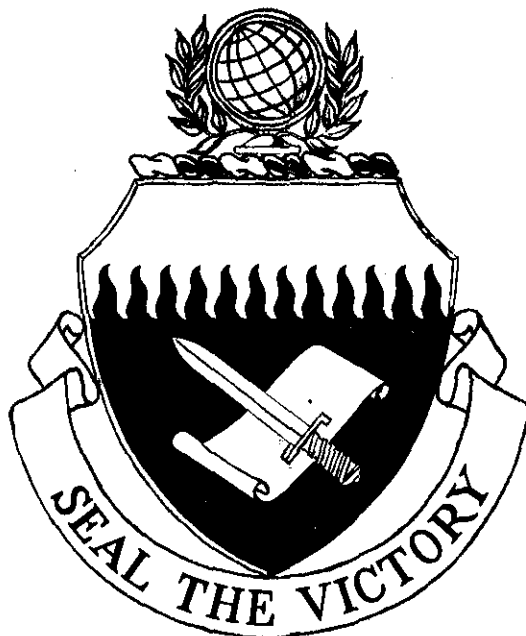


US ARMY
CIVIL AFFAIRS SCHOOL



CIVILIAN SUPPLY

This publication is provided for resident and extension course instruction at the U. S. Army Civil Affairs School only. It reflects the current thought of this school and conforms to printed Department of the Army doctrine as closely as possible.

US ARMY
CIVIL AFFAIRS SCHOOL
Fort Gordon, Georgia

	Paragraphs	Page
CHAPTER I. GENERAL		
Objective	1	1
Scope	2	1
Definitions	3	1
CHAPTER II. POLICIES & PRINCIPLES		
Reasons for Civilian Relief	4	4
Authority & Responsibilities	5	5
Agreement on Relief & Support of Civilian Populations	6	6
CHAPTER III. PLANNING		
Requirements Planning	7	9
Anticipatory Planning	8	12
Continuous Planning	9	12
Concurrent Planning	10	12
Estimating Civilian Supply Requirements	11	13
Logistics	12	14
Area Study	13	16
CHAPTER IV. ORGANIZATION & FUNCTIONS		
Organization	14	18
Basic Functions	15	21
Requirements & Allocations	16	21
Approval of Requirements & Allocations	17	24
Procurement	18	24

Local Procurement	19	25
Sources of Supply	20	26
Methods of Procurement	21	27
Stability of Supply Operations	22	27
Supply Management	23	28
Financing Supply Procurement	24	28
Central Procurement Agency	25	29
Movement of Supplies	26	30
Supply Distribution Control for Overseas Commands	27	31
Distribution Policies	28	32
Problems of Distribution	29	33
Maintenance & Salvage	30	34
Storage	31	34
Electronic Data Processing Machines	32	35
Single Manager Concept	33	36
CHAPTER V. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES		
Responsibilities of CA Personnel for Civilian Supply	34	37
Operational Procedures	35	39
Role of CA in Procurement	36	44
Organizational Charts	37	45
Reporting Responsibility	38	45
CA Reports & Forms	39	48
Check Lists	40	54

CHAPTER VI.	TRAINING		
	Eligibility	41	58
	Special Schooling	42	58
	Language & Area Study	43	58
	APPENDIX		
APPENDIX I.	REFERENCES		61
APPENDIX II.	SUPPLY PROGRAMS		
	Example 1. Part Program		64
	Example 2. Justification of Estimates		66
	Example 3. Supply Program		79
APPENDIX III.	STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES		
	Example 1. SOP 28, ETO, "CA Supply Procedure"		97
	Example 2. CA Administrative Memo, ETO, "Supply Instructions"		104
	Example 3. SOP 39, ETO, "CA Supply Procedure"		114
	Example 4. Ltr of Instructions, 1st US Army G4, "Supply"		130
APPENDIX IV.	Example 1. G5 Operational Instructions #6, "General Acctg Instructions for CA Supplies" & Annex A, "Operational Instructions CA Supplies"		136
	Example 2. G5 Operational Instruction #7		148
	Example 3. After-Action Report of Civ Supply Operations, 12th Army Gp		150
	Example 4. Total US Civilian Supply Shipments to all areas thru March 1946		158
APPENDIX V.	COUNTRY HANDBOOKS		
	Example 1. SHAEF, CAD, Special Staff: "Country Handbooks"		160

APPENDIX VI. REPORT FORMS

Example 1.	Receipt for Supplies	200
Example 2.	Register of Billing of Supplies Issued	201
Example 3.	Monthly Report of Billing Values of Supplies Issued	202
Example 4.	Credit, Stock & Loss Return	203
Example 5.	DA 421, Receipts & Issue Card	205
Example 6.	DA 1296, Stock Accounting Record	206
Example 7.	DA 1298, Stock Register (Due-in Card)	206
Example 8.	DA 1299, Stock Register (Due-out Card)	206
Example 9.	DA 1149 - 4, -5, Requisition	207
Example 10.	DA 1149 - 2, Army Shipping Document	208
Example 11.	DA 444, Inventory Adjustment Report	208
Example 12.	DA 250, Receiving Report	209
Example 13.	DA 272, Register of Vouchers for Stock Record Account	210
Example 14.	DA 446, Issue Slip	211

APPENDIX VII. CHARTS

Chart 1.	Relationship of Requirements to Requisitions and respective areas of limitations	212
Chart 2.	Army Overseas Supply	213
Chart 3.	Foreign Civilian Supply Procedure	214
Chart 4.	Civilian Supply in Theater (Possible Flow)	215

	Page
Chart 5. Foreign Aid furnished other Countries by US	216
Chart 6. Civilian Aid to Korea	217
Chart 7. Import Requirements for S Korea	218
Chart 8. CA Issues of Medical & Sanitary Supplies, 12 Army Gp	219
Chart 9. CA Issue of Clothing, blankets & footwear, 12th Army Gp	220
Chart 10. Issues of Food (Imported), 12th Army Gp. (Pie Graph)	221
Chart 11. Issues of CA Supplies, Imported (Bar Graph)	222
Chart 12. Issue of CA Supplies, Captured (Bar Graph)	223
Chart 13. CA Monthly Issues of Soap, 12th Army Gp	224
Chart 14. Maximum calories per person per day, 12th Army Gp	225
Chart 15. CA Monthly Issues of POL, 12th Army Gp	226
Chart 16. Civilian Supply & Relief	227
Chart 17. Normal Channels for Resource Allocation (GPA)	228
Chart 18. Single Manager System	229
Chart 19. Organization Chart, Dept Army DCS for Logistics	230
Chart 20. Movement & Issue of CA Supplies, US Zone	231

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

1. OBJECTIVE

To provide information to Civil Affairs and other interested personnel regarding operations and general responsibilities for civilian supply.

2. SCOPE

a. This text covers military responsibilities for civilian supplies and gives typical operational procedures with emphasis upon the roles of logistical agencies and the Civil Affairs organization.

b. The material presented herein is applicable without modification to both atomic and non-atomic warfare.

c. Predominant responsibility for provision of Civilian Supply is vested in the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of Army. Actual management of supply operations is performed by the seven Technical Services. Control measures and allocation and distribution in areas of operations are responsibilities of the Office of the Chief of CA and the CA organization. Considerable attention is therefore devoted herein to both high level staff planning as well as operational procedures for this activity.

3. DEFINITIONS

a. Supply - The procurement, distribution, maintenance while in storage, and salvage of supplies, including the determination of kind and quantity of supplies.

(1) Producer phase - that phase of military supply which extends from determination of procurement schedules to acceptance of finished supplies by the military services.

(2) Consumer phase - that phase of military supply which extends from receipt of finished supplies by the military services through issue for use or consumption.

b. Civilian Requirements - The computed needs for supplies and equipment of all kinds, including the essential factors of production incorporated in them, necessary to maintain the civilian economy in a state of productive efficiency with due attention to both physical well being and morale of civilians.

- c. Civilian supplies - Commodities, goods or services made available to the civilian population, government, or economy in areas administered by armed forces.
- d. Civilian Supply - The procedure for and act of furnishing commodities, goods, or services to the civilian population, government, or economy in areas administered by armed forces.
- e. Civilian type items - Those items, including demilitarized items, which have a commercial equivalent or civilian market.
- f. Procurement - Process of obtaining personnel, services, supplies (including construction), and equipment, including, as they relate to the above, design, specification, standardization, conservation, selection of contractors, contract forms, pricing, re-negotiation, financing, contract termination, and similar functions.
- g. Preclusive Buying - Purchase in the neutral market, regardless of price, of vitally important materials to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy.
- h. Procurement lead time - The time between initiation of procurement until receipt of the first item inspected and accepted by the procuring department.
- i. Levels of Supply - A general term used for planning purposes and in control of supply operations for expressing quantities of materiel authorized or directed to be held in anticipation of issue demands. It is expressed in days of supply or, in certain cases, in specific units of quantity. In the singular, the term is invariably qualified with a descriptive word or phrase.
- j. Procurement authorization - The document authorizing procurement of supplies from commercial sources by Army agencies from or through other governmental agencies.
- k. Origin - Geographic source of supplies.
- l. Part Program - The document directing distribution, shipping, control and reporting for supplies (or services) for an individual portion of a civilian supply program.
- m. Phasing - Scheduling of shipment to meet desired arrival dates at destinations.
- n. Supply Point - General term to describe any point where supplies are issued; for example, a depot, railhead, truckhead, airhead, navigation head, or distributing point.
- o. Supply manifest - An ocean shipping document which contains information required by supply agencies and consists of:

(1) Transportation manifest

(2) Details of manifest which is a compilation of full copies of shipping documents listing by item the contents of each shipment aboard a vessel. The shipping documents are compiled from Department of Army or vendor's shipping documents or Area shipping documents, as the case may be.

p. Supply Point Distribution - That method of distributing supplies in which the receiving unit is issued supplies at a supply point (depot, railhead, truckhead, distributing point) and moves the supplies to its own area in its own transportation.

q. Technical adequacy - Sufficiency of a particular commodity to meet requirements.

r. Technical Validity - Factual soundness of the need for a particular commodity based upon prescribed policies and known local factors and requirements.

s. Weights and Measurements - National and international system of weights and measurements are published in FM 101-10.

t. Civil Affairs - Consult FM 41-5

u. Area of operations (formerly Theater of Operations) - A term used to designate that portion of an area of war necessary for military operations, either offensive or defensive, pursuant to an assigned mission, and for the administration incident to such military operations.

v. Area Command (formerly Theater Command) - A Command which is composed of those organized elements of one or more of the armed services, designated to operate in a specified geographical area, which are placed under a single commander; e.g., Commander of a Unified Command, Area Commander.

POLICIES AND PRINCIPLES

4. REASONS FOR CIVILIAN RELIEF:

a. Extensive field experience has demonstrated that large numbers of civilians without shelter, food, fuel and medical care, or the means of obtaining these or other bare essentials of life, constitute a grave danger to military operations, to lines of communication and supply, and to the health and safety of troops.

b. Military planners must therefore consider the need for balancing target objectives with possible damage to the civil economy; unnecessary damage to the civil economy results in added burdens upon the commander.

c. Military necessity, requirements of international law and/or the terms of treaties or agreement prescribe that military commanders take appropriate civilian supply measures in order to prevent disease and such unrest as would be prejudicial to the military mission.

(1) Among the agreements, it is specified that "To the fullest extent possible of the means available to it, the occupying Power has the duty of ensuring the food and medical supplies of the population". An occupying power is also empowered to requisition foodstuffs from local stocks for occupying troops, if requirements of the civilian population have been taken into consideration. (Geneva Conventions of 1949, Aection III, Article 55-56)

d. In immediate wake of battle, there will be an impelling necessity particularly for consumer type goods for immediate relief of individuals shortly afterwards, producer type goods will also be required from which consumer type goods can be made. Producer type goods may be either items issued gratuitously for relief or items made available in the market for people to buy, if they cannot be made available in the market any other way. These supplies will generally fall into four general categories:

(1) Items necessary for immediate relief, consisting of: Food, fuel for cooking, clothing, medical and sanitary supplies.

(2) Items necessary for distribution of relief consisting of: Emergency feeding equipment, fuel, and initial repairs to public utility, communication and transportation systems.

(3) Items required to reestablish production of natural resources, such as coal, oil, etc., for military purposes.

(4) Items which will have the effect of reducing the direct relief burden at the earliest possible date, consisting of: Agricultural implements and seeds, raw material for rehabilitation of the textile industry, industrial machinery, spare parts and repair equipment, newsprint, etc.

e. In general, the objectives of civil economic aid or civilian supply are:

- (1) To assure the maximum support of the occupied territory for the military effort.
- (2) To prevent disease, starvation, unrest, and conditions prejudicing or interfering with military operations.
- (3) To assist the civil economy as required through technical and economic aid.
- (4) To achieve maximum utilization of local resources.
- (5) To supplement local resources by imports only when necessary.

f. Civil economic policies comprise measures required to achieve these objectives. These policies are formulated with regard to such matters as:

- (1) Immediate relief
- (2) Short-range rehabilitation and reconstruction.
- (3) Long-range planning and Programming.
- (4) Furnishing technical assistance to the local government.
- (5) Distribution and utilization.

5. AUTHORITY AND RESPONSIBILITY

a. Authority and responsibility for United States participation in civilian supply is directed by Public Law, Executive Orders or Statutes. These directives customarily assign responsibilities to the Department of the Army.

b. Department of the Army civilian supply responsibilities are delegated to the following principal offices by Army and Special Regulations and internal memoranda:

(1) The Chief, Civil Affairs under direct supervision and control of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Military Operations, formulates and develops CA aspects of logistical plans and programs and reviews all plans with CA implications. Certain policy, planning, budgeting, requirements and programming functions pertaining to civilian supply in occupied or liberated areas are assigned as a function of this office.

(2) The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army, is primarily responsible for planning and coordination of functions pertaining to supply including logistical implementation of CA policies.

(3) Special Regulations of the SR 700-51 series and "Armed Services Procurement Regulations and Army Procurement Procedure," assigns logistic responsibilities to the technical services for specific items of supply.

6. AGREEMENT ON RELIEF AND SUPPORT OF CIVILIAN POPULATIONS

a. The basis for calculation of or contribution for civilian supplies within liberated or friendly territory is generally by treaty or agreement. One type of such an agreement is termed a "Civil Affairs Agreement." In territory where the indigenous government retains sovereignty, Civil Affairs Agreements are required for administration of economic aid programs. They are negotiated prior to or immediately after occupation.

b. Such agreements are contractual arrangements and should be considered as military expediencies rather than a treaty subject of appropriate ratification.

c. In preparation of such an agreement, consideration will be given to assumption by the United States of the following obligations and responsibilities.

(1) To ascertain, in consultation with appropriate local government authorities, the continuing requirements for supplies and services for relief and support of the civilian population of the country concerned necessitated by consequences of armed conflict.

(2) To provide for procurement and shipment of supplies, for provision of necessary assistance of non-indigenous services, and for supervision of their distribution and utilization; and to assist appropriate civilian authorities with measures required for relief and support of their population.

(3) To carry out programs of relief and support of civilian populations in such a way as to facilitate successful conclusion of military operations and contribute to restoration of the economy within the country.

(4) Subject to requirements of the military situation, to give priority to the provision for basic necessities of food, clothing and shelter for the population of the indigenous country; and to provide such other measures as are required for the prevention of epidemics, disease and unrest; and to projects which will yield early results in the production of necessities, which may include reconstruction and replacements of facilities necessary for relief and support of the civilian population.

(5) To utilize any funds deposited against deliveries of supplies and services furnished under the agreement for relief and support of the civilian population of the country.

d. Consideration should be given to the assumption of the following obligations by the government of the indigenous country:

(1) That its effort be directed towards attainment of self-sufficiency through their own efforts and the development of its resources and industries to meet the needs of its people.

(2) That an operating agency be organized which will develop and execute, in consultation with the representatives of the armed forces, a program relating to requirements, allocations, distribution, sales, and accounting for supplies and services furnished.

(3) That measures be adopted to ensure:

(a) The cost of distribution and profits from sale of supplies are kept at a minimum.

(b) Special needs of refugees and other distressed groups are alleviated without discrimination through appropriate public welfare programs.

(c) Sale and distribution of supplies will take place under conditions prescribed by the Area command.

(4) That a special account be established and maintained to which will be deposited such amounts as may from time to time be determined by the Area commander against delivery of supplies and services furnished under the agreement, not exceeding the commensurate value thereof. Withdrawals will be made from this account only as approved or directed by the Area commander after consultation with appropriate authorities of the country concerned.

(5) That measures be taken to combat inflation and hoarding to apply sound fiscal and monetary policies; and to provide the requisite pricing, rationing, and allocation controls and to make prudent use of its foreign exchange resources, together with promotion of exports; and to require efficient management of government enterprise to the extent authorized and necessary.

(6) That measures be adopted to ensure that periodic allocation of foreign exchange by categories of use will be made in consultation and with the concurrence of the Area commander.

(7) That no import taxes, duties or other charges be levied on civilian supplies; and that the export of such supplies or the export of supplies of the same or similar character, produced locally or otherwise procured, not be allowed without the concurrence of the Area commander.

(8) That such records and reports be maintained as are necessary to reflect the import, distribution, and utilization of supplies furnished therein as may be determined by the Area commander.

(9) That authorized personnel of United States forces be permitted freely to inspect distribution of supplies in furtherance of the program, including the examination of all storage and distribution facilities, as well as records, and to submit such information relating to this program as may be requested by the Area commander.

(10) That personnel of our forces charged with the execution of the program be granted such privileges, immunities, and facilities as are necessary for the fulfillment of their functions within the country concerned.

(11) That measures be adopted to ensure that people of the indigenous country are informed of the sources and purposes of the contribution of funds, supplies, and services; and to ensure that all supplies made available under this program to the extent practicable are marked, stamped, branded or labeled in a conspicuous place as legibly, indelibly and permanently as the nature of such supplies and containers will permit, in such manner as to indicate to the people of the indigenous country the sources and purposes of such supplies.

(12) That the indigenous country defray the cost incurred in the execution of the civilian supply program, including, but not limited to, costs of indigenous labor, purchasing, contracting, and disbursing facilities and transportation costs within or without the indigenous country.

e. The agreement should also reserve to the Area commander the right to withdraw and to distribute supplies and services furnished under the agreement in order to meet contingencies arising in the execution of this program or arising in the cause of military operations.

f. Provisions will also be made establishing the conditions under which the agreement may be terminated.

7. REQUIREMENTS PLANNING.

a. Requirements planning may be approached on two related bases: the horizontal and the vertical.

(1) On the horizontal basis, the CA civilian supply officer requires each branch of his headquarters to submit its total needs, categorized by items, quantities and desired dates of delivery. The sum thus obtained gives total requirements.

(2) Using the vertical approach, the civilian supply officer could direct each CA unit to submit to him the needs of its component units, which in turn forward their individual, estimated requirements for supplies, again with needs categorized by items, quantities, and date of delivery. The sum total gives a fairly accurate picture of the existent needs for supplies.

(3) To make possible any requirements measurement, it is desirable that the units submitting data employ a set of common denominators which may translate the sum total in terms of price, unit of item, unit of labor, and unit of transportation. These make possible a classification system for estimating the supply cycle and for formulating a procurement program.

b. Basic planning data for civilian supply includes:

(1) The standard of living, including health and dietary factors.

(2) The agricultural and industrial pattern of the nation, including its need for exports.

(3) The effects of recent administrative policies of the civil government on civilian supplies.

(4) The probable effects of military action on the production, processing, and distribution of civilian supplies.

(5) The essential movement of supplies, particularly food and fuel from surplus to deficit areas.

c. A tangible basis for determining priorities is accorded civilian supplies to assure delivery when needed. No single project is assigned a single priority. Part of a single project may have a very high priority and part a very low one. The CA civilian supply conforms to the tactical supply plan and its timing to the greatest extent possible.

d. Consistent with dietary habits of the population and traditional mode of food preparation, fuels for cooking are given priorities conforming to that for food supplies. Plans must provide for the procurement, storage, and issue of the fuels in common use in the occupied territory. In urban

areas, it can be anticipated that coal, gas, or electricity will be the principal fuels used.

e. For planning purposes, estimates of requirements of food, fuel, clothing, and medical supplies for initial supply are converted as much as possible into units of tons per thousand of population in the objective area per day ration.

(1) The QMD, i.e., quantity per thousand per day, in turn, may be expressed in terms of varying rations for urban and rural type area. In addition, the QMD may be expressed in terms of the proportions for food, fuel, clothing, and medical supplies.

(2) QMD units containing separate proportions are allocated to the type area on a preplanned basis and are included in the scheduled supply plans for forward areas, particularly in the initial period of tactical operations.

(3) For additional planning aids for computing requirements see Army logistical manuals referred to in Bibliography and Ready reckoner guides in the Appendix to this text. (Appendix III & V)

f. The caloric value of rations to be furnished for civilian consumption in an area of operations will be established for preplanning purposes. Attention is directed to the Emergency Reserve Food Unit, (ERFU) of the United Nations' Food and Agriculture Organization that was established to combat famine or emergency food shortages due to war, crop failure, flood, or misfortune. The ERFU, capable of furnishing 1200 calories per day for a million persons for a month, contemplates that the affected area would provide remaining calories needed.

g. During World War II on the continent, planned shipments of CA supplies from D to D 14 for Twelfth Army Group amounted to 360.3 gross long tons and 8355.5 gross long tons for the period D-15 to D-41. Scheduled imports for D-42 to D-90 amounted to 22,947 gross long tons. Materiel included:

(1) "Hard ration" consisting of 8 oz tinned biscuits, 40 oz canned meat, 2 oz pulses, 2 oz canned milk and 1 oz vitaminized chocolate. The canned milk and vitaminized chocolate were included for issue to children and expectant nursing or/mothers.

(2) After D 31, the bulk ration was scheduled. This consisted of 15 oz flour, 21 oz meat and vegetable stew, 2 oz dehydrated soups, 1 oz pulses, coffee. These daily rations were developed as a feeding guide.

(3) Issues of supplies were limited to commodities not available locally to bring the ration up to 2000 calories per person per day. Clothing was calculated on the basis of 8 lbs per person for 10% of the population;

A TYPICAL TABLE OF BASIC RATION-SUBSISTENCE

FOR CIVILIANS IN AN OCCUPIED AREA

1. Composition of Civilian Feeding Ration:

QUANTITY OUNCES :	ITEM :	Calories :	Protein Grams :	Fat Grams :	Carbohydrates Grams :
14	Rice	1,224	30.0	1.00	291.2
3 1/2	Beans, soy	350	28.0	9.00	35.1
3/4	Fat/Oil	120	0.0	14.28	0.0
1	Fish, canned	50	5.9	2.60	0.0
1 1/2	Sugar	80	0.0	0.00	14.0
1/2	Salt	0	0.0	0.00	0.0
20		1,824	63.9	26.88	340.3

Milk supplement figured at 1/2 oz evaporated milk per child and nursing mother

2. Estimated quantities for 1000 civilians for 30 days

ITEM :	Net Wt. :	UNIT :	No. :	Gross Wt. :	Ship Tons 40 cu.ft. :
Edible Basis :	Short Tons :	UNIT :	Units :	Short Tons :	
Rice	13	100 lb bag	262	13.5	16.875
Beans	3 1/2	100 lb bag	66	3.28	4.562
Fish, canned or meat	1	case	45	1.53	1.721
Fat/oil	3/4	37# can	27	0.61	0.757
Sugar	1 1/2	Case of 6 10 lb bags	17	0.53	0.362
Milk, evap.	1/20	14-1/2 oz cans	2	0.06	0.363
Milk, dry	1/40	Case of 6 5 lb cans	2	0.04	0.064

TOTAL : 18 - 33/40 : 19.73 : 24.767

The requirements for blankets were computed on the basis of 1 blanket for every twenty persons

8. ANTICIPATORY PLANNING.

a. Because of the general nature of requirements and of the unstable situations concerning needs, planning must be anticipatory, continuous, and concurrent.

(1) For example, the initial CA supply allowance is based upon anticipatory planning. Local supplies, anticipated to be available, may subsequently be destroyed due to unforeseen circumstance.

(2) Conversely, given the time of enemy invasion and the scale of invasion, together with a knowledge of the enemy's tactics, the extent of damage that will be done to the given area and the amount of relief necessary when CA enters the area can be anticipated.

(a) For example, an invasion inflicted upon an agricultural area during the period of harvest will result in extensive destruction of crops already in the ground. The extent of destruction will depend upon the scale of the invasion. In any case, the result would be the inevitable shortage of foodstuffs.

(b) The enemy's employment of a "scorched earth" policy will result not only in extensive destruction of fields but also of living quarters, as well as transportation and communication facilities. Anticipation of such occurrences would necessarily involve planning for large requirements of foodstuffs, clothing and construction materials.

9. CONTINUOUS PLANNING.

a. Initial supply allowance is based on anticipated needs. Military operations usually cannot wait until an on-the-spot survey is completed. So this initial supply may or may not fulfill the actual needs. For this reason, continuous planning is necessary.

(1) The initial supply allowance may have to be modified, expanded, or readjusted downward as the character of local needs and local productive capacity changes.

(2) Planning for future requirements must be continuous through constant consideration of possible future activity.

10. CONCURRENT PLANNING.

a. Concurrent planning is an integral part of the over-all civilian supply program.

(1) It implies acting in conjunction with one or more units or agencies in a cooperative effort contributing to the same event or effect.

(2) Such planning will be necessary to accomplish agreements in term of supply policy as well as for administering to the needs of the civilian population.

(3) The top supply planners should constantly confer with heads of supply using agencies. This type of concurrence creates an understanding of the necessity for making the supply program realistic with the needs and supplementing the program by procurement of local supplies.

11. ESTIMATING CIVILIAN SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS.

a. The Area Commander is in the best position to estimate requirements and to adjust them to the limitations of his supply lines and his tactical situation. He estimates his requirements by type, quantity, and scheduled delivery dates to cover at least six months, where possible.

b. The Area Commander, in estimating his requirements, considers local production, time of harvest, percentage of population living in cities, extent of earth scorching tactics by the enemy, allowances necessary because of any breakdown in rationing and food collection systems.

c. Civilian supplies that are to be distributed initially as an area is occupied should be supplies capable of simple, speedy distribution and immediate consumption without the necessity for major preparation or handling, such as canned foods, ready-made garments, or tents for shelter.

(1) As a given area becomes relatively stabilized, bulk-type supplies may be more suitable, such as foods requiring preparation, cloth to be made into clothing, or lumber for shelter.

(2) From the long-range standpoint, raw material-type supplies require less vitally needed shipping space and reduce over-all purchasing costs.

d. Urban areas are largely dependent upon outside food sources; rural areas are largely self sustaining. An audit of the records of wholesalers, based upon past imports, should give an estimate of the requirements to be imported into an area.

e. The supplementing of indigenous resources with such items as fertilizer, seed, or salt or with spare parts, may encourage quick local production of large amounts of needed supplies at small cost, with the resultant freeing of valuable shipping space.

a. In CA logistical planning and operations, employment of US and allied civilian specialists such as operations analysts, scientific and economic consultants, and technical advisers can be anticipated. (see FM 30-27)

There are three principal sources of information upon which to base CA logistical planning:

(1) Intelligence Studies. Intelligence studies of foreign countries and of possible areas of operations constitute a valuable source of information. They cover the following subjects of CA logistical interest:

- (a) Topography of foreign areas, including climate and weather, land forms, drainage, vegetation and soils.
- (b) Population and manpower resources.
- (c) Actual and potential industrial production.
- (d) Harbors and all phases of transportation, power sources, water supply, and signal communication.
- (e) Scientific and technical capabilities.

(2) CA Area Studies. These studies, prepared in anticipation of eventual occupation of given areas, contain as much recent information as is available. (See Paragraph 13).

Supply of foreign civilian populations is an integral part of military operations and a concern of logistical staffs. Physical suffering, starvation and disease are inevitable consequences of war. The addition of nuclear weapons and missiles to offensive warfare gives these privations a new dimension requiring waster preparations to relieve civilian distress and rehabilitate the economy.

d. It is now accepted doctrine that, at least during the phase of active military operations, responsibility for supply of civilian populations cannot be separated from military supply. Planning for military operations must include provisions for furnishing adequate supplies and assistance necessary to supplement local resources.

e. Important military logistical implications are: The necessary flow of foreign civilian supplies requires shipping and labor capacities already strained by war efforts; and the flow may represent the difference between starvation and disease for the local populace on the one hand, and the accomplishment of the CA mission on the other.

f. Estimation of requirements after operations have been initiated in an overseas theater, is the responsibility of the CA organization, their staff sections and units. Distribution to consumers is normally a function of the CA organization.

g. As evidence of the vast logistical implications of civilian supply, over \$6 billion in civilian relief was provided in World War II under conventional warfare conditions. Of this, \$1½ billion was provided in battle operations periods alone.

h. Specific policies as to the extent to which United States armed forces will be required to provide for the indigenous populace of a given country will be determined for each country concerned. Information thereof will be furnished concerned commanders and planning agencies at such time as determination has been made. For planning purposes, it will be assumed that no economic rehabilitation will be undertaken except as can be accomplished from all resources available within the command. Further, that within requirements of international law and general United States policies, provisions of civilian supply will be limited to those necessary to augment indigenous resources to the extent required to prevent disease, starvation, or such unrest as might interfere with military operations.

i. Supplies required for relief of distress within the area of combat operations will normally be given a logistical priority second only to military supplies essential to combat.

j. Importation or expedited indigenous production of supplies which will decrease dependency on purely military resources by increasing self-sufficiency, will be encouraged to the maximum.

k. So far as possible, items of civilian supply will be clearly and readily distinguishable from similar items normally issued to troops.

l. The CA organization will maintain such records as are required for the full and proper accounting of such supplies as are provided from military sources. Accounting and control measures will be exercised over other contributions, from allied or non-military sources, to ensure against excess of essential or prescribed minimums directed by proper authority.

m. The CA organization will be expected to provide current information for incorporation in operational orders upon which to base continuing requisitions for civilian supplies.

n. Particular care should be taken to include CA logistics in all commanders logistical estimates, administrative orders, and logistical annexes to plans. (See FM 41-10, FM 101-5 for typical CA Annexes).

o. For further reference data on CA logistical planning, see FM 101-10, FM 10-13, FM 5-35 and FM 41-10,

CIVILIAN SUPPLY

AREA STUDY

POPULATION

General Distribution, census breakdown by types.
Unusual Concentrations (DP's Refugees, etc.)

GEOGRAPHIC

General Terrain.
Exceptional Climatic Conditions.

TRANSPORTATION

Open Ports (sea).
Rail Net. (Maps or charts.)
Road Net. (Maps or charts.)
Airports. (Maps or charts.)
Amount of Damage.

KEY OFFICIALS

Economics Department Chiefs.
Public Welfare.
Public Health.
Red Cross.
Other Relief Agencies.

FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Main Staple of Diet.
Food Stocks on Hand.
Current Crops.
Damage to Farmland.

INDUSTRY

Key industries.
Normal production output.
Stock inventories.

BUILDINGS (To be adjusted after initial entry by on-the-ground surveys.)

Amount of War Damage. (percentage approximation)
Public Buildings. (adaptable for civilian supply usage)
Industry, factories and facilities (sources of local supply)
Domestic Dwelling. (approximate number and condition)
Warehousing. (approximate number available)
Institutions. (welfare, hospitals, sanitariums, etc.)

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

14. ORGANIZATION.

a. Although the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Supply and Logistics prepares overall national aid programs, authority and responsibility for foreign aid civilian supplies has generally been delegated by the Armed Services Procurement Regulation (ASPR) to Department of the Army, except in island areas occupied by the Navy. (See Appendix VII)

b. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics) acts for the Secretary of the Army in procurement of material and services and in related fields.

(1) The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics is under the functional supervision of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics) and under the direct supervision and control of the Army Chief of Staff. He plans for and supervises Army activities in purchasing, contracting and affiliated matters. (See AR 10-5, par 27.) He directs the technical staffs and services, except as to civil functions of the engineers. Actual procurement requisition, transportation and distribution operations are responsibilities of the technical services of the Department of Army. The seven technical services with the general type of material procured by each are as follows:

(a) Army Medical Service - medical, surgical, and dental instruments and supplies; drugs, medicines, plasma, and whole blood; field medical equipment, such as hospitals and dental laboratories; also furnishes technical assistance to CA regarding medical services and supplies.

(b) Ordnance Corps - weapons and ammunition, except chemical; general purpose, special purpose, and combat vehicles; fire-control instruments. Also furnishes technical guidance to CA on fire equipment and automotive equipment.

(c) Corps of Engineers - construction equipment and supplies, bridging equipment, and fortification materials; water purification and distillation equipment; camouflage materials. Also provides technical assistance and guidance to CA on all engineering matters and processes and supplies construction materials and other Engineer type supplies.

(d) Quartermaster Corps - food, clothing, and general supplies; petroleum products; laundry and kitchen equipment; materials handling equipment. Provides QM supplies and technical assistance to CA regarding civilian feeding, clothing, storage and other Quartermaster services.

(e) Transportation Corps - Army aircraft and allied equipment; certain types of marine floating equipment; military rail equipment; certain cargo-handling equipment, and certain petroleum handling equipment. Arranges for technical assistance and guidance to CA particularly in transport of civilian supplies.

(f) Signal Corps - communications and detection equipment; (radio, radar, telephone); meteorological equipment and supplies; photographic equipment and supplies. Provides CA technical guidance and assistance in communications supplies and problems.

(g) Chemical Corps - chemical weapons, such as gases, vesicants, and chemical ammunition; protective devices against chemical and biological weapons; certain common chemicals. Provides CBR assistance and technical guidance to CA and their Civil Defense organizations.

(h) CA items - these are normally handled as regulated items by the Services without the necessity of being listed by the chiefs of the supply services, or included in the Area of Operations regulated items list. In preparing overall supply plans, supplies for civilians are considered in making allocations of shipping and storage space. CA supplies when distributed through established military supply channels will retain their identity through documentation and special marking. (for further details see par 168, FM 41-10)

c. The Office of the Chief of Civil Affairs (OCA) has staff responsibility for logistical aspects of foreign civilian aid. Principal supply functions of the agency in coordination with Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics are:

(1) Transmits instructions and supervises preparation or revisions of budget for relief and rehabilitation programs for occupied areas, trusteeship territories under Department of the Army jurisdiction, and other areas accorded civil assistance and rehabilitation aid through Department of the Army Programs.

(2) When directed by appropriate authority, prepares studies portraying the economic feasibility of contributions of other countries to mutual security, and the economic impact of off-shore procurement, off-shore construction, pay-as-you-go, and other military operations abroad.

(3) Is responsible for planning and policy matters as they pertain to economic warfare, and to economic relationships occasioned by the presence and action of United States Armed Forces stationed in allied, co-belligerent, liberated or occupied countries.

(4) Assists in conduct of studies to determine relative abilities of the United States and its allies to provide civilian areas of CA concern with supplies for prevention of disease and unrest and for reconstruction of their economy.

(5) Determines capabilities of occupied areas to contribute towards their own economic support in terms of financial, natural, agricultural, industrial and human resources.

(6) Conducts studies and assists other United States Government agencies engaged in the conduct of studies, to measure economic abilities of allied countries to contribute to combined military operations and to support combined operations.

(7) When directed by appropriate authority, assists in conduct of studies and examination of budgets to measure the economic impact of off-shore procurement, off-shore construction, pay-as-you-go, off-shore commitments, and similar expenditures and makes recommendations with due regard for the industrial mobilization capacities of the economies of the countries involved.

(8) Within established policy, provides advice, counsel and technical assistance in such fields of industry, public finance, commerce, agriculture, transportation and communications, to assist in developing and strengthening the economic capabilities required for the accomplishment of the CA mission.

(9) When so designated, acts for the Department of the Army as claimant agency when supplies, critical materials, food, etc., are under control by the United States or international bodies, for areas involved in CA operations.

(10) Recommends establishment of reporting systems so as to ensure adequate knowledge regarding economic progress of areas where CA operations are in progress.

(11) Receives, reviews and analyzes budget requests to ensure their conformance with established policy and assists logistical authorities in their presentation for Congressional approval.

(12) Maintains records and accounts of authorized CA funds.

(13) When required, submits supply procurement directives to Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics and Area commanders for civil assistance or relief supplies.

(14) Provides continuing review of the budgetary aspect of CA operations to ensure that all operations are conducted as prescribed by law and in accordance with proper budget authorization.

d. At Area of Operations level, the Commanding General is responsible for adherence to the obligations of civilian aid imposed by international law, the terms of treaty agreements, or as otherwise appropriately directed. Fulfillment of his military mission dictates that recognition be given to the needs of the civilian population. This responsibility may be delegated as follows:

(1) Responsibility for supply of items to alleviate civilian distress is delegated to and is of primary concern to the logistical staff.

(2) Estimation of requirements after operations have been initiated, is the delegated responsibility of the CA organization.

(3) Distribution to consumers is normally a functional responsibility of the CA organization.

e. CA Staffs and Units.

(1) For organizational composition and functions, see FM 41-5, FM 41-10, and FM 41-15.

(2) General responsibilities for civilian supply of CA staffs and units are preparation of estimated requirements, storage, allocation and distribution.

15. BASIC FUNCTIONS

a. Basic functions of civilian supply are:

(1) Development of requirements and allocations

(2) Approval of requirements and allocations

(3) Procurement

(4) Movement of supplies

(5) Storage

(6) Ultimate distribution of supplies

16. REQUIREMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS

a. The development and approval of foreign civilian requirements, in addition to burdening logistical support channels, adds to complexities of a military operation due to the many factors involved.

(1) Tables of Organization and Equipment do not exist for ready reference. From a planning standpoint, the possible requirements are extremely diverse since they may include any type of items required to meet the basic needs of a civilian population, during or subsequent to a military operation, where the normal sources of production or supply have been eliminated or curtailed.

(2) The potential recipients are practically unlimited geographically, since they may include friendly, liberated, neutral or occupied enemy territories, depending upon the course military operations take. The climate, customs and general mode of life of the recipient population must be taken into account.

(3) Such matters as the impact on United States domestic consumers need for such supplies and on domestic price structure must be carefully reconciled by logistic planners.

(4) Civilian requirements are very sensitive to actual military developments and they can undergo sudden change, both qualitatively and quantitatively.

(5) Civilian supply requirements must be dictated by such factors as military necessity and logistical capabilities. In general, the commander relies upon his CA staffs and units to provide him with necessary data in order to estimate requirements. Supply to fulfill his anticipated needs must be adjusted to the limitation of his supply line and his tactical situation.

(6) The Area Commander estimates these requirements initially on the basis of strategic logistical studies by types, quantity, and scheduled delivery dates in the theater to cover at least six months, if possible, taking into account the factors of indigenous resources, local dietary habits and facility of handling desirable types of supplies. Subsequent estimates are based upon information developed by the CA organizations.

(7) Where decision is made that provision of supplies are urgently needed prior to regularly scheduled deliveries, they may be allocated from military stocks in instances where stock levels permit and where this mode will contribute directly to the mission of a combat unit. Military stocks, in this fashion, are diverted from military uses to civilian supply channels on a basis of reimbursement of appropriations.

(8) Another process of determining requirements and allocations is that of separate programming, separate appropriation and separate handling of identifiable civilian supplies specifically providing for civilian populations of occupied or allied countries which we are supporting under civil affairs agreements. This process consists essentially of four steps:

(a) Target ceiling is established by budgetary and logistical authorities in dollars for the program, based upon anticipated Congressional appropriations.

(b) Overall ceiling is broken down into branch ceilings within which each branch, whose activities require civilian supplies, will estimate supply needs to carry out desirable projects appropriate to the mission.

(c) Each branch then breaks down its mission into desirable projects, estimates the supply requirements to accomplish these projects and justifies the projects to be accomplished, returning estimates to their supply planning staff. They attempt to bring total requirements within the prescribed branch ceiling, but do not treat the ceiling as an absolute limit if the mission could not be accomplished by such adherence. The justification is a statement of end-use designed to adequately support its approval before a Congressional committee examining the program prior to passage of appropriations. For example, a justification of food for refugees might be stated: "one million refugees from war ravaged areas whose means of subsistence were derived from those areas, the food supplies of the occupied area having been historically sufficient only for its normal population."

(d) Planning and Control Division of logistics staff review estimates of branches to acquaint them with the total ceiling. By conferences among division and branch chiefs, estimates are adjusted to the ceiling, or request is forwarded to adjust the ceiling upward where required, or decision made to prepare a later date supplemental program. When final determination has been made, requirements are classified by items and by technical services charged with procuring items. Requirements are then consolidated into a final civilian supply program and forwarded to appropriate headquarters. (See typical Supply program for civilian relief, Appendix II and charts in Appendix VII).

(9) CA Civilian Supply personnel will coordinate requirements and allocations throughout the Civilian Supply Program preparation. Their basic surveys and justifications will provide the bases for the Program. OCA would most likely review the program to determine if justifications are in compliance with Department of the Army policy for area concerned.

(10) Where specific items supplemental to regular Program schedules are required, special requisitions are prepared and authorization to procure and ship is issued in the form of a Part Program. This gives specifications of items to be procured, cites funds, and coded number assignment gives shipment designation. (See FM 41-10, par 169 for details on requisitioning) (See Chart 3, Appendix VII).

17. APPROVAL OF REQUIREMENTS AND ALLOCATIONS

a. The Area commander's estimate of long-range requirements and allocations is forwarded to the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics, Department of the Army. Their requirements are reviewed for technical validity and adequacy, and feasibility in consultation with the Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations, the Office of the Chief CA and other government agencies such as Departments of State, Commerce and Agriculture. (See Chart 1, appendix VII)

18. PROCUREMENT

a. Armed Services Procurement Regulations (ASPR) provides Department of Defense procurement policy within which procuring activities for Army, Navy, and Air Force operate. This Regulation is developed and issued in coordination with military departments by direction of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Supply & Logistics).

b. Procurement personnel are enjoined to follow standards and rules contained in this regulation. Army, Navy and Air Force have procurement manuals containing procedures or directives which implement Armed Services Regulation procurement policies. The Army manual is "Army Procurement Procedure".

c. The Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics) acts for the Secretary of the Army in the procurement of materiel and services and in related fields. The Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics is under the functional supervision of the Assistant Secretary of the Army (Logistics) and under direct supervision and control of the Army Chief of Staff. Procurement responsibilities are directed by the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics and effected by the appropriate Technical Services. (See Chart 1, Appendix VII).

d. After requirements are approved, Technical Services are authorized to furnish items in accordance with scheduled phasing, either out of oversea stock or by purchase. The area commander may be authorized to utilize his oversea stock, or, in some cases, to make oversea purchases.

e. In certain instances, off-shore procurement, procurement from local resources or preclusive buying may be directed.

f. Supply authorization may take the form of a completed Supply Program or a document called a "Part Program". These documents contain all pertinent information necessary to the initiation of supply action by the technical service or area commander. (See Examples 1-3, Appendix II)

g. Military stocks may be diverted to fill civilian supply needs.

(1) This is a technical accounting procedure whereby adjustments between appropriations are made by supply personnel.

(2) Appropriate reports are made after diversion of supplies to the Area Supply Officer concerned who transfers credits from the military source to CA.

h. In processing requisitions by oversea commands for supplies furnished from the U.S., requisitions for civilian supplies are placed in the category of specified or interim requisitions. Requisitions in this category normally cover the oversea command requirements for other than maintenance supplies, and in emergencies may be authorized for shipment by air.

i. Ship tonnages for CA civilian supplies may be allocated as follows:

- (1) As partial cargo on ships carrying military supplies.
- (2) In commodity loaded CA civilian supply vessels.
- (3) By supply services within their own allocation lifts.
- (4) Within allocated CA civilian supply tonnage lifts.

j. To decrease expense, surplus, excess and used items are often substituted for regular items whenever possible even where types of items must be substituted or specifications disregarded. Parts may also be cannibalized in order to repair industries, transportation, communications, and utilities to operational stages.

19. LOCAL PROCUREMENT

a. Local Procurement of supplies, services, and facilities in occupied territory is a normal function of CA logistics. The resources of the territory are utilized to the utmost to support the military and civil mission of the area commander. Decision to the extent to which local procurement is to be exercised will be predicated upon policies and directives. Normal supply channels are used by a requiring service to obtain supplies, services and facilities by local procurement.

b. Ample stocks of supplies within the area do not preclude supplementing those stocks by local procurement.

c. Objectives of local procurement are to:

- (1) Decrease the industrial burden on the U. S.
- (2) Conserve domestic, critical materiel in the U. S.
- (3) Promote the economic and industrial self-sufficiency of the territory.
- (4) Lessen procurement lead time.

(5) Provide other than U. S. sources of resupply.

(6) Decrease production man-power requirements on the U.S. and increase military manpower availability in the area of concern.

d. Local resources and services, such as transportation, utilities, and facilities, including installations and billets, and supplies available from local production are utilized to the fullest practicable extent.

e. Utilization of local resources requires staff planning and coordination at all echelons. The chiefs of the supply services and the G4's of major commands in coordination with the CA organization continually explore possibilities, and initiate action for local procurement of supplies, services, and facilities. (See Central Procurement Agency duties, par 25 and Chart 17, Appendix VII)

f. Wherever feasible, items are procured in substantial amounts to include the total production of manufacturing facilities. Supplies most desirable for local procurement are supplies of great bulk or tonnage, such as food, forage, fuel, gasoline, lubricants, and engineer construction material.

20. SOURCES OF SUPPLY

a. The many general sources of supply includes: military stocks, U. S. and Allied production and procurement facilities; local resources, off-shore purchases and private and international organizations. (See Appendix III, SOP's and Appendix VII, Charts)

(1) Military stocks are generally only used for civilian supply in emergencies such as supplying medical items to quell epidemics. (See FM 100-10 for classes of supplies and procedures).

(2) Allocation of U.S. and allied procurement stocks is usually based on a requirement-approval-availability basis. Supplies available are governed by three factors: productive capacity of the U.S. and her allies; budgetary limitations; and transportation facilities.

(3) Local resources should be used wherever possible to lessen drain on our economy, salvage, repair and diversion of local stocks from one area to another should be utilized.

(4) Offshore procurement, purchase through Army channels with Army funds in countries outside the U. S. and its possessions can be most practical in providing savings in costs and delivery time.

(5) International and private organizations generally organized for relief purposes are usually active in occupied territory contributing extensive funds and supplies for relief and rehabilitation. Their activities should be integrated with relief activities of CA as much as possible to avoid duplication of efforts and confusion.

21. METHODS OF PROCUREMENT.

a. Methods of procurement may vary with the nature of the territory.

(1) The local procurement of supplies in territory friendly to the U. S. is accomplished by means of long-range financial arrangements or by direct cash purchases. The controls which are established to insure a sufficient flow of local supplies to the local civilian population must be honored by procurement personnel in their dealing with local industrial or business agents.

(2) Material resources in hostile territory are obtained by purchase, requisition, contributions, billeting, or confiscation. (FM 100-10). The most common method of procurement in enemy territory is by purchase or requisition. The procedure for utilization of local resources is prescribed by the Area Commander in accordance with national policy, international law, and the rules of land warfare. (FM 27-10). Persons guilty of unauthorized seizure of property are punishable as looters.

b. There are two major methods of procurement in occupied territory:

(1) Indirect Procurement - In indirect procurement, the requisition, or local procurement purchase order and invoice, is placed through the CA organization on the local civil authority who, as the agent for his government, purchases the supplies for the military agency. The price and payment is a matter between the local government and the vendor.

(2) Direct Procurement. In direct procurement, a requisition, or local procurement purchase order and invoice for the desired items is submitted directly to the vendor. Payment is made by the local government for credit through the CA organization from the U. S. Direct procurement may be made for small amounts where the requisitioning process may delay or interfere with the procurement of needed supplies or services. The using agency effects payment to the vendor in local currency at the time of purchase and submits vouchers through military channels for settlement between the two governments on a national level after cessation of hostilities.

22. STABILITY OF SUPPLY OPERATION

a. Although civilian supply operations must be kept flexible, every effort must be exerted to avoid the supply function being performed on a crisis basis.

b. Certain basic stocks must be at hand and reasonable reserves maintained in order that stability of supply may be achieved.

c. Civilian supply must be integrated with military operations in order that logistical requirements, such as for shipping space and delivery, may be assured.

a. Supply Management is the use of managerial and administrative supervision for the purpose of controlling and coordinating activities within the supply system of an organization in order to achieve maximum effectiveness in supply at minimum cost.

(1) Supply-management functions include requirements, inventory control, procurement, transportation, distribution, cataloging, standardization, financial management, and disposal. These functions are elaborated upon in FM 101-10, FM 100-10 and TM 743-200.

(2) Civilian supply specialists can be guided by Dept of Army Field Manual 38-1 wherein the job of the supply manager is specified "to use currently available resources prudently and to be prepared to expand immediately to meet the needs of an extreme emergency." This responsibility includes the administration, direction, and control of the personnel assigned to the handling of materials, as well as the efficiency with which those materials are handled.

(3) Supply Management may be broken down into functions previously mentioned composing the supply cycle:

(a) Computation of supply requirements.

(b) Procurement of required supplies.

(c) Storage and distribution of supplies to meet needs of the consumers.

(4) In computing requirements, electronic data processing systems should be understood by CA civilian supply specialists. These systems are now being utilized in all Army business type functions including logistics, personnel, and budget accounting. (See par 32)

24. FINANCING SUPPLY PROCUREMENT

a. Civilian supplies have generally been furnished to occupied areas subject to final settlement of the U. S. occupation charges. The principle that costs of such imports by the occupation powers shall be a first charge against the foreign exchange proceeds has been an accepted part of government policy since the beginning of occupations.

b. In liberated areas, financing provisions for supplies are generally contained in the terms of the Civil Affairs Agreement. (See Example 1, Appendix IV)

c. Initial funding of supplies are generally from Congressional appropriations. These are largely spent in the U. S. and reach Area Commands in the form of military materiel drawn against requisitions or Supply Programs.

d. During hostilities and shortly afterwards, funds for procurement of supplies are usually from allocation of Army funds to Area Commanders. This allocation is on an open allotment basis in which no specified designation of amounts for definite purposes are stipulated. The Fiscal Director of the Area allocates amounts to the various commands and agencies, which in turn are authorized to obligate funds for any purpose necessary for accomplishment of their mission. The commands and agencies simply report the obligations. A budget is adopted as operations become more stabilized as this latter system lacks adequate accounting controls and management.

e. Another common source of funds is appropriations for relief and rehabilitation in occupied areas. These funds usually reach the area in the form of food and other supplies needed for support of the occupied country.

f. A third source of funds comes from local authorities. Supplies and services from occupied territory may be requisitioned by the CA organization and paid for by local civil authorities who are usually assisted by CA authorities in setting up a local budget to meet local expenditures. Planning and coordination for external budgets must initiate with the CA organization in Areas of Operations.

25. CENTRAL PROCUREMENT AGENCY. (See Chart 17, Appendix VII)

a. The complexities of foreign procurement on a large scale are such that control should be vested in a Central Procurement Agency (C.P.A.) functioning at area command level. (See FM 101-5, par 52). The CA organization should have a strong representation on this Agency.

b. The Central Procurement Agency usually has the following membership:

(1) A general purchasing agent who, as chairman of the Agency is responsible for activities in supervision and coordination of all local procurement in the Area of Operations. CA staff officers on the G4 staff of the Area Commander maintain close liaison with him.

(2) A senior procurement officer of each supply service of the command.

(3) Senior procurement officers of the U. S. Navy and Air Force.

(4) Representatives of allied governments, when operations are conducted under an allied military command.

(5) Ex-officio members such as the Assistant Chiefs of Staff, G-4 and G-5, and representatives of appropriate related agencies.

c. The functions of the Central Procurement Agency are normally to:

(1) Supervise, coordinate, and control all procurement in the Area of Operations.

(2) Establish and prescribe policies, procedures, methods, and regulations for local procurement in the area particularly with regard to direct cash purchases by supply services.

(3) Publish, after consultation with CCA organization, availability lists of supplies procurable in the area in order that requisitioning agencies by reference to these lists may eliminate requisitioning of such supplies from the continental U. S.

(4) Control procurement of items requiring replacement in kind to the civil economy of comparable items or of raw materials from the U.S.

(5) Determine through the CCA organization the local sources of supply and production and assist in developing the sources to the maximum capacity.

(6) Perfect arrangements through the CA organization with appropriate local government officials for the procurement (without cash payment) of needed supplies and facilities that are locally available.

(7) Negotiate standard arrangements through the CA organization with local governments for the procurement of services and labor in order to prevent labor difficulties and the disturbance of local wage rates and hours and conditions.

(8) Insure cooperation and prevent competition among supply services and between military supply services and local civilian agencies in acquisition of supplies, facilities and services.

(9) Establish priorities, when directed by the Area Commander, for items procured locally.

(10) Supervise initial storage and inspection, when directed by the Area Commander, of all supplies procured locally.

(11) Maintain records of all supplies and services received by or furnished to the military forces in the area of concern.

26. MOVEMENT OF SUPPLIES

a. Supplies provided will generally fall under one of the following categories: initial automatic supply, replenishment and spot requirements, regular pipeline loads, or needs of special projects and reserves.

(1) Military operations cannot await the on-the-site estimating of requirements and their review, approval and programming through the supply pipeline. Through preplanning, the initial automatic civilian supply usually arrives prior to or concurrent with the liberation or occupation of an area. (See paragraph 167, FM 41-10)

(a) Initial automatic supplies will generally be food, fuel, shelter, clothing and medical supplies estimated at a bare minimum required to sustain life.

(b) Estimated supplies are later adjusted in accordance with on-the-ground surveys.

(2) Immediate need for medicines and other spot requirements will be handled on an emergency basis. In planning for replenishment supplies or second wave deliveries following up the initial automatic supplies, provisions should be made for such spot requirements.

(3) Regular pipeline loads will follow in accordance with prearranged schedules. These will be planned for supply in advance to compensate for supplies in transit, to build up a designated number of days of supply in depots and to furnish surpluses of vitally needed materiel.

(4) Needs of special projects will usually be unusual demands due to particular types of combat action affecting civilians, industry, and construction requirements.

(5) Reserve stocks must be maintained for continuity of supply, and to avoid untimely delays.

27. SUPPLY DISTRIBUTION CONTROL FOR OVERSEAS COMMANDS (See Chart 2, Appendix VII)

a. Requisitions from overseas commands after processing through channels are submitted to the Oversea Supply Agency operating directly under the Deputy Chief of Staff for Logistics which forwards them to appropriate depots for supply action.

b. A Branch of the Oversea Supply Agency is located at each of the following organizations: The Atlantic Transportation Terminal Command, the Pacific Transportation Terminal Command, and the Seattle Army Terminal. The terminals are not parts of the Oversea Supply Agency control mechanism, but operate under the Chief of Transportation.

c. The Dept of Army, by Army Regulation 725-55, has established standards for oversea order and shipping time for five oversea areas of operations.

d. Establishment of oversea order and shipping time allowances on a requisition category by area of operations basis accomplishes the following:

(1) Provides the oversea commander with a dependable basis for forecasting supply requirements and for scheduling the arrival of supplies.

(2) Regulates order and shipping time phases consistent with effective and economical supply operations.

(3) Furnishes reasonable and, as required, flexible standards for management evaluation of efficient performance by each of the agencies concerned in ordering or shipping.

28. DISTRIBUTION POLICIES:

a. Language differences, lack of familiarity with local distribution and consumption practices, and limitation of manpower make it necessary for CA unit commanders to delegate distribution of civilian supplies to civilian organizations. (See Chart 4, Appendix VII)

b. Operations performed by CA civilian supply personnel should be limited to moving bulk quantities of supplies to civilian organizations and the general operations which in civilian merchandising are termed produce phase or "wholesale operations". This complies with the principle of economy of personnel and with the policy of observing local customs.

c. The CA officer must assure that the end use of supplies issued in bulk to civilian agencies accomplishes the intended mission. He discharges this obligation by directing civilians to observe policies which he prescribes, by fixing rations for the issue or sale of supplies, and by having end-use checkers physically determine by samplings that the supplies are reaching the designated people. These procedures are termed "Retail operations" or consumer phase.

d. Method of Issue: There are two methods of issuing civilian supplies in areas of operations - free issue and sale.

(1) Free Issue: People who are in need and have no means of payment for supplies to fill their needs are normally issued relief items of civilian supply on a gratis basis. These people fall into several classes: Refugees, Displaced Persons, Outdoor relief cases, institutional relief.

(2) Sale: Need may arise for civilian supplies from inability to provide supply in market places rather than from inability of individuals to pay for their supplies. To meet this need, it is customary to devise a system of selling civilian supplies to the user.

(a) Marketing Agencies: Every society has a marketing system by which producers sells goods to consumers. To the maximum extent possible, this system should be utilized so long as it can be done consistent with U. S. political policy. Should this prove impossible, temporary cooperatives or government sales agencies may have to be created. This should be done only as a last resort since this violates the policy of retaining and reestablishing normal civilian agencies and tends to cause a centralization of government contrary to U. S. approved practices. When sales agencies are utilized, it is necessary for the CA officer to pick suitable ones, to prescribe the terms of sale both to the agency and by the agency to the end user, and to supervise the system to assure that the desired users received the supplies. Most likely he will need to establish the price of sale and the ration per person to whom supplies are sold.

(b) Funds: When civilian relief supplies are sold, it is necessary to determine the disposition of funds received for them. It is normally the policy of the U. S. that aid goods are property of the government of the country to which aid goods are furnished. Receipts for aid goods or civilian supplies should, accordingly, be utilized in such a way that the entire population benefits, rather than a few people being enriched.

Normally when sales are to be performed, higher headquarters prescribes the system. Should it not do so, the CA officer who authorizes the sale of supplies should devise a system of gaining control of the funds in order that they may be used to further accomplishment of the mission. He should seek guidance from higher headquarters concerning disposition of funds. This will be true whether the transaction is a wholesale or a retail sale.

e. Controls: It is essential that CAO's control use of civilian supplies which they cause to be issued. Several suitable methods are:

(1) Ration: A specific ration should be determined for each item to be issued and the ration enforced.

(2) End-use check: The CA officer should recruit for himself native personnel who are competent and trustworthy interpreters who can question individuals for whom supplies are furnished and determine that supplies actually reach designated users. While not mandatory, it is highly desirable that this end-use check be placed under supervision of a different officer from the one supervising the distribution. Normally, sampling is sufficient.

(3) Stock Control - Records should be maintained by logistical authorities and Civilian Supply Specialists covering supplies to cover:

(a) Total credits allocated.

(b) Total quantity received.

(c) Total quantity issued.

(d) Quantity and location of all unissued items.

(4) Because civilian supplies are subject to the same field conditions as military supplies, similar packing and marking standards are applied (TM 5-6141) CA supplies are marked to indicate the Technical Service responsible for handling and also bear additional distinctive markings to identify them as CA civilian supplies.

29. PROBLEMS OF DISTRIBUTION

a. Distribution operations revolve around these major activities; warehousing, movement, allocation, and redistribution. (See FM 100-10, TM 743-200)

(1) Primary problems of warehousing are those related to the adequacy of warehouse facilities and delineation of responsibilities.

(2) Storage of supplies in isolated areas and exposed points encourages pilferage, which is a source of illegal traffic in black market operations.

(3) In war-damaged areas, transportation and communication facilities may be inadequate and partially non-operational and hinder movement of goods. Improper accounting procedures and movement in overloaded Army transportation networks also cause delays and difficulties.

(4) A drag in distribution operations is frequently due to delay in allocation - where and how much information. Usually lack of vital information on requisitions, lack of end-use instructions from higher headquarters, failure to agree on allocations or priorities and failures in storage operations cause this drag.

(5) Redistribution refers to final disposition of supplies as they leave the end of the supply pipeline. Problems experienced are warehousing, movement and allocation once again. Redistribution involves actual administration of the needs, the end product of procurement. Main problems revolve around the organization for redistribution, personnel, system of supervision, and control. For example, the use of native administrative machinery will require a delegation of responsibilities which will in turn create additional problems of supervision and control centered around lack of qualified personnel and the language barrier. There is also the problem of coordination of activities between the local administration and CA functional teams in the field.

30. MAINTENANCE AND SALVAGE

a. Maintenance and salvage are integral parts of supply operations

(1) Maintenance refers to action taken to keep materials or equipment in serviceable condition or to restore them to serviceability when they are unserviceable.

(2) Salvage is the act of saving or rescuing condemned, discarded, enemy supplies abandoned, or damaged properties for re-use, refabrication, and scrapping.

(3) These are important considerations for requirement planning, procurement planning, actual procurement operations, and distribution of supplies. (See FM 100-10 and FM 101-10)

31. STORAGE

a. CA civilian supplies that are stored by the technical services, other than the Quartermaster, may be comparatively limited in quantity and may be stored in established depots together with other military supplies.

b. To reduce loss by diversion of allocated CA civilian supplies, separate storage facilities may be established.

c. Where expedient, a civilian supplies storage plan may be adopted in order that supplies may be distributed to meet the requirements of the respective areas into which the area of operations may be divided. As the tactical situation develops and the actual state of local resources become known, the various armies may draw the bulk of their CAMG civilian supplies from these depots.

d. The following factors should be taken into consideration in planning for a storage plant: (For further reference see TM 743-200, Storage and Materials Handling)

- (1) Available space.
- (2) Physical characteristics of the space selected.
- (3) Local climatic conditions.
- (4) Kinds of transportation to be employed.
- (5) Location with reference to the transportation net.
- (6) Materiel to be handled through storage.
- (7) Type of handling equipment to be employed. (For additional detail see FM 41-10, FM 101-10)

32. ELECTRONIC-DATA PROCESSING MACHINES

a. Electronic-data processing machines are employed in the logistic area, particularly in field operations.

(1) Analog type - operates through physical representation of problems and produces answers in physical or analog form, such as the turn of a shaft or changes in electric current, in voltage or resistance; this deals in measurement. This type depends for accuracy on the precision of its manufacture and is used largely in factory automation and for military purposes such as navigation or fire control.

(2) The second type, the digital type, works directly with numbers or digits. Its accuracy depends on the smallest unit to be counted and can be as precise as desired. These are used in office automation.

b. Electronic computers have three principal characteristics which distinguish them from other equipment. These are:

- (1) Automatic operation
- (2) Accuracy
- (3) Speed

c. Their main use in supply would be in stock control; supply control requirements, determination, cataloguing, and other areas of the supply and logistics field.

33. SINGLE MANAGER CONCEPT. (See Chart 18, Appendix VII)

a. Single Manager Commodity Assignment for Subsistence brought coordinated procurement to the armed services on 4 November 1955 through DOD Directive 5160.00.

b. This concept will be extended to other classes of supply such as POL, medical, etc.

c. This Single Manager concept is more than a procurement assignment; it extends single procurement assignment into determination of net requirements as well as issue and stock control functions. Its aim is to manage common-use items so as to eliminate overlapping and duplication in the supply of such items. The departments are to furnish their program requirements, operate distribution depots serving installations in an assigned geographic area, provide technical advice through advisory groups, and make available skills and facilities as required by the single manager. This concept is represented in Chart 18 of Appendix VII.

d. CA personnel will be concerned only as regards efficiency and dispatch which will result from this form of procurement handling.

OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES, CA

34. RESPONSIBILITIES OF CA PERSONNEL AND UNITS FOR CIVILIAN SUPPLY.

a. G4 is responsible to the Commander for planning policies and procedures for, and the supervision, coordination, and control of all procurement in Area Commands.

(1) Local procurement of civil material for Army useage is processed by G4 officials through CA with local officials. Direct dealing with civilian officials by military procurement officers and other military without coordination through CA is contrary to policy and should be prevented.

(2) Normally, actual purchases are made by contracting officers of the several services. Procurement operations will generally be handled through the Central Procurement Agency on which CA has representation. The CA organization renders assistance to military supply agencies in estimating continuing supply requirements and advising status of availability of local resources. (See Chart 17 Appendix VII)

b. CA must weigh needs of local procurement on the economy of the country by determining civilian needs and assists all procurement agencies in utilizing authorized, available local resources, uncovering hidden resources, and providing liaison with civilian agencies. (FM 100-10, Par 142)

c. Civilian Supply specialist Teams will usually exercise responsibility for this function. In their absence, Supply and Procurement Officers of CAMG organizations or Economic Team specialists will assume this task.

d. Initial concern of the CA organization for civilian supply matters starts with receipt of supplies from military supply channels and extends to supervision or control of indigenous supply agencies, and consumer distribution as may derive from the situation. Direct distribution to the ultimate consumers is an emergency situation and is not normal procedure.

e. The CA organization renders assistance to military supply agencies in estimation of continuing supply requirements.

f. Personnel - Civilian supply personnel selected by a related Military Occupational Specialty and military and/or civilian background and education.

g. CA civilian supply personnel are generally accorded one of the following Military Occupational Specialty designation.

- | | |
|---|----------|
| (1) Military Government Officer | MOS 8104 |
| (2) Economics Officer | MOS 8000 |
| (3) Supply and Evacuation Officer
G4, A4, S4 | MOS 4010 |
| (4) Supply Officer General | MOS 4000 |
| (5) Public Welfare Officer | MOS 5900 |

h. Personnel with knowledge, training and experience in Army Technical Services are most desirable for selection as civilian supply administrators in CA units. Especially suitable are technically trained officers, enlisted men, and/or civilians who have had previous military or civilian experience in such specialized fields as industrial procurement, stock control, warehousing, transportation, agriculture, and in the production, distribution and rationing of locally-produced as well as imported food, fuel, clothing, medical supplies and other items important to a civilian economy.

i. Within the CA organization, the civilian supply specialist, or in their absence general CA personnel, will be responsible for administration and distribution of civilian relief supplies.

j. Operating units of the CA organization are subdivided into staff sections and operating units.

k. Mission and functions of CA staff sections and operating units are indicated in CA Units Manual FM 41-15 and CA Operations Manual FM 41-10.

l. Civilian Supply Functions. General functional responsibilities of civilian supply teams will be:

- (1) To plan for and accomplish receipt and accounting for such supplies as are estimated, required and requisitioned and/or allocated for the areas of concern.
- (2) To provide proper annexes to operational plans containing pertinent civilian supply data.
- (3) To establish efficient plans for requisition, receipt, storage and distribution of supplies and for checking such local procurement as policy and situation demands.
- (4) To comply with directives and requirements from higher headquarters as regards initial and recurring reports and maintain suitable records of supplies received and delivered for funding and other appropriate usage.

(5) To provide higher headquarters with factual information concerning supply needs and requisition for civilian supplies.

(6) To make appropriate recommendations to and/or requisitions from logistical authorities for supplies for civilian relief and directed rehabilitation in concurrence with existing directives or as directed by the responsible commanders. (See FM 100-10, FM 41-5, FM 41-10)

35. OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES, CA.

a. General - A definitive course of action to be followed by CA Staff and Units in civilian supply matters is dependent, among other factors, upon requirements of the military situation, international legal compulsions, and policy decisions. Established or pre-determined courses of action suitable for all occasions or conditions can not be outlined in advance because of many factors and other unknowns involved. The following recommended operational procedures, therefore, are necessarily general in nature.

b. Combat Phase or Mobile Situation - Operation of the civilian supply team and/or front line platoon during combat phase will be largely directed toward provision and distribution of food, clothing and medicines to the local population, refugees, displaced persons, such other people as may be in dire need of emergency relief. Operations should be initiated, if possible, by complete reconnaissance and survey of the area by CA personnel. Results of the survey should be submitted through channels by means of a prescribed "Civilian Supply Vicinity Report."

(1) Procurement - It is contemplated that CA civilian supply procurement operations during combat phase will be mainly restricted to getting or obtaining supplies of types and quantities determined by initial strategic logistical studies. Since local stocks of indigenous supplies should be utilized to the maximum extent practicable, procurement activities during this phase should include locating and placing proper safeguards on buildings, warehouses, and stockpiles of food and supplies capable of use for civilian supply purposes. Sources of supply which may be called upon to furnish supplies to supplement local stocks, in order of precedence, are the following:

- (a) Captured Enemy Stocks.
- (b) Allied countries in proximity to the area of operation.
- (c) United States military supplies.
- (d) United Nations stocks, if any.
- (e) International relief agencies.

(2) Requirements and Allocations. Requirements will be based upon calculations contained in appropriate strategic logistical studies as modified by legal or policy directives and reports of requirements developed in the field. Requirements should be calculated for a three to six months period and based upon civilian supply vicinity reports to be submitted by all lower echelons at the earliest possible date after entry into an area. This summation of anticipated needs will be necessary to ensure prompt action on future demands from the field, which would be impracticable by normal means due to the unavoidable time lag which occurs between requisitions and actual receipt of supplies. Allocations will be established on the basis of established needs and requirements of the whole population with no discrimination towards any group or class of persons. A priority system should be set up as soon as practicable to ensure that persons who fall into categories deserving special consideration, viz, young children, pregnant women, etc, are given immediate assistance. In establishment of an efficient requirements and allocation section, it may be necessary for civilian supply personnel to call upon other teams and/or personnel of the CA organization.

(3) Distribution. Distribution of civilian supplies during this phase will be considered as including the following operations:

(a) Warehousing. Exigencies of the situation and status of civilian facilities will determine whether logistical authorities will utilize Army storage or immediately transfer custody to CA and/or civilian warehousing. In the latter instance, the details of warehousing are dependent, to a large degree, on the kind and amount of supplies and the local warehousing conditions. Each situation constitutes an individual problem to be worked out locally in detail. (See TM 10-250 Storage of QM Supplies and Joint Manual, TM 743-200. "Storage & Materials Handling") Storage areas in the combat phase, serve primarily as reservoirs upon which the civilian supply elements can draw for their requirement. The transportation net will normally decide location of storage areas. These areas must be so located that bottlenecks are avoided and that collection and distribution may be made with equal facility. Due to the compact organization of CA operating units, civilian supply specialists will concern themselves with administrative supervision of warehousing facilities. For efficient planning of a storage plant, the following factors should be considered.

1. Available space.
2. Physical characteristics of the space selected.
3. Climatic conditions of the locality.
4. Kinds of transportation available.
5. Location relative to transportation.
6. Material to be handled.
7. Type of handling equipment to be used.

(b) During the combat phase, the requirements of the military situation may necessitate assistance to the civilian supply teams by tactical troops and/or the military services in civilian transportation problems.

(c) Issue. The civilian supply teams will endeavor to locate former local officials and organization responsible for the storage and issue of emergency or disaster supplies. Existing channels of distribution will be fostered and utilized wherever possible. In the event that all former agencies of this type have completely disintegrated, civilian supply teams will assist in the reestablishment of distribution agencies, points and channels. As soon as military operations permit, arrangements should be made for delivery of civilian supplies at supply points of initial entry to indigenous authorities and to ensure equitable distribution to civilian populations. Direct relief activities will be avoided, where possible, in issue of relief and supplies to actual consumers. Civilians needing these supplies will receive them, generally through the medium of local civil agencies. Exception to this rule will be made in the case of camps or other installations operated by military agencies for refugees, evacuees, displaced persons and representatives of governments in exile.

(d) Reference data. Department of the Army Field Manuals 10-13, Quartermaster Reference Data, FM 101-10, Organization, Technical and Logistical Data, and FM 41-10, CA Operation, are sources of additional logistical information. Items of special interest to civilian supply personnel included in these manuals are:

1. Subsistence.
2. Storage date.
3. Warehousing.
4. Tentage.
5. Packaging and crating.
6. Transportation (including motor, rail, water and air).
7. Tables of weights, measures and conversion.

(4) Liaison. Liaison and coordination should be effected by civilian supply teams with other functional teams, tactical troops, and regular military supply channels. Requirements cannot be accurately estimated without adequate surveys of the area. Since the number of civilian supply personnel is limited, such surveys will, in many instances, be developed by any available personnel of the CA unit concerned. Through liaison and coordination, determinations of the availability of surplus stocks or food and/or supplies should be made to afford assistance to other

areas confronted with critical shortages. If surplus stocks are unavailable it will be necessary to submit requisitions through military channels. The sources of procurement may be largely determined on the basis of this coordination and liaison. Depending on sources of supply and transportation, methods of distribution will vary.

(c) Post Combat Phase or Static Situation - The principal difference between combat and post combat phases of civilian supply operation is the type of supplies. Combat phase supplies will generally be of emergency nature. More specific rehabilitation supplies for peoples, governments and economies will be provided in the post combat phase. The transition must be a natural progression created by requirements of civilian supply involving in the combat phase. It is apparent that additional functions will be assumed by civilian supply personnel during the post-combat phase. Considerable more details will be required in preparing justifications for provision of civil relief and economic rehabilitation.

(1) Procurement. Pre-determined allocations of supply and reestablishment of normal or near-normal local economy will gradually prevail in the post combat period, thus making procurement a more routine operation based upon sound annual programs and justification. With proper stimulation and control, the civilian economy should attain a reasonable degree of self-sufficiency and stabilization and therefore assume the burden of procurement in normal or more nearly normal fashion. Deficiency occurring in the indigenous economy will be supplied in the usual manner, by realistic programming and requisitions upon logistical agencies.

(2) Requirements and Allocation. Local relief and/or welfare agencies should have maximum responsibility for their own operations. Supplies allocated should be consistent with requirements of the military situation and the local economy to supply minimum needs. CA civilian supply teams should assist these agencies in achieving the ability to perform their respective responsibilities. Ample stock piles of relief items must be maintained in Army areas to meet any critical emergencies for periods where local procurement agencies fail to maintain quotas imposed. When necessity requires issuance of these supplies, higher headquarters will be advised immediately of the actions taken, reasons therefore, quantities of item supplied, and the estimated duration of requirements. Army supplies issued during this phase will be allocated with a definite priority. In event of supply shortages, existing stocks will be apportioned according to priorities indicated below:

- (a) United Nations or Allied Nationals.
- (b) "Protected Persons."
- (c) All other civilians in the area.

(3) Distribution. Local facilities for distribution will normally be employed or reestablished during this phase. Civilian supplies will be distributed through local channels whenever possible. Supervision and control of local agencies, to the extent permitted or required, should be maintained to ensure equitable distribution. Operational organization of the distribution should be as follows:

(a) Warehousing. Where Army supply warehousing is not available and civilian supplies must be received in bulk prior to delivery to civilian agencies, consumers or displaced persons, refugee assembly areas, warehousing will be a responsibility of the CA organization.

(b) Transportation. Local authorities should be charged with all possible transportation of civilian supplies destined for their use. When local transportation is inadequate, civilian supply transportation teams should be utilized. In emergencies, CA personnel should request additional transportation from their parent headquarters as a normal procedure and from adjacent military commanders in an emergency or when operating separately.

c. Issue. Pending authority and ability of indigenous agencies to operate civilian supply and relief machinery, deliveries will be made to central military depots and collected therefrom as, in their absence, from warehouses maintained by the CA organization. Priority in issue should be made from supplies destined for special categories of recipients. Before issuance of civilian supplies, every effort should be made to ensure that local authorities have made maximum use of existing local resources, including manufacturing and production facilities. Since higher headquarters may exercise control of any allocation of civilian supplies, and reserve the right to transfer stocks without regard to previous allocations, it will greatly reduce possible complications by utilizing local stocks to the utmost and requesting supplies from higher headquarters only in cases of necessity.

(4) Liaison. The post combat phase will usually require an adequate system of liaison between CA civilian supply personnel, military units and other relief agencies. The gradual release of military responsibility for emergency relief, and its operations by the local authorities, will increase the number of areas in which civilian supply liaison must be maintained. The extension of area coverage by CAMG personnel may uncover additional situation which may be classified as emergency and require special attention of civilian supply specialists.

(5) Finance. The post combat phase should bring about the establishment of more efficient civilian supply fiscal and auditing procedures. It will be necessary to consolidate quantitative receipts or documents of similar nature in order to produce more accurate accounting for expenditures normally incurred in civilian supply operations.

Combined receipts submitted by issuing agencies must be reconciled with those submitted by receiving agencies. A further reconciliation of these receipts with the warehouse records should evidence that all supplies designated for civilian supply use were actually issued for the intended and authorized purpose. Any deficiencies revealed should be justified. By strict supervision and accounting in civilian supply fiscal and auditing procedures, any leaks in the system which resulted in black market activities can be located and corrective measures taken. (See FM 100-10, FM 41-10)

d. Coordination with functional Teams. To ensure maximum efficiency and coverage of the unit area of operations, it is advisable that the civilian supply team maintain constant coordination and liaison with all other functional teams in the CA units.

36. ROLE OF CA IN PROCUREMENT

a. The CA organization assists purchasing agencies of all echelons of command:

- (1) In utilization of local resources.
- (2) In determination of civilian needs.
- (3) In uncovering hidden resources.
- (4) In providing liaison with civilian agencies.

b. In the communications zone and army service area, the CA organization assists and advises purchasing and contracting officers in making arrangements for local procurement. The CA organization also ensures that procurement complies with established policy.

c. Local procurement by CA units conforms substantially to procedures applicable to all military units operating in the area.

d. Duties of CA personnel generally require their circulation in outlying districts of the area of concern often without immediate contact with military or civilian administrative facilities. They are frequently confronted with the need to make petty cash transactions with farmers, innkeepers, mechanics, and similar persons. Hence, a simple system of payment and accounting is essential. Authorization is generally granted CA personnel to make transactions when emergencies arise through a petty cash fund system for the purpose, or by a prompt means of reimbursement of personal funds expended.

a. Organization, operations and composition of a civilian supply team of necessity, may vary with the situation and operational phase in which the unit is employed. The cellular construction of CA units lends itself readily to the addition or subtraction of personnel. A possible functional chart for a unit in supply teams is indicated on the next page. Organization structure is set forth in TO&E's and TD's.

b. The coordination chart (page 47) indicates the sections and teams with which the civilian supply team will establish and maintain close coordination.

38. REPORTS AND REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY.

a. General

(1) Executive orders require that each government agency involved in furnishing aid, consisting of supplies, facilities, cash or service, to foreign governments or other entities abroad will maintain records of all transactions and render reports covering such activities. Additionally, reports are required at departmental level in order to facilitate discharge of responsibilities assigned by higher authority in foreign civilian relief and rehabilitation. (See FM 41-10, para 185).

(2) There are two main types of foreign civilian supply reports. The first covers operation from the establishment of a requirement to the final delivery in the overseas command and transfer to the recipient government. The second covers cost, including all charges from the original procurement to those paid in delivering the supplies at end of ships tackle at overseas destinations. (See Appendix III & Appendix VI, Report Forms)

b. Zone of Interior Reports.

(1) Chiefs of Technical Services are responsible for securing data and keeping necessary records covering supply from stocks, procurement and distribution of supplies.

(2) Overseas supply divisions of ports of embarkation are responsible for supply manifests and records and reports covering receipt of foreign civilian supplies.

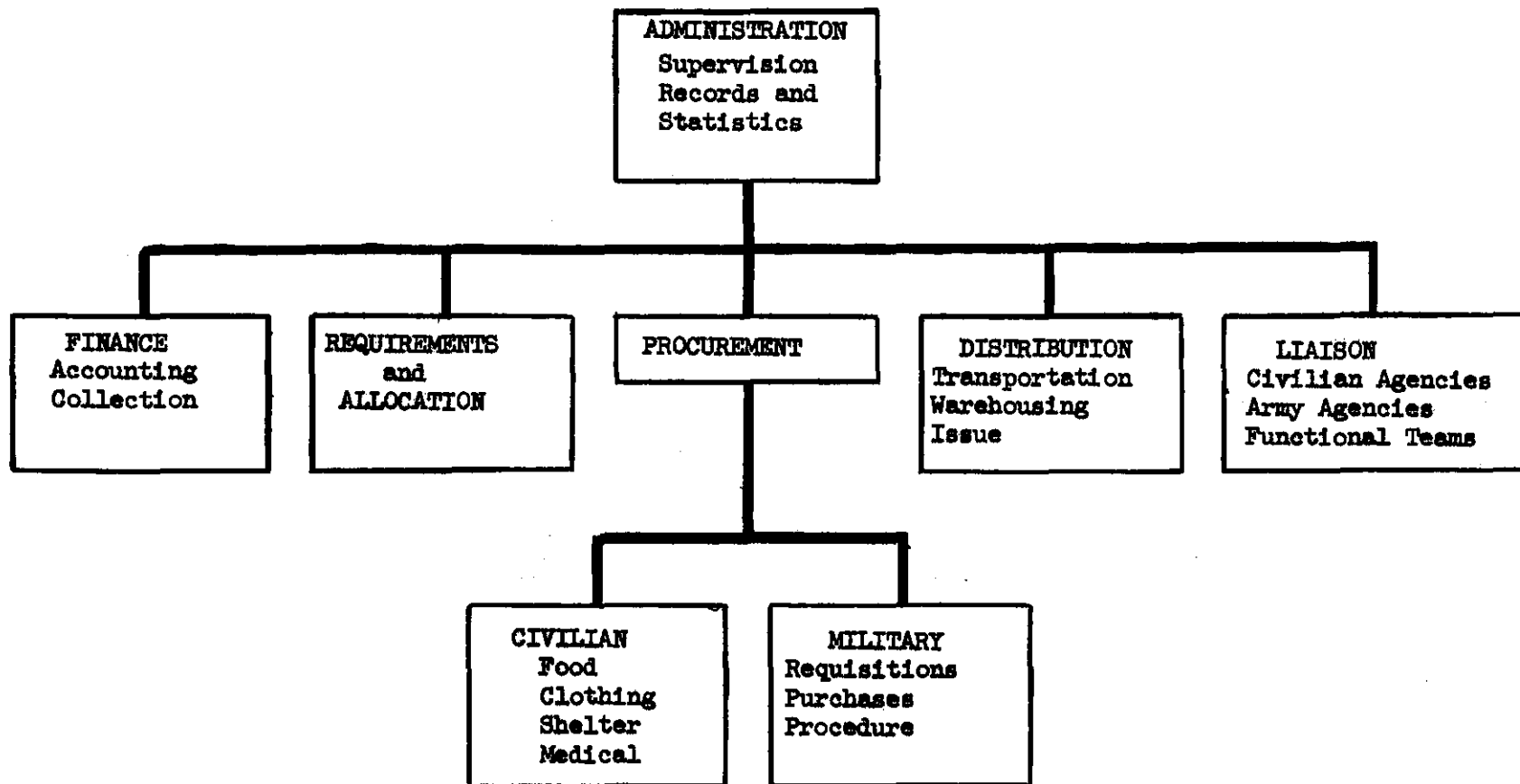
(3) Chief of Transportation maintains necessary records and reports concerning port and ocean charges against funds covering ocean shipment of supplies.

c. Overseas Command Report.

(1) Overseas Commanders are responsible for maintaining records and making reports covering their civilian supply operations as required in Special Regulations.

(2) Overseas command report normally cover three fields of supply:

CIVILIAN SUPPLY TEAM
FUNCTIONAL CHART



COORDINATION CHART

Coordination With		Area of Coordination
Section	Team	
ECONOMICS	Food and Agriculture	Availability of local Supplies. Requirements for seed, imple-ments
	Price Control & Rationing	Rationing procedure
	Property Control Industry	Use of warehouses, etc. Requirement for machinery, re-pairs & rehabilitation
	Public Finance	Technical advice and assistance
GOVERNMENTAL CONTROLS	Public Safety	Guards and/or security for supplies
	Public Health	Technical advice on requirements. Medical requirements
	Public Welfare	Welfare organizations and chan-nels. Welfare requirements.
PUBLIC FACILITIES	Public Trans- portation	Use of local transportation for moving supplies. Rehabili-tation supplies.
SPECIAL CA FUNCTIONS	Displaced Persons	Special requirements due to concentration or shifting of populations.

(a) Supplies processed by the overseas command.

(b) Supplies transferred to civilian relief from Army stocks.

(c) Supplies transferred from relief to military stocks.

39. CA REPORTS AND FORMS.

a. General. Reports and forms pertaining to the operation of Civilian Supply Teams of CA should be kept to a minimum consistent with existing policy and directives pertinent to accepted accounting procedures and maintenance of records. All reports should conform to Control Administration, Reports Control System, as prescribed in AR 305-15. Where applicable, existing forms and procedures used in the current accounting procedure by the Army Quartermaster should be used. Forms to be used in a foreign country should be printed in both the English and local language. The Area Commander will usually prescribe the reports and particular forms he desires used in his command. (See FM 41-10, para 185).

b. Typical periodical reports which may be required of all echelons of commands, particularly in a static situation or post-combat phase, will be those showing status of stocks, estimates of requirements, and the movement of supplies. Periodic reports are based upon and consolidate, where appropriate, similar reports of lower echelons.

c. A monthly stock status report would show:

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

(2) CA supplies by items and quantities issued during the month to local governmental authorities, to military forces for their use, and to other commands.

(3) Lost or stolen CA supplies by items.

(4) An explanation of any extraordinary occurrences during the report period.

d. A monthly requirement estimate report should give estimated requirements for CA supplies for the ensuing months (4-6 months) as a forecast of anticipated needs.

e. A weekly report should show:

(1) Total CA supplies by items and quantities called forward since arrival in the area covered by the report.

- (2) Total items and quantities received during the week.
- (3) Total items and quantities on hand at the end of the week.
- (4) Total quantities issued for the week.

f. Wherever practicable, charts should be used to indicate levels of supply issuances, types of supplies procured locally, etc (See Appendix VII for typical Supply Charts).

g. Surveys. When a CA Unit is assigned an area of responsibility, the Supply Team should immediately make a survey of the situation to determine supply requirements.

(1) A suggested Civilian Supply Vicinity Report follows on the next page. Upon completion of the survey, reports should be forwarded through technical channels.

(2) This vicinity report will be a one-time report to establish initial requirements. As a further guide, a more detailed report is given on the next page, which will be used as a basis for such requisitions as it is desired to be submitted.

h. Requisitions. Once the initial phase of occupation has been accomplished, all requisitions for supplies should be submitted through channels, on appropriate requisitions forms. (DA 1149-4, -5) Separate requisitions should be prepared and submitted on each of the following categories of supplies:

- (1) Foodstuffs
- (2) Soap
- (3) Clothing, footwear, textiles (includes blankets)
- (4) Medical and sanitary equipment
- (5) Coal
- (6) Petroleum products
- (7) Other supplies

i. Miscellaneous Supply Forms: Standard Quartermaster Forms which could prove useful in supply operations for control and accounting procedures are listed below.

- (1) Property Issue SIM (DA 1146)
- (2) Official Receipts
- (3) Register of Billing Values

CIVILIAN SUPPLY

VICINITY REPORT

(Form #1)

(Number)

(Date)

1. INSTRUCTIONS: An initial survey of your area will be made to determine status and location of targets listed in paragraph two (2) below. Information should be as accurate as time will permit. Name of recommended reliable, competent, civilian administrator for management of each facility or service should be cited. This report will be submitted to this headquarters in _____ days. Results may be in tabular form.

2. TARGETS: Areas in which concentrations of indigenous populations are located will be surveyed to determine the following:

a) Approximate population. (Breakdown to include types needing special attention.)

b) Types of emergency supplies needed for each target or area, and estimated quantities. (Food, clothing, medical, shelter, special engineering, and utility or industrial supplies.)

c) Storage and distribution facilities available in area.

d) Is rationing of any type in effect at present?

e) Chief civilian administrator.

3. ESTIMATE OF THE SITUATION: (Submit your estimate as to possible shift in needs for Civilian Supplies within your area to include the following:)

a) Possible shifts in population due to labor needs.

b) Projected emergency medical facilities and supplies desired.

c) Approximate length of period for which targets may remain critical.

d) What percent of civilian operations personnel required are available for these services?

4. ACTION TAKEN: (Report what emergency actions have been taken or are in progress to relieve most critical areas requiring assistance.)

5. PLANS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: (Submit recommendations and/or plans which may be desirable to bring the Civilian Supply problem under control.)

CIVILIAN SUPPLY

SUBJECT: Vicinity Report (From 2)

TO: Field Representatives, Civilian Supply

1. a. You are hereby directed to execute, in three copies, the attached form CS/V, "Vicinity Report," in accordance with the instructions and data contained in subsequent paragraphs of this letter.

b. In view of the necessity of having this information for immediate planning purposes, this report should be completed as expeditiously as possible and should be returned to this headquarters through technical channels.

2. Specific targets and the information required will be found on the attached form. Instructions for the completion of the form will be found on the reverse side of the questionnaire.

3. Submit your estimate of the Civilian Supply situation with regard to the factors listed below.

a. Appraisal of current supply needs broken down by type and quantity.

b. Appraisal of future needs by type and quantity.

c. Evaluation of existing supplies in the area with the viewpoint of transferes to another area.

d. Administrative considerations which would hinder the execution of supply directives.

4. Submit your recommendations for future action, based on your observation of existing circumstances.

Signed
Chief, Civilian Supply Team

VICINITY REPORT # 2
(additional information)

Date _____

Submitted By _____

(1) Area or Target	(2) Cate- gory of pop.	Population Distribution											Supplies Needed								
		(3) Men			(4) Women			(5) Children						Food		Clothing		Medical		Shelter	
								Boys			Girls			(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
		$\frac{18}{40}$	$\frac{41}{60}$	$\frac{61}{over}$	$\frac{18}{40}$	$\frac{41}{60}$	$\frac{61}{over}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{7}{12}$	$\frac{13}{17}$	$\frac{0}{6}$	$\frac{7}{12}$	$\frac{13}{17}$	Cate- gory	Amt. lbs.	Type	qt.	Type	qt.	Type	qt.

52

*See instruction on following page.

VICINITY REPORT # 2
(Special Instructions)

Special instructions to items of report form on page 52 are noted here below:

- Item (1) General Area or specific location of target designated by grid coordinates on map _____.
- (2) Description of peoples involved, I.E., DP's, refugees, POW's, etc.
- (3) Self-explanatory.
- (4) Self-explanatory.
- (5) Self-explanatory.
- (6) General categories, i.e., vegetables, meats, cereals, etc.
- (7) Self-explanatory. (Amount in pounds.)
- (8) General types, i.e., footwear, underclothing, outer clothing, special clothing.
- (9) Quantity in appropriate units.
- (10) Either general (bandages, etc.) or specific (serum, etc.)
- (11) Quantity in appropriate units.
- (12) General types, i.e., individual dwellings, dormitories, hotels, etc., or special types, i.e., warehouses, etc.
- (13) To show maximum "head count" capacity.

- (4) Monthly Report of Billing Values
- (5) Shipping Documents (DA 1149-2)
- (6) Inventory Adjustment (DA 444)
- (7) Receiving Report (DA 250)
- (8) Stock Record Card (DA 421)
- (9) Stock Record Card (DA 1290)
- (10) Due-In and Due-Out (DA 1298, 1299)
- (11) Register of Vouchers (DA 272)

40. CHECK LISTS. General. CA Supply Teams will find "check lists" of great assistance in insuring that all details of the operation are covered in a minimum of time with a maximum efficiency. A political check list would be surplus since the initial function of Civilian Supply will be primarily induced by humanitarian or military necessity reasons. Three check lists have been included in this text for use as a general guide in the operation of CA Civilian Supply Teams in the field.

a. 24-Hour Check List. This check list will be used as a guide for operations of Civilian Supply during the initial 24 hours of entry into any area by CA Units.

b. Administrative-General Check List. This check list prescribed as a guide in the initial 24 hours of operations should conform to the natural progression of CA Civilian Supply operations.

c. Emergency Field Kitchen Check-List. This is a special purpose check list to aid in the establishment and operation of an Emergency Field Kitchen ("Soup Kitchen").

CIVILIAN SUPPLY TEAM

24 HOUR CHECK LIST

- 1. Accomplish general survey of area and locate chief competent civilian administrator to handle civilian supply matters.
- 2. Accomplish Vicinity Report #1.
- 3. Prepare and submit emergency requisition for such supplies as are urgently needed.
- 4. Organize emergency field kitchen with competent civilian staff if situation warrants in cooperation with public welfare specialist.
- 5. Call up emergency initial issue of supplies if local resources are inadequate.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY TEAM

Administrative-General Check-List

1. Reconnoiter and survey the unit's area of responsibility, establish an accurate Estimate of the Situation, determine initial requirements of supplies to be requisitioned.
2. Survey situation with reference to necessity of requesting supplementary Civilian Supply Teams.
3. Institute necessary liaison with Functional Teams of your own CA unit.
4. Institute necessary liaison and coordination with Civilian Supply elements of subordinate and/or superior CA units in immediate vicinity.
5. Institute necessary liaison with appropriate Military and/or Civilian Procurement agencies for requisition of necessary Civilian Supplies.
6. Survey area of responsibility for suitable locations and/or facilities for depots and/or issue points.
7. Post "Off Limits" those buildings, warehouses, and stockpiles of food and supplies usable for Civilian Supply distribution.
8. Enforce and establish distribution points and channels for the efficient handling and distribution of food and/or supplies.
9. Establish necessary accounting procedures for all supplies handled through Civilian Supply channels.
10. Establish minimum standards of operation for all installations maintaining storage and/or distribution points for Civilian Supplies.
11. Establish minimum and maximum levels of supply for all items to be utilized at all permanent or semi-permanent installations.

Emergency Field Kitchen Check List

- 1. Have food handlers been given medical check?
- 2. Has staff been checked on cleanliness?
- 3. Has kitchen been adequately inspected for:
 - a. Cleanliness and order;
 - b. Ventilation;
 - c. Light; and
 - d. Cleaning (before and after serving)?
- 4. Is equipment being properly utilized?
- 5. Has water supply been checked for purity?
- 6. Are serving and eating utensils being properly cleaned?
- 7. Is proper protection being given to food supplies to prevent spoilage and/or pilferage?
- 8. Has necessary preparation been made for garbage disposal?
- 9. Is fire prevention equipment easily accessible?
- 10. Is standard First Aid equipment easily accessible?
- 11. Is a minimum 30-day food reserve stock on hand?
- 12. Is calorie value of individual servings in consonance with terms of treaty, agreement, or the Geneva Conventions, whichever may apply?
- 13. Have meal hours and regulations concerning food service been adequately publicized in appropriate languages?
- 14. Has a standing operating procedure been written and approved by competent authorities for operation of the field kitchen?

TRAINING

41. ELIGIBILITY

a. Training for CA Civilian Supply functional specialists will be in conformance with the following:

- (1) FM 41-5, CA UNITS, Para 128 ff.
- (2) FM 41-5, Joint Manual of CA, SOLOG Agreement 42, Appendix III.
- (3) Pertinent ATP's.

(4) Particular pre-training selection of CA Civilian Supply Officers should adhere to prerequisites set forth in FM 41-15 that "functional specialists have prior professional or technical training appropriate to the specialty for which they are selected".

42. SPECIAL SCHOOLING

a. Army Service Schools and training in Technical Services are outlined in DA Pamphlet 20-21.

(1) Most appropriate training for dealing with problems of Civilian Supply would be the specialized schools of the Quartermaster and those involving Army Logistics.

(2) Courses are available in such subjects as Procurement Management, Commissary Operation, Property Disposal Management, Supply Handling, General Supply Procedures, Transportation Movement Control, etc.

43. LANGUAGE & AREA STUDY

a. The indispensability of gaining advance knowledge of the culture and mores of territory of operation by CA is stressed in FM 41-5 and allied manuals and doctrinal literature.

b. Additionally, some knowledge of the native language is vital to efficient performance by the CA specialist. Accordingly, every effort should be made by Civilian Supply personnel to attain some degree of proficiency in the language of the Area.

EXAMINATION: CA Functional Manuals should essentially be "doer" texts highlighting "how-to-do-it" procedures for the specialist.

Because of a paucity of presently prescribed forms, reports, charts and Standing Operating Procedures for Civilian Supply specialists, a plentitude of such items are included in this Appendix. No effort has been made to reduce these to sample forms as it was felt this would diminish their value. For sample forms see FM 41-10 and FM 41-15.

Since Civilian Supply Procedures in future operations will be predicated upon subsequent policies and directives, these selected and highly typical procedlres of past Civilian Supply Programs will prove valuable for training and reference purposes.

A summary of items and explanation of their contents follows:

APPENDIX I. References (Self explanatory)

APPENDIX II. SUPPLY PROGRAMS

The Part Program, Justification of Estimates and the complete Supply Program contained herein are preliminary actions to procurement of supplies by Army agencies directly or through other governmental agencies.

The attached Part Program for Korea and the Justification of Estimates for a Japanese Relief Program reveal the intensity of data required for formulation of requirements and allocations in post-combat situations.

Although this Part Program and Justification cover only purchase of certain foodstuffs, it will nevertheless give the uninitiated Civilian Supply specialist some guidance in preparing similar documents outlining their civilian supply requirements for exercises and future operations.

The Supply Program for Korea is a typical and regular plan of action for furnishing civilian supplies on a Fiscal Year quarterly basis.

APPENDIX III STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURES (Self Explanatory)

APPENDIX IV. SPECIAL SUMMARIES & REPORTS (Self Explanatory)

APPENDIX V. COUNTRY HANDBOOKS.

These were prepared in advance of a campaign to aid in computing requirements. Civilian Supply played a prominent role in these plans as is evident from the section in this Appendix.

APPENDIX VI. REPORTS FORMS (Self Explanatory)

APPENDIX VII. CHARTS.

These graphic examples of past operation indicate the invaluable use of charts in portraying Civilian Supply Operations.

APPENDIX I

REFERENCES

FM 41-5 Joint Manual of Civil Affairs

FM 27-10 Rules of Land Warfare

FM 10-10 Quartermaster Service in Theater of Operations

FM 10-13 Quartermaster Reference Data

FM 100-10 Field Service Regulations: ADMINISTRATION

TM 38-403 Station Supply Procedure

TM 38-402 Storage in the Zone of Interior

TM 38-400 Stock Control Manual for Stations

TM 28-225 Army Emergency Relief

SR 795-25-1 Supplies for Foreign Aid Programs

TM 743-200 Joint Manual of Storage and Materials Handling

TM 10-215 Commissary Operations

TM 5-614 Packing and Crating

FM 55-15 Transportation Logistical Planning

FM 110-5 Joint Action, Armed Forces

ARMY TEXTS

"Dictionary of United States Military Terms For Joint Usage (Fourth Revision), February 1957.

"Military Terms, Abbreviations and Symbols," Dictionary of U.S. Army Terms, AR 320-5, November 1958.

"The Economics of National Security", Volume XVII, "Foreign Aid", Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C.

"The Economics of National Security", Volume XI, "Requirements", Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C.

"The Economics of National Security", Volume XIV, "Military Supply Management", Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C.

Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force. Standard Policy and Procedure for Combined Civil Affairs Operations in North West Europe. (SHAETF/G5/ 327), AG 014.1-11 GE, 1 May 1944.

OQMG Civilian Supply Mission, Final Report and Recommendations. Military Planning Division, 1 March 1946.

Allied Forces Headquarters. Report of Survey-Civilian Supply in the Italian Theater. Naples, Italy. May 1944.

International Division Headquarters, Army Service Forces, War Department. A Guide to International Supply. 31 December 1945.

Basic Policy File North Africal (Civilian Supply): CCNA-NAEB-Tunis Det Departmental Records Branch, AGO. From 24 November 1943 through 29 May 1944.

Report of the General Board, USFET. Procedures followed by Civil Affairs Military Government in the Restoration, Reorganization and Supervision of Indigenous Civil Administration. G5 Section, Study No. 33.

Report of Operations (Final After Action Report), 12th Army Group, Volume V, G5 Section, Part 3.

SOP No. 39 "Civil Affairs Supply Procedure on the Continent," Headquarters European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, 31 October 1944.

SOP No. 28, Civil Affairs Supply Procedure, Headquarters, European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, 7 June 1944.

SOP No 13, Stock Control Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, U.S. Army, 17 April 1945.

Supply and Economics Branch Files, Supreme Headquarters Army Expeditionary Forces, G5/2000.1, 2000.82, 2000.34, 2000.30, 2000.50, 2031.3, 2000.31 Supply General, 24 February 1944 - 10 June 1945.

Headquarters, 12th Army Group, Civilian Supply Records, Volume 1, 18 July 1944 - 28 October 1944, Volume 2, Volume 3.
(Located in DA AGO Departmental Records Branch.)

Special Courses in Civilian Supply, Advanced Course, CA School, Fort Gordon, Georgia.

SPECIAL TEXTS.

"The Army & Foreign Civilian Supply." Lecture delivered by Brigadier General Patrick H. Tansey, G.S.C., Chief, Supply Division, Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, G4, GSUSA, 3 April 1951, Washington, D.C.

Committee on Foreign Affairs, 79th Congress, 1st Session. Report to the President of the United States by Samuel I. Roseman on Civilian Supplies for the Liberated Areas of Northwest Europe.

"Utilization of Foreign Resources", The Ordnance School, Aberdeen Proving Ground, 1 April 1952.

Report on Resp. and Activities of G4 in CA Supply. G4, Headquarters TSFET (R) APO 887, U. S. Army, 1 October 1945.

Komer, Robert W., Civil Affairs and Military Government in the Mediterranean Theater. Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS (Other than Department of Defense).

Geneva Conventions of August 12, 1949, for the Protection of War Victims.
DA Pamphlet 20-150

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS PUBLICATIONS.

American Red Cross. Special Problems in Emergency Feeding.

- - - - Suggestions on Feeding in a Disaster.

- - - - Food in Disaster.

- - - - A Plan for A Simple Emergency Meal.

- - - - Suggested Methods for Icing Foods and for Keeping Foods Hot.

- - - - Menu Market Order and Recipes for 100 People for a Week.

- - - - Arrangement of a Preparation and Serving Area in the End of a Rectangular Hall.

- - - - Sanitation.

- - - - When Disaster Strikes.

APPROVED PART PROGRAM FOR CIVILIAN SUPPLIES

G4/D8 62079

TO:

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL: (Attn: Lt. Col. R. E. Myers)
CHIEF OF TRANSPORTATION: (Attn: Lt. Col. N. A. Gage)

1. Recipient Country Korea	2. Section Quartermaster	3. Number SKO 60-0-695
4. Correspondence references: Cable C 68889 (DA IN 5484), dtd 14 Aug 51, CINCFE to D/A, Washington.		5. Reporting Directives Applicable: SR 795-25-2, 20 Apr 49; SR 795-25-5, 30 Nov 49, as amended; SR 795-50-5, 11 Jul 51; SR 795-50-6, 4 May 50; DF CSGLD/D8 34632 to Tech. Svcs., 15 Jul 49 (CSGLD-244 report); DF G4/D8 33263 to OCoft, 21 May 51 (CSGLD-369 report). Commodity code <u>la</u> applies

6. Authorization

The following commodities are authorized to be supplied and shipped in accordance with provisions of SR 795-05-1.

Item Number	Nomenclature	Unit	Quantity	Estimated Cost	
				Procurement	Transportation
1.	Wheat (transferred from CGC stock)	LT	14,795	\$1,324,000.	
Within established 2nd Qu. FY 52 requirements.					

7. Funds

Appropriation Title and Symbol CRIK 211/22001	Allocation a. The estimated cost of supply is \$1,324,000.00 to be charged to Project 101 from CRIK funds available to the Quartermaster General. b. The estimated cost of transportation is \$251,515.00 to be charged to Project 412 from CRIK funds available to the Chief of Transportation.
--	--

8. Estimated Net Weight 14,795 LT	9. Port availability (Estimated) 16 - 30 Nov 51	10. Desired arrival Date in Theater Earliest
--	--	--

(Basic: Department of the Army Approved Program for Civilian Supplies, Quartermaster Section, Part Number SKO 60-0-695, 9 Oct. 51)

11. SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS:

a. The number of this program, SKO 60-0-695, will be included in all markings and related documents. Shipments will be marked as follows:

ISUP - X - QMIV - SKO 60-0-695

b. Shipments are to have as part of the markings a single band of black dots at least 1-inch in diameter (narrower if necessitated by the small size of the container) which will be painted around the small perimeter of the container parallel to the edge, and in a location that will not interfere with other markings. A similar band of black dots will be painted across each end of the container. A band of white dots may be used if the color of the container is such that a band of black dots will not be plainly visible. (When applicable.)

c. The funds authorized for supply by this part program will not be exceeded without specific authority from OACofS, G-4.

d. The provisions of paragraphs 6 c (1) and (2) of SR 795-25-1 dated 20 April 1949, will not apply. This part program will serve as the primary requisition. The Technical Service will supply the Oversea Supply Division of the primary port with an information copy of all supply instructions to its depots or other source of supply.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-4:

/s/t/ L. M. GOSORN
Colonel, GSC
Chief, International Branch
Supply Division

DISTRIBUTION:

OQMG	(25)
CoFT (MCD)	(4)
Ch Purch Br, Proc Div	(1)
NOPE	(5)
NYPE	(5)
SEPE	(5)
SFPE	(3)
State, UME, Mr Mulliken	(1)
G-4 FECOM	(6)
OGARMYRIGHT	(8)
CGJL.COM	(8)
COMPT FECOM	(1)
C.O. MSTIS, 513 C	(3)
Comp of the Army	(2)

FAR EAST COMMAND
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951

15 June 1949

SUPPORTING DATA AND REQUIREMENTS

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of Grain, Food, and Kindred Products

TOTAL O8 AND TOTAL FOR PROJECT	Fiscal Year Obligations		
	Estimate 1949	Estimated 1950	Estimated 1951
	231,104,700	195,474,000	146,540,000

SUPPORTING DATA:

O8 Supplies and materials	Total Estimated Requirements		Non-appropriated Funding	Budget Estimate	
	Metric Tons	Value		Metric Tons	Value
TOTAL O8	3,605,900	272,545,000	126,005,000	1,917,400	146,540,000

FAR EAST COMMAND
 JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951

15 June 1949

SCHEDULE OF REQUIREMENTS

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of Grains, Food and Kindred Products

Item No.	Commodity	Requirements (Metric Tons)	Estimated Dollar Value, FAS		Non-appropriated Funding		Budget Estimate	
			Unit	Total	Metric Tons	Value	Metric Tons	Value
	<u>Total</u>	<u>3,605,900</u>	-	<u>272,545,000</u>	<u>1,688,500</u>	<u>126,005,000</u>	<u>1,917,400</u>	<u>146,540,000</u>
1	Wheat	1,543,000	80	123,440,000	200,000	16,000,000	1,343,000	107,440,000
2	Corn and Barley	650,000	60	39,500,000	100,000	6,000,000	550,000	33,000,000
3	Rice	350,000	150	52,500,000	350,000	52,500,000	-	-
4	Soybeans	186,000	100	18,600,000	186,000	18,600,000	-	-
5	Sugar	336,000	90	30,240,000	336,000	30,240,000	-	-
6	Salt	500,000	5	2,500,000	500,000	2,500,000	-	-
7	Dry Skim Milk	24,400	250	6,100,000	-	-	24,400	6,100,000
8	Molasses (50% Sugar)	16,500	10	165,000	16,500	165,000	-	-

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951

15 June 1949

JUSTIFICATION

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of Grains, Food and Kindred ProductsGENERAL STATEMENT:

Japan's total land area is approximately 5 percent less than that of the State of California. Because of the mountainous terrain, only about 16 percent of the total is arable. From this limited area of tillable land Japan, by means of intense cultivation, produced in the prewar years (average of 1936-1940) about 15.5 million metric tons (in brown rice equivalents) of food crops. Given average weather conditions and a continuing supply of essential fertilizers, it is estimated that farm production in fiscal year 1951 will be 15.4 million metric tons, slightly below the prewar average.

During the period 1936 to 1940, indigenous food production accounted for 79 percent and imports for 21 percent, of the total food consumption of an average population of 70.6 million. Average imports of 4.35 million metric tons (in brown rice equivalents) were required to maintain the then prevalent level of consumption which approximated 2260 calories per capita, per day. In fiscal year 1951, if the population of 84.2 million (19 percent greater than in 1936-1940) were provided with the prewar level of consumption, imports of 8.5 million metric tons (in brown rice equivalents) would be required. But, primarily, by restricting the level of consumption and secondarily, by enforcing more efficient utilization (e.g., higher extraction rates on grains, reduced industrial uses, etc.), the import requirement has been held to 2.9 million metric tons BRE. Food imports in this amount plus food indigenously produced will provide the general population with a diet sufficient to prevent widespread disease and unrest and will provide the working force with enough additional food to promote the industrial production necessary to Japan's economic recovery.

During prewar years, Japan secured more than 80 percent (on a BRE basis) of her total food imports from Korea, Formosa and Manchuria, which were then a part of the Japanese Empire. Annually Japan imported about 2 million tons of rice from Korea and Formosa, about one million tons of sugar from Formosa and around 650 thousand tons of soy beans from Manchuria. The problem of financing these imports was not great as no real problem of foreign exchange was involved.

Intense efforts are being made to maximize Japan's food imports from normal, i.e., Far Eastern sources. The 1951 fiscal year food import program provides for the procurement of Japan's entire import requirement of soy beans, edible oil, sugar, molasses and salt from non-dollar (primarily Asiatic) areas without any obligation on appropriated funds. Sufficient quantities of soy beans are expected to be available from China; edible oil from the Philippines, Siam, the NEI, China and India; sugar from Formosa and the NEI; molasses from the Philippines and Formosa; and salt from China and the Red Sea area. Cereals and potatoes (staple foods) are the most important commodities in the basic rationing program, providing 1350 calories of the 1444 calorie total for the normal consumer. The maintenance of the staple ration in FY 51 will require imports of approximately 2,355 thousand metric tons (in brown rice equivalent), 27% of the total quantity required for the rationing program. Prewar cereal imports

FAR EAST COMMAND

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951

15 June 1950

JUSTIFICATION

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of Grains, Food and Kindred ProductsGENERAL STATEMENT (Continued)

consisted primarily of rice from Formosa and Korea. Today, Formosa is shipping its exportable surplus of rice to China and there has been no indication that Formosa will be able to export rice to Japan in the foreseeable future. Although Korea is expected to regain gradually its rice export potential, it will only be possible for Korea to supply a small percentage of Japan's requirement by FY 51. Rice will be available from Siam, Burma, Korea and possibly Mexico, but the continuing world rice shortage and its high price relative to other cereals will limit the quantity which Japan can import. The FY 51 budget indicates procurement of 350 thousand tons of polished rice from those sources on a non-dollar basis. Also planned is the import of 300 thousand tons of wheat, barley and corn from non-dollar areas (mainly Australia). While efforts will continue to maximize food imports which may be purchased with the proceeds of Japan's exports, it is believed that the foregoing is a reasonable expectation of the maximum quantity of cereals which will be available to Japan in Fiscal Year 1951 without the expenditure of dollars. Therefore, the remaining cereals import requirement (approximately 10 million tons of wheat, barley and corn) which is not expected to be physically available in Japan's non-dollar trading area and for which Japan has no dollars for procurement in the U.S. must be purchased in the U.S. with appropriated dollars. The purchase of these cereals will require an appropriation of \$140.4 million. Dry skim milk, used in various special feeding projects is not available in the Far East, nor in any other non-dollar areas, except small quantities from Australia, and must therefore be purchased with dollars, in the U.S. The appropriation necessary to cover the program totals \$6.1 million. 8

Food imports for Fiscal Year 1951, as indicated, are necessary to meet current ration requirements. There is no provision made for increase in pipeline stocks which are at minimum levels consistent with efficient rationing.

Rationing Program:

The Fiscal Year 1951 food budget has been calculated on the basis of a 1444 calorie basic ration level for "normal consumers" that is, persons 26-60 years of age who do not receive supplementary rations. This ration level is inclusive of staple foods (cereals and potatoes), miso (soy paste), shoyu (soy sauce), edible oil and sugar. The average non self-supplier, inclusive of all supplements, will receive official rations of these foods totalling about 1540 calories--approximately 70% of the pre-war consumption of the same foods by the urban population. In addition to the 1540 calories to be provided by the basic food ration, the average non self-suppliers will consume about 325 calories daily of fish, vegetables, fruit, meat (including whale meat), seaweed, and staple foods from unofficial sources (garden, gifts, and free market). The paragraphs below describe each component of the basic ration.

Cereal imports as indicated are needed to maintain the basic daily staple food ration (cereals and potatoes) of 385 grams (2.7 "Go" in Japanese measure) of polished rice or equivalents (1350 calories). This ration represents the allowance for "normal consumers". Rations for the other age groups are calculated to correspond to their nutritional requirements, with children

FAR EAST COMMAND

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951

15 June 1949

JUSTIFICATION

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of Grains, Food and Kindred Products

Rationing Program (Continued)

ten years and under and elderly people receiving less and persons 11-25 receiving slightly more than the "normal consumer" ration. Supplementary rations of various amounts are provided for industrial laborers who need extra food because of their heavy work, hospital patients, prisoners who are required to do heavy work, and pregnant women. The weighted average staple food ration for the non self-supplier population, including these supplements, will be 410 grams of polished rice equivalents (1,438 calories).

Importation of the indicated quantity of soy beans is required to provide an average daily ration of 20.8 grams of soy paste (miso) and 28.3 grams of soy sauce (shoyu) to normal consumers. The average miso and shoyu ration for non self-supplier, including supplementary rations for laborers and others will approximate 51 grams (40 calories) daily. Soy beans are an important source of essential protein in the predominately starchy Japanese diet.

Sugar is a significant carbohydrate component of the diet and is a seasoning for practically all Japanese dishes. Since indigenous production is negligible, practically all the requirements of sugar must be imported. Imports as indicated will supply "normal consumers" with a basic monthly ration of 300 grams (38 calories per day) and will provide babies, hospital patients, school children and other groups with additional quantities based upon their special needs. The weighted average consumer ration will be 10.7 grams (41 calories) per day, 27 percent of the average pre-war consumption.

Production of salt in Japan is inefficient, expensive and in quantities far below total requirements. Imported salt is needed both for table use and as an essential processing and preservative agent for other foods. The basic "normal consumer" ration of 200 grams monthly together with the various supplementary rations will provide a weighted average ration of 212 grams of table salt per person per month. Including the amount going into processing uses, the salt consumption will approximate 32 grams per person per day as compared with an average pre-war (1936-1940) consumption of 33 grams.

Importation of dry skim milk will support various special feeding programs designed to meet the minimum requirements of babies and children. Importation of dairy feed as indicated in Table V, will augment the indigenous production of milk.

Imports of large quantities of wheat have necessitated an expansion of the bread baking program. Importation of 16,500 metric tons of molasses is needed as a raw material for yeast production.

FAR EAST COMMAND
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951

15 June 1949

JUSTIFICATION

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of grains, food and kindred products - continued

TABLE I - DAILY CONSUMPTION LEVELS

Food Items	Fiscal Year 1951 Ration		Fiscal Year 1951 Ration		Fiscal Year 1951		Pre-War (1936-1940)	
	Normal	Consumer	Average Non Self-Supplier		(Total Population)		(Total Population)	
	Grams	Calories	Grams	Calories	Average Consumer		Average Consumer	
					Grams	Calories	Grams	Calories
Staple Foods (Cereals & Potatoes)	385.0	1,350	409.8	1,438	460	1,613	521	1,818
Soy Paste (Miso) ^{1/}	20.8	30	21.7	31	26	38	33	52
Soy Sauce (Shoyu) ^{2/}	28.3	8	29.1	9	31	9	48	18
Fats and Oils	2.0	18	2.2	20	2.2	20	3	27
Sugar	9.9	38	10.7	41	11	41	39	150
Total	446.0	1,444	473.5	1,539 ^{3/}	530,2	1,721	644	2,065

^{1/} Calorific value: 145 calories per 100 grams, 1951 Fiscal Year; 157 calories per 100 grams, 1936-1940.

^{2/} Calorific value: 30 calories per 100 grams, 1951 Fiscal Year; 38 calories per 100 grams, 1936-1940.

^{3/} Represents 79% of the pre-war consumption of the five items by the non self-supplier population which was approximately 1940 calories.

71

FAR EAST COMMAND
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951
JUSTIFICATION

15 June 1949

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of grains, food and kindred products - continued

TABLE II - PRODUCTION OF MAJOR CROPS 1/

	1950 Crop Estimates 2/		1949 Crop Estimates 3/		1948 Crop Production 4/		1931-1940 Average Production		1950 as % of 1931-1940 Average
	Product Weight (1000 MTs)	BRE (1000 Mts)	Product Weight (1000 MTs)	BRE (1000 MTs)	Product Weight (1000 MTs)	BRE (1000 MTs)	Product Weight (1000 MTs)	BRE (1000 MTs)	%
Rice	9,300	9,300	9,225	9,225	9,352	9,352	9,359	9,359	94.4
Wheat	1,360	1,251	1,280	1,178	939	864	1,274	1,172	106.7
Barley	703	562	629	503	617	494	770	616	91.2
Naked Barley	813	764	720	677	802	754	848	797	95.9
Sweet Potatoes	5,325	1,544	5,275	1,530	6,066	1,759	3,017	875	176.5
White Potatoes	2,185	459	2,100	441	2,178	457	1,494	314	146.2
Misc. Cereals 6/	522	369	452	318	304	213	479	335	110.1
Pulses 7/	<u>524</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>456</u>	<u>474</u>	<u>312</u>	<u>324</u>	<u>603</u>	<u>627</u>	<u>86.9</u>
TOTAL	20,732	14,794	20,137	14,346	20,570	14,217	17,844	14,095	105.0 5/

1/ Estimates of production assume average weather conditions and supply of fertilizer at anticipated levels. BRE conversion rates are those used in FY 1950.

2/ To be consumed during 1951 Fiscal Year.

3/ To be consumed during 1950 Fiscal Year.

4/ Consumed during 1949 Fiscal Year.

5/ BRE basis.

6/ Includes oats, buckwheat, maize and millets.

7/ Includes soy beans, red beans, kidney beans, broad beans and peas.

FAR EAST COMMAND
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951
JUSTIFICATION

15 June 1949

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of Grains, Food and Kindred Products - continued

TABLE III - COMPUTATION OF STAPLE FOOD AVAILABLE FOR RATIONING
(1000 Metric Tons Brown Rice Equivalents)

	<u>Production</u>		<u>Seed</u>	<u>Feed</u>	<u>Food</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Collections</u>	<u>Loss and Spoilage</u>	<u>Seed 1/</u>	<u>Feed 2/</u>	<u>Processed Foods Available and for</u>	
	<u>Product Weight</u>	<u>BRE</u>									<u>Industrial Uses</u>	<u>Rationing</u>
Rice	9,300	9,300	129	-	4,710	4,839	4,461	134	1	-	107	4,219
Wheat	1,360	1,238	49	15	616	680	558	17	-	-	5	536
Barley	703	562	24	105	184	313	249	7	-	2	25	215
Naked Barley	813	756	30	60	274	364	392	12	-	-	-	380
Sweet Potatoes	5,325	1,544	103	115	547	765	779	101	3	-	288	387
White Potatoes	2,185	459	47	15	153	215	244	29	30	-	61	124
Misc. Cereals <u>3/</u>	522	369	18	170	25	213	156	5	-	32	10	109
Pulses <u>4/</u>	524	550	18	45	245	308	242	7	9	-	143	83
TOTAL:	20,732	14,778	418	525	6,754	7,697	7,081	312	43	34	639	6,053

- 1/ Represents rations of quality seeds.
- 2/ Rationed feed for dairy cattle and draft animals in urban areas.
- 3/ Includes oats, buckwheat, maize and millets.
- 4/ Includes soy beans, red beans, kidney beans, broad beans and peas.
- 5/ Portion of starch made from potatoes.

Starch available for staple food rationing 5/ 60
Total available for rationing 6,113

FAR EAST COMMAND

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951

15 June 1949

JUSTIFICATION

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of Grains, Food and Kindred Products - continued

TABLE IV - COMPUTATION OF CEREAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS

A. Ration Requirements:

1. Non Self-Suppliers:

Category	Population (1000)	Grams Per Day Polished Rice	Calories Per Day	Days Rationed	Annual Requirements	
					MT/Polished Rice	MT/BRE
<u>a. Basic Ration Allowance:</u>						
1-2	1,875	210	737	365	143,719	151,283
3-5	3,924	270	948	365	386,710	407,063
6-10	5,155	320	1,123	365	602,104	633,794
11-15	4,955	400	1,404	365	723,430	761,505
16-25	9,104	405	1,422	365	1,345,799	1,416,631
25-60	18,728	385	1,350	365	2,631,752	2,770,265
61	<u>3,654</u>	<u>330</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>440,124</u>	<u>463,288</u>
Totals/Averages	47,395	362.7	1,273	365	6,273,638	6,603,829
<u>b. Industrial Labor Supplementary Ration Program:</u>						
Very Heavy	1,900	520	1,825	282	278,616	293,280
Heavy	1,800	300	1,053	282	152,280	160,295
Medium Heavy	3,050	200	702	282	172,020	181,074
Medium	<u>1,500</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>491</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>59,220</u>	<u>62,337</u>
Totals/Averages	8,250	285	1,000	282	662,136	696,986

72

FAR EAST COMMAND
JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951
JUSTIFICATION

15 June 1949

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of grains, food and kindred products - continued

TABLE IV - COMPUTATION OF CEREAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)

Ration Requirements (Cont'd):

1. Non Self-Suppliers (Cont'd):

<u>Category</u>	<u>Population (1000)</u>	<u>Grams Per Day Polished Rice</u>	<u>Calories Per Day</u>	<u>Days Rationed</u>	<u>Annual Requirements</u>	
					<u>MT/Polished Rice</u>	<u>MT/BRE</u>
<u>c. Additional Supplementary Rations:</u>						
Pregnant Women	2,620	70	246	140	25,676	27,027
Hospital Patients	160	93	326	365	5,431	5,717
Prisoners	105	250	878	365	9,581	10,025
Supple. Ration for Link Distribution ^{1/}	-	-	-	-	129,600	136,421
Totals					170,288	179,250
GRAND TOTALS/AVERAGES	47,395	410.8	4,442	365	7,106,026	7,480,065

^{1/} Persons engaged in fishing, wood cutting, sericulture industries and producers of charcoal, vegetables, tea and tobacco receive supplementary staple food rations on the basis of quantities of goods which they produce. For example, under the "link" system for the fishing industry, fisherman receive a supplementary ration of 355 grams of staple food for every 375 kilograms of fish they sell through official channels.

FAR EAST COMMAND

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951

15 June 1949

JUSTIFICATION

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of Grains, Food and Kindred Products - continued

TABLE IV - COMPUTATION OF CEREAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)

A. Ration Requirements (Cont'd)

2. Partial Self-Suppliers:

	<u>Population</u>	<u>Ration Allowance</u>		<u>Days Rationed</u>	<u>Annual Requirements (1000 MTs)</u>	
		<u>Grams</u>	<u>Calories</u>		<u>Polished Rice</u>	<u>BRE</u>
Basic Ration	11,230	363	1,274	172	701	738
Supplementary rations for distribution during farming season and for hired hands	2,761	285	1,000	61	48	50
					<u>749</u>	<u>788</u>

B. Import Requirements (1000 Metric Tons Brown Rice Equivalents)

1. Requirements for Staple Food

Non-Self-Suppliers	7,480
Partial Self-Suppliers	788
Emergency Reserve ^{1/}	20
Total Staple food requirement	8,288
Indigenous Supply Available for Rationing	<u>6,113</u>

Deficit

2,175

2. Requirement for Dairy Feed-Link Program (19,000 MTs Corn) ^{2/}

17

3. Requirement for Miso ^{3/} (104,000 MTs Corn) ^{2/}

93

Total Cereals Deficit

2,285

Import Requirement (Incl. 3% Loss Factor)

3,355 ^{4/}

^{1/} For emergency disaster relief in the event of floods, typhoons, earthquakes, etc. Disaster rations averaged 25,000 metric tons per year in 1947 and 1948.

^{2/} BRE conversion factor: .88.

^{3/} Corn requirement for miso is in addition to soya cake requirement in Table V.

^{4/} Import requirement of 2,355,000 MT. is in Terms of Brown Rice Equivalents. Import requirement by commodity in product weight is: wheat, 1,543,000 MT; corn and barley, 650,000 MT; rice (polished), 350,000 MT. Conversion factors used: wheat, 0.93; corn and barley, 0.85; rice (brown to polished), 0.95.

FAR EAST COMMAND

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951

15 June 1949

JUSTIFICATION

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of Grains, Food and Kindred Products - continued

C. Explanatory Data

TABLE IV - COMPUTATION OF CEREAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)

<u>1. Miscellaneous Data on Group Production and Utilization</u>	<u>Planted Area (1000 Hectares) 1/</u>	<u>Yield Per Hectare (MT Prod. Weight)</u>	<u>Conversion Factors to B.R.E.</u>	<u>Milling or Polishing Rates</u>	<u>Storage and Transportation Loss</u>
Rice	3.175	2.93	100	95	3
Wheat (Indigenous)	800	1.70	91	86	3
Wheat (Imported)	-	-	93	88	3
Barley	370	1.90	80	76	3
Naked Barley	490	1.66	93	88	3
Sweet Potatoes	445	11.97	29	-	13
White Potatoes	230	9.50	21	-	12
Misc. Cereals	425	1.23	70	2/	3
Pulses	524	1.00	105	-	3

1/ One hectare equals 2.47 acres.

2/ Various

2. Population (1000)

Self-Suppliers	25,556	30.36%
Partial Self-Suppliers	11,230	13.34%
Non-Self-Suppliers	<u>47,395</u>	<u>56.30%</u>
	84,181	100. %

FAR EAST COMMAND

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATES FOR GOVERNMENT AND RELIEF IN OCCUPIED AREAS - FY 1951

15 June 1949

JUSTIFICATION

Area: Japan

Project 112 - Purchase of Grains, Food and Kindred Products - Continued

TABLE IV - COMPUTATION OF CEREAL IMPORT REQUIREMENTS (Cont'd)

C. Explanatory Data (Cont'd)

3. Processed Food and Industrial Uses (1000 MTs BRE):

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Miso 1/</u>	<u>Shoyu 1/</u>	<u>Sake 2/</u>	<u>Beer 2/</u>	<u>Synthetic Sake 2/</u>	<u>Industrial Alcohol</u>	<u>Starch</u>	<u>Infant Foods</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Total</u>
Rice	-	-	98	-	-	-	-	3	6	107
Wheat	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	5
Barley	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	-	4	25
Naked Barley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sweet Potatoes	-	-	-	-	54	74	163	-	-	288
White Potatoes	-	-	-	-	4	1	53	-	-	61
Misc. Cereals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Pulses	<u>89</u>	<u>45</u>	-	-	-	-	-	<u>2</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>143</u>
Total	89	45	98	21	58	75	216	7	30	639

^{1/} Requirements for miso and shoyu represent that part of total miso and shoyu raw material requirement met from indigenous sources.

^{2/} The alcoholic beverage program has been reduced to less than 31% of pre-war. The allocation is calculated to minimize illicit brewing and to furnish important incentive goods for distribution to farmers, miners, etc. High taxes on these beverages also provide essential revenue to the Japanese Government.

4. Farm Retention for Food (100 Metric Tons Brown Rice Equivalent)

Self-Suppliers 25,556.000 x 600 grams x 365 days = 5,597

Partial Self-Suppliers 11,230,000 x 534 grams x 193 days = 1,157

6,754

Headquarters
US Army Forces, Far East

**Supply Program
for
Civilian Relief in Korea**

Fiscal Year 1954

WARNING !

This document contains information affecting Civil Assistance operations of the United Nations in South Korea and is prepared solely for use of United Nations personnel engaged in the Economic Aid Program whose duties specifically require knowledge thereof. Reproduction, transmission, or revelation of its contents to unauthorized persons is prohibited.

**G-5, Hq, AFFE
Operations Division**

This document lists firm requirements, justifications, project identifications, and desired quarterly phasings authorized for Civil Assistance operations in Korea under the CRIK program for Fiscal Year 1954; subject, however, to budgetary limitations hereinafter imposed, and minimum lead-times necessary to affect procurement and supply.

INDEX

	<u>PAGE</u>
TOTAL FY 54 REQUIREMENTS	
ENGINEER	82
MEDICAL	82
ORDNANCE	82
QUARTERMASTER	83
SIGNAL	84
QUARTERLY PHASING	
ENGINEER	85
MEDICAL	86
ORDNANCE	87
QUARTERMASTER	87
SIGNAL	89
JUSTIFICATIONS	
ENGINEER	90
MEDICAL	91
ORDNANCE	92
QUARTERMASTER	93
SIGNAL	95
RECAPITULATION	96

LINE NO. A	ITEM B	PROJECT C	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS				
			Total Weight D (LB.)	Unit E	Quantity F	Unit Cost G	Total Cost H (\$)
ENGINEER							
1	Cement, Portland	MED 2, WBL 1A2	11,684.3	LT	11,684.3	36.00	420,535
2	Coal, Bituminous	EM-1	193,674	LT	193,674	20.00	3,873,480
3	Electrical Supplies, Miscellaneous	MED-2	50	LT	50	100.00	5,000
4	Extensor, Silk Screen Process	OI-1	1	OAL.	500	.60	300
5	Fertilizer	EM-2					
a	Ammonium Sulphate (20% N)		307,464	LT	307,464	52.00	15,981,110
b	Calcium Superphosphate (20% P ₂ O ₅)		50,000	LT	50,000	44.42	2,221,000
c	Potassium Sulphate (48% K ₂ O)		4,352	LT	4,352	93.00	404,736
6	Glass, window, Jan 12" x 12" or larger	MED 2 & WBL 2	633	SF	991,880	.10	99,188
7	Kit Repair, Hose and Handle Unit for 3 Gal. sprayer	MED-1	.2	EA	500	8.00	4,000
8	Kit Repair, Plunger Unit for 3 Gal. sprayer	MED-1	.2	EA	500	3.00	1,500
9	Liquid adhering (For silk screen process)	OI-1	.5	OAL.	200	.60	120
10	Lumber, Pine, Rough, 1" x 2" x 8'	MED 2, WBL 3A5	27,973	SF	15,472,150	.10	1,547,215
11	Lumber, Pine, Rough, 2" x 4" x 8'	MED 2, WBL 3A5	27,973	SF	15,472,150	.10	1,547,215
12	Lumber, Pine, Rough, 4" x 4" x 8'	MED-2	1,056	SF	524,000	.10	52,400
13	Nails, Flathead, Common 10D	MED 2, WBL 1A2	123.3	LT	123.3	169.00	20,745
14	Nails, Flathead, Common 6D	MED 2, WBL 1A3	131	LT	131	169.00	21,615
15	Nails, Flathead, Common 6D	MED 2, WBL 1A2	90.59	LT	90.59	169.00	14,947
16	Mu-Film (For silk screen process)	OI-1	.1	Yd	500	.30	150
17	Paint, Silk Screen Process, Assorted Colors	OI-1	1.5	OAL.	700	.57	399
18	Pantograph	OI-1	.1	EA	1	7.00	7
19	Plumbing supplies, Miscellaneous	MED-2	100	LT	100	100.00	10,000
20	Roofing, Asphalt, 108 SF roll	MED-2 & WBL-2	136.5	Roll	3,819	5.00	19,095
21	Set, Silk Screen Process	OI-1	.1	Set	2	70.00	140
22	Solvent, Liquid (For silk screen process)	OI-1	.7	OAL.	300	.60	180
MEDICAL							
<u>BIOLOGICALS</u>							
1	BCG Vaccine, Dried 6 mgm per vial w/ physiological Saline Solution 15 cc	MED 1	2	Vial	20,000	1.00	20,000
2	Cholera, Vaccine, 20 cc Potency 18 months Stock No. 1-601-500	MED 1	2.5	Btl	5,000	.25	1,150
3	Diphtheria, Toxoid, Alum Precipitated, 10 cc, USP Potency 24 months Stock No. 1-604-000	MED 1	2	Btl	25,000	18.00	4,500
4	Gas, Gangrene, Antitoxin, Trivalent type 2: (OI Welchii 9,000) (Vibrio, Septique - 4,500) (OI Gedenations - 9,000) Stock No. 1-605-050	MED 1	.5	Btl	1,000	3.69	3,690
5	Plague, Vaccine, 20 cc, Stock No. 1-607-000	MED 1	.2	Btl	100	1.39	139
6	Smallpox, Vaccine, 10 tubes, USP Potency 3 Months Stock No. 1-609-000	MED 1	2.5	Pkg	200,000	.16	38,000
7	Tetanus, Antitoxin 20,000 Units, USP Therapeutic Dose, 36 months, Stock No. 1-612-000	MED 1	.1	Btl	1,000	1.52	1,520
8	Tuberculin "G" "M", 1 cc Potency 60 Months - 100 Dose, Stock No. 1-614-010	MED 1	2.5	Btl	20,000	5.10	102,000
9	Typhoid Vaccine, Triple, 50 cc, Potency 18 Months Stock No. 1-616-560	MED 1	13	Btl	60,000	.39	83,400
10	Typhus Vaccine 20 cc, Potency, 18 Months, Stock No. 1-617-650	MED 1	13	Btl	150,000	.47	70,500
11	Mattress, Cotton, Canvas Cot, Stock No. 7-160-480	MED 1	21.5	EA	2,400	6.00	14,400

LINE NO. A	ITEM B	PROJECT C	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS				
			Total Weight D (Lb.)	Unit E	Quantity F	Unit Cost G	Total Cost H (\$)
MEDICAL (Cont)							
12	Mattress, Cotton, Felted 34 x 76 Inches Stock No. 7-160-500	MED 1	20	Ea	1,515	8.00	12,120
13	Pillow, Feather, Stock No. 7-167-700	MED 1	1	Eu	5,000	2.95	14,750
14	Quarantine Station Unit	MED 1	180	Ea	2	13,266.00	26,532
15	X-Ray Repair Parts, Laboratory and Hospital Equipment	Med 1	10				40,000
16	Newcastle Vaccine, Aluminum Hydroxide Adsorbed	VET 1	2	cc	2,000,000	.02	40,000
17	Rabies, Vaccine, Habel Mouse Tested	VET 1	2	cc	1,000,000	.032	32,000
18	Penicillin G, Aluminum Monostrate in Oil 3,000,000 units - 10 cc	VET 1	1.3	Vial	50,000	1.00	50,000
19	Calcium Gluconate Solution 2 1/2% Calcium Gluconate 20% Dextrose 2% Magnesium and traces of phosphorous - C.G.F. Reinforced 250 cc Rubber Diaphragm Btl.	VET 1	10.	Btl	20,000	.50	10,000
20	Sulfathiazole Sodium Powder - 1 lb	VET 1	1	Btl	2,000	5.00	10,000
21	Sulfathiazole Tabs. .5 GM, 1000's	VET 1	1	Btl	2,000	4.00	8,000
ORDNANCE							
1	Spare Parts, Vehicle	SUP 2	100	LT	100	500	50,000
2	Truck, Chevrolet, 1 1/2 ton 4 x 2 Stake and Platform Body (w/ One Year's supply of Spare Parts)	SUP 2	186	Ea	62	3,000	186,000
3	Willys Station Wagon Model 4 x 4 - 73 (w/ One Year's Supply of Spare Parts)	SUP 2	7	Ea	7	2,800	19,600
QUARTERMASTER							
1	Blankets, Wool	WEL 2	666.66	Ea	400,000	5.00	2,000,000
	Cloth, Cotton sheeting	WEL 2	318	Sq Yds	2,000,000	.25	500,000
3	Cuts, Canvas, Folding	MED 1	5	Ea	2,400	2.50	6,000
4	Socks, Cotton	WEL 2	183	Pr	500,000	.20	100,000
5	Underwear, Shirts, Cotton	WEL 2	113	Pr	250,000	.50	125,000
6	Underwear, Drawers, Cotton	WEL 2	113	Pr	250,000	.50	125,000
7	Grain	WEL 1					
a	Rice (Polished)		45,875	LT	45,875	200.00	9,175,000
b	Barley (Hulled)		91,750	LT	91,750	110.00	10,092,500
c	Wheat (Hulled)		45,875	LT	45,875	110.00	5,046,250
8	Milk, Powdered	WEL 1	4,982	LT	4,982	355.00	1,768,610
9	Multipurpose Food	WEL 1	2,250	LT	2,250	556.00	1,255,500
10	Soap, Laundry	WEL 1	1,702	LT	1,702	224.12	381,452
11	Disinfectants, Chlorox, 16 oz can	SAN 1	.3	Can	500	1.50	750
12	Disinfectants, HON, 16 oz can	SAN 1	1.1	Can	2,600	2.00	5,200
13	Insecticides, Aerosol, DDT and Pyrethrum, 1 lb. dispenser	SAN 1	.3	Ea	500	1.50	750
14	Mask, Gas	SAN 1	.1	Ea	50	20.00	1,000
15	Units, Dusting Powder for outfit delousing QMD	SAN 1	.1	Ea	500	8.00	4,000
16	Brushes, Artist	OI 1	.01	Set	15	3.33	50
17	Cement, Rubber	OI 1	.1	Gal	30	5.00	150
18	Colors, Water, Poster	OI 1	.01	Set	15	30.33	455
19	Outfit, Paper 24" x 18" Complete	OI 1	.01	Ea	1	28.00	28
20	Erasers, Can Art.	OI 1	.01	Gross	3	6.66	20
21	Ink, Drawing, Assorted Colors, 1 lb can	OI 1	5,	Can	10,000	1.00	10,000

LINE NO. A	ITEM B	PROJECT C	TOTAL REQUIREMENTS				
			Total Weight D (LF)	Unit E	Quantity F	Unit Cost G	Total Cost H (\$)
QUARTERMASTER (Cont)							
22	Ink, Drawing, Black, 1 lb can	CI 1	5.	Can	10,000	1.00	10,000
23	Ink, Mimeograph, 1 lb	CI 1	2.2	Can	5,000	.30	1,500
24	Machine, Mimeograph, Hand Operated, Complete	CI 1	.3	Ma	13	116.60	1,516
25	Newsprint	CI 1	30.	LF	30	124.50	3,735
26	Paper, Mimeograph 8" x 13"	CI 1	2.	Ream	4,000	.80	3,200
27	Paper, Poster, White, Medium Wt.	CI 1	3.	Ream	1,000	4.00	4,000
28	Paper, Showcard, White, Glass finish, 30" x 40" Sheet	CI 1	2.5	Gross	20	7.50	150
29	Paper, Tracing, Artists	CI 1	.1	Pad	500	2.00	1,000
30	Pencil, Drawing, Artists	CI 1	.05	Gross	10	1.50	15
31	Stencil, Mimeograph	CI 1	1.	Quire	1,000	1.20	1,200
32	Thinner, Cement, Rubber	CI 1	.01	Gal	5	4.00	20
33	Typewriter, Korean Alphabet	CI 1	.3	Ma	13	67.00	871
34	Fuel, Diesel	SUP 1	20,050	LF	20,050	21.62	437,491
35	Gasoline	SUP 1	52,496	LF	52,496	52.00	2,729,792
36	Grease	SUP 1	578	LF	578	157.36	90,954
37	Kerosene	SUP 1	26,932	LF	26,932	46.00	1,238,872
38	Oil, Lube, Soluble, Outting	SUP 1	142	LF	142	188.78	26,807
39	Oil, Lube Gear Universal, Grade 90	SUP 1	240	LF	240	194.97	46,793
40	Oil, Lube, Ice Machine	SUP 1	16	LF	16	317.62	5,082
41	Oil, Lube Machine, Brake, Grade 30	SUP 1	3,692	LF	3,692	104.58	386,109
42	Oil, NSFO	SUP 1	141,810	LF	141,810	17.50	2,481,675
43	Oil, Lube, Navy, Symbol 2075	SUP 1	54	LF	54	153.45	8,286
44	Oil, Lube, OE 10	SUP 1	141	LF	141	204.48	28,831
45	Oil, Lube, OE 20	SUP 1	148	LF	148	180.48	26,711
46	Oil, Lube, OE 30	SUP 1	1,347	LF	1,347	179.42	241,679
47	Oil, Lube, OE 50	SUP 1	1,073	LF	1,073	194.85	209,074
48	Oil, Lube, Spindle	SUP 1	212	LF	212	96.00	20,352
49	Oil, Lube, Steam, Cylinder	SUP 1	54	LF	54	182.56	9,858
50	Oil, Insulating Transformer	SUP 1	927	LF	927	141.00	130,707
51	Paraffin Wax 130°	SUP 1	33	LF	33	472.90	15,605
SIGNAL							
1	Connector, Cord, Female, Rubber 3-way 1GA	CI 1	.01	Ea	52	.52	27
2	Connector, Cord, Male, Rubber 1GA	CI 1	.01	Ea	52	.11	6
3	Cord, Extension, Rubber Service, Two Conductor	CI 1	.5	Ft	2,600	.45	1,170
4	Microphone, Lapel	CI 1	.01	Ea	13	16.00	208
5	Recorder, Player, Tape	CI 1	.1	Ea	13	100.00	1,300
6	Regulator, Voltage 1200 Watt	CI 1	.01	Ea	13	36.00	468
7	Set, Public Address, Complete w/ speaker, Amplifier, Microphone, 80 Watt, 110 Volts	CI 1	1.	Set	13	295.00	3,835
8	Splicer, Tape	CI 1	.01	Ea	13	1.50	19
9	Tape, Plastic, Magnetic, 1/2", 1200 Ft Reel	CI 1	.7	Ea	800	3.30	2,640
10	Tape, Splicing, Scotch, No. 41(1/2" x 100" w/ Dispenser)	CI 1	.01	Roll	42	.30	13
11	Tubes, Amplifier, 80 Watt	CI 1	.01	Ea	13	10.00	130
12	Tubes, Player Tape	CI 1	.01	Set	13	5.23	68

LINE NO. A	ITEM B	1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter		
		Quantity I	Weight J (LT)	Cost K (\$)	Quantity L	Weight M (LT)	Cost N (\$)	Quantity O	Weight P (LT)	Cost Q (\$)	Quantity R	Weight S (LT)	Cost T (\$)
	ENGINEER												
1	Cement, Portland	5,850	5,850	210,587	5,735	5,735	206,448	100	100	3,600			
2	Coal, Bituminous	52,970	52,970	1,059,390	52,970	52,970	1,059,390	43,867	43,867	877,350	43,867	43,867	877,350
3	Electrical supplies, Miscellaneous	25	25	2,500	25	25	2,500						
4	Extensor, Silk Screen Process	125	.25	75	125	.25	75	125	.25	75	125	.25	75
5	Fertilizer:												
	a. Ammonium Sulphate (20% N)	112,645	112,645	5,857,540	30,242	30,242	1,572,584	116,556	116,556	6,060,912	48,021	48,021	2,497,075
	b. Calcium Superphosphate (20% P ₂ O ₅)	589	589	26,163	20,108	20,108	895,197	2,425	2,425	107,719	26,078	26,078	1,195,921
	c. Potassium Sulphate (48% K ₂ O)				4,142	4,142	385,206	210	210	19,530			
6	Glass, Window, 3 mm	495,940	416	49,594	375,940	316	37,594	120,000	101	12,000			
7	Kit, Repair, Hose and Handle Unit for 3 gal. Sprayer	500	.2	4,000									
8	Kit, Repair, Plunger Unit for 3 gal. sprayer	500	.2	1,500									
9	Liquid, Adhering (for silk screen process)	50	.15	30	50	.15	30	50	.15	30	50	.15	30
10	Lumber, Pine, Rough 1 x 8 x 8	7,736,075	13,986	773,607	7,243,962	13,096	724,396	492,113	891	49,212			
11	Lumber, Pine, Rough 2" x 4" x 8	7,736,075	13,986	773,607	7,243,962	13,096	724,396	492,113	891	49,212			
12	Lumber, Pine, Rough 4" x 4" x 8	292,000	528	29,200	292,000	528	29,200						
13	Nails, Flathead, Common 100	61.65	61.65	10,172	57.65	57.65	9,513	4	4	660			
14	Nails, Flathead, Common 80	65.5	65.5	10,807	61.5	61.5	10,148	4	4	660			
15	Nails, Flathead, Common 60	77.09	77.09	12,719	10.5	10.5	1,733	3	3	495			
16	Ru-film (for silk screen process)	125	.025	37	125	.025	38	125	.025	37	125	.025	38
17	Paint, Silk Screen Process, Asst. Colors	350	.75	199				350	.75	200			
18	Pantograph	1	.1	7									
19	Plumbing, supplies, Miscellaneous	50	50	5,000	50	50	5,000						
20	Roofing, Asphalt, 108 SF per roll	2,244	80.25	11,220	1,575	56.25	7,875						
21	Set, Silk Screen Process	2	.1	140									
22	Solvent, Liquid (for silk screen process)	75	.2	45	75	.2	45	75	.2	45	75	.2	45

LINE NO	DESCRIPTION	1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter		
		Quantity	Weight	Cost	Quantity	Weight	Cost	Quantity	Weight	Cost	Quantity	Weight	Cost
4	(All)	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III	I	II	III
MEDICAL													
BIOLOGICALS													
1	BCG Vaccine, Dried 5 mgm per vial w/ physiological saline solution 15 cc	8,000	.7	6,000	8,000	.7	6,000	8,000	.7	6,000	8,000	.7	6,000
2	Cholera, Vaccine, 20cc potency 18 months - Stock No. 1-601-500	2,500	1.25	375				2,500	1.25	375			
3	Diphtheria, Toxoid, Alum precipitated, 10cc USP Potency 24 months Stock No. 1-611-000				5,000	.4	900	5,000	.4	900	15,000	1.2	2,700
4	Gas, Gangrene, Antitoxin Trivalent Type 2: (CI - Welchii - 9,000) (Vibrio, septique - 4,500) (CI - Oedematis - 9,000) Stock No. 1-605-050	1,000	.5	3,690									
5	Plague, Vaccine 20cc Stock No. 1-607-000	100	.2	139									
6	Smallpox Vaccine, 10 tubes USP - Potency 3 months Stock No. 1-609-000	3,000	.6	480	90,000	.6	14,400	90,000	.6	14,400	17,000	.6	2,780
7	Tetanus Antitoxin 20,000 Units, USP Therapeutic dose - Potency 36 months. Stock No. 1-612-000	1,000	.1	1,520									
8	Tuberculin, "O. T." Ice Potency - 60 months 100 doses. Stock No. 1-614-010				8,000	.8	40,800	6,000	.8	30,600	6,000	.8	30,600
9	Typhoid Vaccine, Triple 50cc, Potency 18 months Stock No. 1-616-560	8,000	2	3,120	4,000	1.	1,560	28,000	6.	10,920	28,000	4.	7,800
10	Typhus Vaccine, 20cc Potency 18 months Stock No. 1-617-650	4,500	.5	2,115	90,000	.7	42,300	50,000	.5	23,500	5,500	.5	2,585
GENERAL													
11	Mattress, cotton, canvas cot. Stock No. 7-160-480	1,200	10.7	7,200				1,400	10.7	7,200			
12	Mattress, felted 34" x 76" Stock No. 7-160-500	757	10.	6,064				758	10.	6,064			
13	Pillow, Feather Stock No. 7-167-700	3,000	.5	8,850				2,000	.5	5,900			
14	Quarantine Station Unit	2	180.	26,532									
15	X-Ray Repair Parts, Laboratory and Hospital Equipment				5	5.	20,000	5	5.	20,000			
VETERINARY SUPPLIES													
BIOLOGICALS													
16	Newcastle Vaccine, Aluminum Hydroxide Absorbed	2,000,000	2.	40,000									
17	Rabies Vaccine - Habel Mouse Tested.	1,000,000	2.	32,000									

LINE NO.	ITEM	1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter		
		Quantity J	Weight J (LT)	Cost K (\$)	Quantity L	Weight M (LT)	Cost N (\$)	Quantity O	Weight P (LT)	Cost Q (\$)	Quantity R	Weight S (LT)	Cost T (\$)
	MEDICAL (Cont)												
	<u>VETERINARY SUPPLIES</u>												
	<u>SPECIFIC PREPARATIONS</u>												
18	Penicillin, G Aluminum Monoesterate in oil 3,000,000 units 10cc	20,000	.5	20,000	20,000	.5	20,000	10,000	.3	10,000			
	<u>DRUGS</u>												
19	Calcium, Gluconate Solution	20,000	10	10,000									
20	Sulfathiazole, Sodium Powder, 1-lb	2,000	1	10,000									
21	Sulfathiazole tabs. 5 gm 1000's	2,000	1	8,000									
	ORDNANCE												
1	Spare parts, vehicle	100	100	50,000									
2	Truck, Chevrolet, 1 1/2 ton stake and platform body (w/ 1 yr. supply spare parts)	62	186	186,000									
3	Willys Station Wagon Model 4 x 4 - 73 (w/ 1 yr supply spare parts)	7	7	19,600									
	QUARTERMASTER												
	<u>BEDDING, CLOTHING, ETC.</u>												
1	Blankets, Wool	200,000	333.3	1,000,000	100,000	166.6	500,000	100,000	166.6	500,000			
2	Cloth, Cotton sheeting	750,000	119.2	187,500	500,000	80.	125,000	500,000	80.	125,000	250,000	39.	62,500
3	Ot., Canvas, Folding	1,200	2.5	3,000				1,200	2.5	3,000			
4	Books, Cotton	125,000	45.75	25,000	125,000	45.75	25,000	125,000	45.75	25,000	125,000	45.75	25,000
5	Underwear, Shirts, Cotton	62,500	28.32	31,250	62,500	28.32	31,250	62,500	28.32	31,250	62,500	28.32	31,250
6	Underwear, Drawers, Cotton	62,500	28.32	31,250	62,500	28.32	31,250	62,500	28.32	31,250	62,500	28.32	31,250
	<u>FOOD ITEMS</u>												
7	Grains:												
	(a) Rice, (polished)	11,469	11,469	2,293,800	11,469	11,469	2,293,800	11,469	11,469	2,293,800	11,469	11,469	2,293,800
	(b) Barley, (hulled)	22,938	22,938	2,523,180	22,938	22,938	2,523,180	22,937	22,937	2,523,070	22,937	22,937	2,523,070
	(c) Wheat, (hulled)	11,469	11,469	1,261,590	11,469	11,469	1,261,590	11,469	11,469	1,261,590	11,468	11,468	1,261,480
8	Milk, Powdered	1,661	1,661	589,655	1,661	1,661	589,655	1,660	1,660	589,300			
9	Food, Multipurpose	750	750	418,500	750	750	418,500	750	750	418,500			
	<u>SANITATION</u>												
10	Snap, Laundry	567	567	127,076	567	567	127,076	567	567	127,076			
11	Disinfectant, Chloroxylin 16 oz cans	500	1.3	750									
12	Disinfectant, NCH, 16 oz can	2,600	1.1	5,200									
13	Insecticide, aerosol DDT and Pyrethrum 1 lb dispenser	500	1.3	750									
14	Mop, Rag	50	1	1,000									

LINE NO. A	ITEM B	1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter		
		Quantity I	Weight J (Lb)	Cost K (\$)	Quantity L	Weight N (Lb)	Cost H (\$)	Quantity O	Weight P (Lb)	Cost Q (\$)	Quantity R	Weight S (Lb)	Cost T (\$)
	QUARTERMASTER (Cont)												
15	White, dusting powder for outfit delousing QED	500	.1	4,000									
	PRESS AND PUBLICATION SUPPLIES												
16	Brushes, Artist	15	.02	50.									
17	Cement, Rubber	15	.05	75.				15	.05	75			
18	Colors, Water, Poster	15	.01	455.									
19	Cutter, Paper 24" x 18"	1	.01	25.									
20	Eraser, Gum, Art	3	.01	20.									
21	Ink, Drawing, Asst. Colors 1 Lb Can	2,500	1.25	2,500	2,500	1.25	2,500	2,500	1.25	2,500	2,500	1.25	2,500
22	Ink, Drawing, Black 1 Lb Can	2,500	1.25	2,500	2,500	1.25	2,500	2,500	1.25	2,500	2,500	1.25	2,500
23	Ink, Mimeograph, 1 Lb Can	2,000	.5	600	1,000	.5	300	1,000	.5	300	1,000	.5	300
24	Machine, Mimeograph, Hand Operated, Complete	13	.3	1,518									
25	Newsprint	10	10.	1,245	10	10	1,245	10	10.	1,245			
26	Paper, Mimeograph 8"x13"	1,000	.5	800	1,000	.5	800	1,000	.5	800	1,000	.5	800
27	Paper, Poster, white, med wt.	250	.75	1,000	250	.75	1,000	250	.75	1,000	250	.75	1,000
28	Paper, Showcard stock, white, glass finish, 30" x 40" sheet	5	.65	37.50	5	.65	37.50	5	.65	37.50	5	.65	37.50
29	Paper, Tracing, Artists	125	.025	250	125	.025	250	125	.025	250	125	.025	250
30	Pencil, Drawing, Artists	10	.05	15									
31	Stencil, Mimeograph	250	.25	300	250	.25	300	250	.25	300	250	.25	300
32	Thinner, Cement, rubber	5	.01	20									
33	Typewriter, Korean Alphabet	13	.3	871									
	FCL PRODUCTS												
34	Fuel, Diesel	5,012	5,012	109,362	5,012	5,012	109,362	5,013	5,013	109,383	5,013	5,013	109,384
35	Gasoline	13,124	13,124	682,448	13,124	13,124	682,448	13,124	13,124	682,448	13,124	13,124	682,448
36	Grease	144	144	22,660	145	145	22,817	145	145	22,817	144	144	22,660
37	Kerosene	6,733	6,733	309,718	6,733	6,733	309,718	6,733	6,733	309,718	6,733	6,733	309,718
38	Oil, Lube, Soluble, Cutting	35	35	6,607	35	35	6,607	35	35	6,607	37	37	4,586
39	Oil, Lube Gear Univ, Gr. 90	60	60	11,698	60	60	11,698	60	60	11,698	60	60	11,699
40	Oil, Lube, Ice Machine	4	4	1,270	4	4	1,271	4	4	1,270	4	4	1,271

QUARTERLY PHASING
CONTINUED

LINE NO. A	ITEM B	1st Quarter			2nd Quarter			3rd Quarter			4th Quarter		
		Quantity I	Weight J (LT)	Cost K (\$)	Quantity L	Weight M (LT)	Cost N (\$)	Quantity O	Weight P (LT)	Cost Q (\$)	Quantity R	Weight S (LT)	Cost T (\$)
	QUARTERMASTER (Cont)												
41	Oil, Lube, Machine Brake Grade 30	923	923	96,527	923	923	96,527	923	923	96,527	923	923	96,528
42	Oil, NSFO	35,452	35,452	620,410	35,453	35,453	620,427	35,453	35,453	620,428	35,452	35,452	620,410
43	Oil, Lube Navy Symbol 2075	14	14	2,148	14	14	2,149	13	13	1,994	13	13	1,995
44	Oil, Lube OE 10	35	35	7,156	35	35	7,157	35	35	7,157	36	36	7,361
45	Oil, Lube OE 20	37	37	6,677	37	37	6,678	37	37	6,678	37	37	6,678
46	Oil, Lube OE 30	336	336	60,285	337	337	60,464	337	337	60,465	337	337	60,465
47	Oil, Lube OE 50	268	268	52,219	268	268	52,220	266	266	52,220	269	269	52,415
48	Oil, Lube Spindle	53	53	5,088	53	53	5,088	53	53	5,088	53	53	5,088
49	Oil, Lube, Steam Cylinder	14	14	2,555	14	14	2,556	13	13	2,375	13	13	2,374
50	Oil, Insulating, Transformer	232	232	32,712	232	232	32,712	232	232	32,712	231	231	32,571
51	Paraffin Wax 130°	8	8	3,783	8	8	3,783	8	8	3,783	8	8	3,783
	SIGNAL												
1	Connector, Cord, Female, Rubber, 3-way, 10 Amp	52	.01	27.04									
2	Connector, Cord, Male, Rubber, 10 Amp	52	.01	6.									
3	Cord, Extension, Rubber, Service, two conductor	2,600	.5	1,170									
4	Microphone, Lapel	13	.01	208									
5	Recorder, Player, Tape	13	.1	1,300									
6	Regulator, Voltage, 1200 Watt	13	.01	468									
7	Set, Public Address, (complete w/ speaker, amplifier, microphone) 80 Watt, 110 volts	13	1	3,835									
8	Splicer, Tape	13	.01	19.50									
9	Tape, Plastic, Magnetic, 1/2", 1200 ft. reel	200	.2	660	200	.2	660	200	.2	660	200	.2	660
10	Tape, Splicing, Scotch, No. 41, 1/2" x 100' w/ dispenser	42	.01	12.60									
11	Tube, Amplifier, 80 Watt	13	.01	130									
12	Tube, Player, Tape	13	.01	67.99									

ENGI ORDER

ENG 1 - Cement, Portland - 11,655 L/T

- a. MED 2 - 565.3 L/T - There is a total of 110 hospitals and 525 dispensaries in operation at the present time in Korea. It is anticipated that 13 former hospitals will be repaired and re-established as hospitals. This will require approximately 320 bags cement per hospital - Total 4,160 bags. Necessary repairs to 97 existing hospitals at the rate of 95 bags per hospital will require a total of 9,215 bags. Essential repairs to 500 dispensaries at the rate of 3 bags per dispensary will require a total of 1,500 bags. Necessary winterization of 25 dispensaries at the rate of 2 bags per dispensary will require a total of 50 bags.
- b. WEL 1 - 1,603 L/T - For essential emergency repair of 25,000 dwellings, damaged as the result of military action at the rate of 2 bags per dwelling - Total 50,000 bags. For the construction of 25,000 essential family shelters for refugees and destitute persons in areas of origin and resettlement at the rate of 7 1/2 bags per shelter - Total 187,500 bags.
- c. WEL 2 - 415 L/T - For essential repair and maintenance of 415 welfare institutions at the rate of 1 L/T per institution.

ENG 2 - Coal, Bituminous - 192,674 L/T

- a. Coal is required for distribution to the most needy refugees, war sufferers and other destitute families at a rate of 200 kilograms (440.9 lbs) per family (average 5 persons per family) for the year for each of 60,000 eligible destitute families in urban areas. Coal (6,396 L/T) is required for distribution to relief hospitals, TB Sanatoria and welfare institutions at a rate of 100 kilograms (220.5 lbs.) per inmate for the year for an estimated total number of 65,000 institutional inmates.
- b. 90% of all coal shipped into Korea for common military-civilian use is consumed by the Korean National Railroad. Since the KNR also hauls civilian relief supplies, it is felt that at least 10% of this amount should be charged against CRK funds. Based on past consumption rates by the KNR of 808,145 L/T over a twelve month period, it is estimated that 82,000 L/T of coal should be charged against CRK funds.
- c. There is no bituminous coal in Korea. With few exceptions, such as the YongWol Steam Power Plant, industry must use bituminous coal. A program for the rehabilitation of the fuel briquette industry will result in some reduction in bituminous requirements. It is not anticipated, however, that the over-all bituminous requirements will be materially reduced. The requirement of 93,470 L/T represents 50% of the total requirement for industrial purposes. It is anticipated that private traders will export anthracite coal in trade for bituminous coal sufficient to make up the balance of the total requirement.

ENG 3 - Electrical Supplies, Miscellaneous - \$ 5,000

Required for the repair of 110 hospitals and 525 dispensaries. Detailed list and specifications will be furnished later.

ENG 4 - Extensor, Silk screen process - 500 gals.

For use with set, silk screen process, Item ENG 21. (5 gal. can)

ENG 5 - Fertilizer RM 2 - 361,816 L/T

- a. The principal nitrogen needs are based on 2,675,333 acres of paddy rice at 225 lbs to the acre, 2,014,717 acres of summer grain at 141 lbs. to the acre and 2,528,509 acres of grain, pulses, potatoes, vegetables, etc. at an average application of 60 lbs. to the acre. The application of 225 lbs to the acre of paddy rice while in excess of the rate scheduled for FY 53 is still considerably lower than rates of application used in Japan.
- b. The principal phosphate needs are based on 2,675,333 acres of rice at 22 lbs to the acre, 2,014,717 acres of summer grain at 23 lbs to the acre and 2,528,509 acres of grain, pulses, potatoes, vegetables, etc. at an average rate of 8 lbs to the acre. Only 50,000 L/T of calcium superphosphate are included in the CRK project. The remaining 5,012 L/T are expected to be manufactured indigenously.
- c. The principal potash needs are based on 886,362 acres of potatoes, tobacco, fruit, etc. at an average rate of application of 11 lbs to the acre. With favorable weather conditions and proper insect and plant disease control, the application of the amounts of fertilizer indicated above should reasonably assure maximum crop production. In calculating available land areas, 23,765 acres in the IX US Corps area were included and 284,030 acres in Northeast Kyonggi Do, now under enemy control were excluded from the calculation.

ENG 6 - Glass, Window, 2m 12" x 12" or larger - 791,880 SF

- a. MED 2 - For the necessary repair of 13 former hospitals to be re-established as hospitals at the rate of 7,510 SF per hospital - Total 97,630 SF. The repair of 97 existing hospitals at 3,800 SF per hospital will require a total of 368,600 SF and the winterization of 25 dispensaries at the rate of 50 SF per dispensary will require a total of 1,250 SF.
- b. WEL 5 - For essential repair and maintenance of 400 welfare institutions at the rate of 1200 SF per institution - Total 480,000 SF.

ENG 7 - Kit, Repair, Horse and Hand Unit - 500 ea.

Required for the repair of 2,000 3-gallon sprayers imported under the FY 52 CRK program. Sprayer, insect, knapsack type, manufactured by K.K. Maruyama, Seisakusho 2 Chome Maji-Cho Kanda Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo (Contract FEU 303).

ENG 8 - Kit, Repair, Plunger Unit - 500 ea.

Same as ENG 7.

ENG 9 - Liquid, Adhering, silk screen process - 200 Gal.

For use with set, silk screen process, Item ENG 21. (5 gal. can)

ENG 10 - Lumber, Pine, Rough 1" x 4" x 8" - 15,472,150 BF

- a. MED 2 - The essential repair of 13 former hospitals to be re-established as hospitals will require an average of 30,000 BF per hospital Total 390,000 BF. Necessary repair and maintenance of 97 existing hospitals at 9,600 BF per hospital will require a total of 931,200 BF. Essential repairs to 500 dispensaries at 110 BF per dispensary and winterization of 25 dispensaries at 100 BF per dispensary will require a total of 57,500 BF.
- b. WEL 3 - Essential emergency repairs of 25,000 dwellings damaged as the result of military action at 110 BF per dwelling - Total 2,750,000 BF. Construction of 25,000 essential emergency family shelters for refugees and destitute persons in their areas of origin and resettlement at 375 BF per shelter - Total 9,375,000 BF.
- c. WEL 5 - Repair and maintenance of 400 welfare institutions at an average of 4,921 BF per institution - Total 1,968,450 BF.

ENG 11 - Lumber, Pine Rough, 2" x 4" x 8" - 15,472,150 BF

Same as ENG 10.

ENG 12 - Lumber, Pine, Rough 4" x 4" x 8" - 594,000 BF

Required for the essential repair of 13 former hospitals which will be re-established as hospitals at 10,600 BF per hospital - Total 137,800 BF. For the necessary repair of 97 existing hospitals at 4,600 BF per hospital - Total 446,200 BF.

ENG 13 - Nails, flathead, common 10D - 123.3 L/T

- a. MED 2 - For the repair of 110 hospitals and 525 dispensaries - 7.3 L/T.
- b. WEL 3 - For the repair of 25,000 damaged shelters and the construction of 25,000 shelters for refugees and destitute persons - 100 L/T.
- c. WEL 5 - For the essential repair of 400 welfare institutions - 16 L/T.

ENGINEERS (cont'd)

ENG 14 - Nails, Flathead, Common 6 D - 131 L/T

- a. MED 2 - For the repair of 110 hospitals and 525 dispensaries - 15 L/T.
- b. WEL 3 - For the repair of 25,000 damaged shelters and the construction of 25,000 shelters for refugees and destitute persons - 100 L/T.
- c. WEL 5 - For the essential repair of 400 welfare institutions - 16 L/T.

ENG 15 - Nails, Flathead, Common 6 D - 90 L/T

- a. MED 2 - For the repair of 110 hospitals and 525 dispensaries - 15 L/T.
- b. WEL 2 - For the repair of 25,000 damaged shelters and the construction of 25,000 shelters for refugees and destitute persons - 63 L/T.
- c. WEL 5 - For the essential repair of 400 welfare institutions - 12 L/T.

ENG 16 - Na-Film, Silk screen process - 500 yd.

For use with set silk screen process, Item ENG 21.

ENG 17 - Paint, silk screen process, asst colors - 700 gal.

For use with set, silk screen process, Item ENG 21. (5 gal. can)

ENG 18 - Pantograph - 1 ea.

For duplicating sketches, diagrams, charts, graphs, and maps to an enlarged scale.

ENG 19 - Plumbing Supplies, miscellaneous - \$ 10,000

Required for the repair of 110 hospitals and 525 dispensaries. Detailed list and specifications will be furnished later.

ENG 20 - Roofing, Asphalt, 108 SF per roll - 3,819 rolls

- a. MED 2 - For the repair of 13 former hospitals to be re-established as hospitals, 50 rolls per hospital - 650 rolls. For repair of 97 existing hospitals at 21 rolls per hospital. Total 2,097 rolls. For the repair of 438 dispensaries and the winterization of 25 dispensaries at 1 roll per dispensary - 463 rolls.
- b. WEL 5 - For the repair of 72,252 SF of roofing area on 400 welfare institutions - Total 669 rolls.

ENG 21 - Set, Silk Screen Process - 2 ea.

For mass production of special informational posters.

ENG 22 - Solvent, Liquid, silk screen process - 300 gal.

For use with set, silk screen process, Item ENG 21. (5 gal. can)

MEDICAL

MED 1 - BCG Vaccine, dried 6 mgm per vial, w/ physiological saline solution 15cc - 20,000 vials

Approximately 2,000,000 children will be tuberculin tested and it is estimated that 50% of these children will require BCG immunization, each 6 mgm vial providing 50 vaccinations of 0.08 mgm BCG.

MED 2 - Cholera vaccine, 20cc, potency 18 months, Stock No. 1-601-500 - 5,000 btl.

This amount is required to protect the port populations against the introduction of cholera from overseas. The total number of persons deemed to be at risk under these circumstances amounts to 100,000 on an average 1cc being given to each person.

MED 3 - Diphtheria, toxoid, alum precipitated, 10cc, USP, potency 24 months, Stock No. 1-604-000 - 25,000 btl.

For immunization of an estimated 250,000 children under 10 years of age not inoculated in the FY 53 program. Two doses of 0.5cc each constitute an immunization.

MED 4 - Gas, gangrene, antitoxin, -trivalent type #2, Stock No. 1-605-050 - 1,000 btl.

Past experience indicates that about 1,000 therapeutic doses of this vaccine together with Tetanus antitoxin are required for the treatment of injured and wounded, particularly those civilians in EUSAK Corps areas wounded by mines and otherwise injured in war areas.

MED 5 - Plague Vaccine, 20cc, Stock No. 1-607-000 - 100 btl.

A central reserve of 2,000 cc Plague vaccine is to be held in Pusan for use at port quarantine stations and refugee collecting points in Kangwon Do and Kyonggi Do provinces.

MED 6 - Smallpox vaccine, 10 tubes, USP potency 3 months, Stock No. 1-609-000 - 200,000 pkg.

A full immunization program is planned to reach 2,000,000 persons. The amount of smallpox vaccine necessary to ensure the desired degree of immunity has been calculated on the basis that there will be (with an anticipated birth rate of 40 per 1,000) 800,000 infants born in 1954 of which number, half will be accessible for purposes of vaccination. That the intake of the primary schools in 1954 will be approximately 400,000, and that there will be an approximate total of 1,200,000 vaccinations. It is planned to phase this program so that a quantity of 10,000 doses is retained under refrigeration in Pusan as a reserve during the months of July, August, and September, and that this reserve be utilized each month so that the total quantity of smallpox vaccine required will amount to three times 10,000 or 30,000 doses. This vaccine should arrive in consignments of 10,000 doses within at least 6 weeks of its expiry date. The rest of the program commencing in October, plans for the airlifting of smallpox vaccine to the provinces in quantities as shown below:

October, November, December, January, February, March	1,800,000 doses
April, May and June	170,000 doses
Reserve	30,000 doses
Total	2,000,000 doses

MED 7 - Tetanus, Antitoxin 20,000 units, USP therapeutic dose, potency 36 months Stock No. 1-612-000 - 1,000 btl.

Past experience indicates that about 1,000 therapeutic doses of this vaccine together with gas gangrene antitoxin are required for the treatment of injured and wounded, particularly those civilians in EUSAK Corps areas wounded by mines and otherwise injured in war areas.

MED 8 - Tuberculin "O" "T", 1cc potency 60 months - 100 doses, Stock No. 1-614-010 - 20,000 btl.

Approximately 2,000,000 children in orphanages and schools will be tested with tuberculin to determine those who require BCG immunization.

MED 9 - Typhoid vaccine, triple, 50cc, potency 18 months, Stock No. 1-616-560 - 60,000 btl.

3,000,000 cc required as follows: 1,000,000 cc for "Booster" immunization of some 1,500,000 refugees in camps at 0.5 cc ea.
1,600,000 cc for basic immunization of some 800,000 population of susceptible major groups at 2cc ea.
400,000 cc for reserve and control of outbreaks.

MED 10 - Typhus vaccine, 20cc, potency 18 months, Stock No. 1-617-650 - 150,000 btl.

3,000,000cc required as follows: 1,500,000 cc for "Booster" immunizations of 1,500,000 previously immunized refugees in camps at 1.0cc ea.
1,000,000 cc for basic immunization of 500,000 population not previously immunized.
500,000 cc for reserve and control of outbreaks.

MED 11 - Mattress, cotton, Stock No. 7-160-480 - 2,400 ea.

Required for use with cots, canvas, folding.

MEICAL (cont'd)

MED 12 - Mattress, cotton, felted, 36" x 76". Stock No. 7-160-500 - 1,519 ea.

When hospital units, 40 beds, were programmed in FY 52 and FY 53, replacements were not programmed for mattresses which become unserviceable. It is imperative that replacements now be made available for many of these hospital units which have been in operation for two or more years. As a result of experience over the past 2 years, it is necessary to maintain a small reserve to be used in emergency. Of 3,600 mattresses issued in the past two years, approximately 50% will require replacement during FY 54.

MED 13 - Pillow, feather, Stock No. 7-167-700 - 5,000 ea.

Pillows, feather have not been programmed in the past, consequently criticisms have been received on occasions noting the lack of pillows. Therefore, it is planned to provide all large hospitals with one (1) pillow per bed.

MED 14 - Quarantine Station Unit - 2 ea.

In order to prevent the introduction of epidemic disease from outside the country and to comply with International Regulations, effective port quarantine is essential. During the period of the Japanese occupation of Korea, port quarantine stations existed at the following places: Pusan, Waseon, Yeou, Kusan, Incheon, and Pohang. These stations consisted of an Isolation Hospital, a port dispensary, and a diagnostic laboratory. Due to war conditions, these stations have largely discontinued operation from damage and loss of equipment. It is planned to restore the two most important of these stations at Incheon and Pusan. The remaining ports mentioned above are of peacetime, commercial importance and should be considered as an appropriate project for UNKRA. ANNEX I. Specifications. (NOTAL).

MED 15 - X-Ray repair parts, laboratory and hospital equipment - \$ 40,000

For repair, maintenance and replacement of parts for X-Ray equipment in laboratories, hospitals and installation supplied on FY 52 and FY 53 programs, and for other X-Ray equipment in Korean hospitals, detailed needs for which cannot be accurately determined at this time. Repair parts to be requisitioned as required.

MED 16 - Newcastle vaccine, aluminum hydroxide absorbed - 2,000,000 cc - VET 1

To be used to vaccinate 2,000,000 chickens, or two-thirds of the present chicken population. Newcastle disease is a highly contagious and fatal disease of fowl and kills more chickens than any other disease in Korea. Twenty-four thousand cases were reported in the first six months of 1952.

MED 17 - Rabies vaccine, Habel mouse tested - 1,000,000 cc - VET 1

Rabies vaccine, Habel mouse tested with specification that on challenge immunized mice used for the Habel mouse test must withstand 10,000 MLD of challenge virus instead of the 1,000 MLD ordinarily used. This vaccine will be used to vaccinate 200,000 dogs, or approximately 40% of the presently estimated dog population. Rabies is at first a slow spreading and insidious disease but the incidence, both in dogs and humans is increasing in the ROK. The vaccination of 200,000 dogs in the larger congested centers of population will materially aid in the control of this disease.

MED 18 - Penicillin, G aluminum monosterate in oil - 50,000 vials - VET 1

Penicillin is the most suitable therapeutic agent for the treatment of all staphylococcus infections, all clostridial infections, all hemolytic streptococci infections, all anaerobic streptococci infections, all pneumococci infections of the meninges, Pleura and lungs, and all cases of Anthrax and swine erysipelas. Thus, it can readily be seen that it is an agent of wide and variable therapeutic indication, and quite suitable for use by relatively untrained personnel, such as the Korean veterinarian. The penicillin furnished under the FY 53 program has materially aided in establishing the reputation of the Korean veterinarian. It is a relatively inexpensive agent in that three injections of 1cc each (at a cost of 10¢ per cc), 24 hours apart, is the average course of treatment for a pig. Two or three injections of approximately 5 cc each is the average course of treatment for a horse or cow. The total amount of penicillin will be used to treat approximately 50,000 swine and 20,000 cattle and horses. The requirement consists of 250 vials for one year's supply to each of 200 local clinics. The total cattle population anticipated for FY 54 is 700,000 head and for swine approximately one million head.

MED 19 - Calcium gluconate solution - 20,000 btl. VET 1

Will be used in the treatment of widespread mineral deficiencies, particularly in nursing sows. One hundred bottles for each of 200 clinics. To be furnished containing approximately 23% Calcium gluconate, 20% dextrose, 2% magnesium and traces of phosphorous (G G P reinforced) Haver-Glover Laboratories, Kansas City, Missouri, or approximate equivalent.

MED 20 - Sulfathiazole, sodium powder, 1 lb btl - 2,000 btl. VET 1

Sulfathiazole sodium powder will be used particularly for the treatment of fowl cholera and fowl typhoid. It can be readily dissolved in the drinking water and a dosage of approximately two grams per bird over the course of treatment, will be used to treat 448,000 birds. Ten pounds is required for each of 200 clinics.

MED 21 - Sulfathiazole tablets, 0.5 gm 1000 per btl - 2,000 btl. VET 1

Sulfathiazole tablets are particularly useful in treating the various forms of enteritis of baby pigs, which are caused by gram negative organisms. Enteritis causes high mortality and stunted, unthrifty growth in baby pigs. The average course of treatment will require about 10 tablets per pig at a total cost of 4¢. The total amount will be used to treat approximately 200,000 baby pigs.

ORDNANCE

ORD 1 - Spare Parts, Vehicle - \$ 50,000 - SUP 2

Component parts list to be furnished later. Requirements based upon manufacturer's and operation experience. CRK vehicles arrived in Korea during March 1951 and were distributed to Truck companies and teams during the first week of April 1951. During operation of these vehicles certain parts of the trucks showed abnormal wear (springs, shock absorbers, shackles, oil filters, distributors, tires and tubes). Some of these "high mortality" parts were submitted as an additional requirement during FY 53, in addition to several essential items that were not included in the manufacturer's list of spare parts that were furnished with the vehicles.

ORD 2 - Truck, Chevrolet 1 1/2 ton, 4 x 2, stake and platform body - 62 ea. - SUP 2

Two hundred forty-seven (247) of this type of vehicle are being utilized by UNKRA in the distribution of Civilian Relief Supplies. Operational attrition in Korea will require the replacement of 25% of these vehicles during FY 54. This replacement percentage is based on operational experience. To be furnished with one year's supply of spare parts.

ORD 3 - Willys Station Wagon Model 4 x 4 - 73 - 7 ea. - SUP 2

Thirty (30) of this type of vehicle are being utilized by UNKRA in the supervision of the distribution of Civilian Relief Supplies. Operational attrition in Korea will require the replacement of 25% of these vehicles during FY 54. To be furnished with one year's supply of spare parts.

QUARTERMASTER

BEDDING, CLOTHING AND TEXTILES

QM 1 - Blankets, wool - WEL 2 - 400,000 ea.

- a. 130,000 blankets are required for replacement of lost and worn out blankets in hospitals and institutions at an estimated rate of 2 blankets per inmate for 65,000 institutional inmates, including first time issues.
- b. The balance of 270,000 blankets is required as a reserve to meet emergency requirements which may arise as a result of military operations and/or natural disasters.

QM 2 - Cloth, cotton - WEL 2 - 2,000,000 sq yds.

- a. Cloth cotton is required for free distribution in institutions at the rate of 10 square yards per inmate for clothing, bed linen, hospital linen, etc., including coverage for loss and replacements, for sixty-five thousand (65,000) institutional inmates - Total 650,000 square yards.
- b. The balance of the cotton cloth is required as a reserve to meet emergency requirements which may arise as a result of military operations and/or natural disasters.

QM 3 - Cots, Canvas folding - WEL 1 - 2,400 ea.

Since the beginning of the UNCAK operation in October 1950, a total of 90 hospital units 40 bed have been distributed throughout Korea. Twelve of these units were lost due to enemy action leaving a total of 3,120 beds remaining from the hospital units. It is intended to provide all hospitals of over 100 bed capacity with cots, canvas, folding and mattresses to increase the number of available beds.

QM 4 - Socks, Cotton - WEL 2 - 500,000 pr.

Socks are required for free distribution to some sixty-five thousand (65,000) institutional inmates and the most needy refugees, war sufferers and destitute persons on a replacement basis of 1 pair of socks per person.

QM 5 - Underwear, shirts, cotton - WEL 2 - 250,000 ea.

Underwear is required for free distribution to sixty-five thousand (65,000) inmates in hospitals and institutions on the basis of one (1) per inmate. The balance is required as a reserve to meet emergency requirements which may arise as a result of military operations and/or natural disasters.

QM 6 - Underwear, Drawers - WEL 2 - 250,000 pr.

Same as QM 5.

FOOD ITEMS

QM 7 - Grain - WEL 1 (Rice) 45,875 L/T (Other) 137,625 L/T

- a. Relief grain is required for the feeding of:
 - 500,000 local destitute - full daily ration of three (3) hops (approximately .96 lbs) of processed grain through the year.
 - 65,000 destitute institutional inmates - full daily ration of three (3) hops (approximately .96 lbs) of processed grain through the yr.
 - 1,000,000 needy refugees and war sufferers - full daily ration of three (3) hops (approximately .96 lbs) of processed grain through the yr.
 - 1,000,000 needy refugees and war sufferers - full daily ration of three (3) hops (approximately .96 lbs) of processed grain for 183 days.
- b. The total relief grain tonnage requirements thus calculated amount to 323,000 L/T of polished grain for the entire FY 54 or 26,911 L/T of polished grain per month.
- c. Budgetary limitations apparently prevent the procurement of this quantity of polished grain considered to be the minimum requirement to meet basic needs.
- d. Considering the amount of grain which has already been programmed and will be available to be applied against the FY 54 requirement, it is estimated that 183,000 L/T will be procured from FY 54 funds. This amount of grain added to that amount already programmed will provide a total of 312,000 L/T available for distribution during FY 54, three-fourths of which is unhulled grains and one-fourth polished grain totaling only 253,500 L/T of polished edible grain. This will result in a deficit of 69,500 L/T of polished grain in the supply expected to be available to meet the justified requirements of 323,000 L/T of polished grain.

QM 8 - Milk, Powdered - WEL 1 - 4,982 L/T

- a. 1,167 L/T powdered milk is required at a rate of 50 grams (1.76 oz.) per day throughout the year for each of 65,000 inmates of institutions as a necessary dietary supplement to combat malnutrition.
- b. 683 L/T powdered milk is required to provide for the supplemental feeding of an average of 38,000 persons of vulnerable groups, principally pregnant and lactating women and children in food deficit areas. The milk is to be distributed at the rate of 50 grams (1.76 oz.) per meal per day throughout the year, through milk feeding stations established in critical areas, operated under the supervision of the Women's Bureau of the Ministry of Social Affairs.
- c. 3,132 L/T powdered milk is required for school feeding programs, to serve malnourished school children a daily meal 240 days out of the year at a rate of 50 grams (1.76 oz.) per child per meal.

QM 9 - Multipurpose Food - WEL 1 - 2,250 L/T

- a. 2,250 L/T multipurpose food, Formula A, are required to offset serious dietary deficiencies among vulnerable groups found to be suffering from advanced malnutrition and incipient starvation.
- b. The requirements for multipurpose food are based on one meal per day through the year for 110,645 persons to include needy institutional groups and medically recommended persons within the vulnerable groups eligible for supplemental feeding.
- c. The requirements are calculated on the basis of two (2) ounces of multipurpose food per meal to be added to and mixed with other basic food. Two (2) ounces are equal to one-third of the basic protein, vitamins and mineral needs of one person per day.
- d. Multipurpose food is obtainable through "Meals for Millions Foundation, Inc.", 645 South Broadway, Los Angeles 14, California.

SANITATION

QM 10 - Soap, Laundry - WEL 1 - 1,702 L/T

Soap is required for relief distribution to refugees, war sufferers and local destitutes at a rate of 4 kilograms (8.8 lbs) per family (average 5 persons per family) per year, to each 400,000 needy families, and at a rate of 2 kilograms (4.4 lbs) per inmate per year for each of 65,000 institutional inmates.

QM 11 - Disinfectant, Chloropicrin - WEL 1 - 500 cans (16 oz. ea.)

To be used for the fumigation of ships at Korean Port quarantine stations. There are 7 port quarantine stations in South Korea, and in order to comply with International quarantine regulations, chloropicrin gas (used in conjunction with hydrocyanic gas) is necessary in order to prevent the introduction of communicable diseases e.g. plague, into Korea.

JUSTIFICATIONS

QUARTERMASTER (cont'd)

QM 12 - Disinfectant, HQW - SAN 1 - 16 ea cans - 2,600 cans.
Same as QM 11.

QM 13 - Insecticide, Aerosol, DDT and Pyrethrum 1 lb dispenser - SAN 1 - 500 ea.
To be used in accordance with aircraft quarantine regulations. The following formula is required: 20% pyrethrin - 5 parts, DDT (Aerosol grade) - 3 parts, Cyclohexanone - 5 parts, Lubricating Oil, (SAB 30) - 2 parts, Freon 12-25 parts.

QM 14 - Naek, gas - SAN 1 - 50 ea.
For use with item QM 11 and QM 12.

QM 15 - Units, dusting powder for outfit delousing QED - SAN 1 - 500 ea.
To be used as replacement for worn out dusting powder units of 50 outfits delousing, gas engine, imported in the FT 51 and FT 52 programs.
Same as gun dusting, USA VM Stock No. 252-408.

STATIONERY SUPPLIES

QM 16 - Brushes, artist - CI 1 - Set 15
For use in publishing visual aid material (posters, displays etc.)

QM 17 - Cement, rubber - CI 1 - Gal. 30
For use in mounting photographs, illustrations, charts, cartoons, posters, for display on bulletin boards.

QM 18 - Colors, water, poster - CI 1 Set 15
For use in poster design, one per distribution center.

QM 19 - Cutter, paper 24" x 18" - CI 1 - 1 ea.
For use in trimming photographs, title cards, captions and poster paper.

QM 20 - Erasers, gum, art - CI 1 - 1 gross
For use making drawings and sketches.

QM 21 - Ink, drawing, most colors, 1 lb can - CI 1 - 10,000 cans
For use in making visual aids, such as posters, sketches, charts, etc.

QM 22 - Ink, drawing, black 1 lb cans - CI 1 - 10,000 cans
Same as item QM 21.

QM 23 - Ink, mimeograph 1 lb can - CI 1 - 5,000 cans
For use in mimeographing informational material for distribution.

QM 24 - Machine, mimeograph, hand operated - CI 1 - 1 ea.
For use in mimeographing informational material for distribution.

QM 25 - Newsprint - CI 1 - 30 L/T
For use in publishing booklets, pamphlets and leaflets.

QM 26 - Paper, mimeograph 8" x 13" - CI 1 - 4,000 reams
For use in mimeographing informational material for distribution.

QM 27 - Paper, Poster, white, medium weight - CI 1 - 1,000 reams
For use in publishing silk screen process posters.

QM 28 - Paper, showcard, white, glass finish 30" x 40" sheets - CI 1 - 20 gross
For use in publishing visual aid material such as posters, charts, etc.

QM 29 - Paper, tracing, artist - CI 1 - 500 pads
For use by artists in creating designs on posters, charts, and graphs.

QM 30 - Pencil, drawing, artists - CI 1 - 10 gross
For use in creating designs on posters, charts and graphs.

QM 31 - Stencil, mimeograph - CI 1 - 1,000 quire
For use with item QM 24.

QM 32 - Thinner, cement, rubber - CI 1 - 5 gal.
For use in thinning rubber cement item QM 17.

QM 33 - Typewriter, Korean alphabet - CI 1 - 1 ea.
For use in preparing informational material in Korean.

FUEL PRODUCTS

QM 34 - Fuel, Diesel - SUP 1 - 20,050 L/T
Diesel oil is required for several ocean going and small coastal shipping vessels, and more than 1,000 fishing vessels. In addition, diesel is required for the operation of rice mills as well as industrial, mining and electrical equipment. An estimated 20,050 L/T of diesel oil is required in anticipation of an increase in the merchant fleet.

QM 35 - Gasoline - SUP 1 - 52,496 L/T
Gasoline is required to meet land and marine transportation needs including the distribution of relief supplies and to furnish minimum essential transportation for fire and police agencies, public welfare and other essential governmental activities. An estimated 52,496 L/T of gasoline is required based on anticipated increase in the number of operational civilian vehicles.

QM 36 - Grease - SUP 1 - 578 L/T
The requirement for grease is computed by using the standard formula of approximately 1 pound of grease per 100 gallons of gasoline.

QM 37 - Kerosene - SUP 1 - 26,932 L/T
The extremely short supply of electric power, caused in part by damage to transmission lines during hostilities, necessitates widespread use of kerosene for lighting in homes and factories, fishing vessels and public buildings. It is estimated that a total of 26,932 L/T of kerosene will be required, based on a monthly experience factor of 2,244 L/T.

QM 38 - Oil, lube, soluble, cutting - SUP 1 - 142 L/T
Based on past experience, the consumption rate for this oil is substantially lower than the standard formula previously used in computing requirements. It is estimated that 142 L/T will be required during FT 54.

QUARTERMASTER (cont'd)

- QM 39 - Oil, lube, gear universal, grade 90 - SUP 1 - 240 L/T
Standard formula previously used is approximately 1% of the amount of gasoline required. Past consumption rates indicate a requirement of 240 L/T for FY 54.
- QM 40 - Oil, lube, ice machine - SUP 1 - 16 L/T
Requirement is based on previous consumption rates.
- QM 41 - Oil, lube, machine, brake, Grade 30 - SUP 1 - 1,692 L/T
Requirement is based on past consumption rates.
- QM 42 - Oil, NSFO - SUP 1 - 141,810 L/T
The principal users of NSFO are the US owned power barge, Jacona, Impedance, and the Saranac, which generate electric power to supplement the inadequate ROK power supply for industrial plants, communications, illumination of airports and other facilities. In FY 52 approximately 82,000 L/T of NSFO were consumed. Another principal user is the Korea Shipping Corporation which operates 30 vessels varying from 350 to 10,000 deadweight tons. Of these vessels, 8 utilize NSFO. Those vessels are primarily used in transporting relief supplies. Fishing vessels and small powered vessels essential to the support of the civilian economy consume the balance of a total annual requirement of 141,810 L/T.
- QM 43 - Oil, lube, Navy symbol 2075 - SUP 1 - 54 L/T
This requirement is based on previous consumption rates.
- QM 44 - Oil, lube, OE 10 - SUP 1 - 141 L/T
This requirement is based on previous consumption rates.
- QM 45 - Oil, lube, OE 20 SUP 1 - 148 L/T
Justification same as QM 44, oil, lube, OE 10.
- QM 46 - Oil, lube, OE 30 - SUP 1 - 1,347 L/T
Justification same as QM 44, oil, lube, OE 10.
- QM 47 - Oil, lube, OE 50 - SUP 1 - 1,073 L/T
Justification same as QM 44, oil, lube, OE 10.
- QM 48 - Oil, lube, spindles - SUP 1 - 212 L/T
Justification same as QM 44, oil lube, OE 10.
- QM 49 - Oil, lube, steam cylinder - SUP 1 - 54 L/T
Justification same as QM 44, oil, lube, OE 10.
- QM 50 - Oil, insulating, transformer - SUP 1 - 927 L/T
Based on a monthly experience factor of approximately 77 long tons. An estimated total of 927 L/T will be required during FY 54 for electric power transmission lines.
- QM 51 - Paraffin wax 130° - SUP 1 - 33 L/T
Required for the manufacture of candles for use in supplementing lighting deficiencies caused by inadequate facilities. Based on past consumption rate, 33 L/T will be required during FY 54.

SIGNAL

- SIG 1 - Connector, cord, female, rubber, 3-way 10A - 52 ea.
For use with public address sets, Item SIG 7.
- SIG 2 - Connector, cord, male, rubber, 10A - 52 ea.
For use with public address sets, Item SIG 7.
- SIG 3 - Cord, extension, rubber, service, two conductor - 2,600 ft.
For use with public address sets, Item SIG 7.
- SIG 4 - Microphone, Lepol - 13 ea.
For use with public address sets, Item SIG 7.
- SIG 5 - Recorder, player, tape - 13 ea.
Required to play tape recorded programs before public gatherings. One per distribution center.
- SIG 6 - Regulator, Voltage, 1,200 Watt - 13 ea.
Required to maintain adequate voltage for public address sets.
- SIG 7 - Set, Public Address (80 Watt), complete - 13 ea.
To be used for verbal dissemination of informational material to large groups of people gathered for special occasions in urban areas. One (1) per distribution center.
- SIG 8 - Splicer, tape - 13 ea.
To maintain recording tape in playing condition. One (1) per distribution center.
- SIG 9 - Tape, Elastic, Magnetic, 1/2", 1,200 ft reel - 800 reel
One master tape plus 13 duplicates, one per distribution center to be made weekly require 728 tapes. Additional tapes to be available for the recording of programs of local interest at distribution centers.
- SIG 10 - Tape, splicing, scotch, No. 41 w/ dispenser - 42 roll
For use with splicer, tape, Item SIG 8.
- SIG 11 - Tube, amplifier, 80 watt - 13 ea.
For use with sets, public address, Item SIG 7.
- SIG 12 - Tube, player, tape, - 13 ea.
For use with recorder, player, tape, Item SIG 5.

RECAPITULATION

TOTAL REQUIREMENTS

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Engineer	625,644.76	26,237,778
Medical	287.10	316,700.76
Ordnance	293	255,600
Quartermaster	443,830.79	38,739,602.28
Signal	2.48	9,883.85
TOTALS:	1,070,056.13	65,799,564.09

FIRST QUARTER

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Engineer	201,331.61	8,838,140
Medical	221.85	180,276.76
Ordnance	293	255,600
Quartermaster	111,914.71	10,549,805.18
Signal	1.88	7,903.85
TOTALS:	313,763.05	19,831,726.39

SECOND QUARTER

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Engineer	140,493.92	5,669,368
Medical	16.3	147,960
Ordnance	293	255,600
Quartermaster	111,704.62	9,968,915.30
Signal	.2	660
TOTALS:	252,215.04	15,786,903.30

THIRD QUARTER

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Engineer	169,054.12	7,181,736
Medical	43.55	136,039
Ordnance	293	255,600
Quartermaster	111,704.27	9,971,209.30
Signal	.2	660
TOTALS:	276,600.04	17,289,664.30

FOURTH QUARTER

	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Cost</u>
Engineer	118,765.29	4,566,534
Medical	7.3	52,405
Ordnance	293	255,600
Quartermaster	100,507.29	8,269,671.30
Signal	.2	660
TOTALS:	220,583.17	13,155,126.20

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE

NO 28

CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLY PROCEDURE

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

AG 400 x 014.1 PubGD

AGO 887
2 Jun 1944

This Standing Operating Procedure No 28, "Civil Affairs Supply Procedure", is published for the information, guidance and compliance of all concerned.

By command of General EISENHOWER:

/s/ R.B. Lovett
R.B. LOVETT,
Brigadier General, USA,
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION:

Sup Comdr, AEF	25
(AC of S, G4)	10
(AC of S, G5)	10
CG, FUSAG	10
CG, USSTAF	10
CG, ea army, ETOUSA	10
CG, Ninth Air Force	10
Fwd Dep Comdr, CZ	10
CG, Adv Sec, CZ	10
AC of S, G1	4
AC of S, G4, 887	30
AC of S, G4, 871	10
AC of S, G5	10
IG	2
PRO	1
CO, Base Sec No 1, CZ	10
CO, Base Sec No 2, CZ	10
Combined Civil Affairs Committee, Wash, D.C.	2
AFHQ	2
C/ea Sup Serv, 887 and 871	2
GPA, 887	2
Fis Dir, 887	2
C/SigO (APS)	5

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Scope	99
Reference	99
Supply Objective	99
Categories of Supply	99
Requirements	100
Procurement	101
Marking and Shipping	101
Requisitioning	102
Stock Control	102
Storage and Distribution	103
Replacement of Supplies Lost or Destroyed	103

1. **SCOPE:** The purpose of this SOP is to complement and interpret as regards the US Zone, Civil Affairs Supply procedure and policy as established in "Standard Policy and Procedure for Combined Civil Affairs Operations", issued by SHAEF, under date of 1 May 1944.

2. REFERENCES:

- a. ETO SOP 1 - GENERAL PLAN FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FROM THE UK OF US FORCES ON THE CONTINENT.
- b. ETO SOP 2 - GENERAL PLAN FOR THE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT FROM THE US OF US FORCES ON THE CONTINENT.
- c. ETO SOP 3 - MOVEMENTS.
- d. ETO SOP 4 - PRESCHEDULED SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS.
- e. ETO SOP 6 - CONTINENTAL-UK REQUISITIONING PROCEDURE (OF CONCERN TO HQ ETOUSA (COMZ ONLY)).
- f. ETO SOP 7 - SUPPLY PROCEDURES ON THE CONTINENT.
- g. ETO SOP 8 - RED BALL EXPRESS.
- h. ETO SOP 9 - SUPPLY BY AIR.
- i. ETO SOP 10 - PROCUREMENT REGULATIONS.
- j. ETO SOP 11 - FISCAL PROCEDURE.
- k. ETO SOP 13 - STOCK CONTROL - COMMUNICATIONS ZONE.
- l. ETO SOP 20 - PROCEDURE FOR DOCUMENTATION AND MARKING OF CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLIES SHIPPED FROM BRITISH CIVIL MINISTRY OF WAR OFFICE DEPOTS.
- m. ETO SOP 33 - REGULATING STATIONS.
- n. AGO 014.1-11GE (SHAEF/G5/327) STANDARD POLICY AND PROCEDURE FOR COMBINED CA OPERATIONS IN NORTH-WEST EUROPE 1 MAY 1944.

3. **SUPPLY OBJECTIVE:** The primary objective of Civil Affairs operations is the effective control of the civilian population to prevent its interference with military operations and to make the maximum use of local resources for the benefit of these operations. A corollary of this objective is the furnishing of certain minimum supplies to the civilian population, to establish adequate standards of public health and to prevent the civil population from becoming a burden upon the military. Of these minimum supplies the maximum amounts are to be obtained from indigenous resources, and only the deficiency, if any, is to be provided from stocks under military control.

4. **CATEGORIES OF SUPPLY:** a. Civil Affairs supplies will ordinarily be issued only against Civil Affairs requisitions. In case an emergency is found to exist by an Army Commander, a Section Commander of the Communications Zone, or any higher commander, army supplies may be issued to fill Civil Affairs requisitions (par 5c) or Civil Affairs supplies may be issued to fill army requisitions.

b. Civil Affairs supplies fall into four general categories as follows:

(1) Items necessary for immediate relief, consisting of: Food, clothing, medical and sanitary supplies.

(2) Items necessary for distribution of relief, consisting of: Emergency feeding equipment, fuel, and initial repairs to public utility, communication and transportation systems.

(3) Items required to reestablish production of natural resources, such as coal, oil, etc., for military purposes.

(4) Items which will have the effect of reducing the direct relief burden at the earliest possible date, consisting of: Agricultural implements and seeds, raw material for rehabilitation of the textile industry.

In general, items under (1), (2), and (3), are included within the military responsibility. Items under (4) may not be included, as military provision responsibility has been limited to a "yardstick" period of six months from the opening of operations in any area. The handling of this class of supplies is further limited by the consideration of what the military can bring into any given area, in the light of shipping and transportation limitations.

5. REQUIREMENTS: a. Initial over-all estimates of Civil Affairs supply requirements, by operational phases, have been made by SHAEF. Approval and designation of source (US or UK) is the responsibility of the Combined Civil Affairs Committee, Washington. Subsequent advance estimates are prepared monthly by SHAEF from Civil Affairs field reports and forwarded to the CCAC for approval.

b. Allocation of initial and subsequent requirements to Army Groups and other formations not coming under the command of Army Groups will be made by SHAEF, with statement of source. These allocations will be based on the original estimates modified in accordance with field reports estimating bulk civilian stores and the capacity of any given area to feed its people. The recipients of allocations from SHAEF will sub-allocate to their own subordinate commands as necessary.

c. Emergency requirements for amounts in excess of existing allocations or for items not included in allocations will be requisitioned through normal command channels. Army Commanders or Section Commanders of the Communications Zone or higher commanders will decide:

(1) Whether to fill the requisition from an allotment to another unit under his command, or

(2) Whether the emergency is grave enough to use army stocks under his control, or

(3) Whether to forward the requisition to a higher headquarters.

6. PROCUREMENT: a. Responsibility for procurement of approved items of Civil Affairs supplies at point of origin, as between the US and the UK is determined by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington. Action is taken by the War Department to include in the Army Supply Program items for which procurement responsibility has been assigned to the US.

b. Procurement of Civil Affairs supplies by the Supply Services ETO is accomplished by requisitioning on overseas supply officer at the appropriate US Ports of Embarkation, or in case procurement responsibility has been assigned to the UK, by placing demands upon the appropriate British Provision Branch. Each Supply Service will be responsible for the procurement, as above defined, of Civil Affairs supplies of the same general character as the military supplies which it handles. Where a question arises as to a Supply Service procurement responsibility for an item of Civil Affairs supply, the matter will be referred to ETOUSA (G4) for decision.

c. Procurement by the Supply Services ETOUSA will be based upon SHAEF's allocations to the US zone as a whole. Deliveries to the continent in the initial stages will be phased on the basis of the requisitions or statements of requirements submitted to CG, SOS, ETOUSA, APO 871, in accordance with the provisions of ETO SOP No. 4, "PRESCHEDULED SUPPLY REQUIREMENTS."

d. Except in emergencies, Supply Services will not undertake local procurement of Civil Affairs Supplies on the Continent. It is contemplated that such procurement will be handled by local civilian or government agencies under direction of Civil Affairs units, and that the total thus procured will lessen the amount of supplies to be furnished by the Supply Services.

7. MARKING AND SHIPPING: a. In order to meet estimated Civil Affairs supply requirements for the first ninety days of OVERLORD, stocks to cover US requirements of food, medical supplies, and other essential items (with minor exceptions) have been made available in the UK. For these supplies and such items as may come from UK sources after ninety days the following instruction apply.

(1) Shipping instructions will be initiated by the US Supply Services, Hq, SOS, ETOUSA, APO 871, concerned, and will follow established procedure in the case of supplies held in US military depots. DSSDs covering supplies held in British depots will be prepared by the appropriate Supply Services, APO 871. Applications for movement will follow normal procedure.

(2) Standard instructions on documentation and marking of supplies in British depots for US Zone are contained in ETO, SOP No. 20, and ETO SOP No. 3, MOVEMENTS, Vol. III.

b. After the first ninety days, Civil Affairs supply requirements for US Zone will so far as possible be shipped direct to the continent, where such supplies pass to the control of the Communications Zone supply agencies concerned.

8. REQUISITIONING: a. Procedures for requisitioning Civil Affairs supplies in the field are the same as for all other army supplies, in accordance with the provisions of ETO SOP No. 7, SUPPLY PROCEDURES ON THE CONTINENT.

b. The normal procedure for issue of Civil Affairs items in the case of the Field Forces will be by requisition from Army to the Regulating Station designated by the CG, Advance Section. Requisitions for Civil Affairs items will be forwarded by the Regulating Station to the Headquarters Advance Section (Headquarters Communications Zone, when established) for approval and designation of depot to make delivery where prearranged procedure for delivery has not been made. The Regulating Station designated to call forward the items in question may be made in emergencies by the Army. Requests and requisitions will be broken down by Service, point of delivery, and time of delivery.

c. The normal procedure in the Communications Zone will be in accordance with par 13, ETO SOP No. 7, SUPPLY PROCEDURES ON THE CONTINENT.

d. Where the actual supplies covered by allocations to Army or Section Commanders are physically present in Communications Zone depots, the Commanding General, Communications Zone, may establish credits at such depots for the commanders concerned, in accordance with the provisions of par 16, ETO SOP No. 7, "SUPPLY PROCEDURES ON THE CONTINENT".

e. Emergency requisitions. See par 5c.

9. STOCK CONTROL: a. Records will be maintained by the CG, SOS (Communications Zone) for all area commands within the Communications Zone covering the following for all Civil Affairs supplies:

(1) The total credit allocated.

(2) The total quantity received.

(3) The total quantity issued.

(4) The quantity and location of all unissued items.

b. The CG, SOS, (Communications Zone) will maintain in addition to the above, stock control records showing the total quantity of all items shipped to each area commander outside of the Communications Zone.

c. Each commander charged with maintaining records will be prepared to forward reports as directed giving the above information.

10. STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION: a. The responsibility for storage and distribution of CA supplies both in the UK and on the continent is the same as for all other army supplies. Storage or distribution of Civil Affairs supplies while within the military establishment will be the responsibility of the Supply Service charged with procuring these items (see para 6b) and will not be undertaken by any strictly Civil Affairs or Civilian Agency.

b. The delivery point for Civil Affairs supplies will be at depots, railheads or truckheads designated by the military commander concerned. The transportation of Civil Affairs supplies beyond these points is not the responsibility of the supply agencies. However, where the facilities at the disposal of Civilian Agencies are insufficient to accomplish the necessary transportation, the area commander will make such other arrangements as are required.

c. Final issues to civilians or Civil Affairs Detachments of Civil Affairs supplies at delivery points will be made only against requisitions or extracts which will be submitted in duplicate and bear -

(1) The written approval of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer on the staff of the commander on whose requisition the supplies were received or for whom a credit covering the supplies has been established, and

(2) The counter-signature of the staff officer of the appropriate supply service at the same headquarters.

Since such requisitions or extracts will not be presented at the delivery point until payment or credit arrangements have been made, they will amount to warehouse receipts. Such payments or credit arrangements are not the responsibility of the supply services. These requisitions or extracts will be presented at the delivery point by a representative of the consignee. The signature of the bearer, whether civilian or otherwise, on the requisition and on the duplicate acknowledging receipt of the items will be obtained at the depot; railhead, truckhead or other delivery point by the officer making the issue; the original being forwarded to the Senior Civil Affairs Officer who approved the issue and the duplicate being retained as proof of issue.

11. REPLACEMENT OF SUPPLIES LOST OR DESTROYED: Replacement of Civil Affairs supplies that are lost or destroyed prior to issue can be effected by the Agency concerned to the limit of the original credit established. In case the original credit has been exhausted a request for an additional credit, for replacement of lost supplies, will be initiated by the agency concerned through command channels to SHAEF, (i.e. through Com. Z SOS to SHAEF).

HEADQUARTERS
COMMUNICATIONS ZONE
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS

Example 2

CIVIL AFFAIRS
ADMINISTRATIVE MEMO
NO 1

APO
31 Jul 1944

<u>SUPPLY INSTRUCTIONS</u>	<u>Para</u>	<u>Page</u>
General	1	104
Principles Governing Issue of Civil Affairs Supplies	2	105
Allocations	3	105
Requisition Procedure	4	105
Distribution	5	108
Payment	6	109
Emergency Issues	7	110
Replacement of Supplies Lost or Destroyed	8	111
Records	9	111

1. GENERAL. a. References.

- (1) ETO-SOP No 4 - Pre-Scheduled Supply Requirements for Continental Operations.
- (2) ETO-SOP No 7 - Continental-UK Requisitioning Procedure
- (3) ETO-SOP No 7 - Supply Procedures on the Continent
- (4) ETO-SOP No 8 - Red Ball Express
- (5) ETO-SOP No 10 - Procurement Regulations in Occupied and Liberated Territories
- (6) ETO-SOP No 13 - Stock Control - Communications Zone
- (7) ETO-SOP No 20 - Documentation and Marking of Civil Affairs Supplies shipped from British Civil Ministry or War Office Depots
- (8) ETO-SOP No 39 - Civil Affairs Supply Procedures on the Continent
- (9) Sec I, CA Adm Memo 2, Hq Com Z

b. Scope. Set forth herein are instructions for the allocation, requisitioning and distribution of Civil Affairs supplies in the Com Z. Since it contains instructions primarily for CA administrative personnel, it should be read in connection with ETO-SOP No 39 which contains instructions intended primarily for the supply services.

c. Calling Forward Supplies Into Com Z Area. The procedure for calling forward CA supplies into the Com Z area will be in accordance with the provisions of ETO-SOP's Nos 4, 6, 7 and 8.

d. Procurement of Local Resources. Procurement of local supplies for the civilian population will normally be the responsibility of the French authorities. Such procurement will NOT be undertaken by military agencies without the prior approval of this headquarters. When such procurement is authorized, it will be in accordance with ETO-SOP No 10.

e. Loss or Damage to Supplies. All possible protective measures will be taken to eliminate spoilage, damage, waste, destruction and theft of CA supplies.

2. PRINCIPLES GOVERNING ISSUE OF CA SUPPLIES. a. Policy. CA supplies, including captured enemy materiel that may be released by commanders having authority so to do, will be issued for civilian consumption when the locally available resources are inadequate to prevent conditions which will interfere with military objective.

b. Basis of Issue. Supplies will be provided for the civilian population to supplement local supplies in amounts necessary to attain the standards authorized by this or higher headquarters.

c. Payment for Supplies. Except under the conditions stated in Pars 6a (a) and (3), below, supplies will be issued to the French authorities on a prepayment basis only, in accordance with such price lists as may be issued from time to time by this or higher headquarters.

3. ALLOCATIONS. a. Allocations by Com Z to Base Sections. This headquarters will allocate to the several Base Sections, in quantities by supply periods, each item of CA supplies available for civilian consumption in their respective areas.

b. Sub-allocations by Base Sections to CA Detachments. Wherever practicable, sub-allocations of each item of CA supplies may be made among the CA detachments in the several Base Sections.

4. REQUISITION PROCEDURE. a. Preparation and Transmission.

(1) CA detachment commander will prepare requisitions for supplies in quintuplicate, and transmit the original and three copies of each to the appropriate Base Section Commander.

(2) The requisition of the CA detachment commander for supplies will normally not exceed the amount sub-allocated to him for the period covered by the sub-allocation. In emergencies, a requisition exceeding the sub-allocation may be submitted (see Para 4a (4) (f) below).

(3) The requisition will be prepared on QMC Form No 400, or, if such form is not available, an improvised form (AR 35-6540, Para 1d) may be used.)

(4) Each requisition will contain only items of one class supplied by one service, and will show:

(a) The detachment number and a serial number in sequence for purpose of identification. Requisitions will be numbered serially at the point of origin in one continuous series for each fiscal year, beginning with the first requisition submitted on or after 1 July of each year. The number will consist of letters designating the supply service concerned (i.e., QM, MED, ENG, etc.), the serial number of the requisition, any station identification that may be assigned to the CA detachment, and the last two digits of fiscal year, each separated by a dash (e.g., QM 11-1-25-44).

(b) Signature and Approval. The original requisition will be signed by the supply officer in the space provided for signature, and by the authorized CA detachment commander in the space "Approved by". Copies of the requisition need not be signed but the names of the requisitioning and approving officers should be typed in the places provided for signature.

(c) The name and address of the French official for whom the supplies are requested.

(d) Stock number, standard nomenclature and/or specifications of each item required and the quantity of each.

(e) Sub-allocation or other authorization number.

(f) When no sub-allocation or authorization exists, or the requisition exceeds the detachment's sub-allocation, the purpose for which the supplies are required, with brief reasons for the demand. In the case of "spot" demands, all information required by ETO-SOP no 7, as amended by Changes No 1, will be furnished with the requisition.

(g) If "free issue" is recommended, a statement of the justification therefor.

(h) Letters "CA" in red, one-half inch high.

(i) A certificate as follows: "I certify that the above items do not exceed authorized allocations, are for issue for civil consumption, and are not available from local resources." In cases where no sub-allocation has been made, or the sub-allocation is exceeded by the requisition, the signature will be accomplished by the next higher echelon having adequate allocation to authorize the requisition.

(5) If the data required herein should be similar for several requisitions, such data may be entered in a cover sheet attached to the requisitions instead of on each requisition. An original and three copies of the cover sheet will be prepared and transmitted.

(6) The AC of S, G5, of each Base Section will furnish the appropriate supply service agencies in his area with a list showing the names and ranks of the CA personnel authorized to approve requisitions for CA supplies. Such list will be kept current at all times.

b. Processing. (1) When the original and three copies of the requisition are received at the Base Section headquarters, they will be reviewed by the AC of S, G5, recorded and placed in "process". Requisitions recommending "free issue" will, in appropriate cases, be indorsed "free issue approved" by the AC of S, G5.

(2) The AC of S, G5, and the supply service concerned will then:

(a) During Stages II and III, review the requisition and make any sub-allocations established pursuant to Para 3b. above. Where no sub-allocation or authorization exists, or the requisition is in excess of a sub-allocation, the AC of S, G5, will make the necessary decision.

(b) During Stage II, indicate on the requisition, the depot, railhead truckhead or other delivery point from which the supplies are to be drawn; forward one copy of the requisition to the depot for action, and the original and one copy to the CA detachment commander; and retain one copy of the requisition for the files of the supply service. Both the original and the copy sent to the CA detachment commander must be countersigned by the allocation from which the supplies are to be drawn. This can be the CA detachment commander if he holds an appropriate sub-allocation - otherwise the AC of S, G5, of the higher echelon holding the allocation.

(c) When a higher echelon, for any reason, makes extracts of a requisition, the original and one copy of the extract, bearing the necessary countersignature, will be the copies forwarded to the CA detachment commander. If the extract is drawn on a sub-allocation held by the CA detachment, the space for countersignature will be left blank, and the CA detachment commander will countersign upon receipt.

(d) During Stage III, indorse the requisition with the statement that it is within the allocation of the Base Section concerned and forward the original and three copies to this headquarters, which will enter the depot, railhead, truckhead, or other delivery point from which the supplies are to be drawn, and transmit one copy to the depot for action and the original and one copy to the CA detachment commander, and will return one edited copy to the Base Section for its file.

c. Emergency Requisitions. (1) In emergencies, telegraphic, teletype, telephonic or informal written requisitions for supplies may be made by the CA detachment commander in place of the formal requisition.

(2) An original of the emergency requisition will be routed as provided in Para 4a (1), above. If the request is by telegraph, teletype or telephone, a confirmatory written copy will be transmitted.

(3) The request will contain as much of the information called for by Para 4a (4), above, as circumstances permit. If the demand exceeds the allocation, all information required by Para 4a(4)(f), above, must be furnished. If the request is a "spot" demand, the additional information required by ETO-SOP No 7, as amended by Changes No 1, will be furnished.

(4) On receipt of the emergency requisition, the action prescribed in Para 4b, above, will be taken.

5. DISTRIBUTION. a. Issue Procedure.

(1) On receipt of the original and one copy of the approved requisition, the CA detachment commander will receive the supplies from the depot or other point of issue on presenting such documents, duly countersigned, and bearing the signature of the CA detachment commander, or his representative, acknowledging receipt of the supplies. The original copy of the requisition will be forwarded, with other related papers, as provided in Para 5a(6) and (b), below.

(2) The CA detachment commander or his representative will normally make delivery of the supplies to the purchasing French official at the depot or other point of issue. Delivery shall be made only if such French official has:

(a) Signed both the original and the copy of the requisition and a receipt for the supplies (see Annex A); and

(b) In appropriate cases, paid for the supplies or obligated himself to make deferred payment (see Para 6, below).

(3) Where there is no French official to receive the goods, the CA detachment commander, or his representative, will take such steps as are required to distribute the supplies to the population. Where practicable, acknowledgment of the receipt of the supplies will be obtained from a prominent citizen of good repute in the community or from a committee of such citizens.

(4) Should there be any variation in the quantity or type of items issued (substitute items), the depot, dump or other issuing installation will change the original and copy of the requisitions accordingly.

(5) Where practicable, the CA detachment commander will sign the receipt (Annex A) as a witness to the signature of the French official and the correctness of the receipt. If the French official understands English, this fact will be noted on the receipt prior to its execution by him. If he does not understand English, an interpreter will, where practicable, be present at the time of delivery for the purpose of acting as a witness to the transaction and certifying as to its correctness, for the benefit of the person receipting for the supplies.

(6) The payment procedure for supplies received will be as follows:

(a) The CA detachment commander will, in the case of issue made on pre-payment, transmit the original of the requisition, the original receipt by the French official, and the original certificate of payment to the service representative. After review and verification, the service representative will forward the documents directly to the AC of S, G5 of the Base Section concerned who will route them to the controller of Finance and accounts through the AC of S, G5 of the Base Zone. A copy of the requisition and the receipt will be retained by the CA detachment commander and a copy of the receipt by the French official.

(b) The original of the requisition and the original receipt by the French official will be forwarded to the controller of Finance and accounts, as indicated in Para 6(a), in the case of issue on deferred payment or free issue. The CA detachment commander will clearly indicate on the face of the requisition that the issue has been made on a deferred payment or free issue basis, as the case may be. A copy of the requisition and the receipt will be retained by the CA detachment commander and a copy of the receipt by the French official.

b. Use of Civilian Labor. Wherever possible, the French official receiving supplies for civilian consumption will furnish the civilian labor for their handling from the point of issue. When he is unable so to do, the CA detachment commander will arrange for the hiring of such labor, through military channels. The cost thereof will be charged to the French official concerned.

c. Use of Military Transport. The transportation of supplies for civilian consumption beyond the point of issue is not the responsibility of the Transportation Corps. Where the local authorities, however, are unable to provide transportation beyond such point, the CA detachment commander may apply, through military channels, for the use of military transportation.

d. Storage of Supplies. The storage and protection of the supplies, after issue is the responsibility of the French authorities. In the event that they are improperly stored and guarded by the French authorities, the Base Section Commanders are authorized to stop the further issue of supplies.

6. PAYMENT. a. Policy.

(1) Wherever possible, supplies will be delivered to the French authorities on prepayment.

(2) If the French authorities are unable to make payment for the supplies required, the CA detachment commander may authorize deferment of such payment for a period not exceeding seven days.

(3) Where immediate relief is necessary and no French authorities exist, or other circumstances make it impracticable to receive payment for the supplies, issues may be made free. Such action must be authorized by the appropriate AC of S, G5, on the authority of the Base Section Commander concerned.

b. Prepayment Procedure. On receipt of the original and one copy of the requisition, the CA detachment commander will indorse them "payment prepaid" and complete the arrangements for payment for the supplies and the execution of the Certificate of Payment (Annex B.), in accordance with the provisions of CA Adm Memo 2, this headquarters, and, after the issue and delivery to the French official, the original Certificate of Payment, with the original copy of the requisition and receipt, will be forwarded as provided in Para 5a(6) (a), above. A copy of the certificate will be retained by the CA detachment commander and a copy delivered to the French official.

c. Deferred Payment Procedure. On receipt of the original and one copy of the requisition, the CA detachment commander will indorse them "payment deferred." When the CA detachment commander has received payment, he will complete the Certificate of Payment and forward the original to the AC of S, G5, this headquarters, to the Controller of Finance and Accounts. A copy will be retained and one copy will be delivered to the civil official as in Para 6b. above.

d. Free Issue Procedure. The CA detachment commander will indorse the original of the requisition and copy with the words "free issue approved" and the distribution and forwarding will be in accordance with Para 5a(6)(b), above.

e. Responsibility of AC of S, G5. It will be the responsibility of the AC of S, G5, of the Base Section concerned to insure that, once having approved issue vouchers, and, except in the case of a free issue, the original copy of the Certificate of Payment, is forwarded for transmission to the Controller of Finance and Accounts. Should these documents not be received within a reasonable time, he will institute the necessary action to obtain them.

7. EMERGENCY ISSUES. a. Military Supplies to Civilian Consumers.

(1) In an emergency, the Base Section Commanders may authorize the issue of military supplies not allocated for CA purposes to civilian consumers. They are not authorized to delegate this authority.

(2) In the event of any such issue being authorized, compliance will be had with the instructions contained in Pars 4, 5 and 6, above, In addition, the fact that the supplies were not allocated for CA purposes, and came from military stocks, will be clearly stated on the requisition.

b. CA Supplies to Military Formations.

(1) In an emergency, the Base Section Commanders may authorize the issue to military formations of supplies allocated for CA purposes. They are not authorized to delegate this authority.

(2) In any such case, the requisition will clearly indicate that issue of CA supplies has been made to a military formation.

8. REPLACEMENT OF SUPPLIES LOST OR DESTROYED: The replacement of supplies lost or destroyed will be in accordance with Para 11, ETO-SOP NO 39.

9. RECORDS. Allocation Status Records. This headquarters will maintain records of the total amounts of each item requisitioned by each Base Section against its allocations. The Base Sections will maintain records of the amounts of each item requisitioned on each CA detachment commander against any sub-allocation established for his detachment, in accordance with the requirement of ETO-SOP No 39.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL LEE:

R.B. LORD,
Brigadier General, GSC, Chief of Staff

OFFICIAL:

/s/ R.B. Lovett

R.B. LOVETT,
Brigadier General, USA, Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION: A, plus:

CG, Advance Sec, Com Z	50
CO, Base Sec #1, Com Z	50
CG, Base Sec #2, Com Z	50
CG, Com Z (FWD Ech)	10
AC of S, G5	140

Certificate of Payment

No _____

I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE RECEIVED FROM _____
(Name of Official)

WHO IS _____ OF _____
(Official Title) (Public authority or other organization)

THE SUM OF (in words) _____
(Local Currency)

AMOUNT (in figures) _____ AGAINST REQUISITION NO _____

DATED _____ AND INITIATED BY _____
(Date of requisition) (Detachment Commander)

THE BILLING VALUE OF WHICH IS SHOWN BELOW.

DATE _____ Signature _____ Rank _____

PLACE _____ Personnel No _____ Designation _____

COMMODITY	LIST, CAT., OR PART NO	UNIT OF MEASURE		QUANTITY		RATE PER UNIT* **	BILLING VALUE
		BR/US	LOCAL	BR/US	LOCAL		

* Rate per current price schedule ** Per BR/US or Local Unit.

HEADQUARTERS
EUROPEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS
UNITED STATES ARMY

STANDING OPERATING PROCEDURE

No. 39

CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLY PROCEDURE ON THE CONTINENT

31 Oct 1944

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
I - GENERAL	
Scope - - - - -	115
References - - - - -	115
Definitions - - - - -	116
Principles Governing CA Supply - - - - -	117
II - OPERATIONAL BACKGROUND	
Requirements - - - - -	118
Allocations - - - - -	118
III - OPERATIONS	
Procurement - - - - -	119
Requisitions - - - - -	120
Shipping, Documentation and Marking - - - - -	122
Storage and Issue - - - - -	123
Stock Control - - - - -	123
Salvage and Captured Materiel - - - - -	124
Miscellaneous - - - - -	125
IV - SUPPORT OF THE COMBAT ZONE, US SECTOR - - - - -	125
ANNEX A - Report Form, Receipts and Issues - - - - -	126
ANNEX B - Report Form, Procurement and Calling Forward - - - - -	128

I - GENERAL

1. SCOPE. This SOP prescribes the supply procedures for Civil Affairs in the Communications Zone (US) on the Continent. Where in conflict, its provisions supersede those of ETO-SOP No 28, Civil Affairs Supply Procedure, 2 June 1944.

2. REFERENCES.

- a. ETO-SOP No 1 (revised), General Plan for the Administrative Support from the UK of US Forces on the Continent, 16 Jun 1944.
- b. Vol III, ETO-SOP No 3, 13 Apr 1944, Documentation and Marking of Shipments to Overseas Destinations from the United Kingdom.
- c. ETO-SOP No 4, Pre-Scheduled Supply Requirements for Continental Operations, 29 Apr 1944.
- d. ETO-SOP No 6, Continental-UK Requisitioning Procedure, 18 May 1944.

e. ETO-SOP No 7, Supply Procedures on the Continent (Revised), 7 Jun 1944.

f. ETO-SOP No 8, Red Ball Express (Revised), 7 Jun 1944.

g. ETO-SOP No 9, Supply by Air, 9 Jun 1944.

h. ETO-SOP No 10, Procurement Regulations in Occupied and Liberated Territories, 1 Apr 1944.

i. Vol I, ETO-SOP No 11, Technical Finance Operating Procedure, 31 Aug 1944.

j. ETO-SOP No 13, Stock Control-Communications Zone, 19 May 1944.

k. ETO-SOP No 20, Documentation and Marking of Civil Affairs Supplies Shipped from British Civil Ministry or War Office Depots, 1 May 1944.

l. ETO-SOP No 28, Civil Affairs Supply Procedure, 2 Jun 1944.

m. ETO-SOP No 29, Procurement, Utilization and Administration of Civilian Labor in Liberated or Occupied Territories, 26 May 1944.

n. ETO-SOP No 30, Maintenance and Salvage, 6 Jan 1944 (revised 31 Jul 1944).

o. ETO-SOP No 36, Coal Supply Procedure, 4 Jul 1944.

p. ETO-SOP No 38, Continental Supply Procedure for Petrol, Oil and Lubricants, 19 Aug 1944.

q. ETO-SOP No 40, Replacement of Cargo Lost at Sea Enroute from UK to the Continent, 29 May 1944.

r. ETO-SOP No 46, Industrial Rehabilitation in Liberated Areas for Military Procurement Purposes, 16 Sep 1944.

s. Pamphlet, Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, 1 May 1944, file AG 014.1-11 GE (SHAEP/G-5/327), Standard Policy and Procedure for Combined Civil Affairs Operations in North West Europe.

3. DEFINITIONS.

a. Allocation: An authorization by higher authority to procure and requisition a stated amount of supplies and equipment.

b. Area Commander: The Communications Zone Commander, and the Base Section Commanders, Communications Zone.

c. Civil Affairs Supplies: Military supplies which will be used by the commander to meet his civil affairs responsibilities, i.e., civilian, captured enemy or "common user" military items, including food, clothing, and other minimum necessities for civilians.

d. Requisitions: Requisitions are considered to be of four types: procurement requisitions, calling-forward requisitions, demand requisitions, and emergency requisitions (spot demands):

(1) Procurement requisitions are those initiated by Hq, Communications Zone to move forward allocated supplies from the US or UK, as indicated by Supreme Headquarters, AEF. (See Pars 7c and d, below)

(2) Calling-forward requisitions are those placed by Hq, Communications Zone, and by armies to move supplies forward from the Communications Zone. (Calling-forward for Communications Zone Sections is by directives issued by Hq, Communications Zone, to move supplies to them).

(3) Demand requisitions are those submitted by authorized governmental authorities or by CA administrative personnel to armies or the Communications Zone, for supplies which will be turned over to such authorities (by sale or otherwise) for civilian consumption. (See Para 8d, below).

(4) Emergency requisitions (spot demands) are demand requisitions for supplies in excess of existing allocations or for items not previously included in allocations. They will be submitted through command channels.

e. Supply Service: When written in capital letters, refers to the SUPPLY SERVICES, Hq, Communications Zone; when in small letters - to the supply services in all echelons.

4. PRINCIPLES GOVERNING CA SUPPLY.

a. Each area commander is responsible for the effective control of the civilian population to insure its maximum support of the military operation within his area. This is a command responsibility for the fulfillment of which each commander will use his supply services, and all other agencies at his disposal.

b. The supply objective is to insure that the population has sufficient food, clothing and other supplies to maintain the minimum standard of living, as defined by higher authority. To accomplish this objective, the area commander will make the maximum use of local resources and where they are inadequate, will supplement them by furnishing CA supplies.

d. CA supplies are military supplies, and their procurement, storage and bulk issue, while within the military establishment, is the responsibility of such appropriate supply service, and not of any Civil Affairs or civilian agency. Ordinarily, such supplies will be issued only to meet CA requirements, but in case of emergency, area commanders may direct their issue on a replacement basis to meet other army needs, or conversely, may direct that other army supplies may be used for civilian needs.

(1) To insure close control when issues of army stocks are requested for CA relief purposes, each requisition in the Communications Zone will be subject to approval by the Commanding General, Communications Zone, or by the area commander, where such authority is so delegated.

(2) Regular army supplies that are the same as CA supplies may be issued by the supply services in lieu of strictly CA supplies where proof of the receipt of equivalent items and amounts of CA supplies is established by the supply service concerned.

e. As a basis for final settlement with the national authorities of each liberated country, it is necessary to have an accurate record of all supplies issued in such country. Since the general policy is to sell these items to a national authority, such supplies are accountable.

II - OPERATIONAL BACKGROUND

5. REQUIREMENTS for CA supplies in liberated areas will be submitted to a designated military echelon (in France: The French Mission, Supreme Headquarters) by national authorities, where available, and if not, by the highest echelon of government in the area. After screening these requirements, the designated military echelon will forward this list of imported CA supply requirements to Supreme Headquarters, AEF, indicating the items and quantities as well as the justification for them. Supreme Headquarters will then issue an allocation letter on the approved items in which they will indicate the source of supply as well as the best estimate available as to when the supplies will be required for consumption or use.

6. ALLOCATIONS

a. Based on the estimates of requirements described above, allocations of procurement authority are made by Supreme Headquarters to Hq, Communications Zone. Sub-allocations may be made by Hq, Communications Zone, to area commands. The headquarters receiving allocations or sub-allocations will be guided thereby.

b. CA supplies that are lost or destroyed at sea will be charged against allocations just as if they were issued. (See ETO-SOP No 40.) In the event an original allocation has been exhausted through issue or loss, a request for an additional allocation to replace the lost or issued supplies may be initiated by the headquarters concerned through command channels. (See Pars 9d and e, below.)

c. Found or captured supplies which are in excess of military operational requirements and which are authorized for release to meet civil affairs needs by area commanders concerned, may be used in addition to existing allocations or sub-allocations, provided they do not increase supplies and facilities available to the civil population above approved scales or essential needs. Such captured supplies provided for the civil population may reduce the quantity of imported CA supplies of a similar kind required for a given area, and thereby make available additional imported supplies for other areas.

III - OPERATIONS

7. PROCUREMENT.

a. Each SUPPLY SERVICE will be responsible for the procurement of CA supplies of the same general character as the military supplies which it handles. SUPPLY SERVICES are notified of this responsibility at the time an allocation is referred to them for procurement. The catalogue of CA Stores/Supplies also indicate SUPPLY SERVICE responsibility. In addition, the over-all responsibility for assembling, marking and shipping of kits, units and sets as a whole is indicated in such catalogue.

b. Procurement source (US or UK) is indicated on the allocations.

(1) Supreme Headquarters requests for allocations to Combined Civil Affairs Committee show, in addition to phasing by months, the division of items and quantities between the US Zone and the British Zone.

(2) CCAC allocation cables indicate approval and indication of procurement source by zone so that it will be explicit how much of the allocation for the US Zone is to come from the UK and from the US.

c. US Procurement:

(1) The International Division, Army Service Forces, War Department, on receipt of a copy of the cable of approval sent by CCAC, takes such action as is possible to procure the necessary supplies and prepare them for movement to the port, and will notify Hq, Communication Zone, of the items for which such action has been taken.

(2) Supreme Headquarters publishes allocation letter which is transmitted to Hq, Communications Zone.

(3) G4, Communications Zone, requests, through G4, that supplies allocated by Supreme Headquarters be procured by the appropriate SUPPLY SERVICE.

(4) The SUPPLY SERVICE then places requisitions on the New York Port of Embarkation, forwarding a copy to International Division, ASF, WD, assigning requisition number, port designation, shipping date desired, and other pertinent information.

(5) NYPOE calls forward the supplies in accordance with SUPPLY SERVICE requisition and cables TOG number to the SUPPLY SERVICE concerned.

(6) NYPOE notifies the SUPPLY SERVICE by cable of the shipping data, and loads and ships supplies to the Continent.

(7) Delivery date is normally not less than four months after procurement is initiated.

d. UK Procurement: The SUPPLY SERVICES initiate UK procurement, on receipt of directives from G4, Communications Zone, by placing procurement requisitions on the British War Office Provision Branches, using Special Form "Q" (Ops) US Civil Affairs. These forms are completed and two copies are returned showing information for preparation of Depot Supply Shipping Data forms. The SUPPLY SERVICES complete delivery of these stocks through the Chief of Transportation, in accordance with the phasing prescribed by the requisitions and within the limits of available lift. Delivery date will normally be not less than one to two months after the procurement requisition is initiated. CA supplies secured from British Provision Branches will not be included by the SUPPLY SERVICES in their Reciprocal Aid Reports.

e. Procurement of local supplies for the civilian population is the responsibility of the civilian authorities. Local procurement for issue to civilians will not be undertaken by military agencies without the prior approval of Hq, Communications Zone. However, where such action is authorized, local procurement will conform to the procedures set forth in ETO-SOP No 10, Procurement Regulations in Occupied and Liberated Territories, as supplemented by ETO-SOPs Nos 10F; 10B; and 10L (Field Procurement by US Forces in France, Belgium, and Luxembourg, respectively).

8. REQUISITIONS.

a. So far as the SUPPLY SERVICES are concerned, the principal criteria for honoring requisitions are whether they fall within an existing allocation and whether there are available stocks, rather than the usual assessment of the need.

b. Procurement requisitions (See Par 7c, above).

c. Requisitions for calling-forward supplies from UK (See par 7d, above).

d. Demand requisitions are submitted by authorized governmental authorities or by CA administrative personnel to Hq, Communications Zone, through CA channels. All requisitions for CA supplies are identified by the letters "CA" in red, one-half inch high. These requisitions will be presented on one original and seven copies of QMC Form #400. Because the processing differs from that which applies to other Army requisitions, it is described in detail:

(1) After screening by the CA administrative personnel at the Communications Zone Section, if applicable, and at Hq, Communications Zone, to determine whether the requisitions comply with the principle of making an equitable and necessary distribution of the limited amount of CA supplies, they will be approved by G5, Communications Zone, and processed through G4, Communications Zone, to the appropriate SUPPLY SERVICE.

(2) Distribution and handling of the requisitions, or Distribution Directives will follow this procedure:

(a) Original and seven copies of requisition processed by G5, Communications Zone, with one copy retained.

(b) Balance forwarded to appropriate SUPPLY SERVICE, through G4, Communications Zone, with one copy retained.

(c) The SUPPLY SERVICE retains three copies for its processing, and returns to G5, Communications Zone, the original and two copies of requisitions and three copies of the Distribution Directives, where issued.

(d) Where delivery is to be made to the national authorities at depot, G5, Communications Zone, will transmit the original and two copies of the requisition, or three copies of the DD, to the G5, of the Communications Zone Section in which the issuing depot is located. The Section will then deliver the original and one copy of the requisition, or two copies of the DD, to the representative of the national authorities, and arrange for delivery of the supplies.

e. Emergency requisitions (spot demands), where the quantity of items requested exceeds or is not covered by existing allocation to the headquarters concerned, the area commander will decide.

(1) Area and population covered, with zone and port in which the commodity is required.

(2) The scale of supply the quantities requested will provide.

(3) Justification for the request and end-use of items, if this is not apparent.

(4) The urgency of the request, using the indicated priority ratings:

(a) RATING ONE: Supplies which must be furnished to prevent disease or unrest which would prejudice the military operation. Such supplies are justified only on the basis of absolute essentiality.

(b) RATING TWO: Supplies which are essential to the maintenance of the industrial, economic and civilian life of the country to such an extent that the lack of such supplies would cause severe internal repercussions, although not to such an extent that military operations would be jeopardized.

(c) RATING THREE: Supplies necessary for the production of goods contributing directly to the allied war program.

(d) RATING FOUR: Supplies which are important to the industrial and civilian life of the country, although the lack of such supplies would not cause severe internal repercussions.

(5) These emergency requisitions will be processed through Hq, Communications Zone, to Supreme Headquarters for procurement action.

9. SHIPPING, DOCUMENTATION AND MARKING.

a. Supplies from UK. Shipping lift is allocated by Supreme Headquarters to the Communications Zone which, in turn, allots specific tonnage lift for CA supplies of the SUPPLY SERVICES, according to their bids, which include their CA supply obligations.

(1) Supplies, when called forward by the Chief of Transportation on Depot Supply Shipping Data, will be loaded according to phased lift, and accompanied by documentation in accordance with Vol III, ETO-SOP No 3.

(2) Marking of supplies from British depots will be in accordance with ETO-SOP No 20, Documentation and Marking of Civil Affairs Supplies from British Civil Ministry of War Office Depots, as amended.

b. Supplies from US. Upon notification of availability from PEMBARK, CA supplies are shipped from the US direct to the far shore on priorities established by Hq, Communications Zone.

(1) Documentation of supplies from the US will be the responsibility of the depot of shipping origin.

(2) All CA supplies shipped from these depots will be marked with six rows of $\frac{1}{4}$ " green dots on a 3" x 7" white background with $\frac{1}{4}$ " between each dot, and an identifying number supplemented by the letters TOG, e.g., GLUE-QMD-41-TOG-1 (ref: WARX 49167, 11 Jun 1944).

10. STORAGE AND ISSUE.

a. Storage of CA supplies by the supply services will generally be the same as for other Army supplies. Items which are used both for civil affairs and other Army purposes need not be separated physically from other Army stocks, but separate records of the receipt, storage and issue of such items must be kept. Items which are peculiar to civil affairs uses will generally be segregated; CA POL will be handled as Class III supply but all other CA supplies, including food, will be handled as Class IV.

b. The delivery points for CA supplies will be at the ports, depots, railheads or truckheads designated by Hq, Communications Zone. The transportation of CA supplies beyond these points is the responsibility of the receiving civilian agencies. When the facilities at the disposal of civilian agencies are insufficient to accomplish the necessary transportation, the area commander may make such other arrangements as are required.

c. Final issues from supply service depots to CA officers or authorized national authorities will be made only against requisitions, or DD's, bearing the approval of the SUPPLY SERVICE concerned.

d. At the time of issue of CA supplies, the issuing depot will prepare tally-outs in such number of copies as are prescribed by the supply service concerned, and such additional copies as are necessary to furnish one copy to the CA officer, or his representative, present at the time of issue, and two copies to be forwarded through the supply service concerned to G5, Communications Zone. The issuing depot will place the number of the requisition or DD on these tally-outs.

e. An official receipt will also be presented at the time of issue. It will be the responsibility of the appropriate CA officer, or his representative, to obtain the original and two copies of the official receipt and forward them, together with the copy of the tally-out, referred to above, through the appropriate Communications Zone Section, to G5, Communications Zone, attention: Controller of Finance and Accounts.

11. STOCK CONTROL.

a. The SUPPLY SERVICES will maintain stock control records for all CA supplies in sufficient detail to:

(1) Exercise an over-all control over the supply situation.

(2) Be in a position to furnish adequate information on the status of CA supplies.

b. Each SUPPLY SERVICE, Hq, Communications Zone, will forward monthly, to reach Hq, Communications Zone, by the 10th of the month, reports on total supplies received during the month, total issued during the month, and total stock on hand at end of the month, as itemized in Annex "A". The SUPPLY SERVICES, Hq, Communications Zone, will also include in the report any major items of captured enemy stocks held by them and released by them for CA purposes.

c. A report on the status of CA supplies requisitioned for the US zone will be submitted by the SUPPLY SERVICES to Hq, Communications Zone, by the 10th of each month on the form shown in Annex "B".

12. SALVAGE AND CAPTURED MATERIEL.

a. Salvage left in army collecting points on the Continent will be taken over by the Communications Zone in accordance with Par 4a, ETO-SOP No 30, Maintenance and Salvage, as amended. Disposition of this materiel will be at the discretion of the Commanding General, Communications Zone, who will, from time to time, direct the SUPPLY SERVICES to make certain items available for CA use, either before or after reclamation. Salvage items made available may be used in addition to existing allocations, provided such items will not be used to increase the supplies and facilities available to the civil population above the approved scales or essential needs.

b. Captured enemy material will be taken from armies by the Commanding General, Communications Zone.

(1) In order to dispose of captured enemy material in the most expeditious manner, disposition wherever possible will be made through the Supply Service of Communications Sections.

(2) In order to expedite the disposal of captured enemy equipment, the Communications Zone Section Commanders will direct disposition through the technical services of the Section.

(3) Each Chief of a SUPPLY SERVICE has established a list of "Controlled Items" which must be reported to him for disposition instructions. All Other items may be disposed of through CA channels, if required for that purpose in accordance with Par 6c, above. Such items not required for CA needs must be taken into custody and reported through supply service channels, since items in excess of Army needs, including CA needs, become United Nations' property.

(4) Any items of unusual nature or extreme value which come under Section control will be reported to G4, Communications Zone, for special disposition instructions.

13. MISCELLANEOUS.

a. Equipment and supplies for use of CA detachments will be supplied from Army stocks under the same procedure as for other troops.

b. Equipment and supplies for civilian labor employed by the Army will not be issued from CA stocks. These will be furnished by the using services, as provided in ETO-SOP No 29, Civilian Labor.

c. Equipment and supplies for the American Red Cross are not included in the term "Civil Affairs supplies". The procedures for the procurement, storage, and issue of such supplies are contained in other directives of this headquarters.

IV - SUPPORT OF THE COMBAT ZONE, US SECTOR.

14. Requirements, allocations, procurements, and shipping of CA supplies for armies and army groups in the US Zone are included within the total for Communications Zone.

15. Requisitions for CA supplies for army areas may be initiated:

a. By army group, against allocations made to them by Hq, Communications Zone.

b. By army or army group, against the allocation to the US Zone, subject to the approval of Hq, Communications Zone.

c. For army or army group, by Hq, Communications Zone, against allocations to the US Zone.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL EISENHOWER:

/s/ R. B. Lovett
R. B. LOVETT,
Brigadier General, USA,
Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

Sup Comdr, AEF - - - - -	15	Ea Sec Comdr, Com Z - - - - -	55
(AC of S, G4 - - - - - 2)		(AC of S, G5 - - - - - 50)	
(AC of S, G5 - - - - - 10)		CG, UK Base, Com Z - - - - -	10
CG, each army group - - - - -	10	AC of S, G4 - - - - -	50
CG, each army - - - - -	10	AC of S, G5 - - - - -	100
The War Office - - - - -	5	C/ea Supply Service - - - - -	25
		C/QM - - - - -	25

1. "Status of Civil Affairs Supplies in _____ SUPPLY SERVICE, Com Z, for the month ending _____", is to be submitted in quintuplicate to Hq, Com Z, by the 7th of each month, showing the receipts and issue during the previous calendar month, and the stock on hand as of the end of the month.
2. A separate page will be used for each category of supplies:
 - a. Food and soap
 - b. Clothing, footwear & blankets
 - c. Medical and sanitary supplies and equipment
 - d. POL
 - e. Industrial first aid
 - f. Automotive spares
 - g. Agricultural supplies
 - h. Engineer supplies (other than Ind First Aid)
 - i. Transportation supplies
 - j. PTT supplies
 - k. Supplemental (other than above categories)
3. Items will be reported individually, except
 - a. Entries will be by kits, sets, units, where possible, and
 - b. Types of items will be combined into one entry with no separation by size, capacity, weight, or dimension, e.g., clothes, nails, switches.
4. Column entries will provide information as to:
 - a. Col 1 Items by standard nomenclature according to CA Catalogue.
 - b. Col 2 Standard unit of measure, such as tons, sets, kits, each.
 - c. Col 3 Items shipped from US and UK
 - d. Col 4 Transfers from salvage or captured materiel to CA stock.
 - e. Col 5 Transfers from military stock to CA stock.
 - f. Col 6 Total of Columns 3,4,5.
 - g. Col 7 CA supplies issued by the Com Z.
 - h. Col 8 Stock on hand as of the last day of the month.
 - i. Remarks explaining variations from previous reports or unusual entries will be shown at the bottom of the page concerned.

Prepared on _____ 1944
 by _____ STATUS OF CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLIES IN _____
 (SUPPLY SERVICE) COM Z* FOR THE MONTH ENDING _____

ITEM	UNIT	U. K. PROCUREMENT			U. S. PROCUREMENT	
		Requisitions from British sources	Supplies Set up	Supplies Shipped	Requisitions from PEMBARK	Requisitioned from U.S. depots in U.K.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

ANNEX "B" - INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETION OF REPORT

1. "Status of Civil Affairs Supplies in _____ (SUPPLY SERVICE), Com Z for the month ending _____" is to be submitted in quintuplicate to G4, Communications Zone, by the 7th of each month, indicating the status of procurement and calling forward of CA supplies for the US Zone, both from UK and from US.

2. A separate page will be used for each category of supplies:

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. Food and soap | f. Automotive spares |
| b. Clothing, footwear and blankets | g. Agricultural supplies |
| c. Medical and sanitary supplies and equipment | h. Engineer supplies (other than Ind First Aid) |
| d. POL | i. Transportation supplies |
| e. Industrial first aid | j. PTT supplies |
| | k. Supplemental (other than above categories) |

3. Items will be reported individually, except:

- Entries will be by kits, sets, units, where possible, and
- Types of Items will be combined into one entry with no separation by size, capacity, weight, or dimension, e.g., clothes, nails, switches.

4. Column entries will provide information as to:

- Col 1 Items by standard nomenclature according to CA Catalogue.
- Col 2 Standard unit of measure, such as tons, sets, kits, each.
- Col 3 Total of supplies for which calling forward requisitions phased for delivery during the month were placed on UK.
- Col 4 Total of supplies included in "Depot Supplies Shipment Data" for shipment during the month.
- Col 5 Total of supplies shipped, as listed in daily report from UK Port Commander. (Reference par 31, Vol III, ETO-SOP-DOC, Change #2, 14 Jun 44).
- Col 6 Total supplies for which procurement requisitions were placed on PEMBARK, to be delivered to the Continent during the month concerned.
- Col 7 Total of supplies from ETO depots in UK to be delivered during the month to the Continent.

HEADQUARTERS
FIRST UNITED STATES ARMY
Office of AC of S, G5
APO 230

Appendix III
Example 4

400 (E)

12 March 1945

SUBJECT: Letter of Instruction, Supply #2.

TO: Commanding Officers, MG Detachments, Army Service Area.

SUPPLY PROCEDURE IN GERMANY BY MG DETACHMENTS

- SECTION A - POLICY.
- SECTION B - REQUISITION, ISSUE AND RECEIPT
PROCEDURE FOR IMPORTED SUPPLIES
- SECTION C - PROCEDURE FOR PROCUREMENT OF
INDIGENOUS SUPPLIES.
- SECTION D - CAPTURED MATERIAL AND SUPPLIES
- SECTION E - REPORTS

A. Policy.

1. The responsibility of Military Government Detachments in Germany is primarily the supply of United Nations Displaced Persons Camps and to make the fullest use of German resources and supplies in this connection.

2. Germany is to be treated as a defeated country and not as a liberated one. No imported supplies will be issued to the German civilians except where indigenous supplies are not available in sufficient quantities to prevent disease or such disorder among the civilian population as may seriously impede Allied military operations.

3. Determination of the necessity for such issue rests solely with the Army Commander.

4. Priority for the use of imported, captured and indigenous supplies will be given to the United Nations Displaced Persons Camps. Where available supplies are inadequate for these needs and the needs of the German civilian population, the needs of these camps will be met first.

5. German authorities are required to make the necessary provision from German resources of all supplies, facilities and services, including transportation, required for United Nations Displaced Persons Camps as well as the needs of the German civilian population. Every effort must be made to compel the German authorities to meet these obligations.

6. Where indigenous resources are insufficient to meet the needs of United Nations Displaced Persons camps or in the situations where the Army Commander has approved the issue of Military Government supplies to the German civilian population, Military Government supplies will be made available.

7. The following imported supplies are available from the G5 Supply Depot:

- a. Food.
- b. Clothing (including blankets and shoes).
- c. Soap.
- d. Medical and sanitary supplies.
- e. Emergency feeding equipment for Displaced Persons camps.
- f. POL (excluding needs of Military Government vehicles which will be obtained from Military POL Dumps in the regular manner).

8. Military Government supplies in the case of issues to Displaced Persons camps will be made directly to the Military Government personnel operating the camp. In the case of issues to the German civilian population, supplies will be issued through the highest German government authority functioning in the area in which the detachment is operating.

9. The maximum use must be made of German military and civilian transport especially in connection with the collection and distribution of supplies.

10. Every effort must be made to use the local authorities to collect and safeguard all items of civilian supply, especially foodstuffs, so that they may be available for orderly distribution, first to United Nations Displaced Persons Camps, and secondly, after these needs have been met, for the German civilian population. Reports of large stocks of such supplies will be made immediately to Commanding General, First U. S. Army, (Attn: AC of S, G5).

11. United Nations Displaced Persons are to be fed on the basis of approximately 2000 calories a day. A balanced diet is desirable whenever possible, and is to be made up of items shown in Table I, Letter, Twelfth Army Group, 7 February 1945, subject: "Control of Distribution and Rationing of Food in Germany." German civilians are to be fed on the basis of approximately 1550 calories per day. In cases of deficiencies in the diet of German civilians, there is no obligation on the part of Military Government officers to supply deficiencies, except under the conditions provided for in par. 2 and 3 above.

12. An estimate of requirements of foodstuffs, based on population and authorized ration scales, will be made as soon as possible, taking the following factors into consideration:

- a. The existence of all bulk food stocks in the area, particularly flour, grain, fats and meat.
- b. The stock position in the food shops.
- c. The extent to which the rural areas in the neighborhood are providing vegetables and farm products.
- d. The number of United Nations Displaced Persons in urgent need of food.

After this assessment of the food stocks in the area, estimate the number of days food supplies in stock and available for the local German civilian population. Report of all such information is to be made to the Civil Relief Department, G5 Section, Headquarters First United States Army.

13. No supplies intended for the use in United Nations Displaced Persons camps will be handed over to the German authorities. They will remain in the custody of Military Government officers, irrespective of the means of transportation employed until the supplies reach the camps involved. This in no way effects the desirability of employing German transportation wherever possible.

14. The transportation of supplies intended for the use of German civilians will be the sole responsibility of the German authorities from the place of issue to the place of use. Military Government detachments will be concerned with the supplies reaching the consumer for which they were intended and that the supplies are equitably and efficiently distributed.

15. Only when civilian transportation is unavailable, may a demand be made for Military Government transportation. Requests for transportation will be made to the Civil Relief Department, G5 Section, this headquarters, in writing.

SECTION B. Requisition, issue and receipt procedure for imported supplies.

- 1. Military Government supplies will be obtained in the following manner:
 - a. Requisitions for supplies will be prepared on Quarter-master Form No. 400 in sextuplicate and will contain the following:

(1) Description of items required with classes of Supply on separate requisitions; e.g., food, class I; blankets, medical supplies and soap, class II and IV.

(2) Full name and position of the governmental authority who has requested the supplies in question. The civilian authority will execute the form in the left hand box on the face of the form, indicating official title and the Military Government officer involved, will affix his signature in the same box to the right of the signature of the civilian authority.

(3) Serial number given by Military Government Detachment to the requisition.

(4) End use to which the supplies are to be put, together with a brief justification thereof. (This is most important).

(5) The letters "M. G." in red.

(6) The legend "Quantitative Receipt Basis to be Settled at National Governmental Level at Later Date," will be placed on the face of the requisition. The Quantitative Receipt referred to, will be in the form of an "Official Receipt," (See Letter of Instruction, Fiscal #7, this headquarters, dated 14 Feb. 1945.) All supply transactions are to be handled on this basis.

(7) The period of time involved. (No requisition will cover a period of more than 2 weeks.)

(8) When requisitioning food rations for a group of persons as distinguished from individual items of foodstuffs, only the number of persons to be fed will be shown in the requisition. The actual composition of the ration will be determined by the G5 Supply Sub-Section.

b. After the requisition has been completed, the Detachment will present all six (6) copies to the G5 Civil Relief Department, this headquarters, for approval. The approval will be indicated in the right-hand box on the face of the form. All of the copies, including the original will be returned to the requisitioning Detachment for presentation to the G5 Supply Depot for filling.

c. After the requisition has been approved as outlined in paragraph "b", the requisition will be filled by the G5 Supply Depot. The detachment desiring the supplies will be responsible for delivering the requisitions, in the care of a Military Government officer, to the Supply Depot. Wherever possible, civilian transportation from the local community receiving the supplies must be used. Military Government transportation will be furnished only if no civilian transportation is available. Every effort must be made to employ civilian transportation facilities. In all cases, whether civilian or Military Government transportation is involved, a Military Government officer must accompany the transportation to the G5 Supply Depot.

d. At the time of the issue of Military Government supplies, the Supply Depot will prepare:

(1) Four (4) copies of Tally-Outs; one (1) copy is turned over to the Detachment officer at the time of the issue. The Tally-Outs will be serially numbered by the Depot.

(2) The Tally-Out will show all the supplies issued.

e. The detachment will maintain a record of all Military Government Supply Depot Tally-Outs by serial number and a list of such numbers will be transmitted to the Controller of Finance and Accounts, G5, this headquarters, as prescribed in Letter of Instruction, Fiscal #7, this headquarters, dated 14 February 1945.

f. No supplies will be issued by the G5 Supply Depot until the "Official Receipt" is exhibited, showing the nomination of a receiving party for the supplies.

g. The Official Receipts will be prepared in sextuplicate at the time the requisition is prepared. (See Letter of Instruction, Fiscal #7, this headquarters, dated 14 February 1945).

h. A copy of the Tally-Out from G5 Supply Depot is also forwarded immediately, by the detachment, with copies of the "Official Receipt" to the Controller of Finance and Accounts, G5, this headquarters, as provided for in Letter of Instruction, Fiscal #7, this headquarters, dated 14 February 1945.

i. In the operations of United Nations Displaced Persons camps, the entire supply procedure will be the same, except that the civilian authorities will not be involved and the special instructions in Letter of Instruction, Fiscal #7, this headquarters, dated 14 February 1945, will be observed.

SECTION C. Procedure for procurement of indigenous supplies.

1. This will be accomplished in accordance with ETO SOP 10G, Field Procurement of U.S. Forces in Germany, 15 December 1944, and Procurement Directive No. 12, this headquarters, 15 November 1944, and changes 1, 2 and 3 thereto. The provisions of these directives will be strictly observed.

SECTION D. Captured material and supplies.

1. Their use will be accomplished in accordance with Administrative Instructions No. 6, this headquarters, 22 December 1944, and Military Government Letter of Instruction, Trade and Industry No. 1, this headquarters, 9 February 1945. The provisions of these directives will be strictly observed.

SECTION E. Reports

1. The monthly supply reports required will be in accordance with the Fiscal Letter of Instruction #7, this headquarters, dated 14 February 1945.

REFERENCE: Twelfth Army Group, Directive for Military Government of Germany prior to Defeat or Surrender, 23 November 1944; Twelfth Army Group G5 Operational Instructions No. 6, 29 October 1944; Twelfth Army Group G5 Operational Instructions No. 7 December 1944; ETO SOP 10G, Field Procurement of US Forces in Germany, 15 December 1944; Procurement Directive No. 12, this headquarters, 15 November 1944 and changes 1, 2 and 3 thereto; Administrative Instructions #6, this headquarters, 22 December 1944.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL HODGES:

WILLIAM A LORDE, JR.
Lt Col., GSC,
Asst G5 (Asst Exec)

HEADQUARTERS, TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

29 October 1944

G5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

NUMBER

6)

GENERAL ACCOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLIES

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

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

a. Army (G5 staffs) will maintain a record of the receipt and issue of all Civil Affairs supplies including the details of captured supplies made available for Civil Affairs within the Army area. This information will be furnished to this Headquarters for the AC of S, G5, in accordance with paragraph 6.

(1) Informal weekly report as of 2400 hours Saturdays.

(2) Monthly Civil Affairs Stock Status report showing stocks, received, to the eighth of the month following the period covered.

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

(1) In France, to: Accounts and Audits Section, c/o Currency Section for France, Headquarters Seine Base Section, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, APO 887, United States Army.

(2) In Belgium, to: Head, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force Mission (Belgium), Attention G5 Financial Branch, Accounting Section.

(3) In Luxembourg, to: Head, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force Mission (Luxembourg), Attention G5 Financial Branch, Accounting Section.

(4) In the Netherlands, to: Head, Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force Mission (The Netherlands), Attention G5 Financial Branch, Accounting Section.

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

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

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

(3) Reports of issues required in Paragraph 2b above, for Germany; will be forwarded to this Headquarters, Attention (AC) of S, G5.

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

3. Request Procedure. a. Normal. Requests for Civil Affairs supplies in liberated areas will be submitted by the National Authorities, where available, and if not by the highest echelon of the government available in the area. It will be the responsibility of the National Authorities to make all possible use of indigenous resources and only to request supplies which cannot be effected from such resources. Civil Affairs Detachments and Civil Affairs staffs or subordinate formations will be responsible to submit, through normal staff command channels, information as to local resources, including the collection and distribution thereof by the National Authorities and the use made of imported Civil Affairs supplies. In Army areas, national, regional, or local authorities will submit emergency requirements to the Army responsible for the area. Armies (G5 staffs) review these requirements, and where immediate necessity exists, initiate calling forward action within prescribed tonnage allocations made available by Armies, or by the use of Civil Affairs or indigenous transportation available, in accordance with paragraph (15a (7), Administrative Standing Operating Procedure, this Headquarters, dated 18 October 1944. Future requirements will be reviewed by Army and forwarded to this Headquarters with comments. The requirements will be listed in detail with a statement of quantities and justification. These lists will be used as the basis for requests for credit allocations. Wherever possible, local authorities will present requirements to National Authorities for submission to the appropriate Mission of Supreme Headquarters

Allied Expeditionary Force. Movement of supplies on a national basis will be arranged, when possible, in accordance with any port and inland movement capacities as may be released by the military to National Authorities for civilian use.

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

c. Review of Requirements. Army (G5 staffs) will obtain as much of the following information as the circumstances will permit from the Civil Affairs Detachments and indigenous officials in order to insure that only essential supplies are requisitioned in accordance with the principle that local authorities must conserve and protect local resources, and Civil Affairs supplies will be issued only where genuine want exists:

(1) Requisitions for food supplies:

(a) The amount of local ration for each item requested and the population entitled to the ration.

(b) The total amount of each such item needed for the month.

(c) Stock of the requested item on hand at the beginning of the month.

(d) The amount estimated to become available from local resources during the month.

(e) The amount requested to be issued.

(f) A statement that there is no local product available as a substitute for the food item requested.

(2) Requisitions for POL and coal:

(a) Stocks of the requested item on hand at the beginning of the month.

(b) The basis of calculation of the amounts requested.

(c) Breakdown of the proposed distribution of such amounts among classes of users in each department.

(d) The amounts distributed to each class during the same period in 1943.

(e) Statement that there is no other form of substitute power or substitute fuel available.

(3) Requisitions for industrial items, agricultural, fishing and other technical items:

(a) Detailed description of article requested and acceptable substitutes.

(b) Statement of the specific use for which the supplies will be utilized.

(c) The situation which would result from failure to receive the item requested.

(d) Date after which delivery of item will be useless.

(4) Requisitions for clothing and soap:

(a) Basis of calculation for amount requested.

(b) Information as to local supplies of the items requested.

(c) In the case of clothing, proposed method of distribution.

(5) Requisitions for medical and sanitary supplies:

(a) Statement from Regional or Departmental Director of Public Health or authorized deputy setting forth:

1. Specific reason for demand.

2. Basis for calculation the amount requested, and

3. Amounts of requested items or substitutes on hand in area.

(6) In emergencies, the requisition will be supported by as much of the above information as possible. Where credit allocations have not been established on the basis of future estimated, emergency requisitions

In the form of a spot demand will be prepared and submitted to the Communications Zone (G5) with a copy to this Headquarters. Reference is made to letter, Headquarters Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, file AG 400.312 OpGE dated 23 September 1944, subject: Requisitioning of Civil Affairs Supplies.

4. Issue and Receipt Procedure.

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

(1) At a port in liberated area.

(2) At a United States Military or Service Depot.

(3) Or from such place as may be determined by Commanders concerned, on the basis of the existing tactical situation.

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

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

(1) The indigenous authorizing official signs the receipt and nominates the receiving party thereon.

(2) The receiving party signs the Official Receipt and hands it over to the Civil Affairs officer at the time issued.

(3) The Official Receipt shows all supplies/stores actually received.

(4) Three (3) copies, including the original, of the Official Receipt are retained, the original and duplicate being forwarded with a copy of the Issue Voucher (see paragraph d, below), as indicated in paragraph 2b above.

(5) The number of the Issue Voucher is noted on the three copies of the related Official Receipt.

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

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

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

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

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

a. Monthly Stock Status Report. The Army G5/ Civil Affairs Staff will prepare and forward at the end of each month to reach this Headquarters by the eighth of the month following, a report for the month in duplicate showing:

- (1) Civil Affairs supplies by items and quantities received during the month from Communications Zone against allocations, other commands, salvaged or captured stocks and military supplies,
- (2) Civil Affairs supplies by items and quantities issued during the month to indigenous authorities, to military forces for their use, and to other commands,
- (3) Civil Affairs supplies by items lost.
- (4) Total Civil Affairs supplies by items and quantities on hand at the end of the month in Civil Affairs/Army depots.
- (5) An explanation of any extraordinary items shown in the report.
- (6) Bulk commodities will be indicated in net long tons.

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

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

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

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

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

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL BRADLEY:

C.R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

1 Incl: Memorandum -- Distribution of Supplies
in Continental France. (Annex "A").

APO 655

29 October 1944

ANNEX "A" to
G5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)
NUMBER 6)

GENERAL ACCOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR
CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLIES IN FRANCE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tab "A" to Annex "A",
G5 Operational Instructions Number 6, dated
October 1944.

COPY

REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

SERVICE DES IMPORTATIONS ET EXPORTATIONS

RECEIPT

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

Depot of Origin _____

Number of turck or wagon _____ Name of driver _____

Date of Delivery _____ Hour of delivery _____

Receiving Party _____

Receiving Warehouse or Store _____

Service or Prefecture having ordered delivery _____

Category of the Goods _____

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

Notes:

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

Nr. (1) _____

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

(2) _____

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

Signature of the Authority

Signature of receiving party

At _____ the _____ At _____ the _____

(1) Fill in name, title, address and firm.

(2) To be filled in by the signing authority who will refer to the instructions overleaf.

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP

APO 655

G5 OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS)

NUMBER 7)

GENERAL ACCOUNTING INSTRUCTIONS FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLIES

1. Purpose: These instructions are published to include the following amendments to G5 Operational Instructions Number 6, this Headquarters, dated 29 October 1944, subject: General Accounting Instructions for Civil Affairs Supplies. The paragraphs indicated refer to G2 Operational Instructions Number 6.

a. Delete paragraph 2 a (1) and insert the following: Informal Weekly Report as of 0001 hours, as of the 1st, 8th, 15th, and 22d of each month, will be submitted to this Headquarters by Armies. Armies will forward a copy of this report directly to the Commanding General, Communications Zone, European Theater of Operations, United States Army, APO 887, for the AC of S, G5.

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

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

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

(1) Issue is authorized when required by operational necessity.

(2) The certificate of expenditure will be prepared and executed by the responsible United States officer and signed, numbered copies will be submitted in place of accounting receipts normally required by paragraph 2b above, with an additional copy for SHAEF G5 Supply Branch, forwarded through this Headquarters.

(3) The certificate will contain a statement of the facts which are the basis for the distribution of supplies by his method.

(4) Supplies forming a part or set, or unit of equipment, may be distributed. Replacements from other stocks will be accomplished by reference to the certificate of expenditure prepared for the original issue. If stocks are not available, a spot demand will be required.

(5) This procedure may be required in connection with supplies for the control of epidemic diseases. An emergency issue of DDT Powder and Dusters is a specific example.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL BRADLEY:

C.R. LANDON
Colonel, AGD
Adjutant General

DISTRIBUTION: "Z"
(Pub 5410)

AFTER ACTION REPORT OF CIVILIAN SUPPLY OPERATION
12th ARMY GROUP

A. Purpose.

The Civil Affairs/Military Government supply program was developed for the purpose of furnishing essential commodities for the preservation of minimum standards in order to prevent any unrest and disease which would be prejudicial to the military effort. It was also essential to arrange for sufficient supplies to enable the liberated civilian populations to contribute to the support of the military program. The plans provided for maximum use of indigenous resources. The program of imports was designed to furnish essential supplies not available from indigenous resources. The summary of the distribution of Civil Affairs/Military Government supplies in the area of this command is shown in Appendices 12 to 19 inclusive.

B. Planning State.

1. In the basic planning stage, phased requirements for Civil Affairs supplies considered to be an essential part of the military program were developed on the basis of the tactical plan and the estimated rate of advance of the military forces. Indigenous production, with an allowance for the disruption in the distribution of supplies caused by military action, was considered in connection with the types of population and their expected rationed rate of consumption of the necessities of life. The restriction on shipping required very careful appraisal of the supplies to be included in the military lift for Civil Affairs requirements.

2. In developing the Civil Affairs supply program, the requirements were submitted to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, which, in turn, submitted the combined requirements for the United States and British zones to the Combined Civil Affairs Committee (CCAC) in Washington for decision. Allocations were made by CCAC to Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, which, in turn, allocated the amounts for the British zone to 21 Army Group and for the United States zone to First United States Army Group as part of the Administrative Staff of 21 Army Group. These allocations were then phased into the shipping program on the basis of available tonnage. The responsibility for the first 14 days shipping schedule to the United States zone was assigned to First United States Army. The second period, D 15 to D 41, was arranged by Headquarters First United States Army Group. After D 41, the shipping program was prepared by elements of the Communications Zone, based on the priorities established by army commanders responsible for calling forward Civil Affairs supplies.

3. The planning phase required coordination with 21 Army Group. This involved complete study of indigenous resources of the target areas, the populations expected to be uncovered, and allowance for the displacement of population by the Germans. The planning included: the selection of the commodities considered most essential for the civilian population in order to ensure support of the military effort; the procurement of supplies through the established channels; and the development and training of the necessary staffs to complete the execution of the Civil Affairs supply program.

4. Operation "RANKIN "C" was based on the assumption that Germany would surrender without forcing a long, armed assault upon the continental fortress. The supply requirements for the rapid advance, including the increasing assumption of responsibility for the support of the liberated populations as the military area of control expanded, were established and developed for inclusion in the shipping program. In addition, plans were prepared for the military personnel required to arrange for the distribution, under fluid conditions, of Civil Affairs supplies to authorized representatives of the civilian population. The plans, by necessity, required the maximum use of the liberated population for the purpose of arranging their own control and distribution of indigenous and imported supplies under the guiding supervision of Civil Affairs personnel. Headquarters First United States Army Group was largely responsible for the detailed planning of the Civil Affairs operation of the "Rankin "C" Plan.

5. The planning supervision for Operation "OVERLORD" which provided for the armed assault upon the continent, was the responsibility of 21 Army Group, assisted by the US Administrative Staff, composed of First United States Army Group personnel. The function of the United States Administrative Staff at the British headquarters was to adjust plans and policies in terms of the United States Army's method of procedure. In developing the program, consideration was given to the plans prepared for the Italian operation, which included Allied Military Government (AMG) as a more or less separate organization. It was determined that in the continental operations, Civil Affairs would be a command responsibility, and Civil Affairs supplies for the United States forces would be called forward to military depots in the same manner as other supplies. Forward of the military depots, it would be the responsibility of Civil Affairs detachments to arrange a program with the civilians for the processing of needs and the distribution of supplies approved for issue.

(a) Strict accounting procedures were required to be observed for Civil Affairs supplies. Authority was granted for the issue of supplies against quantitative receipts for eventual settlement at the national level.

(b) As the day of the assault on the Continent approached, the shortage of labor in the UK prevented the proper marking of Civil Affairs supplies. It was obvious that confusion upon the Continent would result and that shipments of unmarked Civil Affairs supplies would become mingled with other supplies, making identification extremely difficult. First United

States Army recommended that military supplies be carried exclusively and that these supplies could be made available in emergencies by the military commander for his essential civilian commitments. This matter was discussed at 21 Army Group, which commanded the early phase of the operation, and Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force. The latter ruled that it was essential that the allocated Civil Affairs supplies be used and not United States military nations. It was determined as part of the Allied program that the same type of Civil Affairs supplies would be issued in both the United States and British areas. Army commanders at that time, however, were authorized to issue military stocks to meet the essential civilian requirements in extreme emergencies.

(c) The schedule of imports up to D 30 included the "hard ration" consisting of 8 ounces tinned biscuits, 4 ounces canned meat, 2 ounces pulses, 2 ounces canned milk and 1 ounce vitaminized chocolate. The canned milk and vitaminized chocolate were included for issue to children and expectant or nursing mothers. After D 31, the bulk ration was scheduled. This consisted of 15 ounces flour, 21 ounces meat and vegetable stew, 2 ounces dehydrated soups, 1 ounce pulses, 2 ounces milk, evaporated, .5 ounce fats, .5 ounce salt, 15 ounce sugar and a weekly allowance 2 ounces coffee. These daily rations were developed as a feeding guide. Issues of supplies were limited to the commodities not available locally to bring the ration up to 2,000 calories per person per day. Clothing was calculated on the basis of 8 pounds per person for 10 per cent of the population. The requirements for blankets were computed on the basis of one blanket for every twenty persons. The planned shipments of Civil Affairs supplies for the area of this command for D to D 14 amounted to 360.3 gross long tons and 8355.5 gross long tons for the period D 15 to D 41. The scheduled imports for D 42 to D 90 amounted to 22,947 gross long tons.

C. Operational Stage.

1. Western France. The First United States Army, in accordance with operations "NEPTUNE" and "OVERLORD", landed on the Continent on 6 June 1944, encountering strong opposition. The unloading upon the beaches, of essential military supplies under difficult conditions, taxed the entire resources of the supply services. It was fortunate that the assault was made upon the Normandy Larder of France, where there were not only adequate food supplies but also a decided surplus of butter, cheese and meats. It was necessary to furnish imported medical supplies. The capture of German army stocks, also, improved the civilian supply situation. Captured German vehicles, considered unsuitable by army ordnance, were released to the Civil Affairs personnel, who were thus able to furnish the minimum of transportation for the movement of indigenous supplies. This transportation was also utilized in the care of refugees and Allied displaced persons. After the St. Lo breakthrough, the armies advanced at a rapid rate. Civil Affairs officers were continually on the move, organizing the inhabitants in each community, through the assistance of French liaison personnel, into administrative groups to distribute food and the other necessities of life. Since the Germans destroyed or removed much civilian road transport, the importance of the captured German military vehicles increased as the area expanded.

The planned imports for the United States zone included 1,500 vehicles allocated for Civil Affairs purposes. The availability of the captured vehicles pending the arrival of imported vehicles reduced the demands on military transport for Civil Affairs requirements.

(a) The advance on Paris progressed so favorably that it became evident that only a portion of the imported vehicles would arrive before the liberation of the city. The task of organizing drivers and units to operate the Civil Affairs vehicles, as well as the equipping of the drivers, was exceedingly difficult. This headquarters assisted the Communications Zone elements which had arrived on the continent in arranging for the organization of two French truck companies to support First United States Army in the movement on Paris. During the early part of August, detailed plans were prepared for the critical problem of feeding Paris. It was estimated that the city, with a population of 4,000,000, would require a minimum of 4,000 tons of food supplies a day. The rapid advance disrupted civilian communications. The railroads, when restored, were required for the forward movement of urgently needed military supplies for the armies in their extended positions. The problem was further complicated by the fact that imported supplies on the beaches, because of improper marking, could not be readily identified. It was necessary to conduct searches on the beaches and at various army dumps in order to obtain the supplies intended for civilian use. These supplies were loaded on trucks and the movement from the Cherbourg peninsula to forward points on the road to Paris was started. In anticipation of the fall of Paris, the AC of S, G5, discussed the problem of feeding the population of the city with General Bradley in the light of intelligence furnished by civilians who had come through to the United States lines. The supply shortage was decidedly grim, presenting the dangerous possibility of food riots by the armed population, then engaged in reducing the German garrison. The plan for feeding Paris was prepared by this headquarters, assisted by officers from Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, and French civilian food officials. The plan, as presented to Communications Zone, provided for the movement of Civil Affairs supplies to the extent that the military effort would not be jeopardized. Arrangements had been made by Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, for the use of bombers for the transportation of 3,000 tons of flour from the UK to airfields in the vicinity of Paris and Orleans. In addition, captured vehicles and the Civil Affairs vehicles operated by French personnel, as well as British truck companies, were available for the moment of supplies, without interfering with the United States military requirements for the support of the armies. Civil Affairs, 21 Army Group, was able to furnish assistance in view of the fact that the British lines of advance were not as extended as those of the United States Forces. Communications Zone advised that any stocks moved forward from the ports by rail and military vehicles would be at the direct expense of the military effort. At that time Communications Zone did not have sufficient transportation to meet all the military requirements. When Paris was liberated, the rail position of Communications Zone had improved.

(b) The inspection by the AC of 3 MG5 in his visit to Paris during its liberation, revealed that the situation was critical, as the city had been isolated from its normal sources of supply and the stocks on hand were insufficient to meet the minimum daily food requirements. This matter was presented to the Commanding General, 12th Army Group, who authorized the movement of 1,500 tons of food supplies per day by the use of military movement facilities originally scheduled for the movement of military supplies to the armies. First United States Army's Civil Affairs captured vehicles entered the city with combat elements. The vehicles proceeded to the arrondissements as soon as German resistance had ceased. The flow of indigenous supplies to Paris was expedited by the Food and Agricultural Officers. In spite of the tremendous difficulties, starvation was averted, and the liberating armies brought food as well as freedom to Paris.

2. Belgium. In September 1944, forces under First United States Army advanced into Belgium and uncovered Charleroi, Mons, Namur and Liege. These industrial centers presented the same critical problem encountered in Paris. First United States Army sent its convoys of Civil Affairs vehicles to the beaches to haul medical supplies and food to the critical points which had been separated from the normal supplies by the combat. Shortly thereafter, the Belgian authorities, assisted by the Food and Agriculture Officers, were able to organize the distribution of available indigenous resources. Operating quickly and aggressively, First United States Army marshalled all captured stocks, controlling them in an efficient manner so that these were also available for the essential civilian requirements. Civil Affairs personnel organized and operated warehouses for Civil Affairs supplies as the services were not able to perform this function according to previous plans. These stocks enabled the United States forces to meet the Civil Affairs responsibility in Belgium, which in the planning phase had been contemplated as a supply responsibility of the British forces. However, the rapid operational advance placed this burden immediately upon the United States forces. Later, the distribution of supplies through the Belgium authorities was organized on a national basis.

3. Holland. The XIX Corps, operating with First United States Army, entered the Maastricht area of Holland, where it found a critical condition in the food supply, especially for miners. Later the corps was transferred to the Ninth United States Army, which was then building up its supplies for an assault on Germany north of the Aachen area. Notwithstanding the urgent military demands and the long supply haul from Cherbourg, trainloads of flour, meat, milk, medical supplies and POL were made available to the liberated South Limburg Province of Holland. The Supply Branch of this section was in constant communication with the Ninth United States Army and Communications Zone regarding the supply requirements for the United States Area of liberated Holland.

4. Luxembourg. The liberation of Luxembourg also placed demands for medical supplies and POL on this command. The food position was favorable until disrupted by the Ardennes offensive which destroyed large stocks, making imports necessary.

5. Displaced Persons. Added to the problem of the liberated civilian populations, was the necessity of caring for Allied displaced persons, who had been uncovered in large numbers in the forward areas. When it became apparent that the liberated displaced persons in Eastern France could be fed only by calling forward imported Civil Affairs supplies at the expense of the military effort, this headquarters presented the plan to armies and to Communications Zone for the evacuation of Allied displaced persons to rear areas, where imported supplies could be made available without taxing urgently needed rail facilities.

6. The Ardennes Offensive. In December 1944, the enemy conducted a strong assault upon Luxembourg and Belgium. In the area of their penetration, the Germans seized all civilian food stocks and killed and destroyed cattle. When the enemy was driven out, the feeding of refugees in the devastated areas placed a further burden upon imported Civil Affairs supply requirements. The captured supplies collected at Liege, as well as the imported supplies called forward, enabled the armies of this command to prevent starvation and acute distress.

7. Summary.

(1) In the period prior to the sweeping advance against Germany, indigenous resources supplemented by imported supplies were sufficient to prevent distress and any unrest which would have prejudiced the military effort. In addition, coal miners in the Maastricht area were furnished supplemental rations in order to increase the needed coal production. The Ardennes Offensive cut communications between Luxembourg and the Maastricht coal mines, thus necessitating the movement of coal from the Belgian coal fields. Limited tonnages of coal were transported to Luxembourg to permit the operation of public services and food processing plants on a reduced scale. In the French area of this command, the use of wood and small deliveries of coal had been sufficient to permit the operation of bakeries and food processing plants on a reduced scale. However, very little fuel was available for space heating. Communications Zone, because of military priorities on shipping and port clearance, had been unable to unload sufficient quantities of imported foods to meet all Civil Affairs requirements of armies of this command. This headquarters presented the problem to Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force. As a result, arrangements were made to expedite port clearance of Civil Affairs supplies in order to meet the demands of the armies. The use of Civil Affairs truck companies by Communications Zone assisted them in meeting this responsibility. In the forward areas, during the combat phase, armies used captured vehicles and an average of two Civil Affairs truck companies for the movement of essential civilian supplies to displaced persons centers and other areas of need.

(b) Each month this headquarters submitted to Supreme Headquarters Allied Expeditionary Force and Headquarters Communications Zone, a detailed schedule of the revised anticipated requirements for the following six months. It was on the basis of these requirements that sufficient supplies

were available to permit the proper execution of the Civil Affairs/Military Government supply program. The supply requirements submitted were not provided as scheduled but sufficient supplies were delivered to meet the minimum needs.

D. Civil Affairs Supply Program -- Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia.

1. Prior to the March offensive, armies established stockpiles to meet the contemplated demands which would result from an advance and the liberation of large numbers of Allied displaced persons. In addition, at the request of this headquarters, Communications Zone maintained a stockpile of 40,000 tons in forward depots of the Advance Section, Communications Zone, so that supplies would be available to armies when required. The assault in March, precipitated the rapid destruction of the German forces west of the Rhine. After the Rhine crossings, the Allied progress became continuous and included the reduction of the Ruhr pocket, the penetration into the ultimate Russian zone, and then a sweep into Bavaria, Czechoslovakia and Austria.

2. In Germany the armies were enabled to maintain a 2,000 calorie ration scale for Allied displaced persons, as well as to insure sufficient medical supplies to prevent disease through the maximum use of captured and indigenous resources, supplemented by the imported supplies called forward from Communications Zone. The German civilian population was required to obtain its food supply from German sources. DDT powder was used extensively in the mass dusting program, thus preventing the spread of typhus, which existed in localized areas in Germany. It was necessary to furnish Military Government supplies to displaced persons while en route to their destinations.

(a) The present Military Government supply situation as of 10 July 1945, in Germany will assure the maintenance of an adequate diet of 2,000 calories per Allied displaced person per day in assembly centers. Armies of this command have released sufficient supplies in the areas passing to the control of Allied Nations, to assure maintenance of displaced persons during the time required by the Allied authorities to develop their own supply programs. Wheat imports amounting to 200,000 tons have been scheduled for the United States zone in order to meet any emergency demands for Allied displaced persons and such other uses as may be necessary for the occupational operation in Germany. German civilians are required to support themselves from indigenous resources and a command decision at the highest level will be required for the use of imported wheat for any purpose other than for Allied displaced persons or military requirements. Communications Zone has established the imported Military Government supply credits for Third and Seventh United States Armies for June, July and August this year, based on anticipated requirements submitted by the armies. Indigenous food supplies are an important problem. There will also be an acute shortage of coal in the United States zone after provision for the military requirements and the needs of liberated countries. Limited movement facilities in the United States zone further complicate this problem. The

winter ahead will be a very cold one for the German civilians, who will be forced to rely on wood to a great extent, even for cooking purposes. It is believed that the allocations of POL to the United States zone from German production at Merzig in the Hannover area will be sufficient to meet the minimum essential civilian needs.

3. The advance into Austria and Czechoslovakia has placed further demands for imported supplies on this command over existing transportation lines. Requirements for Austria are called forward from Communications Zone which will utilize the rail facilities in Third and Seventh United States Army areas in completing deliveries. Communications Zone has been requested to deliver 29,425 tons of food supplies to Austria for the month of July.

TOTAL U.S. CIVILIAN SUPPLY SHIPMENTS TO ALL AREAS a/ Appendix IV
 COMBINED AND UNILATERAL RESPONSIBILITY Example 4
 CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 1946

(WEIGHT IN LONG TONS)

Commodity Group	All Areas	European Areas			Pacific Areas
		Total	European Theater	Mediterranean Theater	
ALL COMMODITIES-					
TOTAL	7,714,420	7,422,837	3,678,851	3,743,986	291,583
Wheat & Flour	3,733,633	3,607,966	2,189,296	1,418,670	125,667
Other Foodstuffs	1,328,683	1,180,266	680,587	499,679	148,417
Med & San Supplies	23,721	17,978	6,975	11,003	5,743
Soap	26,473	26,086	17,198	8,888	387
Coal	2,410,162	2,410,162	717,212	1,692,950	0
Transportation Equip.	23,223	17,442	37	17,405	5,781
Clothing, Shoes & Textiles	62,909	59,388	35,979	23,409	3,521
Agri Supplies & Equip.	55,596	55,573	4,669	50,904	23
All Other	50,020	47,976	26,898	21,078	2,044

(LANDED COST VALUES IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Commodity Group	All Areas	European Areas			Pacific Areas
		Total	European Theater	Mediterranean Theater	
All COMMODITIES-					
TOTAL	\$1,135,456	\$1,059,130	\$574,413	\$484,717	\$76,326
Wheat & Flour	388,680	373,600	216,342	157,258	15,080
Other Foodstuffs	449,913	412,835	233,454	179,381	37,078
Med & San Supplies	36,823	29,245	7,784	21,461	7,578
Soap	4,953	4,874	3,198	1,676	79
Coal	58,231	58,231	16,722	41,509	0
Transportation Equip.	18,604	12,981	14	12,967	5,623
Clothing, Shoes & Textiles	145,711	135,742	84,783	50,959	9,969
Agri Supplies & Equip.	15,406	15,358	2,527	12,831	48
All Other	17,135	16,264	9,589	6,675	871

a/ Compiled from reports of Office of the Chief of Finance and Technical Services as reported on page 5, MPR Section 2-L, Civilian Supply, 30 April 1946.

TOTAL U.S. CIVILIAN SUPPLY SHIPMENTS TO ALL AREAS ^{a/}
 BY TYPE OF SUPPLY RESPONSIBILITY
 CUMULATIVE THROUGH MARCH 1946

Area	Long Tons			Landed Cost (Thousands)		
	Total	Combined	Uni-lateral	Total	Combined	Uni-lateral
TOTAL	7,714,421	7,155,084	559,337	1,135,457	984,229	151,228
European Theater-						
Total	3,678,851	3,411,097	267,754	574,414	499,512	74,902
US Zone-Total	<u>2,135,852</u>	<u>1,868,098</u>	<u>267,754</u>	<u>325,689</u>	<u>250,787</u>	<u>74,902</u>
Germany	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	173,372	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	53,219
Austria	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	94,382	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	21,683
Other	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	0	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	0
UK Zone	1,542,999	1,542,999	0	248,725	248,725	0
Mediterranean						
Theater-Total	3,743,987	3,743,987	0	484,717	484,717	0
Austria (US & UK Zones)	136,964	136,964	0	21,492	21,492	0
Italy-Total ^{b/}	<u>2,880,283</u>	<u>2,880,283</u>	0	<u>363,908</u>	<u>363,908</u>	0
Venezia-Giulia	<u>26,255</u>	<u>26,255</u>	0	<u>1,840</u>	<u>1,840</u>	0
Udine	18,107	18,107	0	2,386	2,386	0
Other	2,835,921	2,835,921	0	359,682	359,682	0
Balkans	370,777	370,777	0	90,003	90,003	0
Fr North Africa	355,963	355,963	0	9,314	9,314	0
Pacific Areas -						
Total	291,583	0	291,583	76,326	0	76,326
Japan	82,170	0	82,170	11,251	0	11,251
Korea (US Zone)	198	0	198	208	0	208
Philippines	192,584	0	192,584	57,229	0	57,229
Netherlands						
East Indies	16,631	0	16,631	7,638	0	7,638

^{a/} Compiled from reports of Office of the Chief of Finance and Technical Services. Covers ships sailing during report period. Excludes petroleum products and theater transfers. Combined responsibility data from European Theater not reported for countries of destination; hence totals for U.S. and U.K. Zones of Germany and Austria are not available from shipment reports, see MPR Section 2-L, Civilian Supply, 30 April 1946.

^{b/} Venezia-Giulia and Udine covers special program initiated in January 1946 only.

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
SPECIAL STAFF

SHAEF/CA Civ Sup/SS491

14 Mar 44

Subject: Country Handbooks.

To: Head of French Section
 " " Belgian Section
 " " The Netherlands Section
 " " Norwegian Section
 " " Denmark Section

With reference to the Country Handbooks now in course of production, (SHAEF letter CA/SS/PLA/1 dated 7 Mar 44 refers), the attached notes and instructions, relating to the system and administration of "Civilian Supply", are intended to serve as a guide for the information of CA Officers, serving with formations, CA Missions, and CA Detachments, etc., who may be concerned in the handling and distribution of CA Supplies and Stores for the civilian populations in liberated territories of N.W. Europe.

It is possible that if and when further directives and/or policies are issued by G-5 Division, SHAEF, on the subject of the "System of Supply", it may be necessary to modify or amend these notes, which should therefore be considered as "Provisional".

It is possible that if and when further directives and/or policies are issued by G5 Division, SHAEF, on the subject of the "System of Supply", it may be necessary to modify or amend these notes, which should therefore be considered as "Provisional".

It is intended in due course to issue detailed instructions relating to the accounting procedure in relation to the demanding and issue of CA Supplies and Stores to the indigenous National authorities, but since these instructions have not yet been completed, it will probably not be possible to include them in the Country Handbooks, and in that event, it is proposed that they be issued separately at a later date.

It is considered that some instructions should also be included in the Handbooks relating to local procurement and to the powers of purchase and accounting by CA Detachments and other CA Officers from local indigenous resources of requirements urgently needed for civilian relief or industrial purposes, but a directive of policy on this subject will no doubt be issued by the G.P.A. Section of G4 SHAEF, in due course.

To insure clarity, the U.S. procedure is submitted as a separate tab in respect of Paragraphs 1, 2, 4 and 6.

WORDS ON SUPPLY FOR COMBAT CONDITIONS

(Signed)

W.M. ALLISON
Colonel,
Director (US),
CIVILIAN SUPPLY BRANCH.

(Signed)

W.A. WOOLLAM
Lt Col.

for

(Signed)

C.F.C. BLUNT

Colonel.
Director (BR).

CIVILIAN SUPPLY BRANCH.

Annex A. Diagram showing system of supply.

B. Diagram showing system of demanding supplies.

C. Ready Reckoner and Conversion Tables.

CIVILIAN SUPPLY BRANCH
SPECIAL STAFF
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
SHAEF

NOTES ON SUPPLY FOR COUNTRY SECTIONS

INDEX

- Para 1. Civil Affairs System of Supply. U.S. System in Tab "A".
- " 2. System of Demanding/Requisitioning CA Supplies and Stores.
U.S. System in Tab "A".
- " 3. Financial Responsibilities of CA Detachment Officers as
Sub-Accountants.
- " 4. Procedure for Demanding, Issuing and Distributing P.O.L.
U.S System in Tab "A".
- " 5. Instructions regarding obtaining transport for distribution of
CA Supplies.
- " 6. Details of distribution of Medical and Sanitary Supplies.
U.S. System in Tab "A".
- " 7. Displaced Persons.
- " 8. Ready Reckoner and Conversion Tables.
- " 9. Duties of CA Detachment Officers & Specialist Officers in relation
to supply of Foodstuffs.
- " 10. Duties of CA Detachment Officers & Specialist Officers in relation
to supply of Petroleum.
- " 11. Duties of CA Detachment Officers & Specialist Officers in relation
to supply of Clothing and Footwear.
- " 12. Basis of calculating requirements.

-
- Annex A. Diagram showing system of supply.
- " B. Diagram showing system of demanding supplies.
- " C. Ready Reckoner and Conversion Tables,

Annex D. Basis of calculating requirements of food, soap, clothing, blankets, medical and sanitary supplies, and emergency feeding and dining equipment.

" E. Basis for calculating requirements of P.O.L.

" F. Basis for calculating requirements for RANKIN Case "B" NORWAY.

Tab "A" U.S. System of Supply.

Tab "B" Diagram showing U.S. System of Supply.

NOTES ON SUPPLY FOR COUNTRY SECTIONS1. CIVIL AFFAIRS SYSTEM OF SUPPLY

- (a) In the early stages of an operation, before Civil Affairs can organize their own depots, the Army Services will store and handle in their depots supplies for civilian consumption.

Since such activity will directly detract from the amount of supplies for military consumption which the services can handle, it is essential that depots be set up as early as possible, whether directly under Civil Affairs or by national authorities under CA supervision.

- (b) Pending the establishment of Civil Affairs Base Port Depots or Inland Depots, it will be necessary for Civil Affairs, Army or Force to organize in conjunction with the Army Administrative Staffs, a suitable system for holding and distributing on demand Civil Affairs supplies and stores to approved recipients and local civilian agencies.
- (c) It will not be possible nor desirable to set up a large number of Civil Affairs Inland Depots covering the whole of the liberated areas, (from which direct local issue can be made to all approved civilian receiving agencies), but it may be necessary to establish a certain number of Inland Depots in large urban centers of population to provide distribution of supplies and stores for civilian consumption, in order to ease the demand on rail traffic, and to insure that civilian requirements can be met without undue delay.

As soon as Civil Affairs trained personnel become available overseas, Civil Affairs Base Port Depots, and, where necessary at certain large urban centers in the L of C area, a number of CA Inland Depots will be established.

These Depots when formed and organized will release the Army (Services) Depots from their Civil Affairs commitments.

In general, the policy will be followed, wherever possible, of arranging for the national authorities to set up their own inland depots, to which supplies and stores can be forwarded direct from Base Depots under arrangements made by Civil Affairs.

(d) The Army Services will be responsible for Civil Affairs Supplies and stores up to the point at which they are able to hand them over to the Civil Affairs organization or approved civilian receiving agency. This point will vary according to:-

1. the stage of the operation, and the extent to which the Civil Affairs machinery has begun to function, and
2. the service and type of store in question, but will always be within the base Sub-area.

(e) Technical Transportation, coal, vehicles, P.O.L. engineer and signal stores.

For Civil Affairs purposes will be stored throughout by the Army agencies responsible for such stores, and such stores will not be handled by Civil Affairs Depots.

(f) Movement of Civil Affairs supplies and stores. All movement of Civil Affairs supplies and stores forward from the Base to Inland Depots, and from thence to distribution point and civilian agencies, by rail, road, and inland water transport will be the responsibility of the "Q" Staff, to whom Civil Affairs Officers concerned will make application for such movement traffic.

(g) Distribution from Inland Depots. (See diagram at Annex "A") In the case of foodstuffs, these will be distributed from Civil Affairs Depots by Civil Affairs Detachments to the civilian population through trade channels (wholesalers and retailers) by arrangements with local administrative authorities.

Where it is necessary to issue direct relief to refugees, displaced persons or others in case of emergencies, this distribution will be done under the direction or supervision of Civil Affairs Detachments through local authorities, where possible.

In emergencies, when it is impracticable to get in touch with the formation staff, the OC Civil Affairs Detachment may authorize such an issue, but, if so, he will report the circumstances as soon as possible to the formation.

Soap, medical, hygiene and sanitary stores, clothing, blankets, industrial and feeding equipment and any other imported supplies held in Inland Civil Affairs Depots or purchased from local resources for the relief of the civilian population will be demanded and distributed by Civil Affairs Detachments under arrangements made by them with the responsible local civil authorities concerned.

(See diagram at Annex "B")

(a) Demands for imported CA supplies to meet civilian requirements will be initiated by CA Detachments, and will be divided into two categories:-

1. Authorized supplies (Food - Medical - Hygiene - Soap) ONLY
2. "Special authority" supplies (blankets, boots, clothes, technical, industrial and agricultural items, etc.)

(b) The method of demanding "authorized" supplies will be as follows:

1. Detachment Commander will demand direct on CA Inland Depot, with copy to SCAO of his formation HQ.
2. This indent will be met without further authority by CA Inland Depot. To replenish Inland Depot stocks and for the maintenance of authorized reserves, Inland Depot will demand direct on CA Base Port Depot, sending copy of such indent to formation SCAGO.

(c) The method of demanding "special authority" supplies will be as follows:-

Detachment Commander forwards indent to SCAO of his formation HQ.

The indent must always state full and detailed specification of the items required to enable procurement; the use to which the item be put, to enable suitable substitutes to be supplied, for items in short supply.

The indent must always be accompanied by a statement justifying the request, also the estimated material contribution to the war effort from their use.

1. SCAO either authorizes the issue, or
2. Passes the indent to the SCAO at HQ L of C Area for "special authorization". The Force Commander will decide and lay down the limits by volume or value within which the SCAO of formations and Headquarters of L of C Area may authorize such issues of Civil Affairs Supplies.

(d) When specially authorized as above the indent is:-

1. Returned by SCAO at HQ L of C Area to lower formation HQs authorizing issues by Inland Depot.

2. The indent with authority to issue is passed to CA Inland Depot by formation HQs. Should Inland Depot on receipt of the "authorized" issue order NOT have goods required in stock, an immediate demand will be made direct from Inland Depot on Base Port Depot, quoting the authority of authorizing formation.

- (e) Demands for imported supplies and stores to meet initial requirements of Inland Depots and for the subsequent replenishment of such stocks, will be submitted to Base Port Depots by OCs CA Inland Depots, in the case of areas where these have been set up, or by the senior Civil Affairs Officers of those areas served by depots under indigenous control.

Before submitting such demands on Base Port Depot, a survey of the actual requirements in the areas concerned will be made by responsible Civil Affairs Officers, in conjunction with local civilian food and other agencies, and any large stocks of food, (flour, wheat, sugar, etc.) so found will be reported through normal staff channels, and the demands on the Base Port Depots adjusted accordingly.

It is particularly important that all captured enemy dumps of supplies, foodstuffs, medical stores, etc. should be located, safe-guarded by occupational police, and quantities of stocks found be reported immediately to the nearest SCAO and "Q" Staff.

- (f) In order to facilitate the arrangements for storing, transportation and movement of Civil Affairs supplies and stores, demands on Base Depots should be made periodically.

Similarly, issues to civilian agencies, (wholesalers and re-tailers) from Inland Depots should be made at regular intervals.

It will therefore be necessary generally to maintain a reserve at depots to provide against any breakdown of transport facilities or delays in forwarding.

- (g) The procedure for demanding and accounting for supplies and stores for Civil Affairs purposes will be the subject of a separate instruction to be issued at an early date.

- (h) Coal: Arrangements have been made for the importation of coal into NORWAY and DENMARK for the use of the civilian population, but not into FRANCE, BELGIUM and HOLLAND, since it has been assumed that the requirements can be met from resources within these countries.

Civil Affairs will, however, be responsible for assisting local national agencies in the procurement and transportation of coal from coalmining areas for industrial, commercial and domestic use, and for cooking, heating and lighting (gas), purposes.

Requirements will be ascertained and will be distributed to wholesale coal merchants through local civilian coal agencies.

CA Detachment Officers will arrange with "Q" of the Staff for the provision of rail, road and inland water traffic facilities for the conveyance of coal from the mines to wholesale agencies, factories, gasworks etc., in urban and industrial centers.

3. FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF CA DETACHMENT OFFICERS AS SUB-ACCOUNTANTS

Attention is invited to Draft No. 3 of Civil Affairs Instruction No. 117 - "Instructions to Sub-Accountants (Cash Accounting)" issued by Fiscal Branch.

4. PROCEDURE FOR DEMANDING, ISSUING AND DISTRIBUTING P.O.I.

Liquid fuel, oils and lubricants will be held in the Base Areas and in the L of C Area in R.A.S.C. depots from which P.O.I. etc., will be issued direct to authorized civilian recipients under arrangements to be made by responsible Civil Affairs Officers in conjunction with local national petroleum agencies. Demands will be made and met through normal S&T channels.

Civil Affairs, Army, or Force will decide on the measures necessary to control the distribution of imported petroleum products issued to them, or on their request for civilian use. Such control should ensure that correct prices are being charged and that proper use is being made of stocks provided so that civilian transport, essential for the necessities of life and industry is maintained.

It will be necessary, in conjunction with "Q" of Army or Force when imported bulk petroleum becomes available, to consider methods of receipt and distribution of bulk petroleum to retailers, roadside and garage filling centers and inland bulk storage tanks.

It is essential that closest liaison be maintained between Civil Affairs and S & T Staffs at all levels and on all matters relating to the importation for civilian use of petroleum products in bulk or containers, and for distributing such requirements to civilian commercial, industrial, agricultural and authorized private consumers, in all urban and rural liberated areas.

Civil Affairs Staffs will be required to submit to "Q" and S & T Staffs demands for the periodic import requirements of all petroleum products for civilian consumption in the liberated areas.

5. INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING OBTAINING TRANSPORT FOR DISTRIBUTION OF CA SUPPLIES

(a) Road transport for meeting essential civilian requirements will be found from either:-

1. Requisitioned vehicles or
2. non-requisitioned vehicles operating under Civil Affairs supervision or
3. vehicles specifically provided for civilian use.

Road transport required for CA purposes will be obtained through "Q" and/or S & T Staffs in the normal way.

- (b) When road transport vehicles are required for the distribution of foodstuffs, etc., from CA Depots to civilian agencies, the local authorities should be required to organize their own civilian transport for the collection of imported supplies and stores from CA Depots.

If unable to do so, CA Detachment Officers will arrange for provision of transport vehicles from local resources or from Army transport pools by application to the "Q" Staff or nearest formation Headquarters.

- (c) All transport, whether hired or requisitioned, will be pooled under "Q" even that which may be raised by CA from local civilian resources.

6. DETAILS OF DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL AND SANITARY SUPPLIES.

- (a) Medical Stores and Equipment. Civil Affairs Detachment Officers will make contact with the Maire, or the local service Sents, or the head of any large hospital, or equivalent person or body.
- (b) Medical Requirements. Drugs, dressings, midwives' bags and other medical supplies will be stored as "units" in CA Depots. Each unit comprises the drugs or dressings, midwives' bags, layettes, etc., estimated to be necessary for 100,000 population.

They will be issued from CA Depots intact as "units" to the local indigenous authorities who will break them down as required. SCAOs in consultation with their medical advisers will decide which local authority should take over the units, e.g., an eminent doctor, or a committee of Pharmacists, etc.

- (c) Sanitary Requirements and Equipment will be kept under the control of SCAOs, for use only in preventing or checking an epidemic.

7. DISPLACED PERSONS.

The removal of refugees from the roads required for military traffic is a joint responsibility of the Provost Service and Civil Affairs, the former being responsible for stating which roads are to be used and which are to be kept clear. Once refugees are off the roads or otherwise

causing no impediment to the military traffic, their further control and direction is the responsibility of Civil Affairs Officers who will direct their efforts to the prevention of migration and to keeping the L of C clear until such migration can be properly controlled.

Attention is invited to SHAEF/CA/PLA/168 - Relief and Rehabilitation - in particular para 4 (prepared by Director (Br) Supply Branch) issued on 11 Feb 44 to Branches and Liaison Sections.

8. READY RECKONER AND CONVERSION TABLES.

See Annex "C".

9. DUTIES OF CA DETACHMENT OFFICERS AND SPECIALIST OFFICERS IN RELATION TO SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFFS.

- (a) CA Detachment Officers will be responsible for insuring the maximum use and equitable distribution of local resources for the civil population within the areas or zones of operations assigned to them, to the extent necessary to prevent interference with military operations.
- (b) Where local resources of food are so inadequate as to create conditions which interfere with military operations, CA Detachments, in conjunction with other elements of the CA Staffs at formation HQ., will arrange for the provision of imported food supplies to the extent necessary and within the limit of availability.
- (c) In arriving at the needs of the civilian population in each area, town or city, CA Detachments will make immediate contact with the local national food authorities, responsible civilian agencies, and those authorities normally concerned in the provision and distribution of food and in the operation of the rationing coupon system.
- (d) In contacting local civilian authorities, CA Detachment Officers will avail themselves of the assistance of the National Liaison Officers attached to formations or missions, who are provided for this purpose.

It is essential that all existing administrative machinery should be kept going to the utmost extent by the local national authorities, as far as is within their capabilities, but on the other hand, the assistance of Intelligence and Security Branches of the Army, and local Resistance Underground Staffs, should be sought to ascertain the names of local reliable nationals, who can be trusted to collaborate with the CA Detachments in their relief activities, and the names of those who are unreliable or corrupt, who should be removed from their administrative functions.

(e) In conjunction with the local food and other national authorities, CA Detachments will carry out an immediate survey of local resources, and will estimate their relief needs. They will take into consideration the existence of any bulk food stocks in the area, particularly of flour, grain, fats and meat, the stock position in the food shops, the capacity of the area to feed its people, the extent to which the rural areas in the neighborhood are providing vegetables and farm produce, and the location and number of any groups of displaced persons and refugees requiring special and urgent provision of food.

(f) CA Detachments will ascertain and record the following:-

1. To what extent the existing rationing system is functioning.
2. Whether all civilians are in possession of official current ration books, and to consider the measures to be taken to deal with those civilians who are not in possession of ration cards, or who are using forged ration cards.
3. Information regarding activities and extent of the local "black market", and to consider, in conjunction with the National Police and local enforcement Officers, what measures and action should be taken to deal with the Black Market, and any other infringements of the rationing system - e.g. forged ration cards, etc.
4. Whether any emergency feeding or catering centers are required to be established for refugees, displaced civilians, conscripted labor etc., who may not be in possession of ration cards, and who may have to receive direct relief.
5. What transport arrangements are in existence, and the methods used for the distribution of foodstuffs to wholesalers, retailers and consumers.

(g) Having ascertained the information in para (f) above, CA Detachments will decide in conjunction with the local authorities (see para (d) above) as to the requirements of the local population; and as to the appropriate procedure and system for the distribution of imported foodstuffs from CA Base and/or Inland Depots, and how the distribution of such food commodities are to be incorporated into the existing ration coupon system.

(h) It should be noted by CA Detachment Officers that the imported foodstuffs are not intended to be issued to the whole population of any one town or area, since the requirements of the civilians in urban centers have been based on only 21% of the urban populations

in towns in FRANCE and HOLLAND of over 10,000 inhabitants, on 27% of the urban populations in BELGIUM, and 50% of the population of NORWAY. This basis of requirements assumes that the remainder of the populations of towns in these countries have available and at their disposal sufficient foodstuffs to provide them with 2000 calories per day per person.

The amount of foodstuffs, which are to be shipped to each liberated area, are based on the above requirements, and if more than the above proportions of imported foodstuffs are distributed by CA Detachments to civilian urban centers, the available supplies which have been shipped for relief purposes will very soon become exhausted. The scale of rations on which the imported requirements have been assessed should be known to all CA Detachment Officers.

- (j) If emergency feeding centers, soup kitchens or communal catering establishments are required, CA Detachments will arrange for local authorities to set them up, organize and run them, and will assist the authorities in the provision of emergency feeding, cooking and kitchen utensils, where these are locally unobtainable.

Normally, the foodstuffs required for such feeding centers will be provided from local civilian resources, or from imported supplies, which have been distributed to such authorities, wholesalers etc. but in emergency and failing the availability of such local resources, CA Detachments may find it necessary to provide and issue such foodstuffs direct from CA Depots.

- (k) CA Detachments will arrange with the local civilian authorities to organize and provide road transport vehicles from local resources for the collection of all supplies and stores from CA Depots, but should such transport be unobtainable, or inadequate, for the collection and distribution of foodstuffs from CA Depots to wholesalers, etc., CA Detachment Officers will make application to the "Q" Staff of Formation HQ for the provision of transport from requisitioned or hired civilian vehicles, or in emergency, from Army transport pools.
- (l) In cases where there are serious shortages of foodstuffs in one area and surpluses in another, CA Detachments will arrange with the local national authorities for the transfer and distribution of the surpluses to the deficient areas.
- (m) Where proclamations have been issued by SHAEF, or other responsible Force Commander on his behalf, relating to any of the undermentioned subjects, it will be the responsibility of CA Detachment Officers to insure that local authorities and civilians comply with them and take action where action is called for.

1. The prohibition of hoarding of foodstuffs by wholesalers and retailers.
2. The Black Market - Enforcement and penalties for infringement.
3. Control of sales of livestock.
4. Registration and licensing of all retail dealers in foodstuffs.
5. Census of all large stocks of wheat, flour and sugar, etc.

- (n) CA Detachments will arrange with the local national police or Army authorities, for the provision of guards for the protection from sabotage, pilfering, etc., of supplies and stores in CA Depots, for the searching of civilian employees in handling foodstuffs in such Depots and for the protection of all captured enemy food supply depots and dumps.
- (o) An early reconnaissance will be made by CA Detachments of all flour mills, bakeries, and food processing factories, and information will be obtained as to the output capacity of such mills, etc., whether any materials or equipment are urgently required to rehabilitate production machinery, and if so, whether such materials can be obtained from other local resources, or will require to be imported for the purpose.
- (p) CA Detachments will acquaint themselves with the procedure laid down by SHAEF, for demanding and accounting for all imported supplies distributed or handed over by them to local civilian food and other agencies, and as to their responsibilities, as sub-accountants, in dealing with the financial transactions between themselves and the civilian recipients, as may be required by the CA Fiscal authorities.

10. DUTIES OF CA DETACHMENT OFFICERS AND SPECIALIST OFFICERS IN RELATION TO SUPPLY OF PETROLEUM

- (a) POL for Civil Affairs purposes will be held in Army RASC Depots, and will be supplied on demand by these Depots to meet the requirements of the civilian petroleum agencies, through the medium of CA Detachments.
- (b) In order to restrict and control the use of such imported petroleum products - (petrol, fuel oil, diesel oil, lubricating oil and kerosene) and so as to insure that the POL is only issued to authorized individuals and used by them for essential industrial, commercial, agricultural, public utility, and domestic purposes, it will be necessary to continue vehicle licencing and the petrol coupon rationing system, which may be found to be in existence when the countries are liberated from enemy occupation.

- (c) CA Detachments will therefore be responsible for making contact with the local national petroleum authorities and agencies, and in this way they will avail themselves of the services of the National Liaison Officers, attached to formations and missions, who are provided for that purpose.

It is essential that all existing administrative machinery in connection with the rationing of petrol should be kept going to the utmost extent by the local national authorities.

- (d) CA Detachments, assisted by the national petroleum authorities, will ascertain:-

1. Particulars and working of the existing regulations and laws relating to the control and distribution of petrol and oils, of the petrol rationing machinery, and to whom permits for the issue of petrol etc., may be made.
2. The stocks of petrol and fuel oil etc., in containers and in bulk held by local garages, public utility concerns and other large owners of haulage and passenger carrying vehicles, and what amounts of stocks they are permitted to hold.
3. Whether there is a Black Market in petroleum products, and whether there is any traffic in forged petrol coupons under the rationing system.
4. The existence of any synthetic petrol factories, whether operating and daily output capacity.
5. The regulations relating to the sale, control and use of Producer Gas and the types of vehicles using Producer Gas.

- (e) Having ascertained the amount of local stocks held in the area, the CA Detachments will, in conjunction with the local petroleum authorities, estimate the daily requirements of the civilian population for the maintenance of essential industrial and other needs. They will determine priority users, and the arrangements to be made for the collection and issue of such requirements on demand from Army petrol Depots.

- (f) CA Detachments will be required to arrange with the national petroleum and licensing authorities as to the procedure for demanding and accounting for all petrol, etc., issued by Army Depots, in accordance with the accounting system to be laid down by SHAEF, and as sub-accountants, CA Detachments will be responsible for the financial transactions between themselves and recipients, in accordance with CA Fiscal instructions.

- (g) When petrol in bulk is imported, it will be necessary for CA Detachments to arrange for the control and issue of such bulk petrol to inland storage tanks and roadside and garage petrol filling stations, through the medium of local petroleum authorities.
- (h) With regard to the issue and distribution of lubricating oils for industrial, agricultural and commercial use, and of kerosene for domestic cooking, heating and lighting purposes, CA Detachments will be responsible for establishing with local authorities, a procedure for the issue, distribution and restricted control of such petroleum products.

11. DUTIES OF CA DETACHMENT OFFICERS AND SPECIALIST OFFICERS IN RELATION TO SUPPLY OF CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR

- (a) A certain amount of clothing is to be imported for distribution by Civil Affairs Staffs to the civilians who are in urgent need of clothing and footwear.
- (b) The clothing will, in the early stages of an operation, be received into Army Depots, and from those Depots be distributed by Civil Affairs Relief Officers to approved recipients.

As soon as Civil Affairs Depots are established at the ports and in the L of C Area, the receipt and issue of such clothing will become the responsibility of the Civil Affairs Staffs and Detachments concerned.

- (c) Relief Officers with Civil Affairs Detachments will survey and estimate, in conjunction with the Allied National authorities and civilian relief agencies or local relief administrations, the needs of the civilian population, refugees, displaced persons, for clothing and footwear, and will arrange with such local authorities the method of distribution and allocation of such clothing and footwear.

The extent of local resources and stores of clothing and footwear will be ascertained.

- (d) It will also be necessary to arrange with the local civilian relief authorities as to the control and accounting procedure in connection with the receipt by them from Civil Affairs Depots of such clothing, etc.

The question as to whether immediate cash payments are to be made and how any monies so received shall be dealt with will be decided by the Fiscal authorities, but in any case, local civilian organizations, public or private, will initially be charged with the items issued, and if cash payments are to be made, the fixed prices to be charged will be ascertained from the Civil Affairs Fiscal authorities.

12. BASIS OF CALCULATING REQUIREMENTS

(a) For food, soap, clothing, blankets, medical and sanitary supplies, and emergency feeding and dining equipment:

See Annex "D".

(b) For P.O.L.

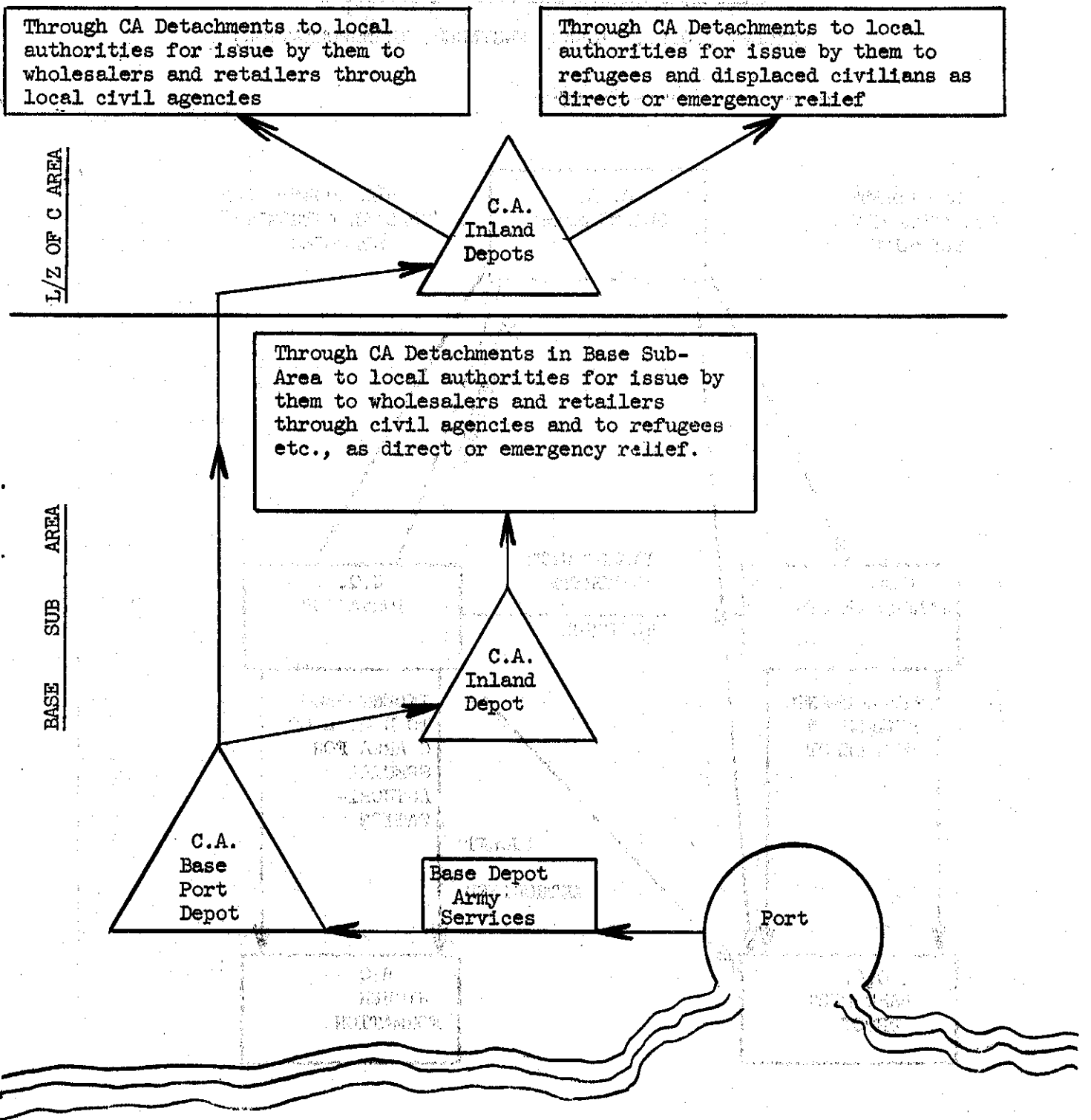
See Annex "E".

(c) For RANKIN Case "B" NORWAY:

See Annex "F".

NOTE: US System of Supply follows after Annex "F".

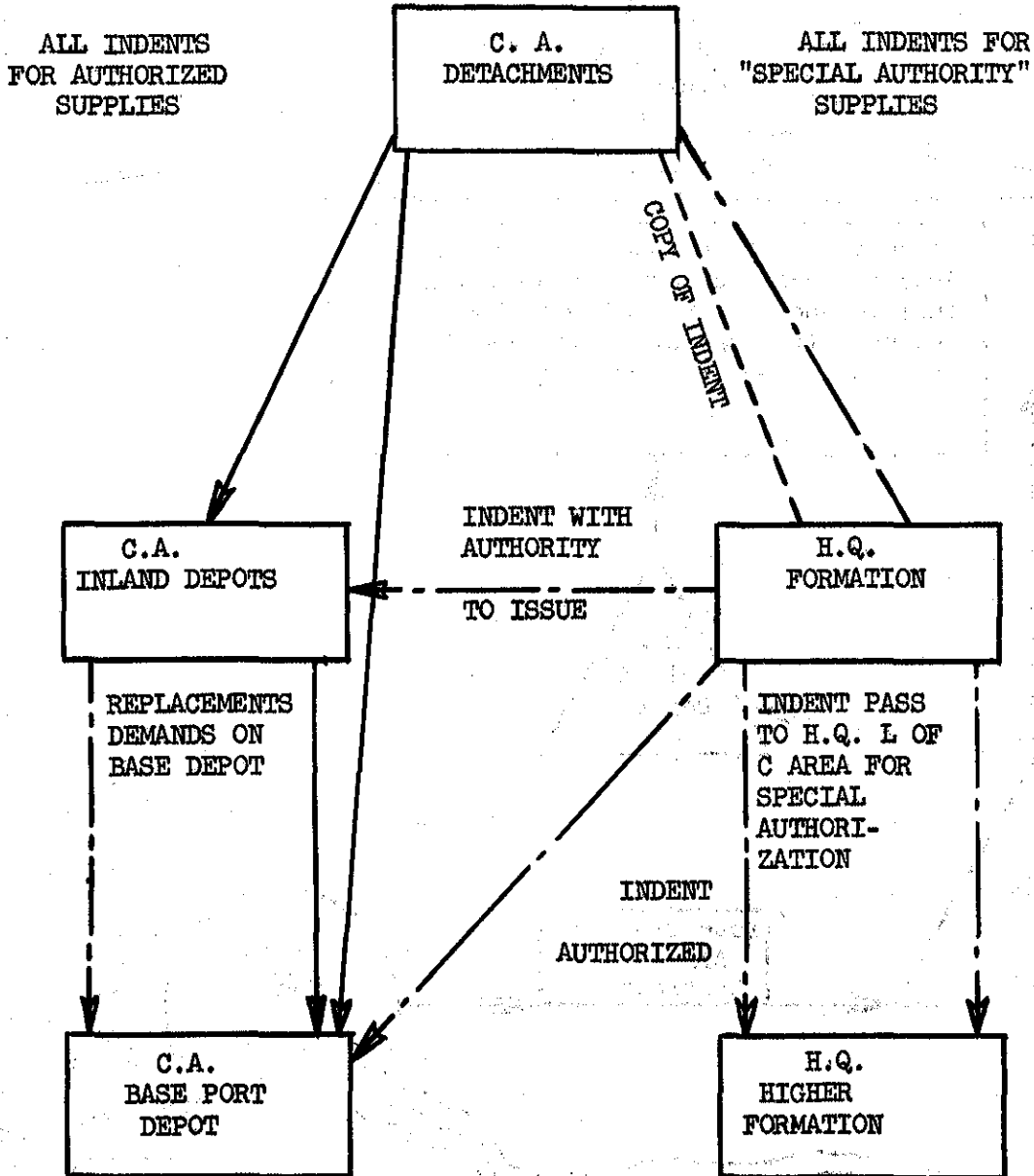
(referred to in para 5 a(1))



NOTE: Army Base Depots in the Base Sub-Area will receive from the Port and issue Civil Affairs Supplies (Food, Soap, Medical & Hygiene) to C.A. Depots during initial stages, but will at a later date hand over their functions to a Civil Affairs Base Port Depot when such CA Depot is established.

DIAGRAM OF SYSTEM OF DEMANDING SUPPLIES

(EXCEPT P.O.L., SIGNAL, ENGINEER, TRANSPORTATION)



INDENTS "AUTHORIZED" SUPPLIES —————>

COPIES>

INDENTS "SPECIAL AUTHORITY" SUPPLIES - - - - ->

NOTE

ALL TONNAGES EXPRESSED IN LONG TONS

BASIC RATION FOR 7 DAYS

Population	Ration per head per 7 days						
	Flour 6 lb. 9 oz.	Fats & Oils 3½ oz.	Meat & Veg. Stew 15 3/4 oz.	Soups (Dry) 14 oz.	Pulses 7 oz.	Cheese 3½ oz.	Total 7 days 9 lbs 4.75 oz.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
25,000	73.22	2.45	10.99	9.45	4.90	2.45	103.46
50,000	146.44	4.90	21.98	18.90	9.80	4.90	206.92
100,000	292.88	9.80	43.96	37.80	19.60	9.80	413.84
200,000	585.76	19.60	87.92	75.60	39.20	19.60	827.68
300,000	878.64	29.40	131.88	113.40	58.80	29.40	1241.52
400,000	1171.52	39.20	175.84	151.20	78.40	39.20	1655.36
500,000	1464.40	49.00	219.80	189.00	98.00	49.00	2069.20
600,000	1757.28	58.80	263.76	226.80	117.60	58.80	2483.04
700,000	2050.16	68.60	307.72	264.60	137.20	68.60	2896.88
800,000	2343.04	78.40	351.68	302.40	156.80	78.40	3310.72
900,000	2635.92	88.20	395.64	340.20	176.40	88.20	3724.56
1,000,000	2928.80	98.00	439.60	378.00	196.00	98.00	4138.40
2,000,000	5857.60	196.00	879.20	756.00	392.00	196.00	8276.80

ALL TONNAGES EXPRESSED IN LONG TONS

SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS

Population	To be issued only under certain conditions				
	Salt ozs. 3.50	Coffee ozs. 2.10	Milk ozs 14.00	Sugar ozs. 3.50	Vit. Choc. ozs. 7.00
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
25,000	2.45	1.46	9.45	2.45	4.90
50,000	4.90	2.92	18.90	4.90	9.80
100,000	9.80	5.84	37.80	9.80	19.60
200,000	19.60	11.68	75.60	19.60	39.20
300,000	29.40	17.52	113.40	29.40	58.80
400,000	39.20	23.36	151.20	39.20	78.40
500,000	49.000	29.20	189.00	49.00	98.00
600,000	58.80	35.04	226.80	58.80	117.60
700,000	68.60	40.88	264.60	68.60	137.20
800,000	78.40	46.72	302.40	78.40	156.80
900,000	88.20	52.56	340.20	88.20	176.40
1,000,000	98.00	58.40	378.00	98.00	196.00
2,000,000	196.00	116.80	756.00	196.00	392.00

ALL TONNAGES EXPRESSED IN LONG TONS

BASIC RATIONS FOR 1 DAY

Population	Ration per head per 1 day						
	Flour oz. 15	Fats & Oils oz. .50	Meat & Veg. Stew oz. 2.25	Soups (Dry) oz. 2.00	Pulses oz. 1.00	Cheese oz. .50	Total 1 day 21.25 ozs.
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
25,000	10.46	.35	1.57	1.40	.70	.35	14.83
50,000	20.10	.70	3.14	2.80	1.40	.70	29.66
100,000	41.84	1.40	6.28	5.60	2.80	1.40	59.32
200,000	83.68	2.80	12.56	11.20	5.60	2.80	118.64
300,000	125.52	4.20	18.84	16.80	8.40	4.20	177.96
400,000	167.36	5.60	25.12	22.40	11.20	5.60	237.28
500,000	209.20	7.00	31.40	28.00	14.00	7.00	296.60
600,000	251.04	8.40	37.68	33.60	16.80	8.40	355.92
700,000	292.88	9.80	43.96	39.20	19.60	9.80	415.24
800,000	334.72	11.20	50.24	44.80	22.40	11.20	474.56
900,000	376.56	12.60	56.52	50.40	25.20	12.60	533.88
1,000,000	418.40	14.00	62.80	56.00	28.00	14.00	593.20
2,000,000	836.80	28.00	125.60	112.00	56.00	28.00	1186.40

(Prepared by Supply Branch for distribution to interested officers)

ALL TONNAGES EXPRESSED IN LONG TONS

SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS

Population	To be issued only under certain conditions				
	Salt ozs. .50	Coffee ozs. .30	Milk ozs 2.00	Sugar ozs .50	Vit. Choc ozs. 1.00
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
25,000	.35	.21	1.40	.35	.70
50,000	.70	.42	2.80	.70	1.40
100,000	1.40	.84	5.60	1.40	2.80
200,000	2.80	1.68	11.20	2.80	5.60
300,000	4.20	2.52	16.80	4.20	8.40
400,000	5.60	3.36	22.40	5.60	11.20
500,000	7.00	4.20	28.00	7.00	14.00
600,000	8.40	5.04	33.60	8.40	16.80
700,000	9.80	5.88	39.20	9.80	19.60
800,000	11.20	6.72	44.80	11.20	22.40
900,000	12.60	7.56	50.40	12.60	25.20
1,000,000	14.00	8.40	56.00	14.00	28.00
2,000,000	28.00	16.80	112.00	28.00	56.00

CONVERSION TABLES

Ounces	Grams (gm)
1	28.55
1½	42.52
5	141.74
8	226.8

Grams	Ounces
20	¾
50	1 ¾
175	6
500 (demi kilo)	17 ½

Pounds	Kilograms (kg)
1	.454
56	25.4
500	227
2240 (1 ton)	1016

Kilogram	Pounds
1	35 ozs
10	22 lbs
250	550 "
1000 (1 metric ton)	2204 "

Pints, etc	Litres
1 pint	.568
1 quart	1.136
1 gal	4.544
50 gals	227.2

Litres	Pints etc.
1	1 ¾ pints
20	35 "
100 (1 hectolitre)	22 gals

Inches etc.	Millimetres etc
1 inch	25.4 millimetres (mm)
1 foot	.305 metres (m)
1 yard	.9144 metres
1 mile	1.609 kilometres (km)

Millimetres, etc.	Inches, etc.
1 millimetre	$\frac{39}{1000}$ ins
1 Centimetre	$\frac{39}{100}$ ins
1 decimetre	3 9/10 ins
1 metre	3 ft 3 1/3 ins
1 kilometre	2/3 mi

CONVERSION TABLES

Sq. feet	Sq. Metres
1 sq. ft	.093
1 sq. yd	.836
500 sq. ft	46.45

Sq. Metres	Sq. Feet
1	10 3/4
20	215
1000	10.764

Cu. Feet	Cu. Metres
1	.028
50	1.416
1000	28.317

Cu. Metres	Cu. Feet
1	35 1/4
50	1765
1000	35800

Acres, etc.	Hectares, etc
1 acre (4840 sq. yds)	.404 Hectares
1 sq. mi.	2.59 sq. kilo- metre (259 Hectares)

Hectares, etc.	Acres, etc.
1 Hectare	2 1/2 acres
1 Sq Kilometre	2/5 sq. mile

BASIS OF CALCULATING REQUIREMENTS OF FOOD, SOAP, CLOTHING, BLANKETS, MEDICAL AND SANITARY SUPPLIES, & EMERGENCY FEEDING AND DINING EQUIPMENT.

1. Food Requirements.

- (a) Estimates of food requirements made by the Supreme Headquarters, Allied Expeditionary Force, have been founded on the policy that the calorie value of food available to the population of liberated territories in areas to be occupied shall be made up to 2,000 calories.
- (b) The basis of calculation is that rural areas and towns of under 10,000 inhabitants are able to support themselves at the desired level, but towns of 10,000 inhabitants and over cannot do so.

To make up this deficiency, a basic ration will be imported for the following proportion of the civilian population in towns of 10,000 and over within areas or corridors of liberated territory occupied by Allied Forces:

- 21% in NORTHERN FRANCE
- 27% in BELGIUM
- 21% in HOLLAND
- 50% in NORWAY
- Coffee only in DENMARK

- (c) The Basic Ration providing 2,038 calories per day per person is as follows:-

Commodity	(1st 3 months period)		(2nd 3 months period)	
	Up to D plus 90		D + 91 to D + 180	
Flour	15	ozs	15	ozs
Meat/Veg Stew	2.25	ozs	2.25	ozs
Fats	.5	ozs	.5	ozs
Beef, canned			1.	ozs
Cheese	.5	ozs	.5	ozs
Soup (dry)	2.	ozs	1.	ozs
Pulses	1.	ozs	1.	ozs
Salt	.5	ozs	-	

In addition to the above, the following supplementary items will be issued:

Sugar .5 ozs per head per day for BELGIUM, HOLLAND, & NORWAY. No sugar has been allowed for NORTHERN FRANCE, in view of indigenous local resources.

Coffee 2 ozs per head per week or .3 ozs per head per day for 75% of the whole population (less 25% representing children).

Milk 2 ozs per head per day for expectant mothers and children (25% of the population).

Salt .5 ozs per head per day (for BELGIUM & NORWAY only).

Vitaminized Chocolate

1 oz per head per day for expectant and nursing mothers and children (25% of the population).

- (d) The Hard Ration. This ration will be issued during the early phases of an opposed operation, when heating and cooking facilities are limited. It provides for 1,500 calories per day per person, and consists of the following:-

Biscuits	8 ozs
Canned Meat	4 ozs
Pulses	2 ozs
Canned Milk	2 ozs
Vitaminized Chocolate	1 oz for expectant and nursing mothers and children (25% of the population)

- (e) The above rations will not be issued as whole rations per person per day, but the items so imported will be used to make up deficiencies as they occur, based on demands resulting from the surveys of local indigenous resources made by Civil Affairs Officers and Detachments.
- (f) In an unopposed operation (e.g. RANKIN 'C'), the basic ration in sub-para (c) above will be used, but in an opposed operation (e.g. OVERLORD), the rations to be issued will be as follows:-

Up to D + 30

Hard Rations

D + 31 to D + 60

On assumption that during this phase, limited port facilities and cooking facilities and certain processing plants will be available in the L/Z of Communications, therefore "Hard" rations need only be distributed where necessary, and the "basic" rations may be provided for the remainder.

- (1) "Hard" rations for 50% of the urban population.
- (2) Basic rations for the remaining 50%.

Bulk imports have been provided for 25% only of this remaining population, allowance being made for indigenous production.

D + 61 to D + 90

During this stage, certain restoration will have been effected in the L/Z of Communications and more indigenous foods will be available.

Accordingly, the basic rations will be provided to make up the percentage of food (see sub-para (b) above) required for the urban population.

D + 91 to D + 180

The basic ration shown in the last column of sub-para (c) above will be provided.

2. Soap Ration

Provisional requirements were based on a ration of 6 ozs per person per month for the whole population, less estimated indigenous production. The actual ration per person per month for the population in Northern France, Belgium, Holland and Denmark was assessed as follows:-

Northern France	6 ozs (approx 170 grammes)
Belgium	4.84 ozs (approx 138 grammes)
Holland	2.25 ozs (approx 64 grammes)
Denmark	4.27 ozs

3. Clothing

These requirements have been calculated on the basis of 8 lbs. per person for 10% of the whole population of the Liberated areas.

4. Blankets.

These requirements have been assessed at the rate of one blanket per person for 10% of the total population in the liberated territories.

5. Medical and Sanitary Supplies.

(a) Scales of Medical and Sanitary Supplies as shown below have been assessed on the basis laid down by the Surgeon General, War Department, Washington.

<u>Medical</u>	<u>Unit or Quantity</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Period</u>
Basic Medical Unit, C.A.D/A.R.B. of Drugs and Dressings (Including layettes, vaccines and sera, and limited surgical instruments)	1	100,000	1 month
Obstetrical (Midwives' Bags (unit of 4 bags)	1	100,000	
Tracheotomy Sets	1	100,000	

<u>Medical (Cont'd)</u>	<u>Unit or Quantity</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Period</u>
<u>Supplemental Biologicals:</u>			
Typhus Vaccine (20 cc vials)	500,000	700,000	3 months
Smallpox Vaccine (doses)	2,500,000	700,000	3 months
(only 1/10th of above scale asked for)			

Sanitary Supplies

Chloride of Lime (disinfectant)	200 lbs	100,000	1 month
Insecticide Powder, for body insects	250 lbs	100,000	1 month
High Test Calcium Hypochlorite	45 lbs	100,000	1 month
Ammonium Sulphate	25% of Calcium Hypochlorite		
Calcium Hypochlorite tubes and testing tablets	60 lbs	100,000	1 month
	or		
	200 boxes of 100	100,000	1 month
Soap (for disinfestation)	1,600 lbs	100,000	1 month

Sanitary Equipment

Water Purification Unit	} Engineer Corps Sanitary Supplies		
Pump, centrifugal			
Tank, water storage canvas			
Tap ranges of 12 Taps		1	100,000
Bags, water sterilizing		10	100,000
Portable Anti-typhus unit		1	24,500

Requirements on the above basis are being provided for 5/13ths of the population of towns of over 10,000 in the corridors and L/Z of Communications and corridors.

It has been assumed that there are indigenous supplies for the remaining 8/13ths of the population.

(b) In addition, the following medical requirements are being provided for use of Civil Defense Services during an opposed operation:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit or Quantity</u>	<u>Per Population</u>
Trigg Lift Sets	31	100,000
Bandages, triangular - doz	176	100,000
Burn dressing	40	100,000
Dressing mine - large	554 only	100,000
" " - medium	462 "	100,000

6. Emergency Feeding Equipment

The basis on which requirements for emergency feeding equipment has been assessed is as follows:-

It has been assumed that of the total population in the Operational Zones, 211,000 will require to be accommodated in camps, each camp feeding approximately 1,000 persons.

- (a) The equipment necessary for camps is shown below, and only those items, which are not likely to be found in the area, have been shown for purposes of procurement.
- (b) Kitchen equipment to be provided is based on the total of 211 camps, whereas eating utensils have been calculated on the assumption that 75% of the population of each camp will be self-supporting in this direction.
- (c) The items required per camp are as follows:-

<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>
Coal Fire Boilers	5
Rectangular Insulated Containers	20
Circular (5g) " "	30
6 gal Oval Pots (hy.dy)	12
Circular (3g) Insulated Containers	15
Hy. Duty Can Openers	2
Dish Cloths	1 doz
Drying Towels	2 doz
Drying Towels (Service Units)	4 doz
Scouring Powder	28 lbs
Lamps, hurricane	6
Spare wicks	6
Baking Tins 21" by 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	12
" " 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ " by 10" by 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	6
Serving Knives and Forks	2
Cook's Knives (10")	3
Potato Knives	12
Meat Chopper	2
Steels (12")	2
Ladles (4" bowl)	6
Saw (Tennon)	2
Wooden Spoons (18" long)	6
Serving Spoons	6
Mixing Bowls (12" diam)	4
Collanders	3
Jugs (16 pint)	10
Axe	1
Spades	2
Scrubbing Brushes (Vegetable)	4
Mugs, Metal (1 pint)	12

<u>Item</u>	<u>No.</u>
Saucepans (6 pint)	4
Brushes (Scrubbing)	4
Soap (Scouring)	112 lbs
Kit of Tools, including hammer, screw driver, pliers, adjust- able spanner	1

Dining Equipment

Drinking Mugs ($\frac{1}{2}$ pint) preferable enamel	250
Plates (10" diam) preferably soup plates or deep-shaped plates	250
Knives, table	250
Forks, table	250
Spoons, table	250
Ladles (4" bowl)	30
Jugs (16 pint)	30
Serving Spoons	30
Heavy Duty Can Openers	20

BASIS FOR CALCULATING REQUIREMENTS OF P.O.L.
APPROXIMATE "END - USE" FORMULAS FOR P.O.L.

1. FUELS

Gasoline/M.T. Spirit: 5 US gallons/4 Br. gallons per average vehicle per day.

Diesel/Derv Fuel: 3 3/4 US gallons/3 Br. gallons per average vehicle (Diesel Engine) per day.

Do. (for industrial, marine and R.R. purposes)
 1/2 lb per hp per hour; 5 lbs per 10 hour day.

Kerosene: (Household) 1 quart per household per day for lighting and heating, (minimum under strict rationing, assuming no other fuel).

Fuel Oil: 1 lb per hp-hour (steam generation)

2. LUBRICANTS

Automotive Oils/Engine Oils:
 2% of gasoline (or 2 1/2 in worn vehicles or engines)

Gear Oil: 1 1/2% of gasoline; 2% of Diesel Fuel.

Automotive Grease: 1 1/4 lb per 100 US gallons/80 Br. gallons of gasoline

Axle Grease: 1 lb per vehicle per 6 months

Dynamo Oil: 1/10 quart per day per 1000 kw.

Turbine Oil: 1 quart per day per 1000 kw.

Transformer Oil: No Formula.

R.R. Steam Cylinder Oil:
 1/2 US gallon per day 100 hp (below 400 hp units)
 1/3 US gallon per day 100 hp (over 400 hp units)

R.R. Axle Oil (Journal Box)
 1 pint per day per 100 hp.

BASIS OF COMPUTATION OF REQUIREMENTS

OPERATION. "RANKIN B". NORWAY.

1. POPULATION USED

	<u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>	<u>Total Urban and Rural</u>
Narvik	10,000	151,900	161,900
Tromso	10,000	42,000	52,000
Trondheim	56,000	245,500	301,500
Bergen	106,000	180,000	286,000
Stravanger	68,000	199,600	267,600
Kristiansand	33,000	131,900	164,900
Oslo	398,000	640,100	1,038,100

These populations are those of the ports and the area of 50 miles radius around each port.

2. FOOD

Basic ration requirements will be calculated for 100% of the Urban and Rural populations of the ports to be occupied, except in the cases of Trondheim and Oslo where the Urban populations only will be used;

Flour	15.	ozs
Meat and Veg Stew	2.25	ozs
Fats and Veg Stew	.5	ozs
Salt	.5	ozs
Cheese	.5	ozs
Soup dehydrated	2.	ozs
Pulses	1.	ozs

Supplemental Items

Coffee 2 ozs per week to 75% of the Urban and Rural population of all ports.

Sugar .5 ozs to the same populations receiving the basic ration.

Milk, evaporated (supplement for children and nursing mothers) 2 ozs to 25% of the Urban and Rural populations of ports except Trondheim and Oslo where 25% of the Urban population only will receive milk.

25% has been added to all Food estimates to provide for Refugees, losses in transit, and contingency reserve.

Consideration of restoration of communications or imports of indigenous production from one Area to another has been omitted in the present estimates, estimates for periods beyond the first month should take these factors into account.

3. SOAP.

6 ozs per month for the whole of the population Urban and Rural in para 1.

25% has been added to provide for Refugees, losses in transit, and contingency reserve.

4. CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR.

8 lbs per person to 10% of the population Urban and Rural in para 1.

5. BLANKETS.

1 blanket each person to 10% of the population Urban and Rural in para 1.

6. MEDICAL AND SANITARY SUPPLIES.

These have been provided for 7/13ths of population stated against the items, and Hospital Equipment for 25% of the Urban population, on the following basis:

<u>Medical</u>	<u>Unit or Quantity</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>Period</u>
Basic Medical CAD/ARB Unit of drugs and Dressings including Layettes	1	100,000 Urban and Rural Pop	1 month
Midwives' Bags (Unit of four bags)	1	100,000 Urban and Rural Pop.	1 month
Tracheotomy Sets	1	100,000 Urban population	
Hospital Equipment	1-200 Bed unit 5-40 Bed unit	100,000 Urban population	

Sanitary Supplies

Anti-lice Powder (case = 100 by 6 oz tins)	250 lbs	100,000 Urban population to be shipped and held at Stavanger as reserve against outbreak of Typhus anywhere in Norway.	1 month
Water Sterilizing Powder (case = 120 by 4 oz tins)	90 lbs	100,000 Urban population	1 month
Cresol (5 gal drums)	275 gals.	100,000 Urban population	1 month
Soap Yellow (Case = 28 by 1 lb bars)	1,000 lbs	100,000 Urban population to be shipped to Stavanger as reserve against outbreak of Typhus anywhere in Norway.	1 month

SUPPLY PROCEDURE (U.S.)

1. Supply procedure is divided into two categories as follows:-

- a. Rations, administrative gasoline, oil and lubricants, and similar items for the feeding of detachment personnel and transportation for administrative purposes will probably be drawn through the nearest tactical unit to which the detachment will undoubtedly be attached for purposes of supply, and will be in a sense automatic. Other administrative equipment and supply, stationery, etc., will normally be obtained through requisitioning procedure quite similar to those described in category "b" following.
- b. Category "b" covers the subject of supply procedures in connection with all types of supply in connection with the civil population.

The following paragraphs deal entirely with supply procedures under category "b":

2. Supplies are furnished to CA detachments either upon requisition for specific items or by automatic supply, (the latter, rarely used). The submitting of requisitions through prescribed channels is the normal procedure for obtaining all classes of supplies. Separate requisitions will normally be submitted as directed for food deficiencies. Class III supplies are reported to the next higher supply echelon as directed in the form of a status report of class III supplies that are on hand.

3. Requisitions submitted are checked by the designated agency for quantity, for form, for availability and for authentication.

4. Issues are normally made direct from an army depot or arranged for shipment from the communication zone direct to railheads or other distribution installations.

5. The supply installations, usually existent in a theater of operations through which supplies will go forward to CA detachments, are as follows (from rear to front): Port, base depot, intermediate depot, advance depot, army depot, railhead and/or truckhead. Depots may be either branch, (containing supplies of only one technical service), or general, (containing supplies of more than one technical Service). The largest amount of stocks are stored in the rear installations and decrease in the forward areas.

1. Has prepared and submits to the next higher echelon requisitions for supplies which are obtained on requisition.
2. Checks daily the food deficiencies by commodities in his area and calls forward by periodical requisitions the necessary equivalent quantity of food vlaues. He will also report at prescribed times the status of class III supplies.
3. While the above is expected to be the normal procedure, it is pointed out that there will be special cases such as in the case of displaced persons who will be supplied food in organized feeding places. In such instances rations, as such, for the feeding of these displaced persons may be brought forward regularly, and such supplies will fall into automatic supply. Such procedure will be followed ONLY when specifically authorized by higher authorities.
4. Arranges for the receipt and issue of all classes of supplies from railhead distributing point or depot concerned.
5. Arranges for transportation and distribution through commercial channels or otherwise of all classes of supplies as required, except items restricted by security.
6. Maintains records of receipt and issue of all supplies.
7. Requests from the next higher echelon transportation and additional military labor for handling supplies in cases wherein civilian sources are not adequate.

REQUISITIONING

1. The various classes of supplies must be submitted on separate requisitions. Supplies and equipment for internal administration of CA detachments must not be included on the same requisition with supplies and equipment for civilian supply purposes. Separate requisitions will be prepared. In the case of requisitions prepared for supplies and equipment for civilian supply purposes, the requisition will be marked plainly on each page in large letters "CA" in red.
2. No requisition shall be submitted to two or more technical Services, (i.e., QM - Eng).
3. All requisitions shall be numbered serially and prepared by CA detachment commanders in the required number of copies.

4. No CA detachment commander shall duplicate on subsequent requisitions items which have been previously requisitioned until such time as advice has been received that such items have been stricken from the previous requisition.

5. Requisitions should contain the following information:-

- a. Date
- b. Point of delivery
- c. Signature of the officer requisitioning
- d. Authority for requisition
- e. Correct nomenclature of items
- f. Quantities
- g. The end use or purpose of items requested, and substitute items if possible.
- h. If the requisition requires more than one sheet, each sheet should be numbered, and top sheet show the total number of sheets, i.e., sheet 1 of 8 sheets.
- i. Special authorized supplies. Requisitions for specially authorized items for free issue (rations, medical supplies, clothing, etc.), will clearly indicate that the supplies contained thereon are for free issue, and the specific authority for the free issue will also be shown.

DEFINITIONS

1. CLASSES OF SUPPLIES

a. Class I supplies -- Those articles which are consumed at an approximately uniform daily rate irrespective of combat operations or terrain and which do not necessitate special adaptation to meet individual requirements, such as rations and forage.

b. Class II supplies -- Those authorized articles for which allowances are established by Tables of Basic Allowances and Tables of Allowances, such as clothing, gas masks, arms, trucks, radio sets, tools and instruments.

c. Class III supplies -- Engine fuels and lubricants, including gasoline for all vehicles and aircraft, diesel oil, fuel oil and coal.

d. Class IV supplies -- Those articles of supply which are not covered in Tables of Basic Allowances and demands for which are directly related to operations contemplated or in progress, (except for articles in classes III and V), such as fortification materials, construction materials and machinery.

e. Class V supplies -- Ammunition, pyrotechnics, antitank mines and chemicals.

2. AUTOMATIC SUPPLY. Automatic supply of predetermined quantities of Class I items results from arrangements made with higher authority for shipments from supply depots to using units. Requisition or call is unnecessary, but changes in locations must be reported to the higher unit to determine destination of shipment. (Normally will not apply to civilian supply purposes, except in large gratuitous feeding operations).

3. REQUISITION. A requisition is a request for supplies.

4. RAILHEAD (TRUCKHEAD, NAVIGATION HEAD). Supply point where loads are transferred from particular type of transportation being employed.

5. Requirements proposed for civilian populations:

- a. Food (Class I).
- b. Clothing and footwear. (Class II)
- c. Soap. (Class II)
- d. Fuel and lubricants. (Class III)
- e. Medical supplies. (Class IV)
- f. Industrial first-aid equipment. (Class IV)
- g. Blankets. (Class II)
- h. Emergency feeding equipment. (Class II if T/E)
- i. Water supply equipment. (Class II if T/E)
- j. Electrical supply equipment. (Class II if T/E)
Equipment, (Construction); Class II if T/E
- k. Roads and bridge equipment. (Classes II & IV)
- l. Sanitation supplies.
- m. First-aid equipment. (Class IV)

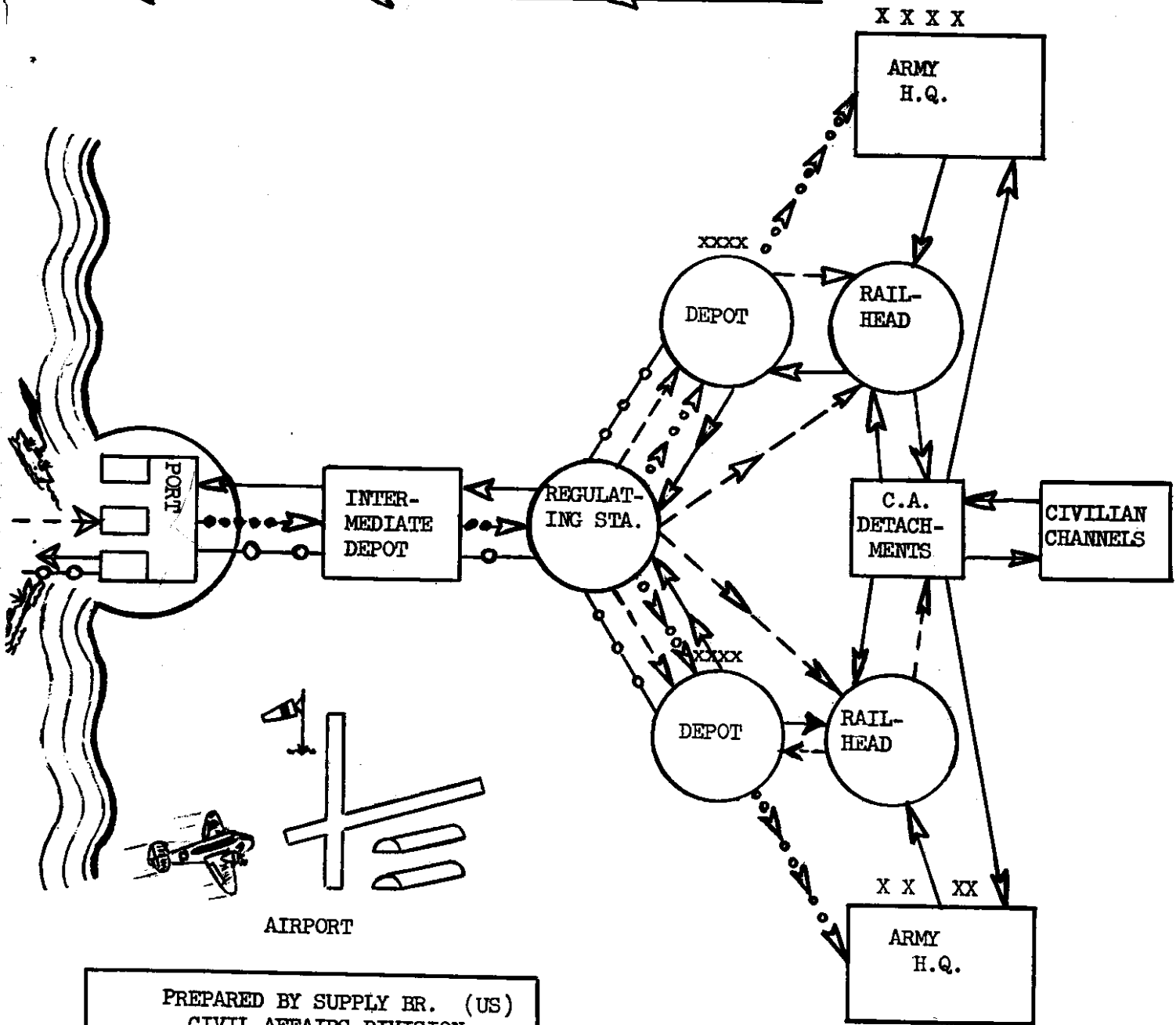
REFERENCES

The following references contain pertinent information in some detail which should prove to be of considerable value to supply officers in CA detachments:

1. Field Manual 101-10, Staff Officers Field Manual, Chapter 3.
2. Field Manual 100-10, Field Service Regulations, Administration.
3. Technical Manual 10-250, Storage and Issue.
4. Depot Operations Manual: Hq SOS ETOUSA OCQM.
5. Warehouse Manual SOS.

TAB B
CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLY
PROCEDURE

(TO SHAEF) CLASS IV SUPPLIES



PREPARED BY SUPPLY BR. (US)
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION
1.1.44

LEGEND

- ➡ REQUISITIONS
- ➡•••➡ DIRECTIVES
- ➡- -➡ SHIPMENTS
- -○ LIAISON

RECEIPT
FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED BY THE SUPREME COMMANDER

Issuing Civilian Affairs Unit _____
Depot of Origin _____
Number of Truck or Wagon _____ Name of Driver _____
Date of Delivery _____ Hour of Delivery _____
Receiving Party _____
Purpose for which supplies are being furnished _____

Category of the Goods _____

Description of Goods	List, Catalogue or post No's	Composition, unit of measure per pkg	No. of pkgs.	Total Quantity
NOTES:				

The quantities of supplies shown above have been received for the account of: _____

(1) _____ is authorized to take delivery and to sign the receipt for the supplies shown above

Authority Designating the receiving party _____

Name and title of Receiving Party _____

Signature of the Authority at _____ the _____

Signature of Receiving Party at _____ the _____

*(1) Fill in name, title and address

Y44.3
-37.11

RECEIVED BY SUPPLY UNIT
FOR CIVILIAN AFFAIRS
1944

Form

MONTHLY REPORT OF BILLING VALUES OF SUPPLIES ISSUED

Month of _____ Station, Region, etc. _____

GROUP OR CLASS	Supplies Delivered for Cash		Free Issues		Total Supplies Issued Free & for Cash		Supplies Delivered-Payment Not Received*	
TOTALS								

Signature _____ Rank _____

Date _____

ASN _____ Designation _____

*Based on analysis of Certificates of Payment uncompleted at end of month.

CREDIT, STOCK AND LOSS RETURN

From _____

Date _____

Ser. No	Item of Supply	Unit of Measure	CREDIT				STOCK	
			Total credits allocated by SHAEF	Total sub-allocations to lower echelons	Total allocated not sub-allocated	Total stocks held	Receipt of Stocks Allocated by Army Group	Receipt of Stocks not allocated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

CREDIT, STOCK AND LOSS RETURN

From _____

Date _____

Ser. No.	Item of Supply	Unit of Measure	ISSUES MADE TO CIVILIAN RECIPIENTS			Issues to CA Detachments for Relief Purposes	Issues of allocated stocks to Mil. Pns. for Mil. Purposes	Losses Incurred other than shown in Col. 14	REMARKS
			Country	Country	Country				
			10	11	12				
1	2	3	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

SECTION I																																																	
REGISTRATION AND INVOICE / SHIPPING DOCUMENT																																																	
1. STOCK NUMBER		2. DATE		3. REGISTRATION DATE		4. REGISTRATION NUMBER																																											
5. DATE MATERIEL REQUIRED		6. AUTHORITY OR PURPOSE				7. PRIORITY																																											
8. SIGNATURE		9. VOUCHER NUMBER AND DATE				10. DATE SHIPPED																																											
11. MODE OF SHIPMENT		12. BILL OF LADING NUMBER				13. ACCOUNTING AND FUNDING DATA																																											
SECTION II																																																	
STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF MATERIEL AND/OR SERVICES																																																	
ITEM NO.	STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF MATERIEL AND/OR SERVICES	UNIT	QUANTITY REQUESTED	SUPPLY ACTION	DATE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL COST																																										
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ISSUED BY</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>DESCRIPTION</td> <td>QUANTITY</td> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>BY</td> <td colspan="3">18. SHEET TOTAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHECKED BY</td> <td>DATE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>DATE</td> <td>BY</td> <td colspan="3">19. GRAND TOTAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PACKED BY</td> <td>DATE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>DATE</td> <td>BY</td> <td colspan="3">20. RECEIVER'S VOUCHER NO.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">TOTAL</td> <td colspan="5"></td> </tr> </table>										ISSUED BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	TOTAL	DATE	BY	18. SHEET TOTAL			CHECKED BY	DATE				DATE	BY	19. GRAND TOTAL			PACKED BY	DATE				DATE	BY	20. RECEIVER'S VOUCHER NO.			TOTAL									
ISSUED BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	TOTAL	DATE	BY	18. SHEET TOTAL																																										
CHECKED BY	DATE				DATE	BY	19. GRAND TOTAL																																										
PACKED BY	DATE				DATE	BY	20. RECEIVER'S VOUCHER NO.																																										
TOTAL																																																	

DD FORM 1149-4 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

SECTION I																																																	
REGISTRATION AND INVOICE / SHIPPING DOCUMENT																																																	
1. STOCK NUMBER		2. DATE		3. REGISTRATION DATE		4. REGISTRATION NUMBER																																											
5. DATE MATERIEL REQUIRED		6. AUTHORITY OR PURPOSE				7. PRIORITY																																											
8. SIGNATURE		9. VOUCHER NUMBER AND DATE				10. DATE SHIPPED																																											
11. MODE OF SHIPMENT		12. BILL OF LADING NUMBER				13. ACCOUNTING AND FUNDING DATA																																											
SECTION II																																																	
STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF MATERIEL AND/OR SERVICES																																																	
ITEM NO.	STOCK NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF MATERIEL AND/OR SERVICES	UNIT	QUANTITY REQUESTED	SUPPLY ACTION	DATE	UNIT PRICE	TOTAL COST																																										
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ISSUED BY</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>DESCRIPTION</td> <td>QUANTITY</td> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>DATE</td> <td>BY</td> <td colspan="3">18. SHEET TOTAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CHECKED BY</td> <td>DATE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>DATE</td> <td>BY</td> <td colspan="3">19. GRAND TOTAL</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PACKED BY</td> <td>DATE</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>DATE</td> <td>BY</td> <td colspan="3">20. RECEIVER'S VOUCHER NO.</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="5">TOTAL</td> <td colspan="5"></td> </tr> </table>										ISSUED BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	TOTAL	DATE	BY	18. SHEET TOTAL			CHECKED BY	DATE				DATE	BY	19. GRAND TOTAL			PACKED BY	DATE				DATE	BY	20. RECEIVER'S VOUCHER NO.			TOTAL									
ISSUED BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	QUANTITY	TOTAL	DATE	BY	18. SHEET TOTAL																																										
CHECKED BY	DATE				DATE	BY	19. GRAND TOTAL																																										
PACKED BY	DATE				DATE	BY	20. RECEIVER'S VOUCHER NO.																																										
TOTAL																																																	

DD FORM 1149-5 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

SHIPPING CONTAINER TALLY

REQUISITION AND INVOICE / SHIPPING DOCUMENT (EAM)

1. FROM
2. TO
3. SHIP TO - MARK FOR
4. ACCOUNTING AND FUNDING DATA

5. REQUISITION NUMBER OR AUTHORITY
6. PRIORITY
7. REQUISITION DATE
8. DATE MAY. ROAD.
9. VOUCHER DATE
10. VOUCHER NUMBER

11. PURPOSE
12. SIGNATURE

13. DATE SHIPPED
14. MODE OF SHIPMENT
15. BILL OF LADING NUMBER

ITEM NO.	STOCK NUMBER, DESCRIPTION AND CODING OF MATERIAL AND/OR SERVICES	UNIT OF ISSUE	TYPE OF TAINER	CON. NUMBER	QUANTITY REQUESTED	SUPPLY ACTION	UNIT PRICE		TOTAL COST	
							DOLLARS	CENTS	DOLLARS	CENTS
TOTAL										

ISSUED BY
CHECKED BY
PACKED BY

TOTAL CONTAINERS
TYPE CONTAINER
DESCRIPTION
TOTAL WEIGHT
TOTAL CUBE

CONTAINERS RECEIVED EXCEPT AS NOTED
DATE
BY

QUANTITIES RECEIVED EXCEPT AS NOTED
DATE
BY

POSTED
DATE
BY

16. GRAND TOTAL
17. RECEIVER'S VOUCHER NUMBER

DD FORM 1149-2, 1 MAR 57

Example 11

INVENTORY ADJUSTMENT REPORT (DA 444-403)

STATION
DATE PREPARED
PAGE NO.
NUMBER OF PAGES

SUPPLY BRANCH
PROPERTY CLASS
CLASS CODE
OWNERSHIP
CONDITION
REPORT NO.

ITEM NUMBER	STOCK OR PART NUMBER	NOMENCLATURE	UNIT	RECORDED QUANTITY	INVENTORY QUANTITY	ADJUSTMENT		UNIT STANDARD PRICE	ADJUSTMENT AMOUNTS		
						QUANTITY OVER	QUANTITY SHORT		DEBIT	CREDIT	
TOTAL											

I CERTIFY THAT THE ABOVE INVENTORY ADJUSTMENTS ARE NECESSITATED BY DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE BALANCES AS RECORDED ON THE STOCK CARDS AND THE BALANCES COUNTED ON THE PHYSICAL INVENTORY, MADE ON

ACCOUNTABLE OFFICER
DATE APPROVED
DIRECTOR OF SUPPLY AND MAINTENANCE (Show proper title of approving authority)

LOCATION OF COUNT SLIPS DISCLOSING ABOVE DISCREPANCIES
NAME
PLACE
VOUCHER NO.
ACCT. TRANS. CODE

DA FORM 1 AUG 58 444 PREVIOUS EDITIONS OF THIS FORM ARE OBSOLETE. U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1954-O-301308

SHIPPING CONTAINER TALLY 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50

1. MATERIAL INSPECTION AND RECEIVING REPORT		2. FLOW CHART OR PROCEDURE NO.		3. SHEET NO.	4. NO. OF SHEETS		
5. OFFICE ADMINISTERING CONTRACT		6. INSPECTION OFFICE		7. CREDIT VOUCHER OR FILE NO.			
8. AGENCY PLACING ORDER ON SUPPLIER - CITY - STATE		9. NAME OF PRIME CONTRACTOR - CITY - STATE		10. PRIME CONTRACT OR P.O. NO.			
12. MANUFACTURER OR WAREHOUSE SHIPPED FROM - CITY - STATE		13. ORDER NO. OR SUPPLIER		11. SUPPLEMENTS AND CHARGE ORDERS			
14. SHIPPED TO - MARK FOR <i>(Accountable office when different)</i>		15. ORDER NO. OR SUPPLIER		16. PROC. DIR. OR REQUISITION NO.			
		17. SHIPMENT ORDER NO.		17. SHIPMENT NUMBER ON CONTRACT a. PARTIAL b. FINAL			
		18. GROSS WEIGHT		19. NET WEIGHT			
20. DATE SHIPPED	21. SEAL NUMBERS	22. B/L OR REGISTRATION NO.	23. CAR NO.	24. ROUTING			
CONTRACT NO. 25	STOCK AND/OR PART NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLES, <i>(Indicate number of shipping containers - Type of shipping container - Shipping container number)</i> 26		UNIT OF MEAS. 27	QUANTITY SHIPPED 28	QUANTITY RECEIVED 29	UNIT COST 30	TOTAL COST 31
32. INFORMATION			33. ARTICLES SHOWN IN COLUMN 25, WITH RECEIVED IN APPROPRIATE QUANTITIES, ALL OF WHICH DATE: 34. INITIALS				
35. INVOICE NO. / ROUTING		36. CLASS. CODE		37. ACCOUNT OR STORES ACCOUNT		38. DESPATCH VOUCHER OR FILE NO.	
A. I CERTIFY THAT THE ITEMS LISTED HEREIN HAVE BEEN INSPECTED BY ME OR UNDER MY SUPERVISION, THEY CONFORM TO CONTRACT, AND HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED, EXCEPT AS NOTED.				B. I CERTIFY THAT I HAVE RECEIVED AND/OR ACCEPTED THE ARTICLES SHOWN HEREIN <i>(For use on Contract No.)</i> EXCEPT AS NOTED.			
DATE		SIGNATURE OF AUTHORIZED GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVE		DATE			
<i>(Typed name of Inspector)</i>							

DD FORM 250 (7 Feb 51) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50
REPLACES DD FORM 227.

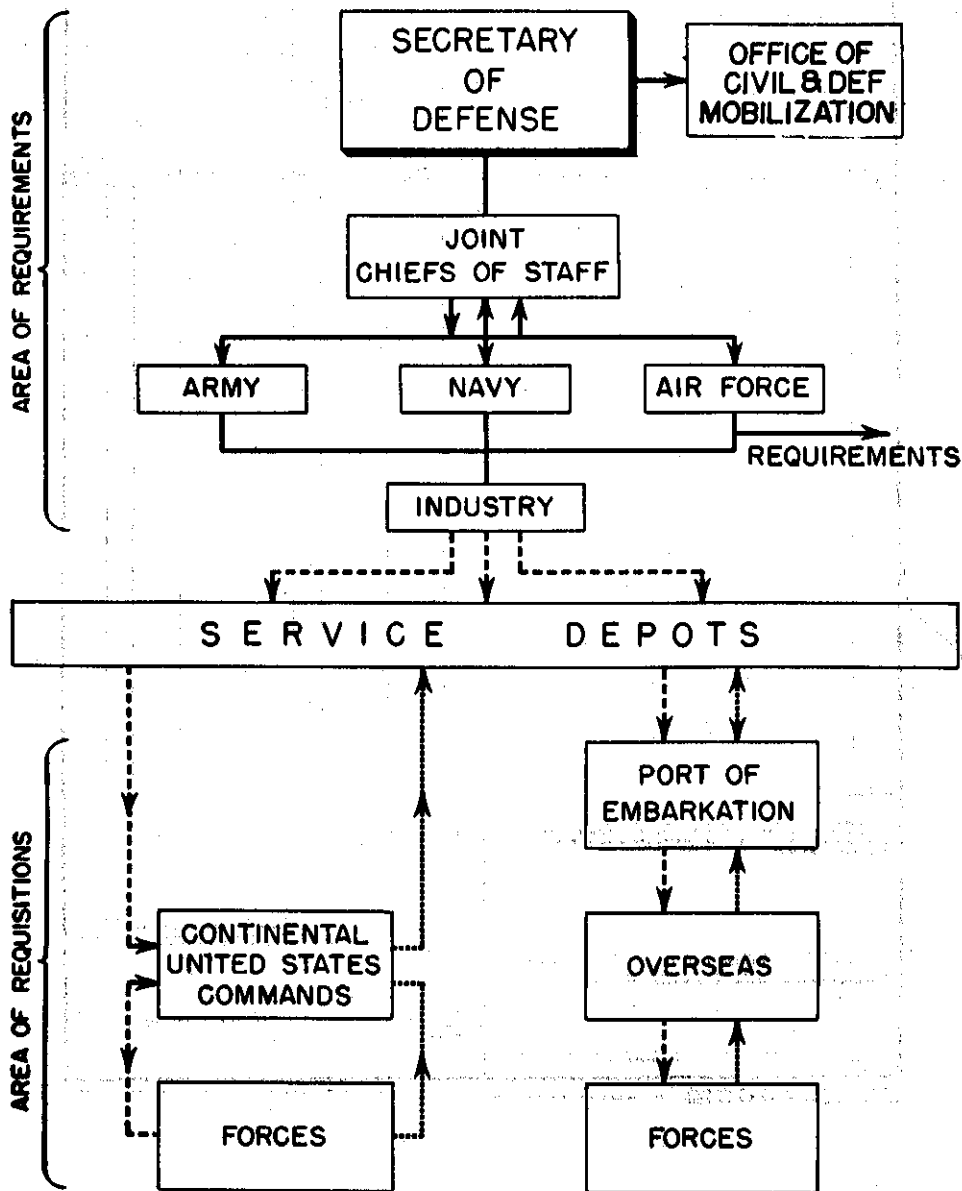
ISSUE SLIP										PAGE		OF		PAGES		
FROM: [REDACTED]					ISSUE SLIP NO. [REDACTED]					PROPERTY [REDACTED]						
TO: [REDACTED]					TYPE OF ISSUE [REDACTED]					PROPERTY CLASS [REDACTED]						
ORGANIZATION OR UNIT [REDACTED]					INITIAL [REDACTED]		REPLACE- MENT [REDACTED]		MEMO RECEIPT [REDACTED]		ACCOUNT SYMBOL [REDACTED]					
STOCK OR PART NO. [REDACTED]					NOMENCLATURE [REDACTED]					WORK ORDER NO. [REDACTED]						
ITEM NO.	STOCK OR PART NO.	NOMENCLATURE	AUTH. ALLOW.	ON HAND AND DUE IN	UNIT	QUANTITY REQUESTED	UNIT COST	TOTAL COST	ACTION							
AUTHORITY [REDACTED]										FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER:						
ISSUANCE OF QUANTITY IN "QUANTITY REQUESTED" COLUMN IS AUTHORIZED. ITEMS MARKED "DUE OUT" WILL BE FORWARDED AND WHEN RECEIVED CANCELLATION WILL BE NOTIFIED.										(DATE) [REDACTED] (ORGANIZATION SUPPLY OFFICER) QUANTITIES SHOWN IN "ACTION" COLUMN HAVE BEEN RECEIVED. (DATE) [REDACTED] (AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE)						
(DATE) [REDACTED] (FOR THE COMMANDING OFFICER) QUANTITIES SHOWN IN "ACTION" COLUMN HAVE BEEN ISSUED. (DATE) [REDACTED] (ISSUING OFFICER)										VOUCHER NO. [REDACTED]						

DA FORM 446-1 APR 48 (REV. 4-48) EDITION OF 1 MAR. 47 MAY BE USED. U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1948 O - 229407

330903

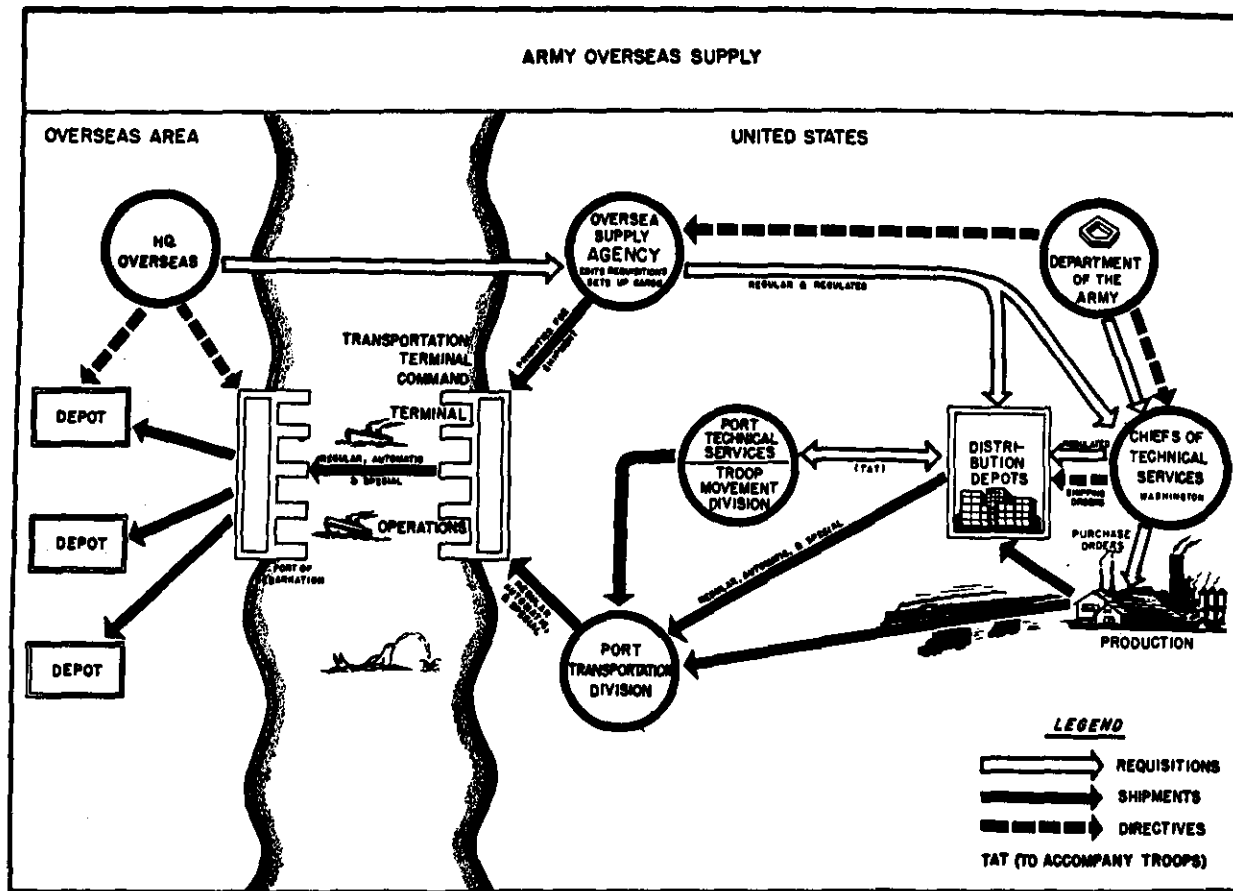
330903

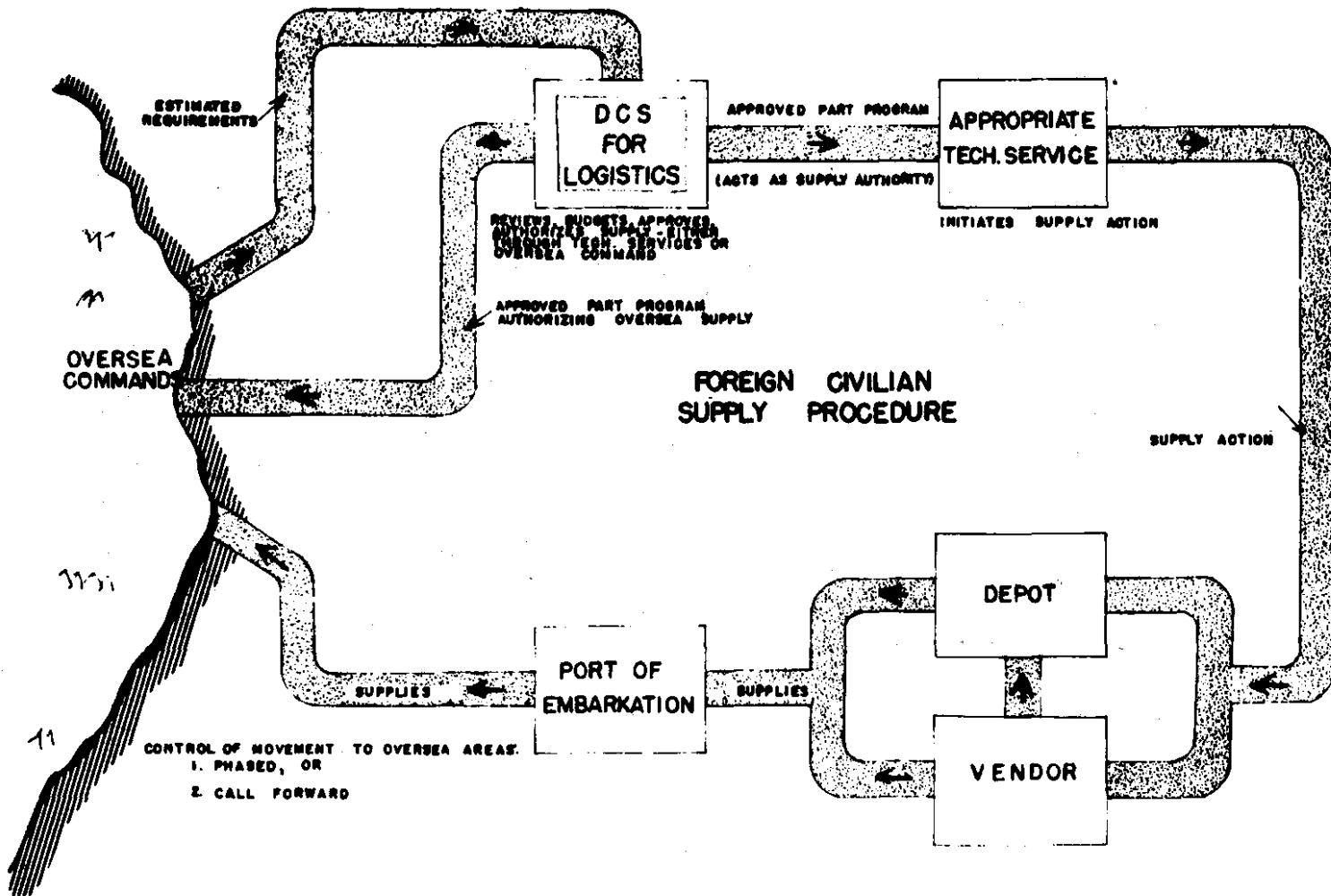
RELATIONSHIP OF REQUIREMENTS TO REQUISITIONS AND RESPECTIVE AREAS OF LIMITATIONS

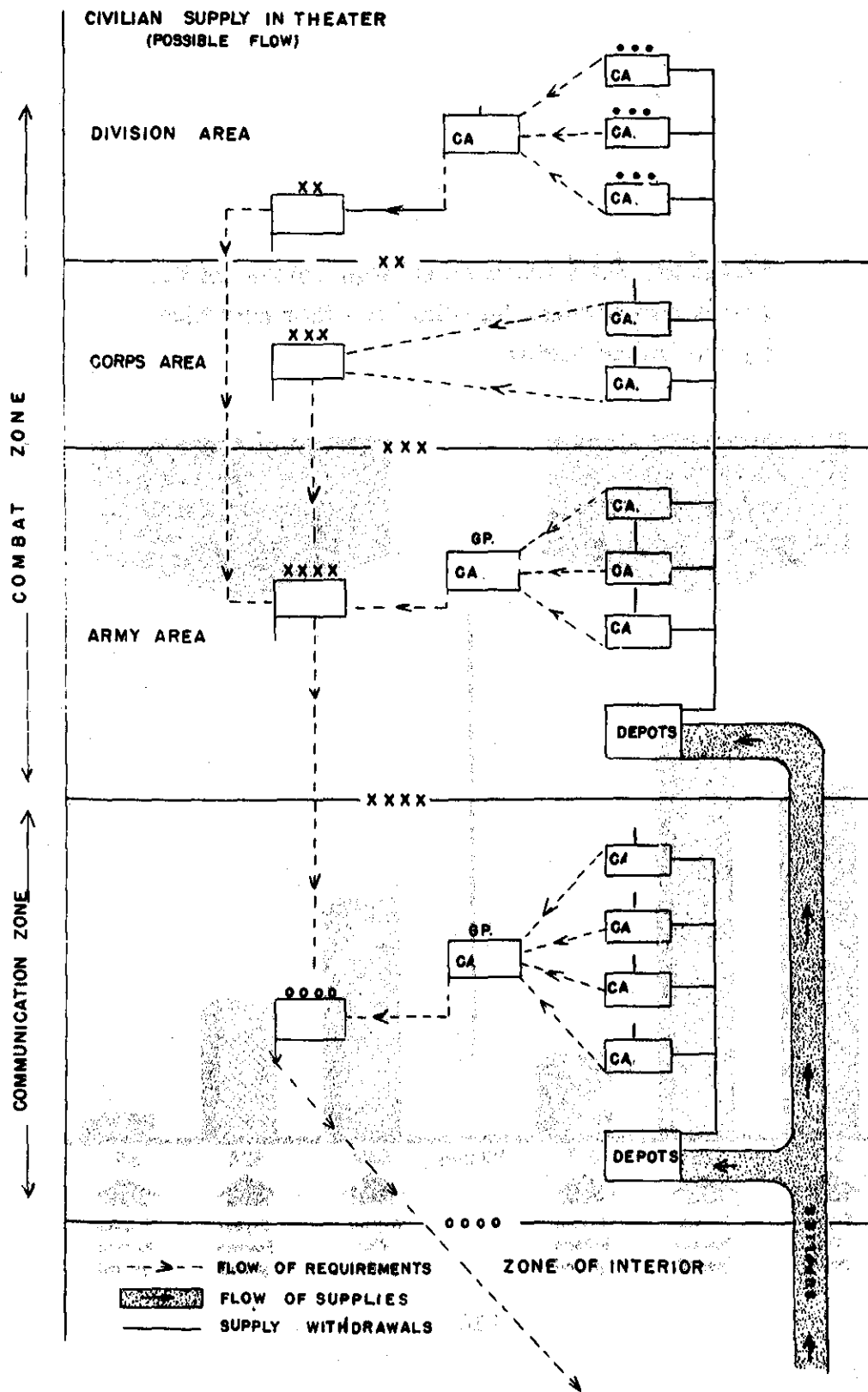


REQUIREMENTS _____
 SUPPLY - - - - -
 REQUISITIONS

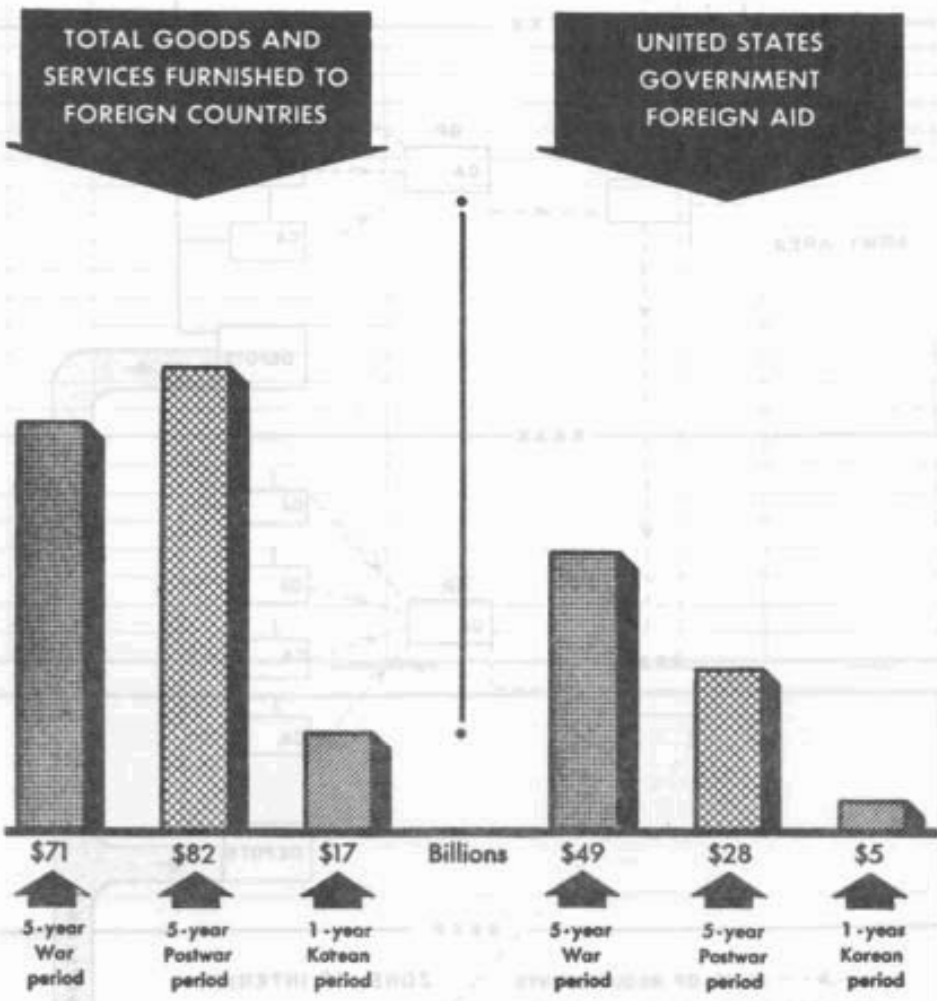
SOURCE: ICAF



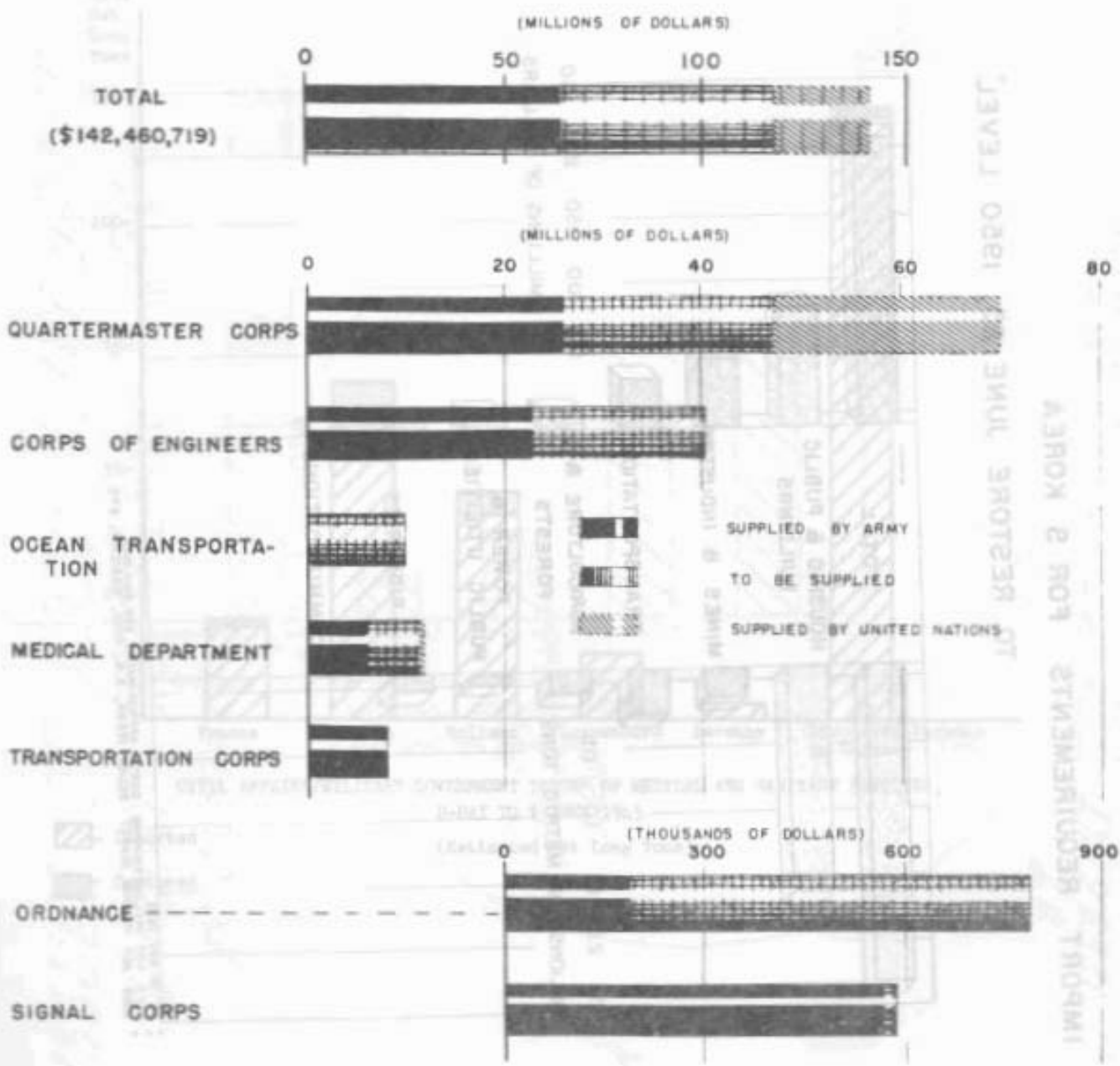




Foreign Aid financed a large volume of the goods and services furnished to other countries by the United States



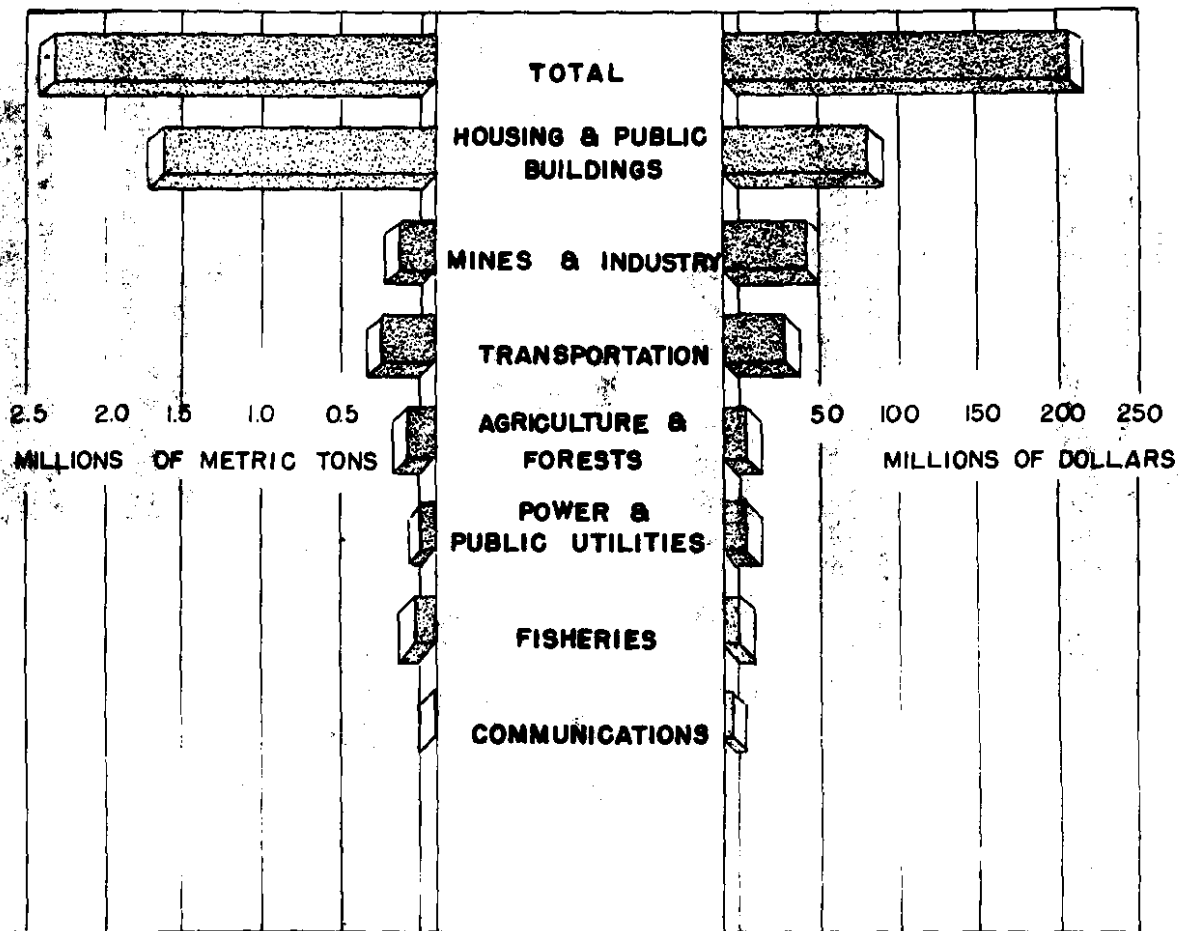
FY 1951 CIVILIAN AID TO KOREA



ESTIMATED AS OF 1 JAN 1951

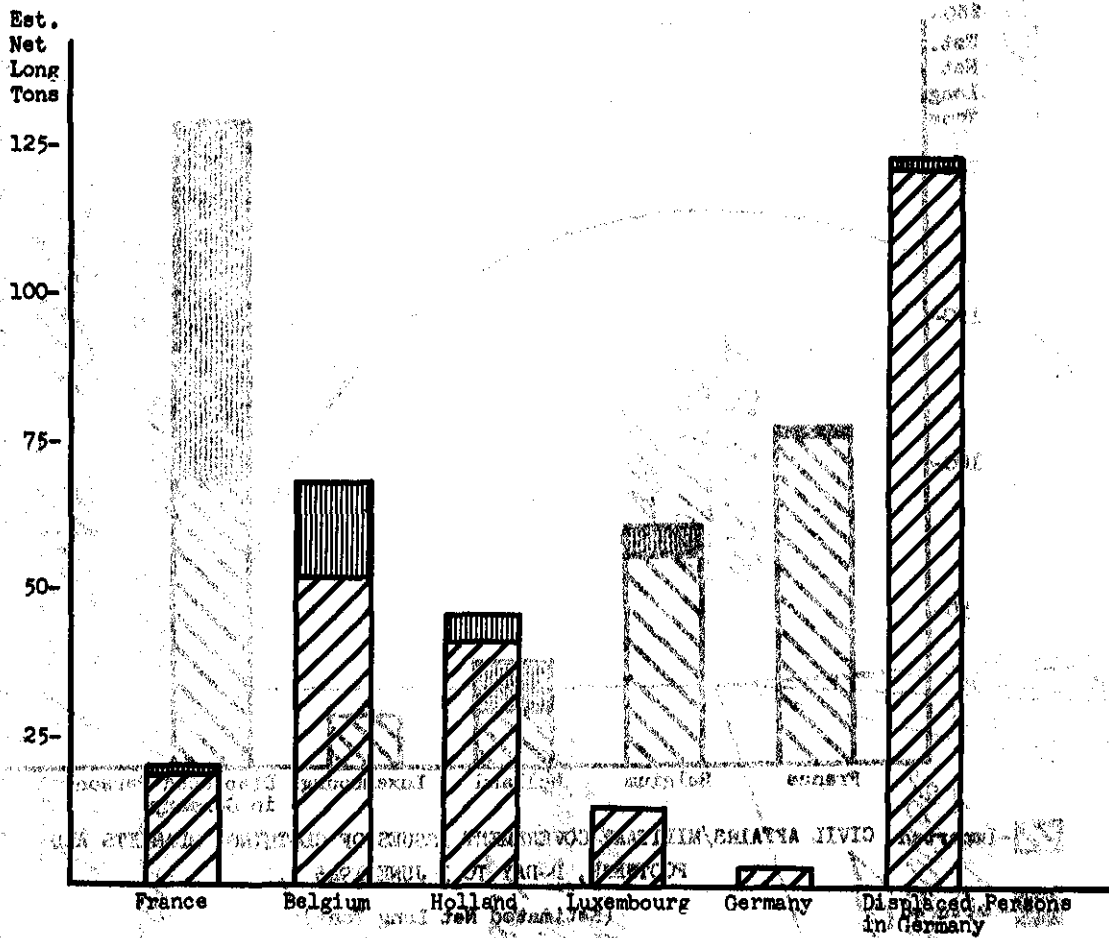
IMPORT REQUIREMENTS FOR S KOREA

TO RESTORE JUNE 25, 1950 LEVEL



218

* AS OF NOV 1950
* DOES NOT INCLUDE SHIPPING COSTS APPROXIMATELY \$50,000,000
* DOES NOT INCLUDE DIRECT RELIEF ITEMS, E.G., FOOD, MEDICINE, ETC.

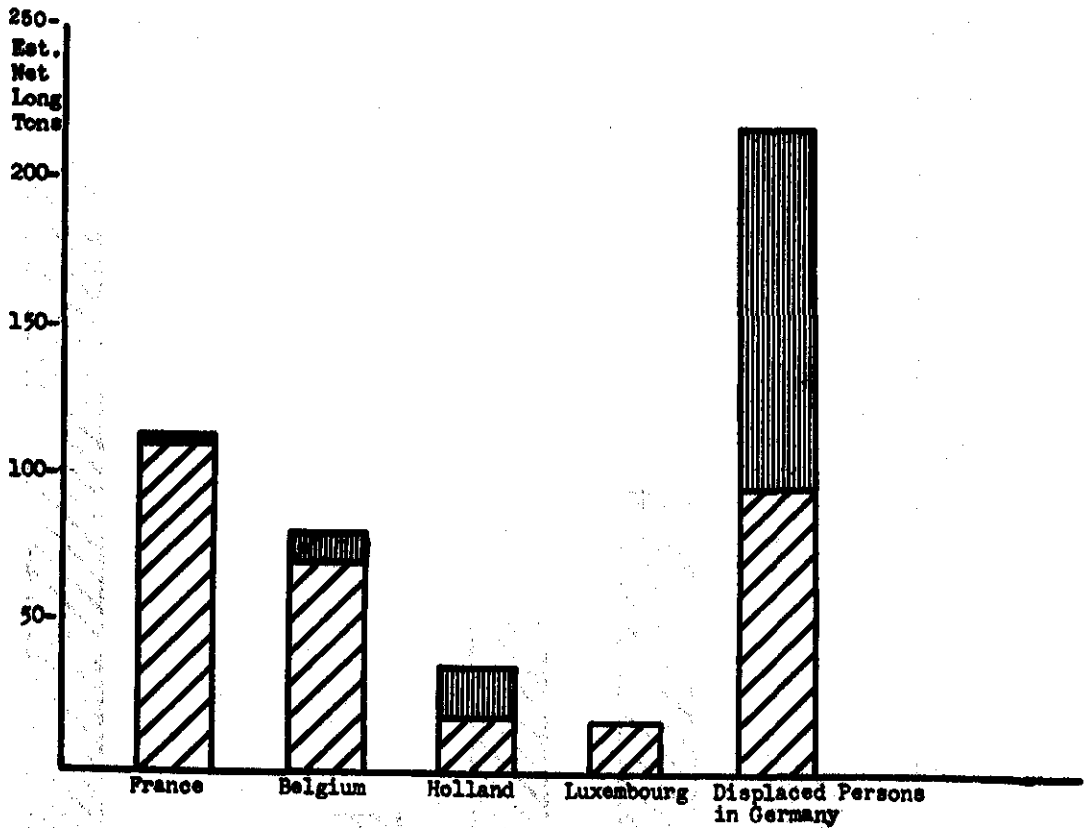




CIVIL AFFAIRS/MILITARY GOVERNMENT ISSUES OF MEDICAL AND SANITARY SUPPLIES,
D-DAY TO 1 JUNE 1945

(Estimated Net Long Tons)

Imported

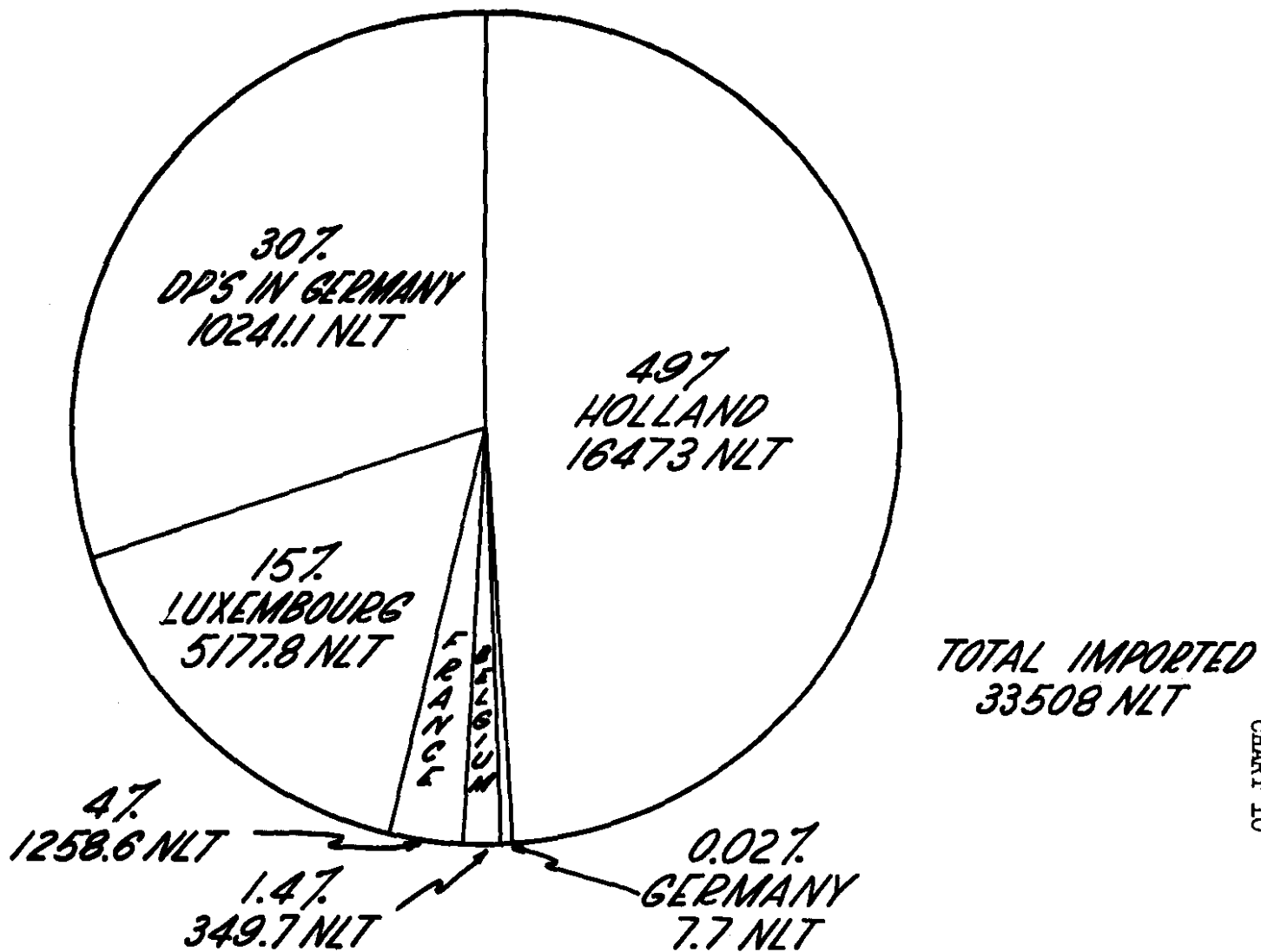
Captured



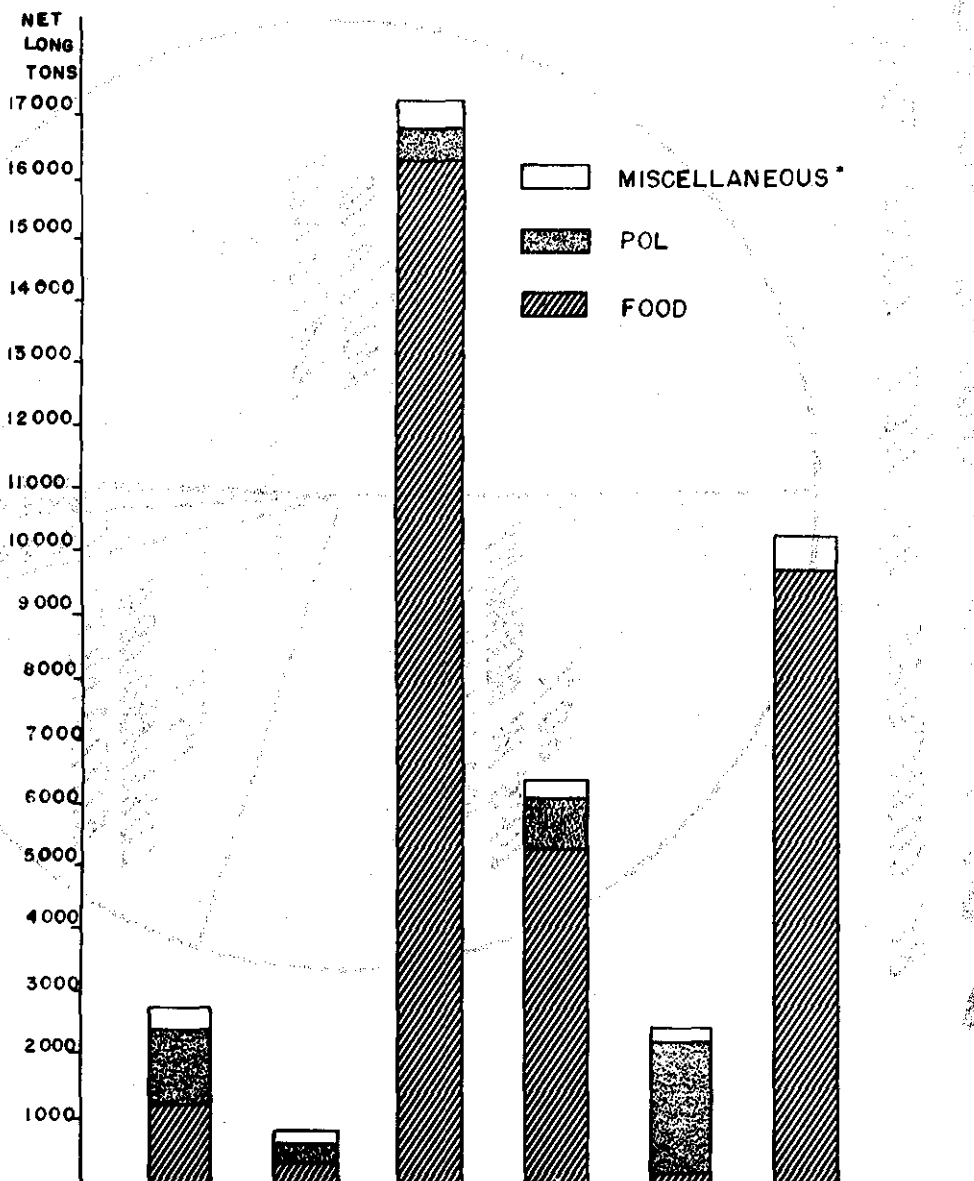
 -Imported CIVIL AFFAIRS/MILITARY GOVERNMENT ISSUES OF CLOTHING, BLANKETS AND FOOTWEAR, D-DAY TO 1 JUNE 1945
 -Captured
 (Estimated Net Long Tons)

ISSUES OF FOOD (IMPORTED) D-DAY TO 1 JUNE 1945

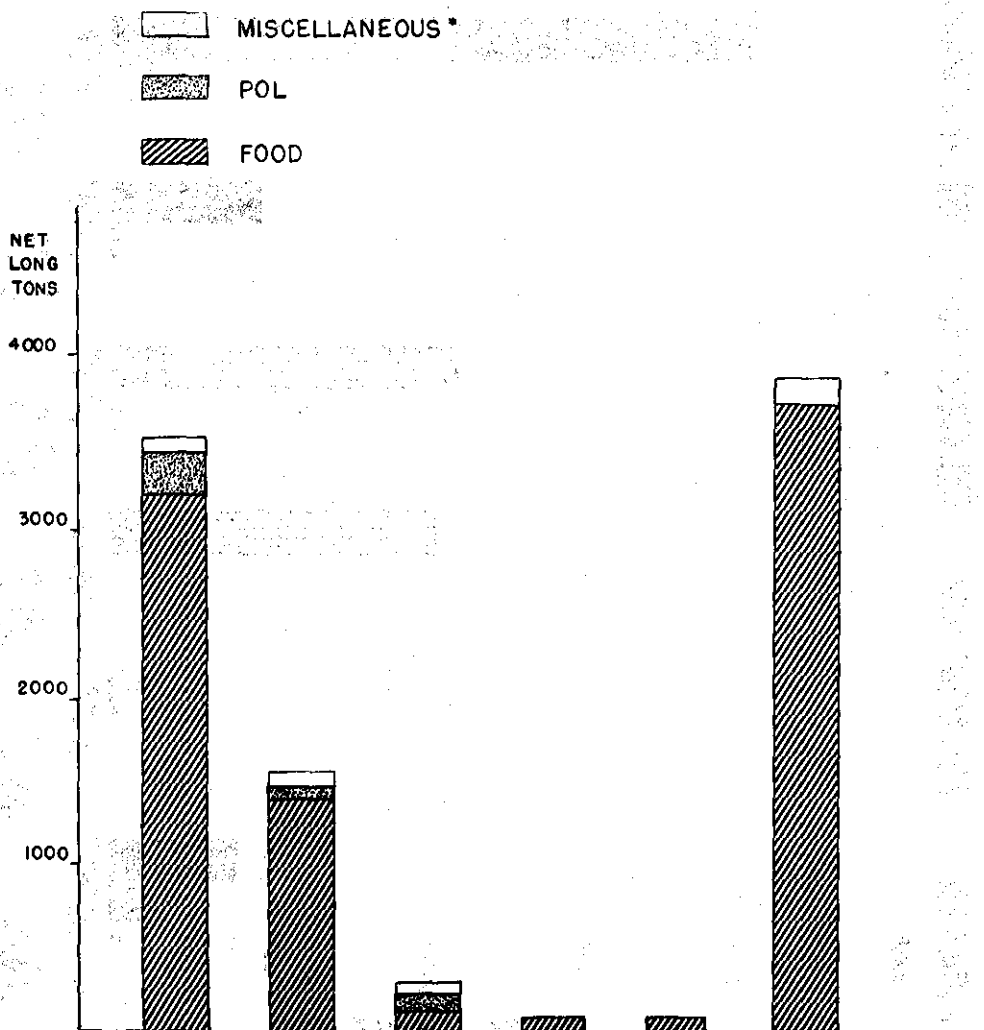
BY COUNTRIES IN NET LONG TONS



ISSUES OF CIVIL AFFAIRS/MILITARY
 GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, D-DAY TO 1
 JUNE 1945 (IN NET LONG TONS) IMPORTED



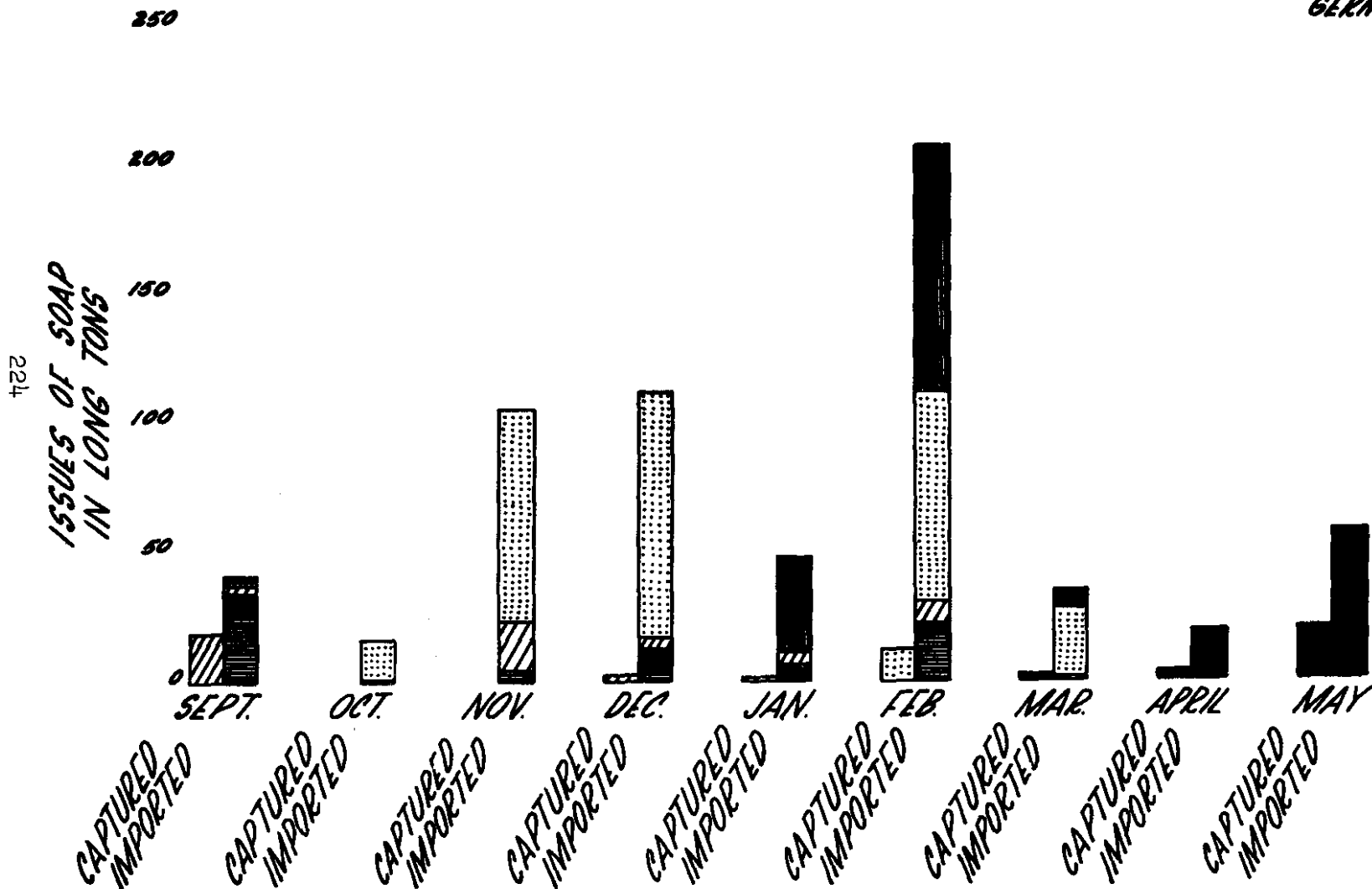
ISSUES OF CIVIL AFFAIRS/MILITARY
GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES, D-DAY TO 1
JUNE 1945 (IN NET LONG TONS) CAPTURED



* CONSISTS OF CLOTHING, BLANKETS AND FOOTWEAR,
MEDICAL AND SANITARY SUPPLIES, SOAP.

CIVIL AFFAIRS MILITARY GOVERNMENT MONTHLY ISSUES OF SOAP FROM D-DAY TO 1 JUNE 45

■ FRANCE ▨ BELGIUM ▩ HOLLAND ■ LUXEMBOURG ■ GERMANY ■ DP'S IN GERMANY



MAXIMUM CALORIES PER PERSON PER DAY TO BE OBTAINED FROM RATIONED FOOD

225

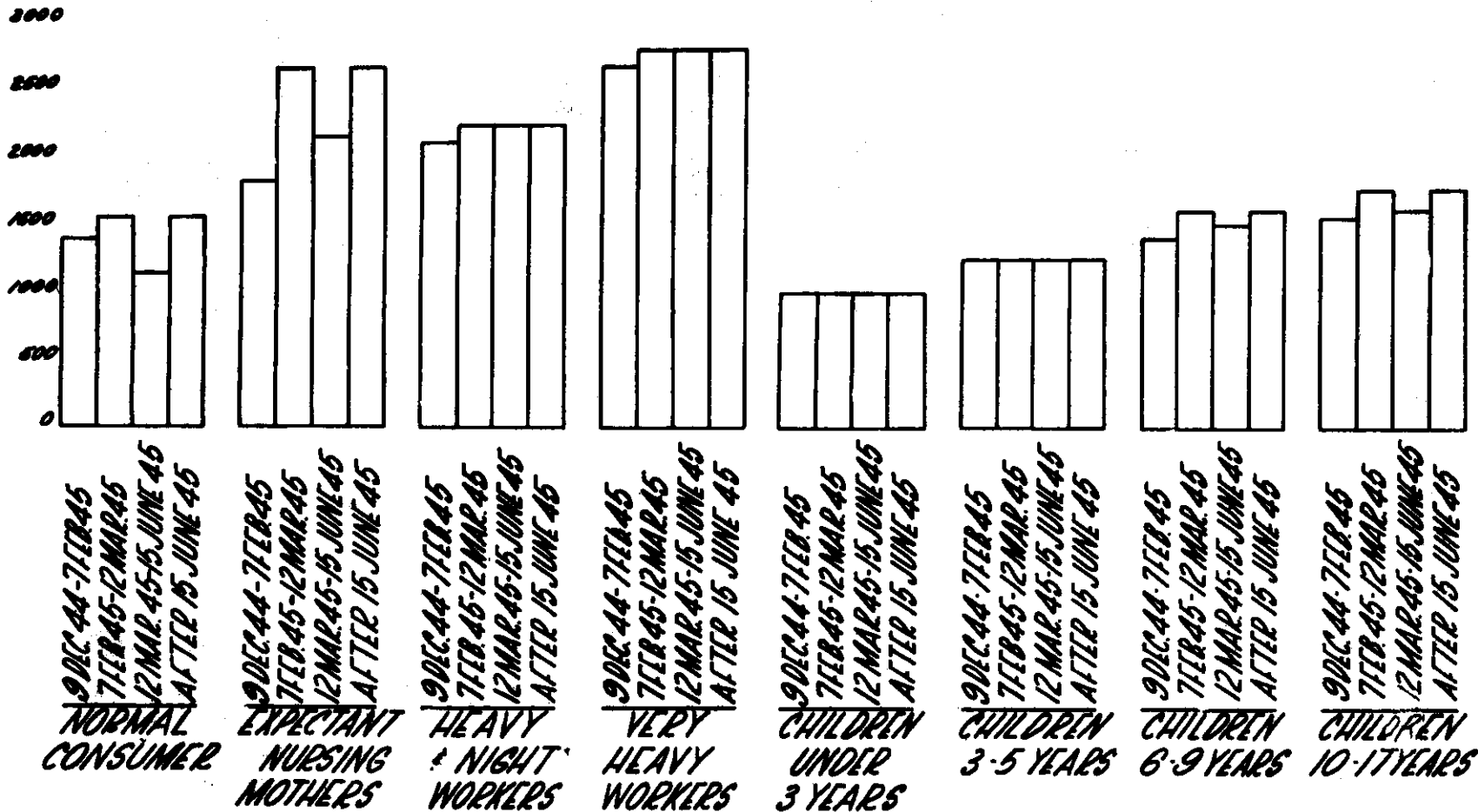
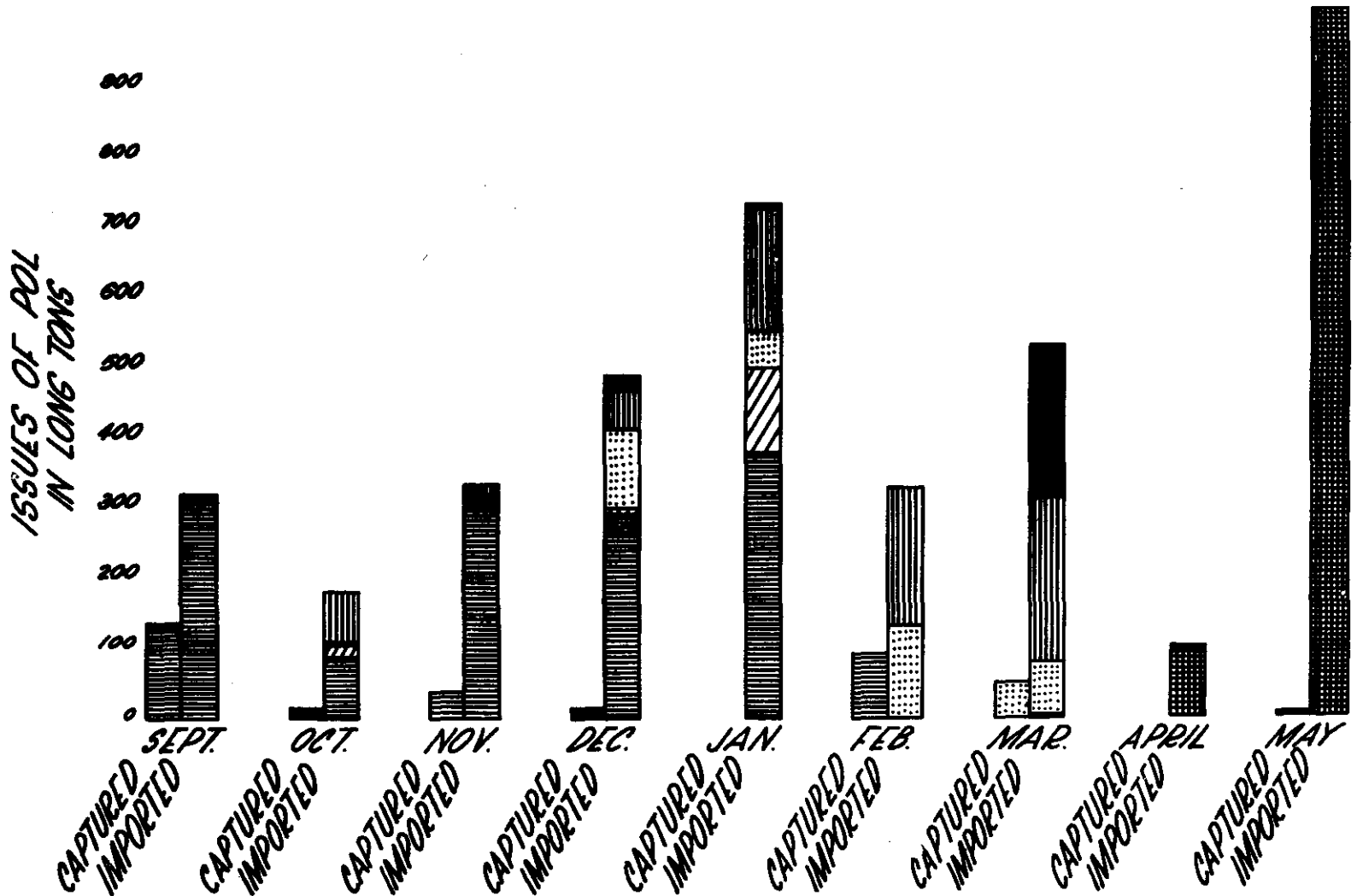


CHART 14

CIVIL AFFAIRS MILITARY GOVERNMENT MONTHLY ISSUES OF POL FROM D-DAY TO 1 JUNE 45

■ FRANCE ▨ BELGIUM ▩ HOLLAND ▧ LUXEMBOURG ▪ GERMANY ■ DP'S IN GERMANY



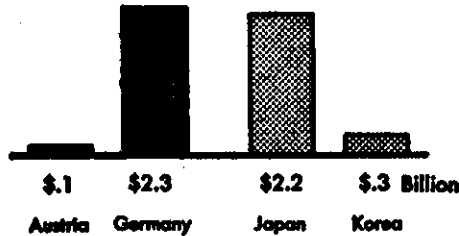
226

CHART 15

Civilian Supplies went first into the battle areas . . .

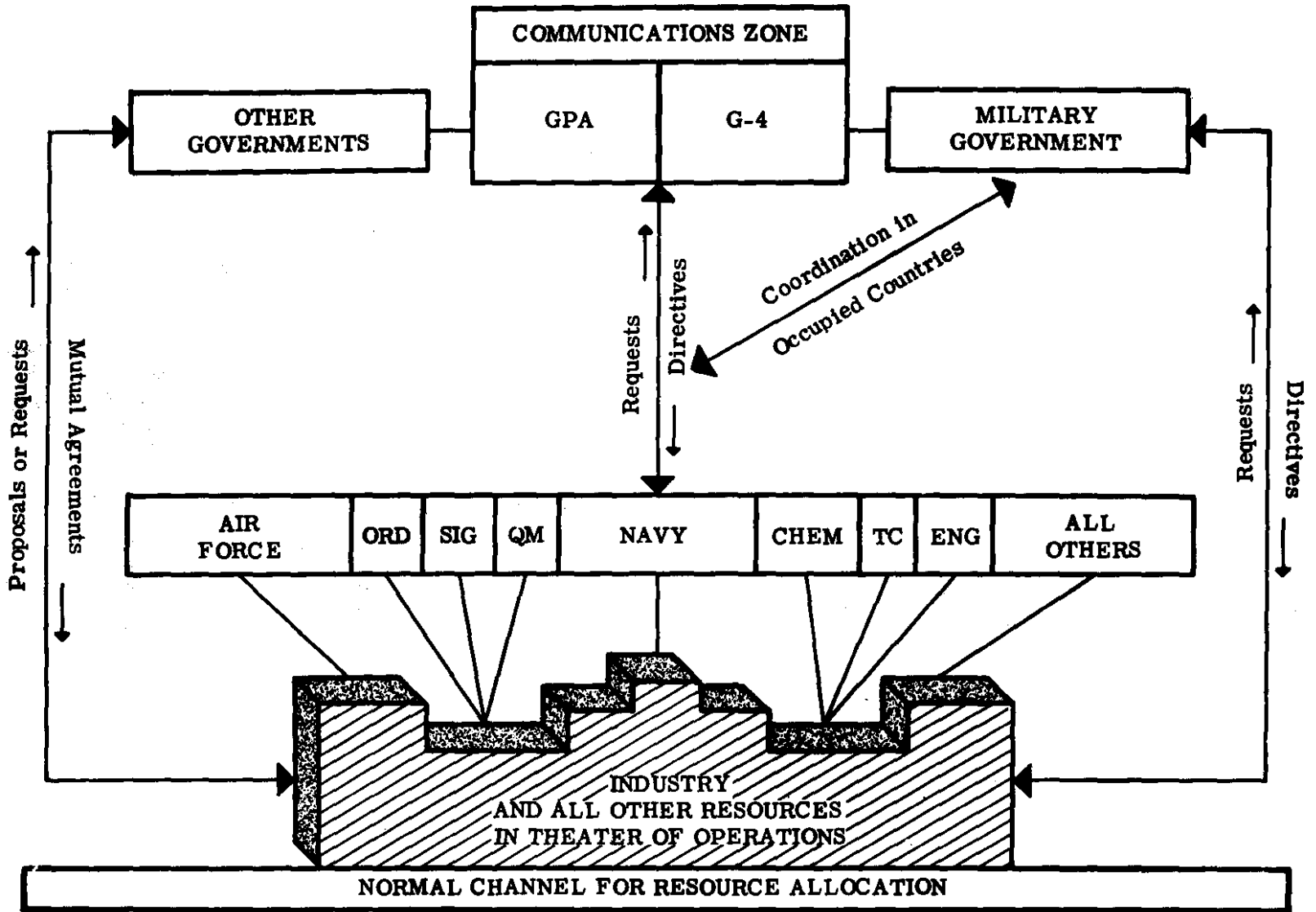


later into the countries where the United States kept occupation armies . . .

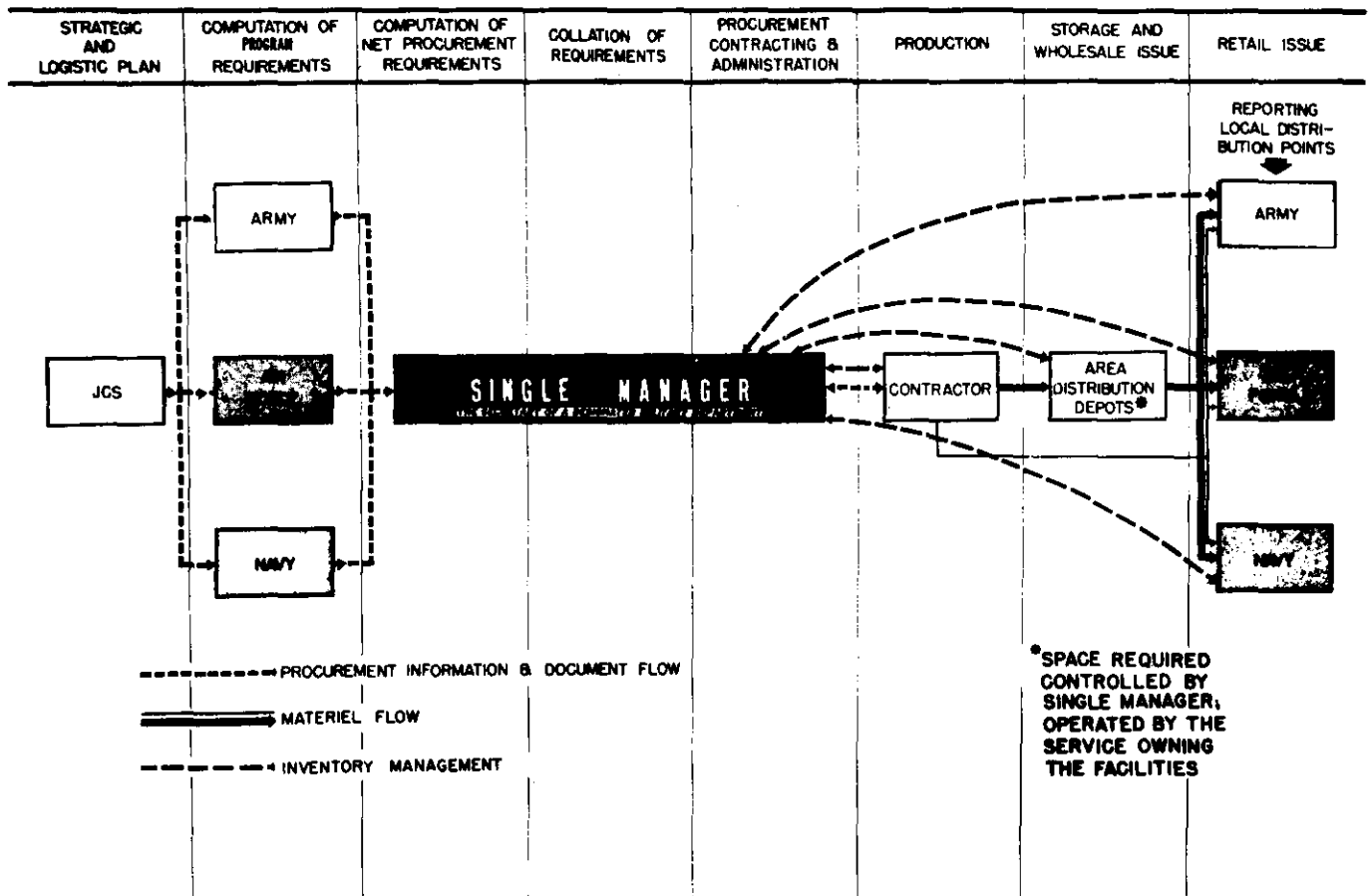


returning as battleground aid in Korea in 1950.

\$66 million in fiscal year 1951



SINGLE MANAGER SYSTEM

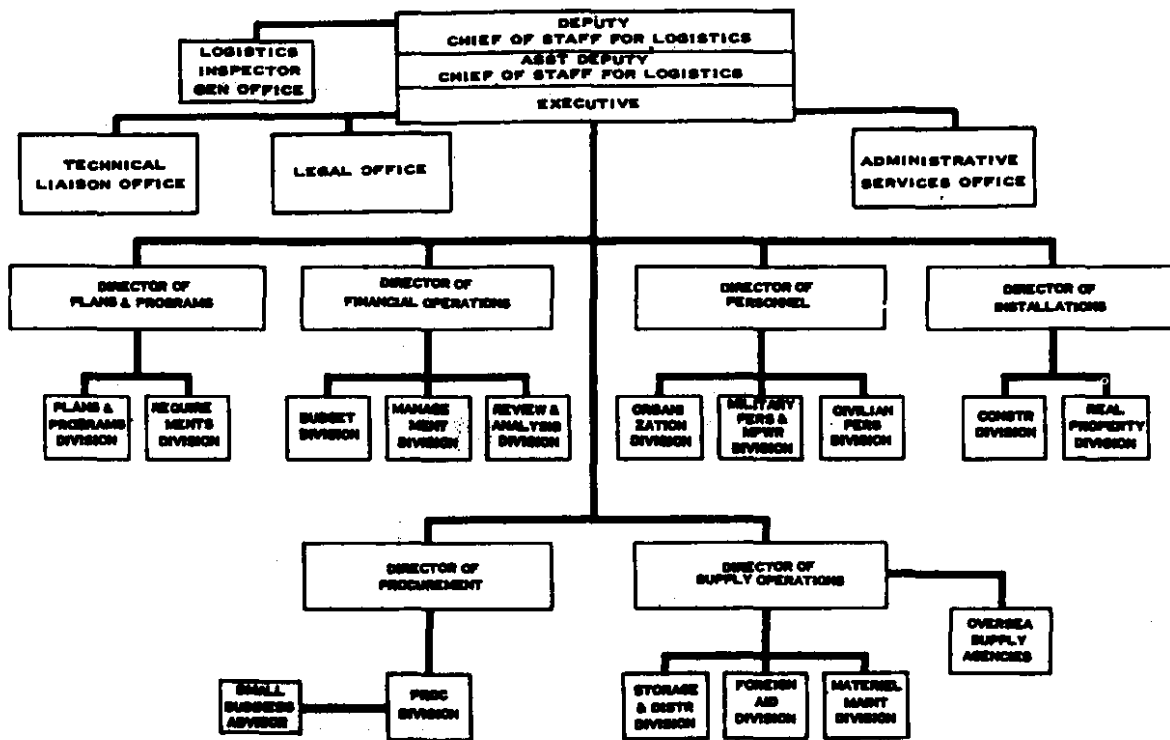


229

Source: Single Manager System - Assistant Secretary of Defense for Supply and Logistics (Pamphlet), 1 May 1956.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR LOGISTICS
ORGANIZATION CHART

23 May 1956



230

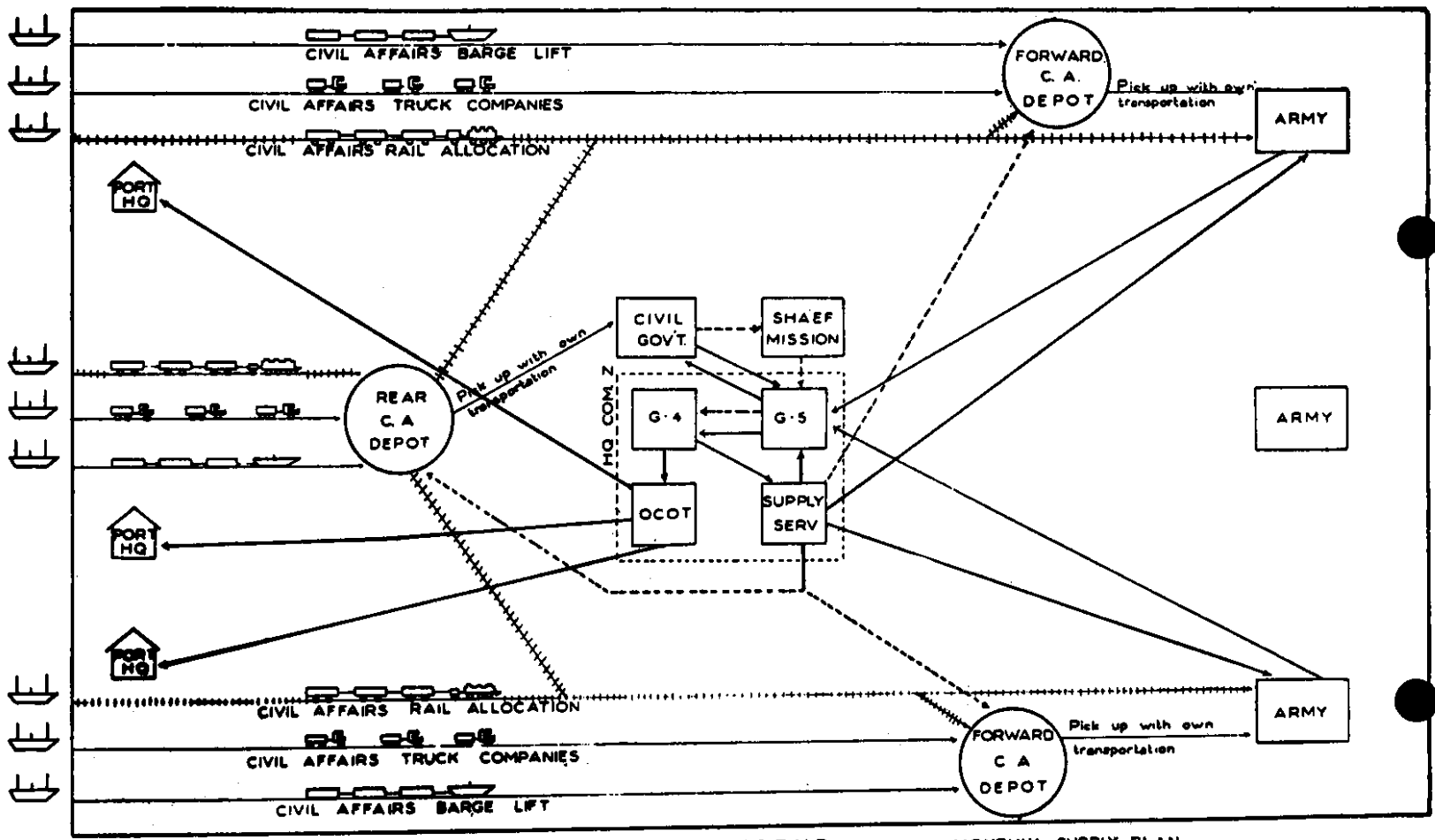
Incl 1 to Staff Memo 6
100/A1 59922, dtd 23 May 56 (Revised 12 Oct 56)

APPROVED BY *Robert B. ...*
COLONEL, CG EXECUTIVE

MOVEMENT AND ISSUE OF CIVIL AFFAIRS SUPPLIES US ZONE

231

CIVIL
AFFAIRS
SHIPS
EX US
EX UK
LOADED
FOR
SPECIFIC
DEPOT
AREAS



C.A. ISSUE PROCEDURE
 DEMAND REQUISITIONS or
 APPROVED REQUISITIONS
 COPY OF REQ'N OR DD

- LEGEND -

MONTHLY SUPPLY PLAN
 ESTIMATE OF REQ'TS BY LOCALITIES
 CARGO DISTRIBUTION INSTRUCTIONS
 FLOW OF SUPPLIES

COM Z SECTIONS COORDINATE ISSUES

Army Ft. Monmouth Ga. 1955/59

CHART 20