tonnage of stores based on the strength of the expeditionary force.

(b) Unless other arrangements are ordered, the following responsibilities for CA supplies/stores except signal, technical, transportation and other engineer stores, and P.O.L. and industrial first-aid outfits, will fall on CA officers:

- (i) Arranging for transportation through the normal military channels.
- (ii) Distribution.
- (iii) Issue.
- (iv) Accounting.
- (v) Procurement of local resources for CA requirements subject to co-ordination by the Purchasing Board or other appropriate agency.
- (vi) Assistance to other branches in the procurement of local resources.
- (vii) Storage of CA stores after turn over from Army Services.

88. In British Army telecommunication, transportation and engineer stores, P.O.L. and industrial first-aid outfits will be stored, controlled and issued by the appropriate Army Services. All demands for such stores will be made through the usual channels, but they will be issued only to CA Detachments for transfer to authorized civilian recipients, unless exceptional reasons make necessary issue through other channels. Such stores which are specifically marked for CA use will only be issued to satisfy CA demands, unless operational necessity dictates otherwise.

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89.—(a) Accounting requirements and methods will be as prescribed by later detailed directives. Pending issuance thereof, the following principles will be observed:

(i) Control of CA Supplies/stores will normally be released only to local government authorities and not, except in cases of emergency, to private traders, or wholesalers, or individuals.

(ii) Pre-payment in accordance with scheduled prices will normally be required from local government bodies, or other individuals or groups before release of goods.

(iii) Transport of CA stores/supplies to the point of turn over by CA representatives to civilian recipients, is the responsibility of the Military Commander. CA Staffs and Detachments will assist other elements of the Staff and Services in making available the maximum amount of local transfer for this purpose. All transport requirements and facilities will be co-ordinated by the AQ (C-4) Branch of the Staff.

90. A list of items on which reports of surplus are desired by SIAEF will be included in later directives of this Headquarters. In the interim, surplus reports submitted to SIAEF will include only those items considered likely, by Commanders, to be of great need in other areas for the conduct of military operations or CA activities, and available in quantities commensurate with the importance of the item and the difficulties of movement under operational conditions. CA Detachments will report to their Formation HQs/Hqs any surplus commodities or resources encountered. These reports will be forwarded through normal channels to Army Groups or other Formation Headquarters, with a view of determining upon the most effective redistribution within the area of the Army Group or other Formation Commanders concerned. A report of remaining surpluses, together with indication of action taken for redistribution, will be forward to SIAEF. Unless urgently required for operational needs, surpluses will not be transferred, without prior approval of SIAEF, from the area of one Commander directly responsible to SIAEF to the area of another Commander directly responsible to SIAEF.

ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

21. *Transportation*.—Civil Affairs Detachments will assist the transportation service as directed in such organization of local civil transportation as will meet military requirements and minimum civilian needs. They will, in conjunction with other branches of the Staff and Services, ensure the forwarding of Civil Affairs supplies.

22. Army Group HQs and other commands and formations will include transportation personnel on their CA Staffs. These will work in close conjunction with the appropriate branches of the staff and will assist in securing local transportation employees required for the areas affected by military operations.

23. *Trade and Industry*.—Subject to co-ordination by the appropriate agency of SHAEF, CA Detachments will assist the other Services to make use of the facilities offered by trade and industry for military purposes within the areas affected by military operations. They will take all possible steps to ensure that local agencies themselves ensure the industrial and commercial life of their country.

24. Efforts will be made to maintain existing rationing systems and price and wage levels. Every transaction should, as far as possible, be placed on a commercial basis from the first.

25. CA trade and industry officers will normally be held in peak and allotted as the need requires. These will include officers with experience in:

- (a) Mining and heavy industry.
- (b) Food industry.
- (c) Consumer goods including textiles.
- (d) Retail trade, distribution and rationing.
- (e) Industrial salvage and recovery.
- (f) Foreign trade.

Technical information has been built up on a regional basis and will be used as necessary.

26. *Agriculture and Fisheries*.—CA Detachments will ascertain what is necessary to ensure maximum agricultural production in order to reduce importation to the minimum, and will make appropriate recommendations.

They will take similar action with regard to the fishing industry and will also consult Naval and security authorities concerning regulations for the resumption of fishing.

27. *Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs*.—CA Detachment Officers will assist the National PTT Administrations to manage civil postal and telecommunications facilities, beyond those actually required by Signals, in order to meet military requirements and, when the situation permits, to cover minimum civilian needs. All measures relating to telecommunications, however, will be previously co-ordinated with the responsible Signal Officer or Officers, except in hush areas. Telephone and telegraph facilities for civilian needs will not be restored nor will telephone or telegraph services for civilians be opened until there has been an agreement between the CA Staff and the G-2 Intelligence and the Signal Staffs on the same level. Subsequent directives will indicate whether PTT Services, including the payment of Government allowances, pensions, etc., will be suspended or subjected to a measure of control. A clear division of duties as to rehabilitation of civilian communication systems to meet military needs will be established in advance of operations by the respective Army Groups. CA Staffs will maintain close co-ordination with Signal Staffs on the same level to:

- (a) Exchange information on technical details of systems, management, policies and similar data of civil systems.
- (b) Obtain a clear division of duties in advance of operations as to such rehabilitation.

28. The closest co-ordination with G-2 (Intelligence) Division and with Signal Division will be maintained by CA Staffs and Detachments dealing with PTT matters.

29. *Public Works and Utilities*.—Civil Affairs functions in respect of Public Works and Utilities will be in accordance with instructions to be issued by Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force.

30. Minor items of first-aid equipment for industry, public utilities and transportation will be made available if possible, in order to avoid a breakdown of vital services which would cause a greater drain on purely military resources.

2. Labour/Munitions —

(a) Policies relating to the engagement of all labour will be laid down by the Supreme Commander.

(b) The Labour requirements of the military forces will have first priority on the available civilian labour.

(c) Any labour surplus to the requirements of the D.Lab. or CPA may be engaged by local authorities or other civilian agencies, and set to work on such tasks as CA may approve.

(d) Civil Affairs Detachments will not normally engage and use labour directly.

(e) The determination of the requirements which the various military Services may have for civilian labour will be the responsibility of D.Lab./CPA. The administration, utilization and pay of labour will be undertaken by D.Lab./the Services.

(f) In all areas CA Detachments will procure/assist in procuring any labour required by D.Lab./CPA. This assistance will include the making of arrangements with suitable local and regional authorities for the re-opening of existing or establishment of labour offices or exchanges where required. This responsibility will be discharged where possible through the indigenous governmental authorities. The supervision of such offices or exchanges will be the responsibility of Civil Affairs Detachment officers, subject to the authority of D.Lab./CPA to control the selection and allocation on absolute first priority of all labour required for the armed forces.

3. G-3 Division, SHAEP, will be responsible for advice to the Supreme Commander on labour relations policies pertaining to private employers and employees and for carrying out such policies as may be adopted by him with respect thereto.

4. All the armed forces, including the land, sea and air forces, will pay labour in accordance with rates prescribed by the Supreme Commander.

5. Directives on labour employed by contractors will be issued as necessary. However the use of labour contractors should be avoided, but where this is unavoidable directives will be issued.

FINANCIAL

6. Financial policy as it concerns the civil population will be determined by directives issued by the Supreme Commander. These will include instructions on the following:

(a) Control, accounting and audit of expenditures and receipts.

(b) Control of banks and financial institutions.

(c) Currency and rates of exchange.

(d) Financial relations with central and local government bodies.

(e) Taxation and revenue.

(f) Arrangements for official deposits.

(g) Issue of goods and stores.

(h) Control of wages and prices.

(i) Custody of abandoned and enemy property, and blocking of enemy accounts and commercial transfers.

PART III

OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD—ENEMY TERRITORY

Section I—General

OBJECT

7. The Commander's object in his conduct of Civil Affairs operations in enemy territory is the military occupation and control of all zones of enemy territory for which he may be responsible. All other activities will be subordinated to this end.

PHASES OF OPERATIONS

8. These can be divided into two phases—

(a) Phase I—Occupation of strategic points.

(b) Phase II—Establishment of military government within predetermined boundaries.

9. In Phase I Civil Affairs will be concerned with—

(a) Reconnaissance by CA Detachments with advance forces.

(b) Administration of Base Ports.

(c) Administration of L.Z. of communications from Base Ports inland.

(d) Strategic areas occupied by tactically disposed troops.

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40. In Phase II, the method of inaugurating military government will depend on the strategic and tactical picture. It may be found that the strategic picture selected for occupation will be, in fact, principal towns of administrative areas. When a Division or Brigade occupies a specific area, the Civil Affairs Detachments allotted to that area will impose the Military Commander's will through acceptable heads of the civil administration. If and when the headquarters move to a new location further into the interior, it will be usual for the Civil Affairs Detachment that originally administered the town to continue its work there, fresh detachments being brought forward to move with the formations.

41. When formations have reached their final objectives, it is probable that military government will be organized on a permanent and static basis under a Control Commission or similar body. Until this occurs, the responsibility of each Commander for control of the civil population in his area remains.

DUTIES OF CIVIL AFFAIRS STAFFS AND DETACHMENTS

42. It is of the first importance that CA Staffs prepare measures for, and Detachments take steps to assist in, ensuring that the striking power of the military forces remains unhampered by mass movements of the civil population, by refugees or escaping prisoners, whether of war or of labour, by outbreaks of disease, by disasters due to famine or by the initiation of a "scorched earth" policy by the inhabitants themselves. The measures proposed by CA Staffs to the Commander must reflect close co-ordination between the CA and all other elements of the Staff at Formation HQs/BrGs.

43. CA Staffs will carefully coordinate and supervise the activities of CA Detachments to ensure that there is uniformity in the application of regulations for the control of the civil population. They will also make recommendations to the Commander concerning the actions of military personnel with the civil population. Civil Affairs Detachments will be the agencies of their respective Commanders to ensure that governmental authorities take the necessary measures for observance by the civilian population of any such policies laid down. CA Staffs will also co-ordinate with other Staff elements to ensure observance of applicable CA policies by all military personnel.

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SECTION II—FUNCTIONS

INTRODUCTION

44. CA officers are required to deal with a wide range of subjects. In this section will be found general guidance on the various functions they may have to perform.

45. The functions of CA Staffs and Detachments in enemy territory differ considerably from those in Allied territory.

GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS

46. Civil Administration.—The Supreme Commander will, in enemy territory, have the powers of government conferred by International Law. The general authority for the establishment of military administration over enemy territory will be a proclamation to be issued by the British/US Governments, accompanied by a code of enactments.

47. The Supreme Commander will be Military Governor of Occupied Territory and will delegate his powers to subordinate Commanders as he sees fit.

48. CA Staffs and Detachments will, whenever possible, serve as the channel for dealing with local civil authorities. Instructions will be prepared by Civil Affairs Staffs in conjunction with G-2 (Intelligence) Division dealing with:—

- (a) Dissolution of Nazi party organizations, and detention of leaders as ordered.
- (b) Political activities.
- (c) Disposal of political prisoners.
- (d) Detention of war criminals.
- (e) Suspension of laws, governmental agencies and officials.
- (f) Supervision of educational and recreational activities.

49. CA Detachments will establish military administration in enemy territory. They will do this through the employment of acceptable local officials and administrative organizations. They will, as instructed, put into effect the directives referred to in Paragraph 47 above.

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99. They will carry out their duties in accordance with the laws and customs of war on land.

100. CA Detachments will accompany the forward forces in order to assume control as soon as possible.

101. Legal.—CA Staffs will prepare necessary instructions for CA Detachments who will, as ordered by the Commander, undertake the reestablishment of military courts for the trial of civilians and processing of matters through such courts. Legal officers in CA Detachments and in CA Staffs will render legal advice in connection with CA matters.

102. CA Staffs in co-ordination with G-2 (Intelligence) Division will make recommendations to the Commander about the appointment and removal of judges and other judicial personnel. CA Detachments will establish, support, supervise and control civil and criminal courts and make such revisions in the judicial system as may be directed.

103. Directives covering the composition and jurisdiction of military courts, commissions or similar bodies will be issued by SCATF.

104. Violations of the code of enactments and of military regulations governing the civil population will be tried before military courts. Violation of indigenous laws will normally be tried in local courts except when otherwise directed.

105. The basic series of enactments which will form the main framework of military administration will be contained in Issue No. 1 of the "Official Gazette" and will be promulgated immediately on the establishment of military administration in enemy territory.

106. Claims.—Claims in British areas will be the responsibility of the Claims and Holdings Branch. In British and US areas, CA Detachments may assist in the receipt and forwarding of claims. Any combined policies or procedures required will be the subject of future directives.

107. Police.—CA Detachments will assist the other branches of the services, ensuring that military occupation is not hampered by the civil population. They will assist in preventing uncontrolled movement of civilians.

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108. CA Detachments will control the police forces and will reorganize them as directed. They will assume executive control over the reorganized police forces. This will be done by orders issued to the administrative chiefs of these forces at the appropriate levels. The civil population will ordinarily be dealt with by these own police.

109. There will be the fullest co-ordination between CA Staffs and the Provost Marshal's staff and also between CA Detachments and military police in the field.

110. Relations with G-2 (Intelligence) Division.—Security policy will be formulated by G-2 (Intelligence) Division. CA Staffs and Detachments will work in the closest conjunction with Intelligence Branch throughout operations.

111. Prisons.—CA Detachments will assume control of civil prisons and concentration camps in accordance with directives to be issued.

112. Fire.—A Military Fire Service will be established by each Army Group. These services will be responsible for the organization of fire fighting. CA Detachments will co-operate with the Military Fire Service in their activities to secure the local organization, personnel, services and equipment required.

113. Civil Defence.—Civil defence activities involve those aspects of PAD which are determined by the Commander, on the recommendation of Ops/G-2 to be the responsibility of the Civil Affairs Staffs. In close co-ordination with Ops/G-2, CA Staffs will prepare detailed plans to be executed by CA Detachments. These plans will provide for the organization by CA Detachments of such civil defence activities, including bomb disposal, as may be necessary to assure those PAD measures not undertaken by the other branches. The civil defence officers in CA Detachments will normally provide for execution of the civil defence plan in any area by immediately undertaking to compel suitable local elements to organize civil defence services. They will work in close liaison with PAD officers in all other branches of the Service.

114. Censorship.—Administration of civilian censorship is not the responsibility of Civil Affairs Detachments. However, close co-ordination with military censorship

officers and township agencies established by Allied National Authorities, will be maintained by CA Staff in order to obtain the observance of township regulations.

115. *Declared Persons.*—CA Detachments will assist in the control of refugee movements. Their assistance will include:

- (a) Establishment and operation of refugee collecting stations and enclosures.
- (b) In conjunction with medical services, organization of necessary Public Health activities.
- (c) Organizing local police and other personnel for the Personal Marshal to assist in controlling movements.
- (d) Organizing such emergency assistance for refugees as may be required.
- (e) Carrying out such security instructions as may be applicable.
- (f) CA Staff will, in coordination with other members of the Staff, assist in developing plans for registration of such responsibility as imposed on the Supreme Allied Commander.

116. *Public Monuments and Fine Arts.*—CA Detachments will render assistance in the protection of public monuments and art or literary treasures, for example, by organizing local police to provide guards. They will collect data which may later assist recovery of looted objects of this character. Qualified officers will be included on the staff of the Supreme Commander, and will give technical advice when required. CA Staff will also be responsible for advising commanders as to areas which should be placed out-of-bounds to troops, in order to avoid damage to historical monuments and art treasures.

117. *Government Records and Archives.*—Every effort will be made to preserve local archives. CA Detachments will be responsible for arranging for the posting of guards where necessary. Government and other records will not be removed without the authority of the Military Administration.

RELIEF

118. Relief activities in enemy territory among the enemy population will be restricted to those measures

which the Supreme Commander may specifically direct in order to prevent a general breakdown of civil life and the spread of disease. Whenever necessary CA Detachments will require the local authorities to provide food and shelter for Allied Nationals and displaced persons. Imports of food, fuel, clothing and other relief items will not be provided except where military operations or the health of our forces would be otherwise jeopardized.

119. Where food relief is given the scale and type will be based on that laid down for the military period for countries in North West Europe. The quantities will be dependent on the availability of local resources. Except in the case of Allied Nationals, however, this scale will not exceed that which the German Government has previously established.

120. All food, clothing and fuel will be issued, where possible, through local organizations, public or private, approved for the purpose. Such organizations will be charged for the items issued. Directives will be issued laying down whether immediate cash payments are to be made and how any monies so received shall be dealt with. Issuing organizations will be required as far as possible to maintain the principle of payments by recipients except in the case of Allied Nationals or other friendly displaced persons. The latter will be required to pay only when directed by higher authority, but accounts will be kept when payment is not made.

121. CA Detachments will send back, through command channels, an estimate of supplies to be imported and will forward them to higher headquarters. These estimates will be collated at Army Groups (British and U.S.) and forwarded to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, for appropriate action by the Division there. This action will be initiated during the planning stage and carried forward through operations until otherwise directed.

PUBLIC HEALTH

122. CA Detachments will work in close cooperation with the Army Medical Services. They will assist in ensuring that measures are taken to organize or re-establish local medical relief and hygiene services so that the

Health of our forces is not endangered and the military administration is not impaired. They will take such measures in conjunction with the Army Medical Service as personnel and facilities may permit, and will endeavor to prevent the spread of disease in occupied territory. CA Staff will work in close coordination with Army Medical Service/Surgeons at Formation HQs/DQs in the development of an inclusive public health plan.

123. Local agencies, both voluntary and official, will be required to render maximum assistance. Reconnaissance of the general public health and hygiene problems will be the duty of CA Detachments. Such reconnaissance parties will include, where possible, engineers and medical personnel. They will collect data on the existence of medical and hygiene stores and equipment in the area, on the number of doctors, nurses and other medical personnel available locally, the location and numbers of disarmed persons requiring such aid, and the existence and extent of epidemics and disease. They will then send back through command channels an estimate of immediate medical, hygiene and hospital requirements in personnel and materials.

124. On receipt of this information the SCAG/ACIN, G-1 will take steps to assemble and send forward the necessary CA public health and technical personnel and supplies.

125. Medical and other supplies may be distributed to hospitals and other institutions and such other agencies as are recommended by the CA Staff at Formation HQs/DQs and directed by the Commander.

Supply

126. Requirements--

(a) During the planning stage initial overall estimates of Civil Affairs Supply requirements will be made by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

(b) Steps will be taken by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force to place these estimates in channels for approval and indication of procurement responsibility. Allocation to Army Groups and other Formations, not coming under the command of Army Groups, will also be the function of Supreme Head-

quarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. Army Groups and other Formations will call forward the supplies and stores thus allocated. Army Groups and other Formations may submit their own supply estimates to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force as recommendations. During operations, they will submit to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, in the form of estimates as set forth in paragraphs (c), (d) and (e) below, all further requirements on which procurement action or further allocation is necessary.

(i) Emergency estimates: These will be submitted for supplies urgently required and on which previous allocation has not been received, and may be submitted in any form, the choice being dictated by the urgency of the need.

(ii) Future estimates: These will consist of those estimates necessary to cover periods later than D + 130. These will be prepared in accordance with specific directives to be issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, and will normally be required to be in this Headquarters at least 40 days prior to the start of the period for which the items requested are to be used.

(iii) Revised estimates: Based on actual surveys of conditions on the ground, these will consist of those estimates arrived at by review of initial Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force estimates by lower echelons. Revised estimates will be submitted subsequent to the start of operations.

127. Stock Control--In order to control available CA stocks in consideration of overall military situation, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force will require submission of reports covering pertinent stock control data at periodic intervals after the start of operations. To effect stock control Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force reserves the right of transfer with regard to any available stocks, regardless of allocations made to Army Groups or other formations.

128. Procedures concerning Stock Control will be issued in subsequent directives.

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120. Close co-ordination will be maintained between CA Staffs and the Supply and Administrative branches of the Staff. CA Staffs will also be responsible for ensuring that each CA Detachment is furnished with full particulars regarding the stores and supplies which have been made available for the locality in which such Detachment will operate. A follow-up system will be organized to ensure that allocations and schedules are maintained. Army Groups and other formations will issue instructions regarding the methods and procedures by which CA Detachments will call forward stores/supplies. These instructions will be based on the following principles:

(i) Operational Control requirements are paramount.

(ii) Movement of CA stores/supplies will be devised through normal staff channels and performed by normal supply and movement services.

121. In UK Army areas, the responsibility for the calling forward of stores, transport and distribution to a point where they may be turned over by CA representatives of the Commander to civilian recipients of CA supplies/stores, will lie with the Commander of the area. CA formation actions, in accordance with procedure as to be prescribed. Actual issue of CA supplies/stores and the accounting to be required at the point where supplies/stores are turned over to civilian recipients, will be the responsibility of CA Detachment Commanders, unless exceptional reasons make necessary issue through other means.

122. In British army areas:—

(a) The Military Commander is at all times responsible for all aspects of supply. He Civil Affairs Staff are responsible for organizing from local resources as much as possible the means for handling Civil Affairs supplies. Until such times as these resources are organized, the Military Commander will decide what priority military resources from within his Command shall be utilized for vital Civil Affairs commitments. It should be remembered that the establishments of the units of the British Army Services are designed to store and handle a defined tonnage of stores based on the strength of the expeditionary force.

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(b) Unless other arrangements are ordered, the following responsibilities for CA supplies/stores except signal, technical, transportation and other engineer stores, and POL and industrial fuel/oil stocks, will fall on CA officers:

(i) Arranging for transportation through the normal military channels.

(ii) Distribution.

(iii) Issue.

(iv) Accounting.

(v) Procurement of local resources for CA requirements subject to co-ordination by the Purchasing Branch or other appropriate agency.

(vi) Assistance to other branches in the procurement of local resources.

(vii) Storage of CA stores after turn over from Army Services.

123. In British Zones of communication, transportation and engineer stores, POL, and industrial fuel/oil stocks will be stored, controlled and issued by the appropriate Army Services. All demands for such stores will be made through the usual channels, but they will be issued only to CA Detachments for transfer to authorized civilian recipients, unless exceptional reasons make necessary issue through other channels. Such stores which are specifically marked for CA use will only be issued to satisfy CA demands unless operational necessity dictates otherwise.

124. Accounting requirements and methods will be as prescribed by later detailed directives. Pending issuance thereof the following principles will be observed:

(i) Control of CA supplies/stores will normally be released only to local government authorities and not, except in cases of emergency, to private traders, or wholesalers, or individuals.

(ii) Prepayment in accordance with wholesale prices will normally be required from local government bodies or other individuals or groups before release of goods.

(iii) Transfer of CA stores/supplies to the point of turn over by CA representatives to civilian recipients is the responsibility of the Military Commander. CA Staffs and

Detachments will assist other elements of the Staff and Services in making available the maximum amount of local transport for this purpose. All transport requirements and facilities will be coordinated by the MJG-2 branch of the Staff.

132. A list of items on which reports of surpluses are desired by SIAEP will be included in later directives of this Headquarters. In the interim, surplus reports submitted by SIAEP will include only those items considered likely by Commanders to be of great need in other areas for the conduct of military operations or CA activities, and available in quantities commensurate with the importance of the item and the difficulty of movement under operational conditions. CA Detachments will report any surplus commodities or services encountered to their Formation Headquarters. These reports will be forwarded through normal channels to Army Group or other Formation Headquarters with a view of determining upon the most effective redistribution within the area of the Army Group or other Formation Commanders concerned. A report of remaining surpluses, together with indication of action taken for redistribution, will be forwarded to SIAEP. Unless urgently required for operational needs, surpluses will not be transferred without prior approval of SIAEP, from the area of one Commander directly responsible to SCAEP, to the area of another Commander directly responsible to SCAEP.

INCOMING AFFAIRS

133. *Transportation*.—CA Detachments will assist in such organization of local civil transportation as will meet military requirements and maintain civilian needs. They will, in conjunction with other Staffs and Services, ensure the forwarding of Civil Affairs supplies.

134. During hostilities, CA Staffs at HQs, Army Group, and other Headquarters will include transportation personnel who will work in close conjunction with the appropriate branches of the Staff and will assist in securing the local transportation employees as required. Directives will be issued covering the supervision and control of the enemy transport system during the period following the cessation of hostilities.

135. *Trade and Industry*.—CA Detachments will assist the other Services to make use of the facilities offered by trade and industry for military purposes. Executive action will be taken to ensure that local agencies themselves preserve the industrial and commercial life of their country.

136. CA Detachments will be responsible for reporting on possibilities of obtaining from local production, certain supplies for export to the United Nations, also for the possibility of increasing local production to provide such supplies. When so directed they will make the necessary arrangements for the purchase and export of such commodities.

137. They will take executive action to enforce existing price control and rationing systems, making only such changes as may be necessary or directed.

138. CA Detachments will assist in enforcing plans imposed for the rehabilitation of the enemy economy.

139. CA trade and industry officers will normally be held in pools and allotted as the need requires. These will include officers with experience in:

- (a) Mining, chemical, metallurgical and heavy industry.
- (b) Food industry.
- (c) Consumer goods, including textiles.
- (d) Retail trade, distribution and rationing.
- (e) Industrial salvage and recovery.

140. Technical information has been built up on a sectional basis and will be issued as necessary.

141. *Agriculture and Fisheries*.—CA Detachments will ascertain what is necessary to ensure maximum agricultural production in order to make available the greatest possible supply for export and other purposes. They will make appropriate recommendations. They will take similar action with regard to the fishing industry and will also consult with Naval and Security authorities concerning regulations for the resumption of fishing.

141. *Posts, Telephone and Telegraphs*—CA Detachment Officers will assist the National PTT Administrations to restore civil postal and telecommunication facilities beyond those actually required by troops, in order to meet military requirements and, when the situation permits, to cover minimum civilian needs. All measures relating to telecommunications, however, will be previously co-ordinated with the responsible Signal Officer or Officers, except in minor cases. Telephone and telegraph facilities for civilian needs will not be restored nor will telephone or telegraph services be allowed to operate until there has been an agreement between the CA Staff and the G-1 Intelligence and the Signal Staff on the same level. Subsequent directives will indicate whether PTT services, including the payment of government allowances, pensions etc., will be suspended or subjected to a measure of control. A clear division of duties as to rehabilitation of civilian telecommunication systems to meet military needs will be established in advance of operations by the respective Army Groups. CA Staffs will maintain close co-ordination with Signal Staffs on the same level to—

(a) Exchange information on technical details of systems, equipment, policies and similar data of civil systems.

(b) Obtain a clear division of duties in advance of operations as to such rehabilitation.

142. The closest co-ordination with G-1 (Intelligence) Division and with Signal Division will be maintained by CA Staffs and Detachments dealing with PTT matters.

143. During hostilities CA Staffs at HQs, Army Groups and other HQs will include PTT personnel who will work in close co-operation with the appropriate branch of the staff to assist in securing acceptable PTT employees as required. Directives will be issued covering the supervision and control of the enemy PTT systems during the period following the cessation of hostilities.

144. *Public Works and Utilities*—Civil Affairs functions in respect of Public Works and Utilities will be in accordance with instructions to be issued by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force.

145. *Labour Management*—

(a) Policies relating to the engagement of all labour will be laid down by the Supreme Commander.

(b) The labour requirements of the military forces will have first priority on the available civilian labour.

(c) Any labour surplus to the requirements of the D. Lab. or GPA may be engaged by local authorities or other civilian agencies, and set to work on such tasks as CA may approve.

(d) Civil Affairs Detachments will not normally engage and use labour directly.

(e) The determination of the requirements which the various military Services may have for civilian labour will be the responsibility of D. Lab./GPA. The administration, utilization and pay of labour will be undertaken by D. Lab./the Services.

(f) In all cases CA Detachments will provide/assist in procuring the labour required by D. Lab./GPA. This assistance will include the making of arrangements with suitable local and regional authorities for the reopening of existing or establishment of labour offices or exchanges where required. The supervision of these offices or exchanges will be the responsibility of Civil Affairs Detachments subject to the authority of D. Lab./GPA to control the selection and allocation on absolute first priority of all labour (whether voluntary or involuntary) required for the armed forces.

(g) All the armed forces, including the land, sea and air forces will pay labour in accordance with rates prescribed by the Supreme Commander.

146. G-1 Division SHAEF will be responsible for advice to the Supreme Commander on labour relations policies pertaining to private employers and employees and for carrying out such policies as may be adopted by him with respect thereto.

147. Labour required for military needs will be obtained by requisitioning if necessary.

148. Directives on contract labour will be issued as necessary. However, the use of labour contractors should be avoided, but where it is unavoidable, directives will be issued.

FINANCE

152. Financial policy, as it concerns the civil population, will be determined by directives issued by the Supreme Command. These will include instructions on the following:—

- (a) Control, accounting and audit of expenditure and receipts.
- (b) Control of banks and financial institutions.
- (c) Currency and rates of exchange.
- (d) Financial relations with central and local government bodies.
- (e) Taxation and revenue.
- (f) Arrangements for official deposits.
- (g) Issue of goods and stores.
- (h) Control of wages and prices.
- (i) Recovery of Allied property.
- (j) Blocking of enemy accounts and commercial transfer.

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1. The following information, the United States and British Intelligence are to be provided for the purpose of cooperation with the United States and British Intelligence.

2. The first mission of the United States Intelligence; the second for the United States Intelligence.

3. The United States Intelligence will be provided for the purpose of cooperation with the United States and British Intelligence.

4. The United States Intelligence will be provided for the purpose of cooperation with the United States and British Intelligence.

5. The United States Intelligence will be provided for the purpose of cooperation with the United States and British Intelligence.

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12. The United States Intelligence will be provided for the purpose of cooperation with the United States and British Intelligence.

2. The following information from the above is not reliable information and is being furnished for information only. It is being furnished for information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

3. The following information is being furnished for information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

4. The following information is being furnished for information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

5. The following information is being furnished for information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

- i. Plans of future major operations.
- ii. Plans of future major operations.
- iii. Plans of future major operations.

Secret. Documents whose disclosure would endanger national security or cause serious injury to the interests or prestige of the Union.

- i. Operations plans, including major operations in progress.
- ii. Plans of future major operations.
- iii. Plans of future major operations.
- iv. Plans of future major operations.
- v. Plans of future major operations.

6. The following information is being furnished for information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

- i. Plans of future major operations.
- ii. Plans of future major operations.
- iii. Plans of future major operations.
- iv. Plans of future major operations.
- v. Plans of future major operations.

Secret. Documents whose disclosure would endanger national security or cause serious injury to the interests or prestige of the Union.

7. The following information is being furnished for information only and is not to be used for any other purpose.

SECRET

- I Non operational documents.
 - II Training and technical matters.
 - III Special photographs of non operational areas.
 - IV Non operational items of interest.
- 3 The summary instructions should be noted:
 - a) operationally - no change.
 - b) outgoing - no change.
 - c) incoming - no change.
 - d) internal - no change.
 - 4 In the examples are shown, it will be appreciated how little can properly be secreted, but also how secret. The only AS papers likely to be still properly in the latter category would appear to be papers dealing with the same treaty. Comparatively little of AS work is properly classifiable higher than confidential.
 - 5 All AS and ASL officers at HQ are in the field will take urgent steps to declassify all papers which are now classified and in particular no papers will be sent to ADDITIONAL SECRET (TOP SECRET).
 - 6 The following are the regulations as to handling.

When notified that the contents no longer warrant the original classification, a note of the new category will be made on the document and be signed and dated by the officer authorizing the down grading. The down grading will also be recorded in the file in which the document is kept. Officers authorized to downgrade documents will be not know the rank of Lt Col except in an intercom and HQ having no officer of that rank than a major may re-classify.
 - 7 It will frequently be found that files contain a number of copies of a single document "for information". Where it is clear that the retention of any such copies is unnecessary to another office (AS) that the copy is unnecessary for the HQ retaining it. If the file can in particular that be taken on the file arises therefore, the information should be destroyed and the "letter in" register noted accordingly.
 - 8 In HQ AS Secret and Reg 8 must letters for destruction will be referred to the security officer to be dealt with in accordance with the instructions.

By Command of Rear Admiral (NO 12):

[Signature]
G. J. LORING
CWO, RMA

Test Assistant

As the examples are obvious, it will be appreciated how little can possibly be made exact, let alone yet correct. The only MS papers likely to be still present in the Indian Library would appear to be papers dealing with the Peace Treaty. Consequently little if at all can be properly described in any other than confidential.

5. All AF and AR employees at HQ and in the field will take urgent steps to identify all persons who are now classified and in particular the names will be kept in addition from 1945-1970.

6 The following are the populations in the variable:

When convinced that the reports no longer warrant the original classification, a portion of the two entries will be made on the document and be signed and dated by the different authorities the document will also be recorded in the file in which the document is kept. Officers authorized to remove documents will be not lower than the rank of Lt Col except in an independent judgment to believe or that that there is no longer any relevance.

7 It will frequently be found that files contain a number of copies of the same document "for information". Where it is clear that the retention copies of any such document are required in another office and that the copy is unnecessary for the use, retention, of the file and in particular that no action on the file arises therefrom, the information copies should be destroyed and the "letters in" register noted accordingly.

On 15-45 Report and the Report letters for instructions will be sent out to the Security Officer to be dealt with in accordance with the instructions.

for Council of Europe Central Bank

C. J. Linder
CFO : USA
Asset Allocation

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

BRITISH ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTION NO. 23

ACCOMMODATION IN ITALY

1. AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 29 dated 8 Jul 44, announced the policy that the needs of all Italian agencies, whether commercial, governmental or private, are subordinate to those of the United Nations. There can be no change in this general policy which would prejudice the redeployment programs or affect the operational efficiency of the forces remaining in the theatre, or involve construction of alternative accommodation.
2. In order to assist in the rehabilitation of the governmental and economic life of Italy, it is necessary that every consideration be given to well founded requirements of the Italian authorities. Civilian necessity for the rehabilitation of Italy is paramount to Military convenience.
3. All commanders in Italy having requisitioned property under their control, will, upon receipt of this instruction, take the following action:-

- (a) Investigate immediately the use which is being made of all requisitioned accommodation within their Command to determine the necessity for each use.
- (b) Review, from time to time, all accommodation held, in order to ensure the utmost economy of use and to release any accommodation the continued use of which cannot be justified as a Military necessity.
- (c) Perquisition all unoccupied real estate if no requirement is foreseen for it and derquisition all other accommodation, the occupancy or use of which is not warranted as a Military necessity. Every effort will be made to expedite the release of government administrative buildings, prisons, educational facilities, hospitals, hotels and warehouses.
- (d) Where practicable, consolidate two or more user organizations occupying individual sets of accommodation, in order to economize in accommodation and permit releasing the excess.

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4. All requests for additional accommodation will be strictly scrutinized by authorities competent to requisition and no request for accommodation will be considered unless it contains complete justification. Normally, requests for additional accommodation will not be approved unless such accommodation

1. AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 17 dated 8 Jul 44, announced the policy that the needs of all Italian agencies, whether commercial, governmental or private, are subordinate to those of the United Nations. There can be no change in this general policy which would prejudice the redeployment programs or affect the operational efficiency of the forces remaining in the theatre, or involve construction of alternative accommodation.

2. In order to assist in the rehabilitation of the governmental and economic life of Italy, it is necessary that every consideration be given to well founded requirements of the Italian authorities. Civilian necessity for the rehabilitation of Italy is paramount to Military convenience.

3. All commanders in Italy having requisitioned property under their control, will, upon receipt of this instruction, take the following action:-

(a) Investigate immediately the use within in being made of all requisitioned accommodation within their command to determine the necessity for such use.

(b) Review, from time to time, all accommodation held, in order to ensure the utmost economy of use and to release any accommodation the continued use of which cannot be justified as a Military necessity. 66

(c) Derequisition all unoccupied real estate if no requirement is foreseen for it and derequisition all other accommodation, the occupancy or use of which is not warranted as a Military necessity. Every effort will be made to expedite the release of government administrative buildings, prisons, educational facilities, hospitals, hotels and warehouses.

(d) Where practicable, consolidate two or more user organizations occupying individual units of accommodation, in order to economize in accommodation and permit releasing the excess.

4. All requests for additional accommodation will be strictly scrutinized by authorities competent to requisition and no request for accommodation will be considered unless it contains complete justification. Normally, requests for additional accommodation will not be approved unless such accommodation is clearly a Military necessity.

5. All authorities in Italy competent to requisition, will, at all times, be able to justify the continued use of requisitioned accommodation if so required by this Headquarters.

6. This instruction in no way affects the instructions contained in AFHQ Administrative Memorandum No. 14 of 7 Mar 45, subject "Use of Commercial facilities for Civil Requisitions" and in AFHQ letter 45 024/171 CMO-C dated 11 Aug 45, subject "Release of Hotel Accommodations".

IDE/PR

DISTRIBUTION - See Over.

M.C.E. SL-PA
M.C.E. SL-PA, Brigadier,
for Major General,
Chief Administrative Officer,
A.F.H.Q.

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EXP	1
DIAG	1
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22 OCT 1943

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/AND No. 785016

Ref.
JCS
Documents on Monuments

Major Hq. Sicily
22 Oct. 1943

1943

Notes for Schedule of Military Government
on the Functions of an Advisor in Pinc Arms
and Monuments in The Headquarters of Military Government

The functions of an Advisor in Pinc Arms and Monuments in the Headquarters of Military Government will depend on various factors, such as the location of the Headquarters, the nature and level of the headquarters, the problems of the particular area concerned, etc. Until recently, the only office about Hq. have been in Sicily and the only level at which there has been an Advisor in Pinc Arms and Monuments has been at the General Hq. which has so far been in the city of Rome. The Advisor has been there since 1941. Thus the functions of the Advisor have been to coordinate and advise dealing with the administrative and technical problems which will be different from those of other countries and with the specific problem of Sicily (which is different from those of the rest of Italy). As will be seen from the following paragraphs, the functions of an Advisor depend largely on the nature of the problem at hand. Very few are according to the technical and problems with which he has to deal. It must, therefore, be kept in mind that these functions must be the function of an Advisor in the Headquarters of the military government, and not the function of an Advisor in the Headquarters of the military government. The functions of the Advisor in the Headquarters of the military government are to coordinate and advise dealing with the administrative and technical problems which will be different from those of other countries and with the specific problem of Sicily (which is different from those of the rest of Italy). As will be seen from the following paragraphs, the functions of an Advisor depend largely on the nature of the problem at hand. Very few are according to the technical and problems with which he has to deal. It must, therefore, be kept in mind that these functions must be the function of an Advisor in the Headquarters of the military government, and not the function of an Advisor in the Headquarters of the military government.

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The functions of the Advisor in the Headquarters of the military government are to coordinate and advise dealing with the administrative and technical problems which will be different from those of other countries and with the specific problem of Sicily (which is different from those of the rest of Italy). As will be seen from the following paragraphs, the functions of an Advisor depend largely on the nature of the problem at hand. Very few are according to the technical and problems with which he has to deal. It must, therefore, be kept in mind that these functions must be the function of an Advisor in the Headquarters of the military government, and not the function of an Advisor in the Headquarters of the military government.

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In the case of large buildings, covering a period of work, a partial grant might be made for preliminary period, say three months, with the understanding that renewal will be possible at the end of that period. This will be of adjustment increased costs, new projects discovered in the course of work, and the like. Work should be approved except that it should be necessary for the preservation of monuments and works of art etc. Further details follow. Urgent to Bureau along with the report for the work, the amounting of strengthening of weakened walls and vaults, the cleaning of work and other extensive consent whether and pilferers, etc. Work of restoration beyond this minimum should be approved and should projects of restoration in independent of war damage be entered into, however attractive the opportunity seems.

The whole responsibility for deciding on the urgency and priority of works, for securing continuation, for setting out the order, and the like should be left to the local officials. The adviser cannot enter into this in their own friendly capacity. If he starts assuming the responsibility for decisions, all problems will be put up to him. His function is to help the responsible officials by securing approval and funds, by facilitating (if possible) the release of blocked buildings, etc. It is, and by securing the maintenance and the little permissions, and a local official, which will be requested for various purposes.

Because it will be impossible for the adviser, even with a deputy, to be everywhere and to oversee everything, it is suggested that at least at the level of Provincial HQ, some officer be designated to whom the local officials may bring their problems and who may act as liaison between them and the provincial and Federal HQ. This should not prove a burden in itself. The officer interested in the preservation of monuments may have a party control. Similarly, the Superintendent cannot cover their areas because of the difficulty of transport and the very heavy burden placed on them by the sudden incidence of a lack of construction. They should be asked to find local representatives in the towns where work is needed, who may act as their representatives in securing official approval, setting work started by local authorities, and the like. Similarly Inspector or District may exist in many places and can be used for this purpose.

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Rather special problems will be off road, by private concerns and by church properties. Buildings in private hands which have been notified by the authorities as historical monuments are subject to certain restrictions as to the rights of the owners. After their release of these, on the other hand, the Government usually contributes to the cost of repairs to the fabric. The owners therefore expect the Allied Military Government to pay for repairs. On the other hand, if they

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The whole responsibility for making the urgency and priority of work, for securing attention, for getting it at the top, and the like should be left to the local officials. The advisor cannot enter into this in their own friendly capacity. If he starts assuming the responsibility for decisions, all problems will be put up to him. His function is to help the responsible officials by securing approval and funds, by clarifying (if possible) the role and of the building material, and by securing the human and no little personnel and official, which will be requested for various purposes.

Because it will be impossible for the advisor, even with a deputy, to be everywhere and to examine everything, it is suggested that at least at the level of provincial HQ, some officer be designated to whom the Italian officials may bring their problems and who may act as liaison between them and provincial and regional HQ. This should not prove a burden in any way to the other duties, and it is more important to find an officer interested in the primary than in financial or other than in any particular division. The Superintendents cannot cover party control. Similarly, the difficulty of transport and the very heavy burden placed on them by the sudden incidence of such construction. They should be asked to find out and report on the work where work is needed, when they get in their representatives in securing utilities, building work started by local authorities, and the like. Military inspectors or directors already exist in many places and can be used for this purpose.

Further special problems will be offered by private land-owners and by church properties. Buildings in private hands which have been "confiscated" by the authorities as national monuments are subject to certain restrictions as to the rights of the owners to alter them or dispose of them. On the other hand, the Government usually contributes to the cost of repairs to the fabric. The owners therefore expect the Allied Military Government to pay for repairs. On the other hand, it may be that if the Government finances repairs it should be of permanent benefit when it takes in time for the vast crowd of the homeless in significant. The advisor will have a difficult time weighing the various elements of law important at the repairs are, whether the owner can afford to do it or not, and the possibility of paying for repairs. So far as possible, responsibility for these conditions should be left in the Italian official subject to the advisor's approval. Mention has already been made of requests to protect private property from requisition and use. It is of course a matter of interest for because it concerns the situation. Here caution is necessary in respect to it is advisable. The Government of the Church are in a position to be motivated. Priests want their churches repaired completely and repaired at once. High priests want their palaces

-6-

able habits and their education rebuilt. The estimation submitted by the Commission can usually be intelligently cut out. The adviser should report on the subject with his CO, subject to any general policy later laid down, as to the extent that he should entertain such problems on the degree to which good relations with the Church and the part played by religion in national life should influence his recommendations.

Thus the work of an adviser in Fine Arts and Monuments is highly personalized. A detailed knowledge of the history of art or a refined sense of criticism are of far less value than the ability to cope with people and problems. The adviser knows in military life, estimates, and reports. The adviser is concerned with the values put up by the Italian officials in monuments and works of art but since they are the responsible persons, reminding and insisting because of competence in their field, and since they, not he, are likely to be held to account after his departure by whatever Italian government takes over, he would do well to accept their decisions as to what should be conserved. He must present their proposals, if he approves of them, to those who will decide it that, at the end of the day, he must try to keep his recommendations for expenses in a minimum. He must not create in his superior a distrust of his enthusiasm. He must of his own opinion of the reliability of the official with whom he deals in order to justify their proposals. He must be as far as possible in making decisions himself in matters not definitely assigned to him. He must have all the making decisions or accepting responsibility which should be left to the Italian official. Yet he must give those officials every encouragement and backing in their work. He will spend a lot of time in energy, very personal services on their behalf. He will tire himself trying to get temperaments and policies. He must have all speak the language he has understood sympathy and understanding for the Italians, who are likely to be distrustful and look on him as a fellow Allied officer. He must at the same time never forget that the primary function of Military Government, indirect or direct, is to promote the winning of the war and that military needs come first. He must realize that his tasks are but a small part of a very complex undertaking and that they will often have to take second place to more urgent needs.

In recompense, the adviser has as of the best few things left as in a Military Government. He can travel about doing things of beauty and interest. He can share with officials of culture and appreciation, who at least in the experience of this adviser realize their difficult position and understand the reasons for it. He has the cultural institutions, which have been starved for years, the books are covered in their dust and in their spines, and he is at it in Sicily more or less very reliable. They will, in the war, be extremely grateful for Allied support and will receive before the future and a

any classed with the values put by the Italian officials in elements and works of art but which they are the responsible persons, religiously appointed because of competence in their field, and which they, not he, are likely to be held to account for his capture by the Soviet Italian Government takes over. He would be who I suspect their convictions as to what should be considered. He must present their proposals, if he ever sees them, to those who will decide on them. At the same time, he must try to keep his recommendations for expenses to a minimum. He must create in his superior's mind a picture of his enthusiasm. He must run on a spin of the reliability of the officials with whom he deals in order to justify their proposals. He must be far from self-satisfied in taking credit as himself as matters are definitely assigned to him. In his report to me all of this is lacking. He is completely responsible which should be left to the Italian officials. Yet he must give these officials every encouragement and backing in their work. He will spend a lot of time in energy for persons and services in their behalf. He will tire himself trying to carry out these and his colleagues. He must be able to speak the language and have understood sympathy and understanding for the Italians, who are likely to be distrustful and take down on him the fellow Allied officers. He must at the same time never forget that this is the primary function of Military Government, indirect or direct, in practice to the winning of the war and that military needs come first. He must realize that his tasks are but a small part of a very complex undertaking and that they will often have to take second place to more urgent needs.

In recompense, the advisor has no of the last conversation. He still has in a Military Government. He can travel about about the things of beauty and interest. He has eaten with officials of culture and appreciation, who at least in the experience of this advisor realize their difficult position and understand the reasons for a "no." Because the cultural institutions have been starved for money, the houses are empty in their destruction and in their spending and it is in Sicily that they are very reliable. They will, therefore, be extremely grateful for military support and will receive a part of the future in new self-confidence. Equally, the advisor will see under interest in sympathy in his colleagues. Though the ruin which he must constantly examine and the thousands of his prisoners will at times be depressing, he will have the satisfying sense of progress in a small way, as with what he feels that the principles of the Allies are not empty. This, of course, he may contribute to attaining a better understanding between peoples and that at difficult victory, the winning of an enduring peace.

Major R. H. H. H. H.	Major R. H. H. H.
Capt. J. C.	Capt.
Advisor on Fine Arts	Deputy Advisor on
and M. M. M.	Fine Arts and M. M. M.

SET 1043
MAY 1943
JAN 1943

ca. Sep 1943

ADMIN

GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS NO. 3.

Monuments and Fine Arts

1. For the purpose of these instructions the term "monuments" will designate any site, building, or other structure, artistic public, archaeological, or private, whose historical, cultural, artistic, trade, or scientific value renders its protection and preservation a matter of public interest. Such monuments include ruins, structures, libraries, churches, museums, palaces, and the like.

2. As soon as practicable after occupation, the GAO should designate all monuments within the area under his charge to determine what measures are necessary for their protection and preservation.

3. Monuments of secondary daily use, as churches, public offices, private residences, or the like, should be kept open and available for existing conditions to be continued in office or new ones found. Necessary funds should be provided for local expenses.

4. The GAO should use his discretion whether to keep open or to close monuments not of necessary daily use, as museums, libraries, archaeological sites, or the like. Where monuments and funds are available and the monument is of great value, it should probably be kept open. Where it is of lesser value, a decision should be made as to whether it has been exposed by military activity, and measures taken to ensure its protection and preservation by posting of guards, frequent inspection, or the like.

5. In his inspection, the GAO should take measures to prevent such damage to the monuments as possible. He should submit a report on such damage through channels to the GAO. He should include recommendations with respect to repairs, cost, available funds, available skilled labor, and the like. Where delay in repairs would jeopardize the preservation of the monument, he should use to the maximum of the regular or his own authority. Steps or results should be checked to local funds only in very exceptional cases.

6. The GAO should take steps to prevent damage or destruction of monuments by military or local personnel. Such steps might include building structures, adequate protection, posting of troops in regular and irregular, negotiating technical personnel for work proper to the acts of the monument, removal or destruction, and the like.

7. The GAO should see that all changes of hands or changes of personnel which come to his attention are properly investigated by himself or by others from civil or military authorities and, if necessary, are duly permitted.

cas or 7/f

9. As soon as practicable, the GAO should render a report through channels to the GAO for the use of the Director of Fine Arts and Monuments upon the condition of monuments in his area, on the stage which he has taken for their protection and preservation, and on any further steps which he recommends to be taken by higher authority.

10. Attention of GAO is called to the "Brief Notes for GAO on Protection and Care of Monuments etc." which may be obtained by mail from the GAO, since they already possess them from Capt. Martin Hammett, Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments, ASIO, HQ, 1st Force.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives
(Tel. 439061, ext. 442 & 254; 473453)

1367/ps

15 September 1945

10300/13-4

SUBJECT: Functions and Activities of the MFAA S/C.

TO : CSD, CA Sec.

1. The Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Subcommission has a two-fold function:

- a. The devising and implementation of measures to prevent needless damage or loss to the artistic and cultural heritage of Italy, and where such damage or loss has occurred the precise record of its extent and action taken.
- b. Advice and liaison-work with other theatres in connection with Restitution and Reparation of Works of Art.

61

2. In S/G territory the S/C advises the Regional Commissioner and carries out necessary measures through the Agency of the appropriate Italian Superintendency.

ii. In Italian Government territory the S/C is, with one important exception purely advisory and acts only when consulted by the Italian Government (primarily on problems raised by military requisitions and on documentation). The exception is that, in matters of restitution and reparation, whereas in the case of claims by Italy the S/C acts only at the request of the Italian Government, in the case of claims against Italy the S/C is bound to take the initiative both in compilation of record and in pressing such claims.

Signed
J. R. WARD PERKINS
Lt. Col., R. A.
Director.

61

9 AUG 1948

START UP - 171112

August 5 1948

STATEMENT OF POLICY

Dear Editor:

May I, for the benefit of those who are interested in the operations of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives Subcommittee be permitted to make the following clarifying statements.

The MFAA Subcommittee was created as the direct result of the desire of the late President Roosevelt in order that the cultural heritage of mankind as found in Italy be protected and preserved for future generations in so far as that was compatible with military necessity.

When war damage has occurred, as indeed it has, first aid must be rendered in order to avoid further loss or damage. There is no question of reparation except in so far as that restoration is a most urgent measure to prevent further damage to or total destruction of the thing concerned. Restoration, as such, is a matter for the future and for the Italian Government or such other agencies as may be interested.

The money spent on these projects of preservation is not a battle claim. As so many are inclined to believe, it is channeled up against the Italian Government; no, this subcommittee as every other subcommittee consults with the Italian Government, and acts in lieu of the Italian Government in occupied areas. The work is taken over by the Italians when occupied areas are handed back.

Some idea of the size of the task that faces them can be obtained from the following figures. At Milan, out of a total of 87 buildings and collections listed as the cultural landmarks of importance, 36 were damaged, 18 of them seriously. At Genoa, 41 out of 49 were damaged, 17 of them seriously. At Naples, 18 percent of the city's monuments were damaged.

Wherever necessary, immediate repairs have been given, but an enormous program remains if they are ever to be got back into proper peacetime shape. That is the sort of job the Italian Government is now facing.

Two other points stand out. One is that the artistic patrimony of Italy in terms of built and represented work of Italy's greatest financial assets, greater almost than its industry. The other is that the

up-keep of this patrimony, to meet the tourist trade which brings millions of dollars to Italy in normal times, provides countless Italians with food, clothing and employment.

Finally, from the angle of post-war reconstruction—which has been raised and applied not only to Italy—but what can be of greater effect on the present and future generations than the visible evidence of the creative spirit of the human race when it is not bent on destruction?

—Lt. Col. Ernest H. De Wit, MFAA

60

20350

9 AUG 1948

COPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief of Staff

17 Jan 45

Ref 212/COB

SUBJECT : Coordination with Political Section

TO : Civil Affairs Section
Economic Section
Establishment Section
Independent Sub-Commissions
PHO

- 1 With the growing activity of the Committees of National Liberation in Rescoring's Italy, the political aspect of problems at this HQ is daily assuming more and more importance. Many matters which, in the past, were not referred to Political Section because it was thought that they were non-political would now, if reviewed again, most definitely require political consideration. Indeed almost every important problem at this HQ has now some political aspect.
- 2 I would be glad if Sections would, in future, in considering every problem give thought to whether there is a political implication. If there is, the question should be referred to Political Section for their comments before it is put up to a higher level. The letter or signal which finally issues on this question should also be copied to them. I shall be glad if you will bring this matter to the notice of your officers.

/s/ Brigadier COB

Copy to : Political Section

59

20 JAN 1945

FILE NO 20300

Minute

TO : Loo Govt S/C
Legal S/C
Educ S/C
PH S/C

PS S/C
MMAA S/C
DMR S/C
Patriots Branch

The above copy letter 212/COB dated 17 Jan from COB is forwarded for your information and strict compliance.

R.R. Griffiths
R.R. GRIFTHS Col
CSO CA Section

COPY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Office of the Chief of Staff

Ref 212/ - /COS

Inter Office Memo

17 Jan 45

SUBJECT : Clearing of Policy Matters
with G-5 Section AFHQ.TO : DDCS Economic Section
Civil Affairs Section
Establishment Section

- 1 There have been recently one or two instances of Directors of Sub-Commissions (other than independent Sub-Commissions) consulting direct with representatives of G-5 Section AFHQ on matters of policy without going through their Section.
- 2 I want it clearly understood that the lowest level at which policy matters can be cleared with representatives of G-5 Section AFHQ is Section level.

/s/ Brig COS

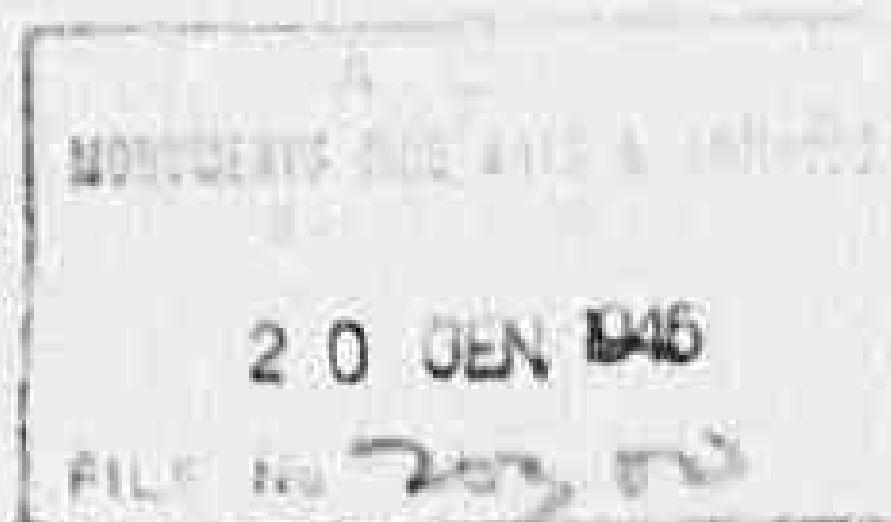
Copy to : G-5 Section AFHQ

58

Minute

TO : Loe Govt S/C	FS S/C
Legal S/C	MPAA S/C
Educ S/C	DP&R S/C
PH S/C	Patriots Branch

The above copy letter 212/-/COS dated 17 Jan 45 from COS is forwarded for your information and strict compliance.

R.R. CRIPPS Col
CSO CA Section

6 DIC 1944

JWZ/pa

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Subcommission for Monumental Fine Arts and Architecture
(Tel. 459001, ext. 444 & 664; 470400)

20300/1374

5 December 1944

Subject: Notes for Queries to be Raised in London.

To : VP, CA Section.

1. Herewith are requested notes for points to be raised with Sir Leonard Woolley, War Office Advisor on Monuments and Fine Arts, Civil Affairs Branch, War Office, London.
2. Use of our reports. What plan is envisaged for the eventual use of information collected on German loot of works-of-art? Publication? Central Card-Index? With special reference to illustrations? Is our information what's wanted. If we could arrange to microfilm illustrations of vanished pictures etc., to what organization should we send the resulting film? Washington technically easiest (equipment and probably transmission of film) but liable to swallow the results? Would they be any good?

Any detailed idea as to the way our information is being or will be used would be a great help to us.

3. Major Harding Almost Ready.

- a. Lt. Col. De Wold on ITALIAN deposits of works of art (ready for despatch).
- b. Major Ward Perkins on movement of works of art within ITALY (being typed).
- c. Major Ward Perkins on the Mostra d'Oltremare at Naples (being typed); includes details of works-of-art known to be in Italy from N. Africa, Albania and Greece).

Note: Delay in forwarding MAPA Form 2's (one of these attached) for Turkey deposits has been due to difficulties of documentation. This is now bearing completion. We will forward just as soon as possible.

4. The Balkans. Is there any organization comparable to our own functioning in the Balkans? There has been a considerable displacement of movable works-of-art from Delmatia to Italy. Report promised is indefinitely delayed, as of two two Italian officials concerned one is still in the north, the other (who had promised a detailed report) died recently after a long illness.

785016

1. Herewith are requested notes for points to be raised with Sir Leonard Woolley, War Office Adviser on Monuments and Fine Arts, Civil Affairs Branch, War Office, London.

2. Use of our reports. What plan is envisaged for the eventual use of information collected on German loot of works-of-art? Publication? Central Card-index? With special reference to illustrations? In our information what's wanted. If we could arrange to microfilm illustrations of vanished pictures etc., to what organization should we send the resulting film? Washington technically easiest (equipment and probably transmission of film) but liable to swallow the results? Would HELEN be any good?

Any detailed ideas as to the way our information is being or will be used would be a great help to us.

3. Helor Monuments Almost Ready.

57

- a. Lt. Col. De Wold on NAMUR deposits of works of art (ready. Art despatch).
- b. Major Ward Perkins on movement of works of art within LEIRIO (being typed).
- c. Major Ward Perkins on the Mostra d'Oltremare at Naples (being typed; included details of works-of-art known to be in Italy from N. Africa, Albania and Rhodes).

Notes: Delay in forwarding WPA Form 2's (one of these attached) for Treasury deposits has been due to difficulties of documentation. This is now nearing completion. We will forward just as soon as possible.

4. The Balkans. Is there any organization comparable to our own functioning in the Balkans? There has been a considerable displacement of movable works-of-art from Albania to Italy. Report promised is indefinitely delayed, as of the two Italian officials concerned one is still in the north, the other (who had provided a detailed report) died recently after a long illness.

5. Photography. We are still unable to get necessary, but need it (7) some from America.

We have some paper purchased through local sources, but this becomes increasingly difficult. Our incidents on ASH, for paper and films have drawn a consistent blank.

Are any supplies of paper and films available in England? If not will Sir Leonard express on Col. Weston that despite our continued efforts

here we are still very reliant on help from his end.

6. Publications. Could we receive copies of any publications based on material sent here by us, e.g. Country Life article on Naples Churches; article on Monte Oliveto church.

We are not finding time to write actual articles; but are preparing sets of photographs on suitable subjects (Palestine; recovery of the damaged frescoes of Lorenzo da Viterbo in S. Maria della Verrita, Viterbo; etc.) accompanied by necessary notes.

J. H. HARD FREELING
Major, R.A.
Deputy Director.

WPA Form 55-1

OBJECTS FROM MUSEUMS, LIBRARIES, AND COLLECTIONS KNOWN OR
BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO TERRITORY NOW
OCCUPIED BY THE ENEMY

TOWN

PROVINCE

COLLECTION OR BUILDING

OBJECT OR OBJECTS (if the number is large, attach a separate
inventory)

OCCASION OF REMOVAL OR LOSS (give dates)

SOURCE OF INFORMATION

PRESENT LOCATION, IF KNOWN OR SUSPECTED

PUBLICATIONS REFERRING (state whether illustrated or not)

55

NOTES

FOR USE BY MEMBERS ONLY

WPA file	item
WPA file	item
WPA file	item

Signed: _____

Date _____

CONFIDENTIAL

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
G-5 Operations Branch
Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives

*Original
filed
20341*

11 September 1944

Major Ernest De Wald,
Director,
Sub-Commission,
WFAAA, AGO,
APO 304, US Army.

Dear Major De Wald:

Please do not feel that I am too formal in writing to you concerning the recommendations to you and your executive officer shortly before my departure from RGMA. I wish, however, to have a record of our conference.

It is not my intention to be critical of your staff functions in any way, shape, or form, but I feel that if the following items are given your special attention that it might produce even better results.

54

Your headquarters staff should always be conversant with the plans and policies of the headquarters. In this connection I suggest that you have an officers' call each week and review informally the work expected during the coming week, and enunciate your policies on such items that need clarification. Your staff can also be built into the picture if correspondence is more freely circulated. It has been my experience that this always brings about a better staff operation and no staff member feels that he is "on the outside looking in".

I would also suggest that some sort of general memorandum go to your officers in the field with the Armies as well as to your officers assigned to the various Regions. Unless they have such contact they will feel that they are somewhat isolated from headquarters and have been delegated to the realm of the "forgotten man". These memoranda could point out work being done by officers with the various Armies and the work of rehabilitation being accomplished by the officers in the Regions. I am quite sure that this type of information would be greatly appreciated by all officers serving under your command since

CONFIDENTIAL

they have intimated to me their intense interest not only in the work they are immediately doing but the work of the entire program.

When I left ROME the photographic problem was on a firm basis and I went to urge that your files be established by mounting and separating the photographic record of the various towns so that they will be readily available. Please make every effort to send some photographs properly mounted and described with each report forwarded to the War Office (B) and the War Department (A). In connection with the matter of reports, please make a supreme effort to get them out as soon after the first of the month as possible. At times between your regular monthly reports I would suggest that any matter of particular importance be forwarded immediately as a means of maintaining closer contact with both of the higher headquarters.

While at AFHQ I made definite recommendations to Colonel Spofford relative to liaison. The need for such liaison became even more obvious after our discussion of the WFAAA program for the entire theater. I later confirmed this recommendation in a formal communication addressed to Colonel Spofford in which I enclosed an enclosure requesting that he forward it to you.

Things are going along quite smoothly here; however, I have not been able to get out from LONDON.

With kindest regards and best wishes to all, I am

Sincerely yours,

HENRY C. HEXTON,
Col., Inf., U.S. Army,
Spec. Rep. W.D., WFAAA.

33

To A.V.P.

①

① The attached is the correspondence re: NEAA publicity.

② I have conversations with the S.A. to come out for not putting

PRB/R 53 dated 31 Oct 47. Keep with you a me.

Noted.

R. D. Gipp
et.

②

To N. F. A. A.

① Seen by A.V.P.

② As requested in the phone please put this matter

through this section when it gets to the point of

written statement for P.R.O.

10 Aug 48.

R. D. Gipp 52
et.

No action

ODP

20300/

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
AND 394Subordination for Monumenta Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 489081, ext. 441 A 664, 470420)

8 August 1944

20300/AFSA

Subject: Italian Artistic Treasures.

To : HQ. AGO, 5 Army, attn. AFSA Officer.

1. Reference your 207/1 of 22 July 44, copy to this Subordination, the proposals made therein have been fully discussed with Political Section and with P.R.B.
2. It is the experience of P.R.B. that flat denials are mistaken. At best they achieve little and at worst give publicity to sinister accusations.
3. A more positive approach, which is already being followed, is the publication in the Italian Press of the aims and practical achievements of the AFSA Subordination. Another is the circularization of responsible officials by the Central Italian authorities and by the Church.
4. The difficulty will probably remain in areas recently liberated; but it does appear that elsewhere this is a matter that is being met fairly adequately not least by the practical efforts of the officers in the field. The Subordination has recently received several expressions of thanks for the 5th and 6th Armies, one of them an official letter from the Minister of Education.

Ward
 WARD T. DE WILD
 Major, Spec. Res.
 Director.

Ward of
 the officers with
 the

785016

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH
ALLIED JOINT FORCES COMMISSION

6/25/44
180/1544
3

PBB/ROB

31 July 1944.

Subject: Italian artistic treasures.

To: ~~Executive Committee~~ V. P. Admin. & C. (D. 15/7/44)

I would like your opinion on the attached. My own ~~opinion~~ is that flat denials, such as that suggested here, are worse than useless: in propaganda one should never give mischievous accusations the publicity of contradiction. Positive action is needed, if anything is needed (which I rather doubt). Positive action I think would be (a) to publicize as far as possible the researches made by MFAA in listing works of art and (b) holding as many and as frequent exhibitions as possible (such as the one now in preparation at Palazzo Venezia) in Italy. I can work along these lines, if you agree.

Walter Felder
LIONEL FIELDEN,
Major,
Public Relations Director.

50

Discussed with Lt. Gen. and decided to publish statement in local papers as suggested on function of MFAA as needed here in Rome. That will suffice and not raise unnecessary questions.

E. S. G. W.

7/3/44

A. L. C.	
MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHITECTURE	
2 AUG 1944	
FILE NO.	

03634

P.R. B. Paul
7173

HEADQUARTERS
AND FIFTH ARMY
APO 464 U.S. ARMY

22 July 1944

207/1

SUBJECT: Italian Artistic Treasures.

TO : HQ AGC, Political Section.

The attached memorandum from MPAA officer attached to this Headquarters is forwarded for your consideration. The opinions expressed therein have the official agreement and support of this Headquarters.

For the Commanding General:

G.B.W.
S.B. MATHE,
Colonel, USF,
Chief of Staff,
AGC 5th Army.

Copy to: HQ & MPAA
MPAA Sub-Commission
PWS, AGC
Public Relations Section ✓
AGC 5th Army

/s/

48

HEADQUARTERS
AND FIFTH ARMY
APO SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

21st July 1944

207/1/STW

SUBJECT: Concern among Italians that Allies will take home
their art treasures at the Peace Table.

TO : Chief of Staff, A.M.C. Fifth Army.

1. Several Italians of standing, and seemingly intelligent ones, among them Superintendent of Museums for the Province of Siena, Signor Niccoli, and Signor Borgna, Vice-Sindaco of Viterbo, have asked MFAA Officer whether it was true that, around the Peace Table representatives of the Allies will take the finest treasures of Italy home with them as war prizes. There is a lurking suspicion among them that MFAA Officers are really listing the biggest prizes for this purpose. The Germans and Fascist Republicans have told them so in newspapers and on the radio.

2. MFAA Officer has already made reference to this notion in reports. Would it not be desirable to make a blanket denial of any such intent and on our part in the Italian newspapers and over the radio, with the widest possible diffusion, thereof.

3. Listed pictures in deposits are not being found in some cases; in others the MFAA Officers have been informed of German appropriation of objects of art. False accusations of appropriation on the part of the Allies is possible.

4. It seems advisable to underlined that all this nonsense be settled once and for all by an authoritative statement from the highest level.

IRVING KELLER,
Captain, A.U.S.,
MFAA Officer,
A.M.C. 5th Army.

Copy to:

Director MFAA Sub-Commission,
Adv. HQ AOC

/s/

Memorandum for the Chief

7178

2-12-44

HEADQUARTERS
AND FIFTH ARMY
APO 454 U.S. ARMY

22 July 1944

207/1

SUBJECT: Italian Artistic Treasures.

TO : HQ ACC, Political Section.

The attached memorandum from MFAA officer attached to this Headquarters is forwarded for your consideration. The opinions expressed therein have the official agreement and support of this Headquarters.

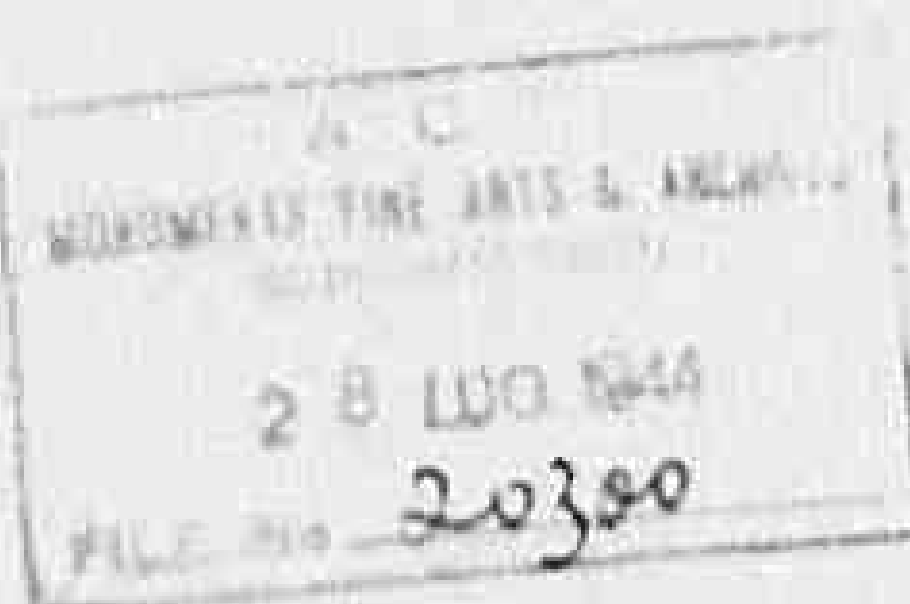
For the Commanding General:

E B W

E. B. WAYNE,
Colonel, USF,
Chief of Staff,
AND 5th Army.

Copy to: RC & MGS
MFAA Sub-Commission
PWB, ACC
Public Relations Section
AND 5th Army

/mfa



*Statement to be furnished
with the Polit Sec
22/7/44*

HEADQUARTERS
AND FIFTH ARMY
APO HQ U.S. ARMY

21st July 1944

207/1/MPAA

SUBJECT: Concern among Italians that Allies will take home
their Art Treasures at the Peace Table.

TO : Chief of Staff, A.M.G. Fifth Army.

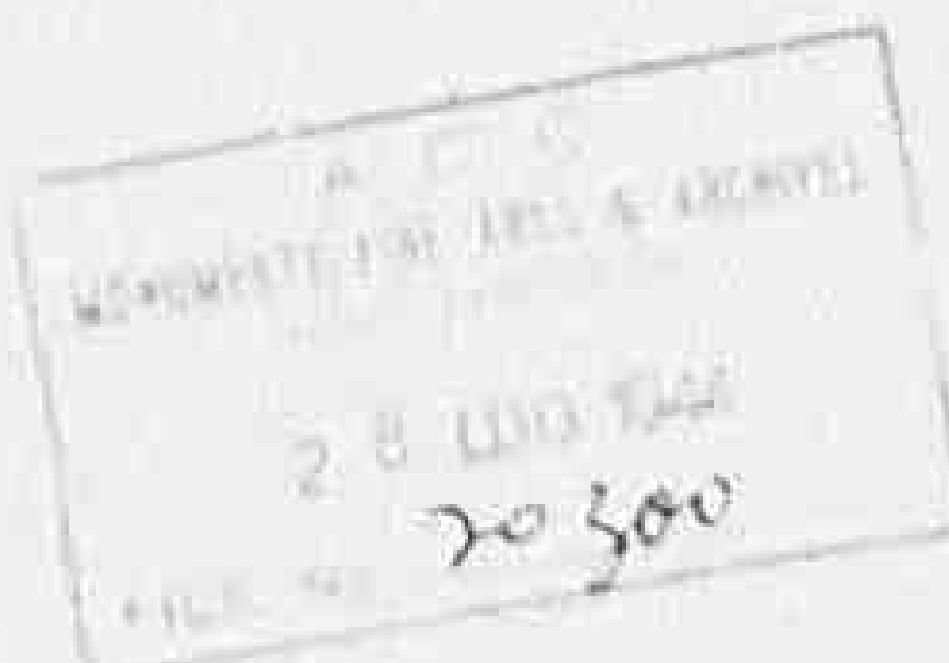
1. Several Italians of standing, and seemingly intelligent ones, among them Superintendent of Monuments for the Province of Siena, Signor Niccoli, and Signor Borgna, Vice-Sindaco of Volterra, have asked MPAA Officer whether it was true that, around the Peace Table representatives of the Allies will take the finest treasures of Italy home with them as war prizes. There is a lurking suspicion among them that MPAA Officers are really listing the biggest prizes for this purpose. The Germans and Fascist Republicans have told them so in newspapers and on the radio.
2. MPAA Officer has already made reference to this notion in reports. Would it not be desirable to make a blanket denial of any such intent and on our part in the Italian newspapers and over the radio, with the widest possible diffusion, thereof.
3. Listed pictures in deposits are not being found in some cases; in others the MPAA Officers have been informed of German appropriation of objects of art. False accusations of appropriation on the part of the Allies is possible.
4. It seems advisable to undersigned that all this nonsense be settled once and for all by an authoritative statement from the highest level.

DEANE KELLER,
Captain, A.U.S.,
MPAA Officer,
A.M.G. 5th Army.

Copy to:

Director MPAA Sub-Commission,
Adv. HQ AGC

/ndp



Original
Given to
at 1600 hours
26 June 44 - for
where information
is prepared by Major
2nd Lt. [illegible]
16 June 44

CONFIDENTIAL

20300/AFMA

NOTES ON THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE AFMA SUBCOMMISSION OF ACC

1. The following brief notes outline the organization and functions of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Subcommission in ITALY. It is based on much trial and some error and has at least the merit of appearing to work within the limits imposed by the conditions of this sphere of operations.

2. Organization. The Subcommission is an integral part of the ACC/AFMA organization and internally falls into three related groups:

- a. HQ. of the Subcommission, which is a part of the Administrative Section of HQ. ACC.
- b. AFMA officers assigned to the staff of the AMG groups operating in the Army areas.
- c. AFMA officers assigned to the staff of the Regional Commissioners, who take over as the Army moves forward.

AFMA officers in groups b and c are under the orders of the SCAGs, AMG, and of the Regional Commissioners respectively, but receive technical help and advice from the Director of the Subcommission. Officers at HQ. are under the direct control of the Director of the Subcommission.

3. Forward Areas. The primary task of AFMA officers with AMG is to be on the spot to prevent damage during the initial phase of occupation. They also provide state-of-occupation reports. Their normal communication with Army Staffs is through the SCAG himself (to Army) or through Corps L.O.s, and they work very closely with the individual GAGs of occupied localities.

4. Army Areas. The task of the AFMA officer (or officers) in Regions is more complex, but may be broadly defined as threefold:

- a. The application of the necessary first-aid measures for damaged buildings, collections etc.
- b. The compilation of records of damage, loss etc.
- c. The reactivation of the normal Italian Fine Arts machinery with the twofold purpose of getting it to share to the maximum the work and responsibility in the early stages and of enabling it to take over complete control at the earliest possible moment.

5. HQ. ACC. The task of HQ. of the Subcommission is more varied, but covers the following general matters:

- a. Coordination of work, allocation of personnel including any specialists available on HQ. Staff, collection and distribution of technical information.
- b. Compilation of central records.
- c. Relations with the Italian Government and reactivation of the central Fine Arts machinery.
- d. Technical liaison with High Army and Airforce Hqs.

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CONFIDENTIAL

6. General Points.

a. Specialization of Function. The difficulties of the Subcommission are those common to all branches of AOC, notably:

- (1) Shortage of transport
- (2) Limitation of personnel.

Taken together these two factors preclude a too-rigid delimitation of functions, and any MPA officer has to be able to act in a general capacity as a Regional Officer when needed. For technical matters outside his experience he has available to him the technical staffs of the Italian State Service (who are good) and the pooled experience of the Subcommission. The resultant flexibility of action has proved most valuable in the fast-moving events of the last few weeks.

b. Liaison with the Army and Airforce differs from that established in the western theatre. Instead of attaching an officer full-time to the respective G-2 staffs, liaison is conducted through normal AAB channels. The Army and AAB like this, and on technical matters we are allowed direct access (e.g. preparation of orders, avoidance of bomb-drops etc.). It seems doubtful whether, here at any rate, positive advantages would accrue by the adoption of a closer link sufficient to outweigh the loss to general duty of several experienced officers.

c. The above two points appear to be the chief points of difference between the existing organization in ITALY and that outlined in various memoranda in the hands of Col. Newton.

24 June 1944.

43 44

CONFIDENTIAL

PEAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

Information by J. B. White
✓ 7034

4/198/AS

10 May 44

SUBJECT : Information for the Guidance of Officers of the Commission, Handbook.

TO : MFAA Sub-Comm. ✓

- 1 Reference para one of your 20300 of 8 May.
- 2 We are engaged in preparing essential corrections to the Handbook; for this purpose it is impossible to rely on what may or may not be an accurate memory of an oral communication. Will you please therefore submit your comments in writing.
- 3 The understanding in your second para is correct.
- 4 The matter mentioned in your third paragraph is under discussion.

42

20300

[Signature]
S. H. WHITE, Major,
for CSO Admin.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

ETUM/rjj

Subcommission for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives.

8 May 1944.

20300/MYAA

SUBJECT : Instructions for the Guidance of
Officers of the Commission.

TO : V.P. Admin. Sect.

1 The only comments of this Subcommission have already
been dealt with verbally on a number of occasions.

2 It is understood that in practice the instructions
relating to communications, purely technical matters (Exec.
Mem. No. 30, para. 3) are intended to be interpreted in a
liberal spirit.

3 It is further understood that in the matter of pro-
motions (Exec. Mem. No. 30, para. 2) recommendations for ^{in addition}
promotions or transfer of specialist personnel will be re-
ferred for comment to the Director of the Subcommission
concerned.

Ernest
ERNEST T. DE WALD
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

3d
41

6621

E. J. [unclear]

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
ADMINISTRATIVE SECTION

4/198/AS

6 May 44.

SUBJECT : Instructions for the Guidance of
Officers of the Commission.

TO : All Admin Sub-Comms.

- 1 With reference to the recently published handbook.
- 2 Please check carefully the undernoted portions of the handbook and submit if possible by 9 May any comments you have to make thereon, particularizing any alterations or additions which you consider essential to be made.
- 3 If you have any general comments or particular comments upon other portions of the handbook which you wish to make, please submit them.

S. N. WHITE, Major,
for CSO Admin.

Portions of the Handbook upon which particular comment is
required by:-

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<u>Sub-Commission.</u>	<u>Exec. Memo. No.</u>
Legal	4, 6, 7, 18, 30, 37.
Safety	8, 24, 30.
Health	30, 34.
Interior	12, 30, 39.
Property	13, 30 and Appx "K" (where in text is Appx "K" mentioned?).
Education	30.
WFAA	30.

20400

20300

SC 344.8

29 May 1944

A.O.C. ARCHIVES

1. The examination of a representative cross-section of files has indicated certain directions in which files can be improved from the point of view of their Archive value.

2. It should be possible to reconstruct from a file the initiation of each fresh department of work, the ends it was intended to serve, the way in which the work was organized, and the results achieved. If files are maintained with this object in mind, they will be ipso facto, good Archives.

3. The following undesirable features, in some filing systems have been noted, and should be avoided in the future.

a. File lists have sometimes been drawn up on the institution of a new department. There has been a tendency in some offices for this list to be regarded as inflexible. It is considered preferable that files should conform to the natural divisions of the actual work of an office, and that the papers should not be compelled to run into channels of filing which were laid down at the outset. Some offices have already experienced the disadvantages of a rigid "initial" list and have modified their systems accordingly.

b. Some files are bulky and unwieldy, and comprise under a broad heading papers which could with advantage be split into separate files.

c. On the other hand, separate files have sometimes been opened for fine gradations within a broad heading. Some files of this nature contain but one paper, filed over a period of months. Files should be kept under review, and should be consolidated if a separate existence is found on experience to be unjustified.

d. File titles should be chosen with care. Many files have been found with titles which give no real indication of the subject matter and others where the contents had little or no relation to the subject indicated by the title.

e. Care should be taken when filing papers to discriminate between the basic subject and subsidiary aspects to which its main subject refers. As an example of misfiling in this sense - a letter regarding the vacating of premises by ecclesiastical authorities, to enable the premises to be used for military purposes, was filed under the heading "Movement Instructions."

4. Except as mentioned below, it is desirable that offices should send all their redundant material to Archives. This material will be examined in detail, and offices will then be informed of any particular class of documents which will not be retained in the future.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Secretary General
APO 394

WFO/ae

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4. Except as mentioned below, it is desirable that offices should send all their redundant material to Archives. This material will be examined in detail, and offices will then be informed of any particular class of documents which will not be required in the future.

5. Most offices maintain files for serially numbered documents which they receive from various sources within the Commission, e.g., Administrative Instructions, Executive Memoranda, General Orders, Daily Bulletins, etc. No files of this kind in respect of documents issued after 31 March 1944 need be sent to Archives by the recipients. Every office producing such material for circulation will be responsible for maintaining a complete file, and for its eventual transmission to Archives. The failure to maintain complete files in the past has made reconstitution of old series very difficult, and any files of such documents compiled prior to 31 March 1944 should be sent to Archives in order that gaps in old series may be filled in.

6. It is necessary to record in all appropriate files, administrative re-organizations involving the transfer of files due to the closure of an office; transfer of work from one sub-commission to another; transfer of territory from

one region to another, etc. If the files are not required by the office to which the work has been transferred, they should be sent to Archives.

7. Many offices fasten their papers by means of the two-hole binder along the top or short side of the file. Where this method is used and both sides of a sheet of paper are used, the reverse side should be typed so that it is turned from top to bottom, and not from left to right, in order to facilitate reading.

8. Archives will rebind files received, where necessary, with the two-hole binder, and for this reason it is desirable to standardize the method of typing on the reverse of the sheet.

9. It is realized that some offices are hampered by the difficulty in obtaining adequate quantities of file folders and fasteners. Enquiries have been instituted with a view to increasing the supplies available.

Robert E. Doe

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.G.D.
Secretary General

Concerning adequate quantities of file folders and fasteners. Enquiries have been instituted with a view to increasing the supplies available.

Robert E. Doe

ROBERT E. DOE
Major, A.C.D.
Secretary General

17 39

REAR HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

ASP/ak

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

In reply
refer to: 007

18 February 1944

SUBJECT: Information

TO : Major P. K. Baillie Reynolds, Director
Subcommission MFA & A
Main HQ., ACC, Naples

1. Referring to the information requested, the following has been briefed by Colonel Grippes' Assistant, Captain Clark:

Duties to be expected of ACC MFA & A officers after regions have been handed over to the Italian Government and length of time for such activities will be determined when proposals for them have been forwarded for approval. (All sections of the ACC are following this method)

2. As to sums of money made available for the Italian Government and sums made available but not absorbed because of insufficient notification the following comment is made by the same officer: 'Liaison with Finance will keep you informed of money, made available. You must push the local education officials into asking for their share. We cannot bypass the senior Italian officials and officially notify them of what they can get'.

3. As to money to be made available on basis of operation used in Region I or II: This should be forwarded as a proposal for approval.

4. It has just been reported by Vice-President of ACC, Lord Stanagate, that the pictures from the Borghesi Palace have been removed to Villa Caprarola near Viterbo. This information was supplied by a newspaper correspondent.

5. To date there is no necessity for an EM as assistant in this department at this post.

A. Sheldon Pennoyer
A. SHELDON PENNOYER
Captain
ACC., MFA & A

CONFIDENTIAL

2000/2001

RULES ON THE ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE NFPAA SUBCOMMISSION OF AOC

1. The following brief notes outline the organization and functions of the Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Subcommittee in AFSA. It is based on much trial and some error and has at least the merit of appearing to work within the limits imposed by the conditions of this sphere of operations.

2. Organization. The Subcommittee is an integral part of the AOC/MS organization and internally falls into three related groups:

- a. HQ. of the Subcommittee, which is a part of the Administrative Section of HQ. AOC.
- b. NFPAA officers assigned to the staff of the MS groups operating in the Army areas.
- c. NFPAA officers assigned to the staff of the Regional Commissioners, who take over as the Army moves forward.

NFPAA officers in groups b and c are under the orders of the HQMS, MSB, and of the Regional Commissioners respectively, but receive technical help and advice from the Director of the Subcommittee. Officers at HQ. are under the direct control of the Director of the Subcommittee.

3. Forward Areas. The primary task of NFPAA officers with MSB is to be on the spot to prevent damage during the initial phase of occupation. They also provide state-of-occupation reports. Their normal communication with Army Staffs is through the JAGC himself (to Army) or through Corps L.O.s, and they work very closely with the individual GAOs of occupied localities.

4. Rear Areas. The task of the NFPAA officer (or officers) in Regions is more complex, but may be broadly defined as threefold:

- a. The application of the necessary first-aid measures for damaged buildings, collections etc.
- b. The compilation of records of damage, loss etc.
- c. The reactivation of the normal Italian Fine Arts machinery with the twofold purpose of getting it to share to the maximum the work and responsibility in the early stages and of enabling it to take over complete control at the earliest possible moment.

5. HQ. AOC. The task of HQ. of the Subcommittee is more varied, but covers the following general matters:

- a. Coordination of work, allocation of personnel including any specialists available on HQ. Staff, collection and distribution of technical information.
- b. Compilation of central records.
- c. Relations with the Italian Government and reactivation of the central Fine Arts machinery.
- d. Technical liaison with high Army and Airforce HQs.

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6. General Points.

a. Specialization of Function. The difficulties of the Subcommission are those common to all branches of AOC, notably:

- (1) Shortage of transport
- (2) Limitation of personnel.

Taken together these two factors preclude a too-rigid delimitation of functions, and any MPA officer has to be able to act in a general capacity as a Regional Officer when needed. For technical matters outside his experience he has available to him the technical staffs of the Italian State Service (who are good) and the pooled experience of the Subcommission. The resultant flexibility of action has proved most valuable in the fast-moving events of the last few weeks.

b. Liaison with the Army and Airforce differs from that established in the western theatre. Instead of attaching an officer full-time to the respective G-2 staffs, liaison is conducted through normal AOC channels. The Army and AAF like this, and on technical matters we are allowed direct access (e.g. preparation of orders, avoidance of bomb-damage etc.). It seems doubtful whether, here at any rate, positive advantages would accrue by the adoption of a closer link sufficient to outweigh the loss to general duty of several experienced officers.

c. The above two points appear to be the chief points of difference between the existing organization in ITALY and that outlined in various memoranda in the hands of Col. Newton.

24 June 1944.

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CONFIDENTIAL

20300/MFAA

23 March 1944

FUNCTIONS OF MONUMENTS FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUBCOMMISSION1. Mission

To prevent as far as possible destruction of and damage to historical monuments, buildings, works of art and historical records of Italy; to safeguard and preserve them, and to give first-aid in repairs when needed; and to assist in the recovery and restitution to their rightful owners of any works of art which have been looted, removed or otherwise misappropriated.

2. Major Functions.

- (a) Advises on orders to be issued by Commanders to their troops for the protection and safeguarding of monuments, buildings, works of art etc.
- (b) Maintains liaison with ground and air-forces in order to furnish them with information concerning historical monuments within their respective theatres of operation.
- (c) Formulates and distributes plans and directives.
- (d) Collaborates with other Subcommissions, including Public Safety, Public Works, Property Control, and Education.
- (e) In collaboration with Public Relations prepares and/or approves publicity relating to monuments and fine arts within its jurisdiction.
- (f) Acts in advisory capacity to Italian Ministry of Education.
- (g) Submits periodic reports on matters relating to preservation and protection of monuments and art objects.

3. Operational Functions

- (a) Prepares regional and provincial lists of monuments etc. to be safeguarded, and distributes some to Regional Commissioners and to units in the field.
- (b) Provides measures to safeguard monuments etc. in regions occupied by Allied forces.
- (c) Advises unit commanders on matters pertaining to requisition of national monuments.
- (d) Collects information regarding the damages of war to monuments etc.
- (e) Investigates reports of alleged looting or other unlawful appropriation of art or historical objects, and recommends appropriate action for restitution of same.
- (f) Aids Italian government agencies concerned with respect to preservation, including urgent repairs necessitated by war damage to national monuments, protection of works of art and historical records, including salvage, collection, housing, and restitution to rightful owners of same.

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- (e) Investigates reports of alleged looting or other unlawful appropriation of art or historical objects, and recommends appropriate action for restitution of same.
- (f) Aids Italian Government agencies concerned with respect to preservation, including urgent repairs necessitated by war damage to national monuments, protection of works of art and historical records, including salvage, collection, housing, and restitution to rightful owners of same.
- (g) Prepares guide-books for military personnel and cooperates with the Red Cross and Special Services in arranging tours for same.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

STW/bap

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives

20393/MFAA

23 March 1944.

Subject: Attached Document.

To : Secretary General, ACC.

Submitted herewith, in compliance with verbal request,
is a statement of the mission and major functions of the Monu-
ments, Fine Arts and Archives Subcommission.

Ernest T. De Wald
ERNEST T. DE WALD
Major, Spec. Res.
Director.

20300/4FAA

23 March 1944

FUNCTIONS OF MONUMENTS FIELD DATA & ARCHIVES DIVISION

1. Mission

To prevent as far as possible destruction of and damage to historical monuments, buildings, works of art and historical records of Italy; to safeguard and preserve them; and to give first-aid in repairs when needed; and to assist in the recovery and restitution to their rightful owners of any works of art which have been looted, removed or otherwise misappropriated.

2. Major Functions

- (a) Advises on orders to be issued by Commanders to their troops for the protection and safeguarding of monuments, buildings, works of art etc.
- (b) Maintains liaison with ground and air-forces in order to furnish them with information concerning historical monuments within their respective theatres of operation.
- (c) Formulates and distributes plans and directives.
- (d) Collaborates with other Subcommittees, including Public Safety, Public Works, Property Control, and Education.
- (e) In collaboration with Public Relations prepares and/or approves publicity relating to monuments and fine arts within its jurisdiction.
- (f) Acts in advisory capacity to Italian Ministry of Education.
- (g) Submits periodic reports on matters relating to preservation and protection of monuments and art objects.

3. Operational Functions

- (a) Prepares regional and provincial lists of monuments and to be safeguarded, and distributes same to Regional Commissioners and to units in the field.
- (b) Provides measures to safeguard monuments etc. in regions occupied by Allied forces.
- (c) Advises unit commanders on matters pertaining to restoration of national monuments.
- (d) Collects information regarding the damages of war to monuments etc.
- (e) Investigates reports of alleged looting or other unlawful appropriation of art or historical objects, and recommends appropriate action for restitution of same.
- (f) Aids Italian Government agencies concerned with respect to preservation, including urgent repairs necessitated by war damage to national monuments, protection of works of art and historical records, including salvage, collection, housing, and restitution to rightful owners of same.

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which have been looted, removed or otherwise misappropriated.

2. Major Functions

- (a) Advises on orders to be issued by Commanders to their troops for the protection and safeguarding of monuments, buildings, works of art etc.
- (b) Maintains liaison with ground and air forces in order to furnish them with information concerning historical monuments within their respective theatres of operation.
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- (g) Submits periodic reports on matters relating to preservation and protection of monuments and art objects.

3. Operational Functions

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- (b) Provides measures to safeguard monuments etc. in regions occupied by allied forces.
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- (g) Prepares guide-books for military personnel and cooperates with the Red Cross and special services in arranging tours for same.

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MEMORANDUM
ALLIED CENTRAL COMMISSION
R. C. & H. S. Section
APO 358

Ref: 125/33/12.

EXECUTIVE MEMORANDUM

19 March 1944

NUMBER 42

FINANCING OF OPERATIONS OF RESISTANCE IN
WHICH SUB-COMMISSIONS HAVE AN INTEREST

1. This memorandum will outline the procedure to be observed by all Sub-Commissions in the financing of operations or projects in which they have an interest.
2. In territory now under the control of the Italian Government (Regions I, II, VI and Salerno Province in Region III), the Finance Sub-Commission does not consider requests for funds for individual purposes. The Finance Sub-Commission exercises control over Italian Governmental expenditures through an examination of the Italian Government's consolidated budget covering all Governmental activities. Accordingly, the provision of finance for particular purposes should be discussed by the interested Sub-Commission with its opposite number in the Italian Government. When the Sub-Commission and Ministry concerned are in agreement, the Ministry will then arrange with the Minister of Finance for consideration of the item with a view to its being included in the Italian Government's consolidated budget.
3. In territory under Allied Military Government (Regions III, IV, V and the two Army Areas), Sub-Commission interested in a particular project involving expenditure of funds should, in conjunction with the appropriate Regional official, consult with the Italian official or Governmental agency having jurisdiction over such work or activity in the Region. When it has been agreed that the proposed expenditure should be undertaken, it will be the responsibility of the appropriate Italian official to include such expenditure in the proper budget (State, provincial or communal). Control over the total volume of expenditure is obtained through examination of such budgets by Regional Finance Officials.
4. Nothing in this instruction shall be deemed to alter the procedure in effect in former areas under control of Axis Fifth and Ninth Armies in the circumstances where direct Allied Finance has to be provided.

W. H. Lusk
W. H. Lusk
Executive Commissioner

DISTRIBUTION 'C'

2. In territory now under the control of the Italian Government (Regions I, II, VI and Sub-Regions in Region III), the Finance Sub-Commissioner does not consider requests for funds for individual projects. The Finance Sub-Commissioner exercises control over Italian Governmental expenditures through a examination of the Italian Government's consolidated budget covering all Governmental activities. Accordingly, the provision of finance for particular purposes should be discussed by the interested Sub-Commission and Ministry concerned and in agreement, the Ministry will then arrange with the Minister of Finance for consideration of the item with a view to its being included in the Italian Government's consolidated budget.
3. In territory under Allied Military Government (Regions III, IV, V and the two Army areas) a Sub-Commissioner interested in a particular project involving expenditure of funds should, in consultation with the appropriate General of Finance, consult with the Italian official or Governmental agency having jurisdiction over such work or activity in the Region. When it has been agreed that the proposed expenditure should be undertaken, it will be the responsibility of the appropriate Italian official to include such expenditure in the proper budget (State, provincial or municipal). Control over the total volume of expenditure is obtained through examination of such budgets by Regional Finance Officers.
4. Nothing in this instruction shall be deemed to affect the procedure in effect in former areas under control of AM Fifth and Sixth Armies in the circumstances where direct AM finance has to be provided.

DISTRIBUTION:

Letter 38 - 46
Plus 1 copy to Gen. Region 1 & Group 2

NOTE: The 1st Executive Memorandum previously issued was No. 33 dated 27 February 1944.

All Executive Memoranda will shortly be published in a book which is now in the press and which will include all missing numbers.

20300

[Signature]
H. S. Lumsden
Regional
Executive Commissioner

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Transmitted via cable

17 MAR 1944

U-1822

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Near Rome
Finance Sub-Commission
A.P.O. 384

15 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Financing of School and Monuments and Fine Arts
expenditures in areas outside "King's Italy".

TO: Vice President, Administration Section,
A. C. C., Salerno.

1. Reference is made to Major Washburn's letter to you of 11 March 1944 and Major Perkins's letter to you of 11 March 1944 concerning the above subject.
2. Such expenditures are to be financed through the Regional Finance Officer, as suggested.
3. A draft instruction outlining the procedure to be followed by all Sub-Commissions was submitted to the Executive Commission for circulation on 13 March 1944.

J. J. Lawler
J. J. LAWLER,
Lt.-Col., USAR,
Finance Sub-Commission,
Salerno Det.

JFL/100

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R.F.A. & A Sub-Comm.
Education S.C.

For information and guidance.

Adm Sec.
16 Mar 44.
PX-50.

HEADQUARTERS
18 MAR 1944 30

R. G. 1/4 47-1
R. G. 1/4
C.S.O. 11

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11 MAR 1944

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APC 394

Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives.

11 March 1944.

20300/MFAA

Subject: Financial Arrangements for Monuments, Fine Arts & Archives.
To : Vice President, Administrative Section.

1. I understand from Lt. Col. MILLER, CVI Finance Sub-commission, that as from some date unspecified some weeks ago, all financial estimates for MFAA should be submitted to the Italian Ministry for approval. This applies alike to unoccupied and occupied territories with the exception of those operating under AMG 5th and 8th Armies.

2. In effect this means that in Regions 3, 4, & 5, instead of MFAA matters forming a part of the normal regional budget, submitted (after consultation, whenever possible, with the Italian MFAA authorities) to the regional finance officer, they will have to be passed through the Subcommission and the Administrative Section to the Italian Ministry.

3. No instructions of any sort have as yet appeared in the matter. The Regional MFAA officer in Region 3 has recently submitted his monthly estimates in the normal manner. On the other hand I understand from Major Washburne of Education that he has already been brought up short in respect of the Educational Estimates for Region 4, and that he finds the Italian Minister as puzzled by the whole procedure as ourselves.

4. If this is purely a book-keeping device to get the Italian Ministerial signature to Regional proposals, it appears to be a needless complication to a system which is working smoothly.

5. If on the other hand it is intended that the Italian Minister really shall control the expenditure in these regions, I feel it is both impolitic and impracticable. It will in effect mean that the Regional Commissioner, though responsible through his MFAA Officer for the condition of MFAA in his region, will have no control whatsoever over funds. On the other hand the Minister will be asked to authorize payments on work over which he has no possible control. One of the most encouraging features of the MFAA Subcommission's work to date has been the speed with which, under present arrangements, it has been able to get to work on the necessary task of first-aid to damaged buildings in occupied territory. Under the proposed arrangement I can foresee only

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delay and stultification.

6. May I submit finally that on a matter of this importance it would not be too much to ask for some notification, at the time, if not in advance, from the Finance Subcommittee.

J. B. Ward Perkins

J.B. WARD PERKINS

Major, R.A.

Deputy Director.

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To: *Mammuto Fine Arts Sub Commission*

EXP

STW

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Near Salerno
Finance Sub-Commission
A.P.O. 394

15 March 1944.

SUBJECT: Financing of School and Monuments and Fine Arts
expenditures in areas outside "King's Italy".

TO: Vice President, Administration Section,
A. I. S., Salerno.

1. Reference is made to Major Washburn's letter to you of 11 March 1944 and to Major Perkin's letter to you of 11 March 1944 concerning the above subject.

2. Such expenditures are to be financed through the Regional Finance Officer, as suggested.

3. A draft instruction outlining the procedure to be followed by all Sub-Commissions was submitted to the Executive Commission for circulation on 13 March 1944.

J. J. LAWLER,
Lt-Colr., USAR,
Finance Sub-Commission,
Salerno Det.

JL/PA

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U.S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

2212

Office of The Commander-in-Chief

29 December 1943

AG 000.4-1

SUBJECT: Historical Monuments

TO: All Commanders

Today we are fighting in a country which has contributed a great deal to our cultural inheritance, a country rich in monuments which by their creation helped and now in their old age illustrate the growth of the civilization which is ours. We are bound to respect those monuments so far as war allows.

If we have to choose between destroying a famous building and sacrificing our own men, then our men's lives count infinitely more and the buildings must go. But the choice is not always so clear-cut as that. In many cases the monuments can be spared without any detriment to operational needs. Nothing can stand against the argument of military necessity. That is an accepted principle. But the phrase "military necessity" is sometimes used where it would be more truthful to speak of military convenience or even of personal convenience. I do not want it to cloak slackness or indifference.

It is a responsibility of higher commanders to determine through A.S.G. Officers the locations of historical monuments whether they be immediately ahead of our front lines or in areas occupied by us. This information passed to lower echelons through normal channels places the responsibility on all Commanders of complying with the spirit of this letter.

Dwight D. Eisenhower
Dwight D. EISENHOWER,
General, U. S. Army,
Commander-in-Chief.

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U.S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL

U.S. RESTRICTED
(Equals British RESTRICTED)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 912

GENERAL ORDERS)

29 December 1943. *RR*

NUMBER 62)

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

1. Buildings.

a. No building listed in the sections "Works of ART" in the "Zone Hand-Books" of ITALY issued by the Political Warfare Executive to all Allied Military Government officers will be used for military purposes without the explicit permission of the Allied Commander-in-Chief or of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, 15th Army Group in each individual case.

b. Commanders concerned are authorized, as a further measure of security, to close and put out of bounds for troops any of the buildings listed in AM "Zone Hand-Book" that they deem necessary. Notices to that effect will be affixed to the buildings, and guards provided to enforce them if necessary.

c. Allied Military Government officers are prepared to furnish commanders with a list of historical buildings other than those listed in the AM "Zone Hand-Book". These buildings are of secondary importance and may be used for military purposes when deemed necessary. Commanders are reminded that buildings containing art collections, scientific objects, or those which when used would offend the religious susceptibilities of the people, should not be occupied when alternative accommodations are available.

2. Looting, Wanton Damage and Sacrilege.

The prevention of looting, wanton damage and sacrilege of buildings is a command responsibility. The seriousness of such an offense will be explained to all Allied personnel. (AM 000.4-1 DET-ARM)

By command of General BISHOP:

W. P. SMITH

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

[Signature]

T. J. DAVIS

Brigadier General, United States Army
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

U.S. RESTRICTED
(Equals British RESTRICTED)

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Chief of Fin. Ints. & Merchants

T. S.

E: C: M

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MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Action taken under ASUL to be ratified by the Italian Government on transfer of Sicily.

FROM: Sub-commission for Monumental Fine Arts & Archives.

TO: Administrative Director.

DATE: 1 November 1943.

The Fine Arts Officers of ASUL in Sicily were only advisors, and did not carry any executive authority. They have dealt almost exclusively with the Italian administrative machine, the officials of which remained at their posts, and have been simply the intermediary between them and ASUL. They have been concerned principally with questions of expenditure on preservation, maintenance and repair of monuments, and of priorities connected therewith, and with wages of employees.

The only ratification required on the transfer of Sicily to the Italian Government will be the confirmation of action taken and expenditure incurred by the Italian Superintendents, Directors and Civic Officials on the advice of the Fine Arts Advisors, and provision for works in hand to continue.

A statement of appropriations for conservation of monuments, etc. during the period 1st Aug. 1st Oct. 1943 is contained in para. 12 of the Report of the Advisors on Fine Arts and Monuments in ASUL* addressed to Lt. Col. Chandler (by name) on 1st Nov. 1943.

RRR
 F.K. Baillie Reynolds.
 Major, R.A.
 Acting Director.
 Sub-commission for MFA&A.

1/10
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
IN SCANDINAVIA FOR ARTS MONUMENTS VHS ARTS AND ARCHIVES

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT. Anticipation of acts of law by Italian Government in returned territory.

TO. Administrative Director.

Date. 20 November 1945.

The duties of the Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives officers under AGC were always purely advisory, and continue to be such under AGC. They have never performed any executive functions, so that it does not appear that any ratification of their own activities will be required on the handing over of any Region to the Italian Government.

It seems that two stipulations should be made, but these will probably be covered by general directions.

a) that any work undertaken for conservation of monuments etc. or contracts entered into for that purpose by the Italian Superintendents or other authority with the approval of AGC shall be recognized as valid by the Italian Government.

b) that any sums of money placed to the credit of Superintendents or other authority for that purpose, which are expended at the time of handing over, shall continue, if not refunded, to be used for the purpose for which they were credited, and subject to the supervision of AGC.

22
P.H.
P.H. Baillie Reynolds.
Major, R.A.
Director of the Museum.

1/10.

20438

Date: undated (Oct 44)
File: 20300
Item: —

REF FILE # 20205-S /MFAA (Item #: —)
for the following document:

DOCUMENT, Nature of (letter, clipping, etc.): Memo

SUBJECT : "Proposed Redraft of Para. 8"
(deFAA distinct from Gduc)

FROM : ?

TO : ?

REF. NO. : None DATE: undated (Oct 44)

ENCLOSURES: —

REMARKS: —

CONFIDENTIAL
U. S. CONFIDENTIAL EQUALS BRITISH CONFIDENTIAL
HEADQUARTERS
PENTINSULAR BASE SECTION
APO 782

AD 000.4 WP00 (29 Dec 43)

4252836

9 January 1944

Subject: Historical Monuments and Works of Art in Italy.

To : Commanding Officers, All Assigned and Attached Units.

1. The following paragraphs are quoted from a letter received from the Commander-in-Chief:

"Today we are fighting in a country which has contributed a great deal to our cultural inheritance, a country rich in monuments which by their creation helped and now in their old age illustrate the growth of the civilization which is ours. We are bound to respect those monuments so far as war allows.

If we have to choose between destroying a famous building and sacrificing our own men, then our men's lives count infinitely more and the buildings must go. But the choice is not always so clear-cut as that. In many cases the monuments can be spared without any detriment to operational needs. Nothing can stand against the argument of military necessity. That is an accepted principle. But the phrase "military necessity" is sometimes used where it would be more truthful to speak of military convenience or even of personal convenience. I do not want it to cloak sloth or indifference."

2. Your attention is directed to Section III of Pentinsular Base Section Circular 37, dated 25 December 1943. For your information and guidance the attached three inclosures are reproduced.

[Signature]
A. W. FENCK
Brigadier General, AUS
Commanding

20

- 3 Inclos:
#1 - Appendix, Works of Art in Italy,
Zone Handbook No. 5, Campania.
#2 - Auxiliary List of Historical
Monuments in Region III, Naples Area.
#3 - General Order No. 68, AFHQ, 29 Dec 1943.

CONFIDENTIAL

4 January 1964

APPENDIX
WORKS OF ART IN ITALY
ZONE HANDBOOK NO. 6 CAMPANIA

AMALFI:

CAPUCHIN CONVENT (NOW HOTEL)
CATHEDRAL, BRONZE DOORS, CLOISTERS
S. MARIA DOLORATA, ANCIENT COLOSSES

AVIGNA:

CATHEDRAL (12TH CENTURY)

BENEVENTO:

TRIUMPHAL ARCH (TROMAN)
CASTLE WITH MUSEUM
SANTA SOPHIA (8TH CENTURY) CLOISTER AND MUSEUM
CATHEDRAL (9TH CENTURY), BRONZE DOORS
AMONIES, PASCAL CANDELABRUM, TREASURY

CAPUA:

MUSEO CAMPANO
CATHEDRAL, PASCAL CANDELABRUM

CAPUA VETERE (S. MARIA):

AMPHITHEATER
S. MARIA MAGGIORE

CASERTA:

ROYAL PALACE
CATHEDRAL (S. MICHELE), 12TH CENTURY,
AT CASERTA VECCHIA

CASA DEI TIRRENI:

ARMY AND ITS LIBRARY

CASA:

CAMPANIAN
CATHEDRAL, PASCAL CANDELABRUM

MONTICASSINO:

ARMY AND ITS LIBRARY, TREASURY

MONTESANO:

CONVENT AND CHURCH, LORETO, ARCHIVES
S. GUGLIELMO

NAPLES:

MUSEO NAZIONALE
MUSEO CIVICO FILANGIERI (PALAZZO RUOTO)
CASTEL S. ELIO, CASTEL NUOVO ON ARANCIONE,
CASTEL DELL'OVO

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

NAPLES: (cont'd).

SAN MARTINO, CHURCH, TREASURY ("DESCENT FROM CROSS"
BY RIVERA)
SAN MARTINO MUSEUM
VILLA FLORIDIANO
AQUARIUM
PALAZZO REALE AND NATIONAL LIBRARY
CAPODIMONTE
SAN CARLO OPERA HOUSE

CHURCHES:

CATHEDRAL
S. CHIARA
S. DOMENICO
CARMINE
SANT'OLIVETO
S. PAOLO LARGICCE
S. SEVERINO CLOISTERS, STATE ARCHIVES
S. GIOVANNI A CARACALLA
INCORNATA
S. LORENZO
S. RESTITUTA, MOSAICS

PASTUM:

THREE BRICK TEMPLES

POMPEII:

MUSEUM, EXCAVATIONS

HERCULANEUM:

EXCAVATIONS

RAVIELLO:

CATHEDRAL, PULPIT, CAMPANICE
PALAZZO RUFOLO
S. GIOVANNI DEL TURO, PULPIT, FRESCOS

SALERNO:

CATHEDRAL, ANNEXES, CAMERLANTUM
CHURCH, ALTAR FRONTAL OF IVORY (19TH CENTURY)

SANT'AGATA DE' GOTI:

CATHEDRAL

SANT'ANGELO IN FORMIS (NEAR CAPUA):

FRESCOS (11TH CENTURY)

CONFIDENTIAL

AUXILIARY LIST OF
HISTORICAL MONUMENTS-IN REGION III

Naples Province

Aversa

Cathedral
Ruins of Roman Bath

Aversa

Convent of St. Lawrence
Sanfelice Palace

Baia

Temple of Diana
Temple of Mercury
Temple of Venus

Calvi Risorta

Cathedral
Grotto of Saints
Grotto delle Formelle
Castle

Cancello

Villa Spinelli

Caserta

Roman Villa of Torre di Domocuta
Roman Villa of Tiberius
Palazzo Cario

Caserta

Archiepiscopal Seminary
Palazzo del Municipio

Castellammare di Stabia

Museo Stabiano
Palace of the Igeum

Carinola

Casa Aceti
Casa Martulo
Casa Novelli
Casa Parascandolo

Caserta

Castle

Caserta

Walls of Ancient Citadel
Grotto of the Sibyl
Temple of Apollo
Tomb of the Sibyl

Galluccio

Ducal Palace

Ischia

Castello

Marigliano

Temple of Fortune
Villa Pausilypon

Misano

Ancient Roman Theatre
Villa of Lucullus

Nola

Seminary, containing Museum
Palazzo Orsini

Portici

Royal Palace

Pozzuoli

Two Roman Amphitheatres
Temple of Serapide
Capuchin Convent

Santa Maria Capua Vetere

Museo Civico
Roman Amphitheatre

Stessa Aurunca

Castle

Sorrento

Casa Corrao
Casa Veniero
Palazzo Sereno

Teano

Roman Amphitheatre
Palazzo Fondi

Benevento Province

Benevento

Roman Theatre
Provincial Library

Alife

Roman Tomb of the Glabrones
Covered Roman Gallery

U.S. CONFIDENTIAL Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

Benevento Province (cont'd)CalusoRoman Forum
CastelloPiedimonte d'AlifeMunicipal Museum
Palazzo Castani d'AragonaSant'Armeta dei Goti

Castello

Santa Croce del Sannio

Baronial Palace

TelesoAncient Walls
Roman Circus and AmphitheatreAvellino ProvinceAvellinoDucal Palace
Caracciolo Palace
Provincial LibrarySalerno

Graini Palace

MontecassinoCastle
Baronial PalaceCaserta

Castle and Chapel

Forcella Dei Lombardi

Castle

Montecorvino

Castle

Ragnoli IrpinoTown Hall
Monastery of S. Francesco e PaoloniMontecchio

Castle

S. Bartolomeo al Goleto

Abbey

Calitri

Ducal Palace

Teora

Castle

Bisaccia

Castle

Ariano Irpino

Castle

Sanroli

Castle

Montecalvo Irpino

Pignatelli Castle

U.S. RESTRICTED
(Equals British RESTRICTED)

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
APO 512

GENERAL ORDERS)

29 December 1943.

NUMBER 68)

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

1. Buildings.

a. No building listed in the sections "Works of Art" in the "Zone Hand-Book" of 17411 issued by the Political Warfare Executive to all Allied Military Government officers will be used for military purposes without the explicit permission of the Allied Commander-in-Chief or of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, 15th Army Group in each individual case.

b. Commanders concerned are authorized, as a further measure of security, to close and put out of bounds for troops any of the buildings listed in AIB "Zone Hand-Book" that they deem necessary. Notices to that effect will be affixed to the buildings, and guards provided to enforce them if necessary.

c. Allied Military Government officers are prepared to furnish commanders with a list of historical buildings other than those listed in the AIB "Zone Hand-Book". These buildings are of secondary importance and may be used for military purposes when deemed necessary. Commanders are reminded that buildings containing art collections, scientific objects, or those which when used would offend the religious susceptibilities of the people, should not be occupied when alternative accommodations are available.

2. Looting, Looting Damage and Spoils.

The prevention of looting, looting damage and spoliation of buildings is a command responsibility. The seriousness of such an offense will be explained to all Allied personnel. (AO 506.1-1 OCT-43)

By command of General HICKMATT:

W. D. SMITH

Major General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

/s/ T. J. Davis

T. J. DAVIS

Brigadier General, United States Army
Adjutant General

Reproduced, by Peninsular Zone Section,
APO 762, 9 January 1944, S.P.

Incl. D.

U.S. RESTRICTED
(Equals British RESTRICTED)

Memorandum for C.A. Raleigh Bedford Esq., FVB, on the Advisor
on Fine Arts and Monuments in the Agot Plan. 25 July, 1943.

Feel that

The Allied Powers regard the occupation of enemy territory
as imposing a responsibility not only for the material well-
being of the inhabitants but also for their spiritual and
intellectual life. One of the most important elements in the
traditions of a country is its art, and failure to take adequate
measures to protect monuments and art objects would expose
the Allied governments to the same charge of Vandalism which
has justly been hurled at the Germans in both the last and the
present war. Moreover, neglect of monuments and disrespect
towards them will alienate the local good will which the
Allies are striving to win, just as much as will actual damage
or looting. Protection of monuments and works of art is
a difficult task in the urgency and confusion of war. But it
as far as military exigencies permit, they should be saved
from unnecessary battle damage. Even more, they must be
protected from the ~~excessive~~ deterioration which battle
damage, if not ~~looked after~~, or neglect will inevitably
cause. Measures must be taken to prevent them from thoughtless
or deliberate harm at the hands of troops or local populations.
Troops must be warned to show respect to public edifices like
churches. Control must be extended to the removal and sale of
art objects, which also diminish the artistic treasure of a
country. In short, a considerable factor in the judgment
passed on a military government will be its success in
preserving the cultural heritage of its subjects. And
Specially those of value of the ~~finest~~ ^{most} monuments of Greek art,
of the finest examples of the fusion of Western, Moslem, and
Byzantine art, as well as ^{of} ~~some~~ ^{of} recent monuments.

(over).

20300

For primary responsibility for the care of monuments rests with the local administrative and police officials. They however have many other concerns and often do not possess the specialized knowledge which would enable them to cope fully with the problems presented by the conservation of works of art. The AMOT Plan therefore provides for one or more advisors on fine arts and monuments on the staff of the Military Governor. His duties are advisory with respect to all the problems above mentioned. At present there is only one advisor, a captain, who has resided in Italy and whose civilian profession training lay in the field of classics and fine arts. As operations develop it will undoubtedly become necessary to make one or more further appointments but obviously the number of specialists will remain small and the immediate task of caring for works of art will always devolve on the administrative officers. For this reason an instructor, formerly a professor of the history of art, has been appointed to the staff of the US School of Military Government at Charlottesville, Va. to give the student officers preparation for this aspect of their work. Moreover, civilian committees of experts in both England and the United States are actively cooperating with their respective governments in the preparation of materials for the use both of the schools of military government and of offices in the field. In these ways the Allied Governments are attempting to fulfill their responsibility towards the great cultural traditions of the occupied countries.

6
 AMST, 141 100-
 PRO 777, 33 Forces
 24 July, 1943.

Samuel Peter Esp.
 Civil Affairs Division
 AMST.

Dear Sam,

I have naturally read with great interest the letter to you from the Embassy in London, enclosing a copy of a letter from the First Secretary of that Embassy to the Secretary of State in Washington and two attached memoranda. The letter and memoranda contain suggestions made by interested British officials on the subject of the protection of works of art in event of the invasion of the continent. The implication of the covering letter is that the US has been asked to move in this matter and you might like to convey a few remarks on the subject back to London.

In the first place, it is gratifying to have this interest expressed and to know that the British are taking a lead in the matter. As you know, last fall a group of interested persons in the US, including Francis Taylor of the Metropolitan Museum, Professor Diamond of the President of the Archaeological Institute, David Finley and John Walker of the National Gallery in Washington, Chief Justice Stone, and others approached the authorities on this matter. Things moved fairly slowly but eventually the Secretary of State secured the interest of the Secretary of War and of the President in the problem. When I left Washington, there was said to be on the President's desk for a special measure establishing a Commission on Fine Arts and Monuments to act in an advisory capacity to him and to the other authorities. This would be, now be established, though I have had no word of it, and would presumably represent the informal committee mentioned above. Secondly, in drafting the plan for AMST, provision was inserted (it does not appear in the earliest drafts) for an Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments to be attached to the staff of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer (or, more properly, I suppose, to the Military Governor). Thirdly, an art historian, Major Blair of the Air Corps, formerly Professor at Yale, was appointed to the General's Military Governor's staff to give instruction in the subject to future GAOs. You also know that I was taken out of AMST in Washington and sent over here to be the Advisor for AMST. Parenthetically, I may note that it is unfortunate that they did not give me more explicit information as to the job in Washington, as they sent me out in a great hurry and I thought that I would deal with the Monuments of North Africa. Had I known the whole situation, I would have urged that I be allowed to remain in Washington until my services were needed, and, under proper security, to work up the subject. Because of an untimely measure here and a complete lack of books of reference in AMST, the six weeks or more which I have been kept waiting have not been as profitably spent as they could have been in Washington. Still, that is parenthetical. It is, apparently, by my appointment that the first British member of the staff in speaking of the appointment of two officers to AMST; the writer was delighted as was I. The W/O of AMST provides for a Lt. Col. and a Major, who would presumably be respectively US and British (the two mentioned in the memo). So far no British colleague has been asked for and the position is filled by a Captain. It might be argued that, in view of the somewhat difficult nature of the task, a person of sufficient rank should be appointed a) to deal with tactical considerations with some authority (a Captain cannot) and b) to make an impression on the authorities of the Occupied Territories.

In connection with the establishment of the course at Chartres would
 (over)

3.

XX

of Histo. of Sicily and a list of certain sites (by an agent complete) which seemed important. Maj. Gen. The Lord Vane of Vane would not allow this to be reproduced and distributed on account of security. I advised all men to whom I talked, to use local guides, or the standard guides, or the local authorities, that monuments were in their districts. I say that the interest and consciousness of responsibility expressed was very great, particularly by the first of the three classes which passed through the Training Center. This first class seemed to me, on both the Maj. and Mr. sides, to have been more carefully chosen and to have the best background for the work. I say that the list of resources recommended in the second British Memorandum are very similar to those which I recommended. I say also that Maj. Gen. The Lord Vane of Vane, and in, as you know, son of the former British ambassador to Rome, has expressed little interest in the problem and I hope to get full support from him. Whether the CDOs will have as easy a time with the regular military, and others, remains to be seen.

It is impossible for me to say anything now about the state of monuments in Sicily. Because of limitation of transportation, I was not allowed forward with the CDOs and have been completely cut off. I am probably one of the last to be moved forward and into the occupied area. The effectiveness of the protection units, the more, really in the hands of the CDOs attached to each force - who have a great deal else to think about. I have no idea whether any objects were removed from museums, but I doubt it. And in view of the areas which have been occupied and bombed - Syracuse, Agrigento, Palermo - it is not unlikely that considerable damage has been done to monuments. One can only hope that the damage is not such as will lead to serious deterioration through any delay in getting attention. And one can only hope that unsettled conditions will not lead to thievery, souvenir collecting, etc. by either inhabitants or troops.

It is very hard to run up and down any general conclusions or suggestions because so far my approach has been purely theoretical and I was thrown into the job without adequate time for preparation. Hence I can only make some tentative suggestions.

I doubt if there is need for any large specialist staff for this work, since it is of great a luxury, and the military will not look kindly on a lot of anti-vandalism running round trying to tell them what not to do. However, the Advisor (for Sicily, one perhaps enough, for larger charges probably several) should have rank enough to carry weight in staff councils and to be able to get things done in the field. They should be provided with transportation. Now for they will need a specialist staff is hard to say - if it becomes necessary to check collections of collections to see the claims of damage or theft or the like, to to catalogue and identify private collections so no such claims will be made, there will be staff needed. Presumably recording, or protective or sure, will be the responsibility of local civil or military authorities and not of a special force so that no help is needed there.

More serious should be taken than were taken for the present operation to either of the "industrialization" of the regular military, as well as of the CDOs. The best way would be to allow the Advisor to talk directly to Commanders involved and their staffs and even to address the troops, particularly on the need for respect and for preserving monuments after securing a rather than on preventing actual battle damage, which is probably impossible. Directives are not as effective as the spoken word, if well presented with some sort of historical background and description. The indoctrination of CDOs etc. will presumably now be done thoroughly in the various schools.

Everything possible should be done, as I pointed out above, to secure unity of command at home, so that the military will not feel that

a lot of businesses are running around and not knowing what they want. Also everything should be done to establish regular channels of flow of materials from civilian bodies through headquarters both to the schools and to the field. Obviously this will never be perfect and will depend more on the interest and pressure of individuals than on any automatic machinery.

I have made this letter somewhat long and probably stepped outside my province or the scope of your enquiry, but it seemed a good occasion to attempt to sum things up and I am forwarding a copy of this to Washington. Incidentally, about my last suggestion, the British and American Committees should be kept in touch with one another. I feel also that there should be an exchange of materials and ideas among the various schools, as Charlottesville, Custer (USPA), Wembley.

Yours,

Wason H. Bond

Capt. AC

Advisor on Fine Arts and Monuments.

COPY

London, June 25, 1943.

Airmail

No. 9762

Confidential

SUBJECT: Memorandum on Measures for the Protection of Works of Art and Ancient Monuments in Any Projected Invasion of the European Continent.

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform the Department that the Embassy has been approached by certain interested British officials on the subject of the protection of works of art and ancient monuments in any projected invasion of the European Continent. Two British memoranda on this subject are transmitted herewith; and the British state that the second memorandum has been specially compiled for the attention of the American authorities. This latter memorandum contains a brief description of the measures which are being taken to ensure, so far as is possible, the protection of such artistic treasures, under such circumstances, by the appropriate British military and civil departments.

The real objective is twofold:

- (a) To see that precautions are taken to prevent unnecessary damage to works of art after the actual fighting is over.
- (b) To see that measures are taken at the first possible moment to save partly destroyed buildings from further damage due to rain or the further collapse of the structure.

This matter has already been brought to the attention of Mr. Colonel David Bruce, Chief of the Office of Strategic Services in London; and copies of the memoranda are also being sent to the American Consulate General in Algiers for its information.

Inasmuch as the British authorities are already taking measures looking to the protection of artistic works and ancient monuments during operations on the Continent, it is believed that the Department may wish to study this matter and

12

1/2/

The Secretary of State,
Washington, D.C.

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Inasmuch as the British authorities are already taking measures looking to the protection of artistic works and ancient monuments during operations on the Continent, it is believed that the Department may wish to study this matter and take appropriate action with the American military authorities in Washington.

Respectfully yours,

For the Ambassador:

W. J. Callman
First Secretary of Embassy

WJC:LMW
Enclosures:

1/ and 2/ as stated.

Hecctograph.
Copy to American Consulate General at Algiers.

3

MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF WORKS OF ART AND
ANCIENT MONUMENTS DURING AN INVASION OF THE CON-
TINENT

It is inevitable that during the actual invasion of the Continent and in the heavy bombing which will precede it a large number of works of art, both static and moveable, will be damaged or destroyed. It is clearly impossible to prevent the major harm which will be done, but some steps could perhaps be taken to minimise damage which may happen after active operations have ceased in any particular area.

The British and Allied armies will not deliberately pillage, but they may do considerable damage through carelessness and thoughtlessness, as has already been the case in this country.

During actual operations it will be impossible to take any measures for the protection of works of art, but it has been suggested that I(b) officers might regard it as one of their duties to protect buildings from damage as far as possible when the actual fighting has ceased in a particular area. This point could perhaps be made in lectures on I(b) training at Matlock. More good could probably be done through the C.A.O. who will be dealing with areas in which active operations are not taking place. From the propaganda point of view it would form a quite important part of his duty to see that museums, churches and ancient monuments generally were treated with respect. In trying to arrange precautions he would have to act principally through the local authorities, but he would be able to take measures of his own, such as the putting up of posters and bills warning troops not to damage ancient monuments. This could be based on the theme "Do not damage this building, it is part of the civilisation which we are fighting to save."

It would be of great use if he could be supplied in advance with such information as is available about the location of works of art. It should be possible to draw up a list of monuments needing special protection in different areas. One particular problem, however, would arise. It is known that the contents of most of the museums on the Continent have been moved to places of greater safety. In the case of the Louvre for instance, it is believed that they are in various chalets in the Loire valley. In order to protect such dumps it would be necessary to collect in advance from the allied authorities in this country all available information about the dispersal of works of art at the beginning of the war, or at the time of German invasion. For this purpose a small civil committee could be formed consisting of a few important officials in museums etc., (such as the Director of the National Gallery, the Director of the British Museum, the Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Lord Lee of Fareham), which could collect and col-

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This Committee could be of further use from a propaganda point of view. Its creation could be given a certain publicity which would do some good even if the tangible results of the Committee's activities were small.

I am told by the Foreign Office that two officers (or civilians) are being appointed to Allied Command in North Africa for the specific purpose of looking after works of art, but I understand that this mainly applies to Africa itself, and is not intended to cover any Expeditionary Force setting out from Africa. On the other hand I believe the question is being put to Bovenstien at the War Office by the Foreign Office, and advantage could perhaps be taken of this.

COPY

Measures to be taken for the preservation of works of art during invasion of the Continent.

It is assumed that the most serious destruction to works of art will occur during air bombardment and shelling; and that very little can be done to avoid this damage. The objective of the plan outlined below is double:

1. To see that precautions are taken to prevent unnecessary damage to works of art after the actual fighting is over.
2. To see that measures are taken at the first possible moment to save partly destroyed buildings from further damage due to rain or the further collapse of the structure.

As far as 1 is concerned, the following measures are suggested:

- a. It should be a matter of routine for commanders to issue orders to troops under their command to respect churches, museums and ancient monuments in areas which they occupy.
- b. Publicity should be given to the idea that works of art are worth saving. This is being done for the British Army through the publications of the Army Bureau of Current Affairs, which are used by Education officers as the basis of talks and discussions in units. In addition it is hoped that short talks on this subject will be included in B.B.C. broadcasts for the forces. Small photographic exhibitions are also being prepared for circulation, illustrating the importance of the arts in Italy, France, etc.

c. The Adjutant General's Department has been approached with a request that it should be a matter of ordinary disciplinary control to see that guards are placed on the most important and vulnerable monuments in areas occupied. For this purpose short lists are being prepared of the vital points (museums, churches, etc.) which deserve immediate attention.

d. In addition the Adjutant General's Department has been asked to pay particular attention to the question of damage done by troops when billeted in buildings and towns of importance. Experience in this country has already shown how much damage can be done through carelessness when troops have been billeted in country houses.

e. Orders could also be issued to commanders that they should consult the local authorities at the first possible

due to rain or the further collapse of the structure.
As far as 1 is concerned, the following measures are suggested:

a. It should be a matter of routine for commanders to issue orders to troops under their command to respect churches, museums and ancient monuments in areas which they occupy.

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d. In addition the Adjutant General's Department has been asked to pay particular attention to the question of damage done by troops when billeted in buildings and to ways of importance. Experience in this country has already shown how much damage can be done through carelessness when troops have been billeted in country houses.

e. Orders could also be issued to commanders that they should consult the local authorities at the first possible moment about works of art in their area. This would particularly concern the question of the contents of museums which may have been removed to places of safety which may not be known in advance to the Allied authorities.

As far as item 2 is concerned, an approach has been made to the department of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, who takes over the administration of occupied territories after the actual fighting is over. This department has agreed in principle that attention should be paid at the first possible moment to the preservation of works of art. It is hoped that special officers will be appointed to deal with this matter, as had already been done in North Africa. Their principal duty would be to cooperate with the local authorities to see that partly damaged buildings should be preserved as far as possible. This would entail elementary structural support for

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bombed buildings which are in danger of further collapse, and the erection of temporary roofs (or tarpaulin coverings) on buildings of which the roofs have been damaged but which still contain decoration or paintings which would be further damaged by exposure to the weather. The lists drawn up for the guidance of the A.C.'s Department would be of some use for this, but they would be too short to be anything more than a first guide, and the local authorities would in every case have to be consulted.

The exact method to be used to carry out the above suggestions would naturally be a matter for the American authorities to decide, but it seems certain that in order to make them effective it would be necessary to have officers and personnel specially appointed for this task. Otherwise there is a great danger that it will not be the business of any particular group and the whole matter may get overlooked. The experience of the officers appointed to General Eisenhower's command would no doubt supply a valuable basis for future organization, but it is suggested that the actual carrying out of measures for saving damaged buildings it might be possible to use certain non-combatant personnel who object unconscientious grounds to combatant duties.

As regards the possibility of reducing the damage which will be done by bombing, the only measure seems to be to draw up a list of certain towns which are of great importance artistically, but which, subject to information available to the relevant authorities, appear to be of no possible military importance. The most obvious cases would be the Italian towns like Venice, Siena, Assisi, San Gimignano, in which the point of view of industry, communications, etc., is very small. A list of such places could be drawn up, presented to the Air Force authorities, to call their attention to the disaster to humanity which the destruction of such towns would represent. The Air Force would probably not be prepared to give a guarantee not to bomb such towns, but they would probably undertake to issue instructions that they should only be bombed if it were a matter of paramount military importance to do so. An additional list might be composed of places in which works of art and objectives of military importance exist, but where the latter are separated by some distance from the objects of historical or artistic importance. The Air Force could be asked to avoid as far as possible the works of art. An example of this type of town is Cologne, in which the railway junction is no doubt of vital importance, but is placed some two miles north of the old part of the town.

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WASHINGTON, D.C.

THE SAFEGUARDING AND CARE OF MONUMENTS OF ART AND OF MONUMENTS OF CULTURAL IMPORTANCE IN OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

The Importance of Cultural Conservation

As the forces of the United Nations penetrate into countries held by the enemy, they must establish order and provide for the material needs (food, shelter, clothing, health, transportation, etc.) of the population. But they must also create with the peoples of such countries relations of sympathy and understanding designed to create confidence and a sense of security; restore the foundations for their cultural life; and develop an atmosphere favorable to the adoption of peace treaties and to the application of their provisions.

In all such countries are monuments and sites cherished by their peoples: churches, shrines, civic buildings, burial grounds, statues, paintings, together with libraries, historical archives, scientific collections and other material indispensable to learning and culture. Buildings and their contents may have been damaged or destroyed; collections may have been dispersed, confiscated or looted. Every kind of cultural material risks further injury or destruction. At the same time military operations, such as trench digging or even bomb explosions, may have revealed hitherto unknown monuments of the past.

Safeguarding cultural monuments will not change the course of battles; but it will affect the relations of armies with the peoples whose countries they occupy, and it will affect the relations between those peoples and the governments of the United Nations. It will show respect for the beliefs, the culture, and the customs of all men; it will bear witness that the cultural heritage of any particular group or society is also the cultural heritage of all mankind; and it will lay a firm basis for activity in the arts, the sciences and learning after the war.

It may be asked why such works as those described above should receive special treatment, compared with other kinds of property. The answer is that they are for the most part unique and irreplaceable. For other property an exact equivalent can often be found, or a money compensation made; cultural monuments, once gone, are gone forever.

The Problems of Cultural Conservation

Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the occupying authority's working in cooperation with the local population, and conforming as closely as possible to conditions set by local law and custom. Otherwise offense may be given, instead of good will gained. Particularly in countries outside of Europe, the white races should not interfere with buildings, sites or objects of a religious nature; but limit themselves to persuading local authorities to act, and giving them such help as they may ask. To secure local cooperation may not be easy. But local knowledge is apt to be the final authority on the relative importance from the local point of view of various sites, buildings, objects, etc; while the local population and authorities are a potential source of technical knowledge and skilled labor. At the same time precautions must be taken against the risk of local hostility and dishonesty, which may try to put a bad complexion on the work of the occupying authority. Certain local inhabitants may themselves have been concerned in destruction and looting, and will be anxious to protect themselves and their ill-gotten gains.

The variety of problems likely to arise in safeguarding works of art and the materials of culture is mainly due to differences in their physical character, and the wide range of dangers to which they may be exposed. The most important practical distinction is between immovable and movable objects. Among the former are buildings of every type, religious, civic, and private; large monuments, statues and memorials; shrines and burial

grounds. Movable objects will chiefly consist of sculpture, paintings, drawings and prints, furniture, ceramics and glass, textiles, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work, arms and armor, manuscripts (both of artistic and historical value), books, and certain materials in the scientific field, such as apparatus and installations of importance, and collections which include specimens no longer obtainable.

The risks to which these objects are exposed may be classified, again from a practical point of view, according to the source of the risk. On this basis, they include:

- 1) Fire, rain, flood, excess of heat, light, or darkness -- physical dangers which are equally present in time of peace.
- 2) Military and police action. Even after warfare on a large scale has ceased, it may be necessary to deal with local insurrections or disorders. Troops have to be provided with shelter and other accommodations which may involve the extensive use of buildings, land, and other facilities. Such buildings or facilities may be damaged or destroyed, and sacred sites or objects violated through ignorance or carelessness, with no malicious intent.
- 3) Sporadic looting and theft by occupying troops or by local inhabitants. Systematic looting by troops is unlikely; but soldiers are human beings, and even in the best disciplined army a passion for souvenirs, or a desire for extra comforts, may lead to the damaging or loss of objects of artistic or cultural importance, and may give offense to the local inhabitants by the profaning of sacred places. Similarly, local inhabitants, especially in areas which have suffered heavily, may be tempted to steal material and objects for the personal use of themselves and their families, or to sell, for the relief of dire necessity.

4) Systematic theft, removal, and concealment by local inhabitants or foreign agents. This will apply only to movable objects, and may have various motives, depending partly on the way in which the objects have been brought into the locality. Some of them will have been there before the war, acquired by individuals or institutions by legitimate means; others may have been brought or sent there by their owners from other parts of the country, to escape bombardment. When objects are still in the hands of their owners or authorized custodians, removal and concealment may be due to fear that the occupying authority will take them as part of a financial settlement, or as an element in reparations. Sometimes when the custodian is not the owner, personal gain may be the motive, it being hoped that the disappearance of the object may not be noticed.

In certain cases objects originating in the locality will have passed to individuals or institutions by force or fraud, as in the case of many Jewish owned collections in Germany; or objects in public or private ownership may have come from other parts of the country, or from countries at one time occupied by the enemy, as the result of looting, confiscation, fraud under legal forms, or legitimate legal process such as gift or sale. In such cases, there will be every inducement for the holders to conceal them, or to send them out of the country, both to avoid possible punishment and to retain the object or its money value.

Methods of Procedure

The above mentioned risks will, of course, apply in different degrees to different types of object. The damp and darkness that may ruin a painting will scarcely affect sculpture in stone or bronze; the light that will bleach a water color or certain textiles will not hurt metal work; and the

risk of theft that threatens small objects will not extend to a church. Naturally, too, the character of the objects to be safeguarded will differ in different localities, as will also the extent of the various risks to which they are exposed. Consequently, the particular problems to be faced in each locality will differ widely, and it is not possible to determine any fixed pattern of action which can be applied everywhere. It is, however, possible to lay down some general principles, which can be amplified and made more specific when any particular locality is in question.

In all cases, military necessity must be a paramount consideration. If destruction of a fine building, for instance, is essential to the execution of a military operation, the building must be sacrificed. But there is often a choice open, and those in authority should bear this in mind.

Though deference to local opinion and the securing of local cooperation are of the first importance, this does not imply an abdication of function on the part of the occupying authority. In all areas there are objects whose artistic and cultural importance is not appreciated locally (as when prehistoric sites or mediaeval ruins are made sources of building material); local knowledge as to how to safeguard objects may be quite inadequate; or the local persons available may be untrustworthy, on account of ignorance, hostility, or venality. Hence the occupying authority can bring to the consideration of many problems a wider and more disinterested point of view, and a better informed judgment.

It should be remembered that the handling and transport of works of art, books, manuscripts, scientific material, etc., and the treatment necessary to keep them in good condition, are matters of expert knowledge and special skill. Often this may not be available; but much can be done to safeguard objects until they can be put in the care of those trained to deal with them. The general rule to be observed is that which holds in

First Aid: to do everything possible to prevent the situation's getting worse, but to do nothing to hamper the subsequent work of the expert. With this in mind, the following suggestions are made:

- 1) If there seems to be any risk of ignorant, wanton, or malicious damage, or of theft, immediately place guards over buildings and other material until they can be put under responsible supervision.
- 2) Take immediate precautions against fire. If patent extinguishers are available, use only those charged with carbon dioxide; other kinds are likely to do as much or more harm than the fire. If, as is likely, the carbon dioxide type is unobtainable, use water.
- 3) Make a description of the condition of all buildings and other material when it first comes under observation, and, if possible, make photographs or drawings. The purpose of this is to forestall possible accusations that the occupying forces have caused damage; and, if damage subsequently takes place, to estimate its amount, and to fix responsibility for it.
- 4) In the case of damaged buildings and other immovable monuments, parts likely to fall or disintegrate should be shored up, or otherwise secured; holes in walls and roofs should be temporarily filled and broken windows blocked; or, where necessary, temporary cover put over the whole structure.

Debris should as a rule be left where it has fallen, for skilled hands to sort out, unless it is likely to be damaged by weather or stolen. In that case, it should be collected and placed in safety, with a description of where it was found. Even small fragments should be preserved, as they may be valuable elements in rebuilding an object.

- 5) In the case of movable objects, if they are exposed to the risk of fire, weather or theft, as is liable to happen when they are in buildings which have been destroyed, damaged or abandoned, they should be removed

to places where they can be protected and guarded. Sometimes, however, the buildings in which they are can be adequately and quickly repaired. Objects which are in undamaged buildings may also have to be moved, if these buildings are exposed to unusual fire risks, danger from military operations, or if they are required for military purposes. Archaeological material of great value and scientific importance is likely to be revealed anywhere in the Old World by trench-digging and explosion. This should be collected at some central point, such as a museum, with a note as to where it was found.

In the event of removal, the buildings to which objects are taken should, as far as possible, provide suitable physical conditions. Darkness is always to be avoided, also extreme variations of temperature and humidity. Lists of all objects removed should be made, with a record of whence they came. Numbering makes identification easier. Local assistance in listing may be invaluable. The catalogues of the museum or collection should receive especial attention, since much material is valueless if the relevant records are lost. Preserving museum catalogues will often obviate the making of other lists. Some of the objects, when discovered, may be damaged or broken. Note of their condition should be made and fragments should be collected. In general, however, objects in good preservation should be salvaged before those which have been damaged.

Whether objects are moved or not, the problem of guarding them remains. In some cases, local clergy, custodians, curators and owners may be available to assist, provided there is no doubt of their honesty and reasonable competence. Otherwise, protection by the occupying authority will have to be provided.

More serious difficulties are created when the owners of objects are unknown, or when the objects are where they are as the result of looting,

confiscation or fraud. An occupying authority, especially in the early stages of occupation, cannot settle the difficult and complicated question of ownership in such cases. Much less can the authority determine whether any of the objects under its control are to be used as elements in payment of compensation or reparations, especially as a large number of bogus claims would have to be sifted. Such matters can only be decided by a judicial body, which may have to be international in composition, which will have power to take evidence and employ a wide range of experts. Also, as has been pointed out earlier, there is a likelihood that works of art, especially those illegitimately acquired, will have been smuggled into hiding or out of the country. It is possible, therefore, that the occupying authority may have to consider forbidding the movement, and in particular the export, of all objects of the kind under consideration, and all transactions relating to them. This would "freeze" the objects until the appropriate authority could deal with them.

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