

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

ACC

10000/100/432

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

10000/100/432

DISPLACED PERSONS, SUB-COMMISSION,
POLITICAL SECTION
JULY, AUG. 1943; OCT., NOV. 1943

106 pp

785015

16E + F

Ref. min 15.

Ref. 29 A. S/Sgt. Hamlander & Sgt. Liggio
Have been earmarked for D.P.

Pvt. Campellone is not available.

Ref. 28 A. 2/Lieut Tendonick & Lieut
Garcia have been assigned to
D.P. In view of changes inW.E. no action can be taken at
present in respect of 3/Lieut.Newans & Scanlan. It is understood
that Capt Korn is not now
required by D.P.

G-1.

26 Oct. 43.

F. A. Turyces
Lt Col

17.

5509

D.S.Please note above. The matters should be brought up
again when you consider the moment opportune.

26 Oct. 43

E. + F. mins. 16 + 17 noted.
26 Oct. 43.F. D. Fields (Chief)
Major
G-1.Newans Capt. RA
D. P. Sub-Commission.J. A. C. S.

To see 36 A + 36 B.

4 Nov. 43.

Newans Capt. RA
Rear Link D. P. Sub-Comm.

785015

JCS
 I have not included 15C in the Sub. Commission
 Appendices issued with Planning Directive No. 12, as
 I believe it is not yet approved. May it
 go out with the next lot?

20 Oct 63
 W. H. Hathaway
 Col.

6

A. M. G. (P).

Please see 28A within and refer minute 8.

1. Can you now supply an answer to para 2?
2. Will you make the necessary arrangements for re-employment of Lt. Garcia, 9th Airborne.
3. After action as above may file to re-charge to this branch, please.

L. D. Fields
 Major.
 E+P.

23 OCT. 43.

14.

Recon Unit 23. Submarine.

5508

Para 2. It is confirmed that Capt. L. T. Koon is available.

785015

Please see 28A within and refer minute 8.

1. Can you now supply an answer to para 2?
2. Will you make the necessary arrangements for re-employment of Lt. Garcia, 91st. Infantry.
3. After action as above may file to re-charge to his branch, please.

23 OCT. 43.

B. Diffield (Major)
E+P.

14

Re: Link 23. Submarine.

5508

Para 2. It is confirmed that Capt L.T. Korn is available for D.P. Sub. Com. Particulars of this Special Qualification were submitted to the S.S. A.C. no further instructions have been received from the

Para 3. Instructions being given for release by receipt of 27th Inf. Headquarters and 1st Lt. R. Sarani. To report as requested.

Para 4. See minute 8.

J. P. Wacker
for Col
ack. and S. (R)

G-1.

15

Can you now deal with para 4 + 28A please?

B. Diffield (Major)
E+P.

F.F.

Ref: m. 5.

S/Sgt. Hamblen cannot be released from the C.R. at the present time.

He will be earmarked, however, for the D.R. Ins. Commission when he becomes available.

As regards 25A. As the officers are assigned to Region, the question of their transfer should be taken up with Amg (P)

L.A. Vergara
mga.

G-1. 17 Oct.

7

Amg(P) Col. Farren - Re. 25A will you kindly see if you can spare the officers requested in 25A -

D. J. Adams

Col 5.F

17 Oct. 43

with Arq: (P)

G-1 17 Oct.

L.A. Burgeled
1970

7

Arq(P) Col. Foran - Re. 25A will you kindly

see if you can spare the officers requested
in 25A -

D. J. Lamm

Col 5-F

17 Oct. 43

8

E of Ref minute 25A.

1. News Thompson is with Regent IV which is in process of moving. He cannot therefore be spared.
2. 1st head fence is holding an important appointment with Armin. He is Regent IV. He can therefore be spared only with difficulty. I suggest that you take Capt L. T. Cooper. When you hear Thelma. subsequently, in his place. If you need the 1st it would best not send anyone to Armin (P).
3. 2nd head fence can be made available if required.
4. 3rd head News and 1st head Lamm are assigned to Regent IV which is under control of Ar. to show you should also regarding them.

R. H. Foran Colud.

D. H. G. (P)

18 Oct 43

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JCS Please see 5A.

9 Oct 63

Matheson
Col.

JALS.

9 spoke to General Holmes evening 8 Oct. He does NOT think there is any change in policy. Please keep in touch and do not Tackling and go ahead when you can.

Confidential
Brig.
9 Oct

3

RAF

To see file. You will undertake temporarily staff function in regard to this Sub-Commission - i.e. you are the responsible staff branch. Lt. Col. McFarland has a complete copy of all papers 2-15. Please see Ingram Area List of this Sub-Commission. (Subject: Evans) with your position and ascertain position regarding papers that will remain with him after departure of Lt. Col. McFarland's party.

Matheson
Col.

12 Oct 63

785015

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

JCH/17/48

WOS-321-12

2 November 1943.

SUBJECT: Report on Internment Camp at Ferrasante di Tarsio.

TO : Chief, Civil Affairs Division, War Dept., Washington, D. C.
Director of Civil Affairs, War Office, Whitehall, S.W.1.
The Office of the Resident American Minister. (2 copies)
The Office of the Resident British Minister. (2 copies)

1. Copies of a report by Major General Lord Rennell of Rodd, GCHQ, on the Internment Camp at Ferrasante di Tarsio in Calabria are forwarded for your information.

2. A Sub-Commission, entitled the Displaced Person Sub-Commission, has been formed and has already reached Palermo. It will already have begun to operate, and has been directed to deal with this camp before proceeding to any other task. The Acting Chief of the Sub-Commission has arrived at the camp.

3. The functions of the Sub-Commission may be summarized as follows:

a. Arranges for the provision of accommodation, food, clothing, welfare and health services for internees and displaced persons, not being American or British Empire Nationals, in Italy. In so doing obtains as complete information as possible regarding such persons in Italy, and in other enemy and enemy occupied territory.

b. Arranges for appropriate employment for internees and displaced persons and also for any movement of such persons as may be required subject to the existing policy in this theatre that for the present they are to remain in the camps where they were found. This instruction covers the apparent misconception as to policy, which appears in the first paragraph on page 3 of GCHQ's report.

c. In addition the Sub-Commission is to supervise the work of the Italian Government and approved agencies dealing with internees and displaced persons, and to work closely in conjunction with the PW Sub-Commission.

d. Finally, internees and displaced persons are to be classified, and the Sub-Commission collects reliable information concerning negligence or maladministration on the part of Italian authorities or individuals concerned with internment camps.

4. In order that the Sub-Commission may be able to discharge its duties the more efficiently there have been either posted or attached to it Intelligence and Red Cross personnel. Permission has also been obtained for missions from the Governments of the Allied Nations to be attached to the Sub-Commission to assist in handling their own nationals, and arrangements are now far advanced for their despatch.

5. It will be observed that queries raised by representatives of Jewish interests, through the War Office, are to a certain extent answered by this report. A separate reply has, however, been sent in this connection, both by cable and letter.

6. A complete nominal roll of the occupants of this camp is in existence at Ferrasante di Tarsio. Copies have been ordered by cable and will be forwarded soon as possible.

5506

FOR TCM AND (P)
AGC Rear Party
Final Copy, - AGC, - PRO

J. C. HOLMES
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Chief, Military Government Section

4/16/44
2768

785015

Subject: Internment Camp at Ferramonte di Tarsio.

Report by C.C.A.O.

3613

The camp is situated in a valley leading to Cosenza near the township of Tarsio on somewhat malarial ground which has been the subject of reclamation and improvement by the Italian Government. The ground, however, is not and has not, for a long time been swampy and it would be an exaggeration to describe the camp as being otherwise than in reasonable surroundings or fair farm land inhabited by Italians engaged in farming. It is, however, an area where there is and always has been a fairly large incidence of malaria, not, however, of a very serious variety. Indeed, though there have been a large number of cases of malaria - I was told a figure of 400 - the deaths directly attributable to malaria are so negligible as to be virtually non-existent. The malaria prevalent in the neighbourhood is readily amenable to treatment and the patients in the internment camp, whilst suffering the discomforts of malarial attacks, cannot be stated to have had their health permanently impaired from that cause.

The camp was constructed by a firm of contractors and consists of hutments which were enclosed within a barbed wire fence guarded on the perimeter by Fascist Militia and inside by plain clothes officers of the Public Security organization. The construction of the camp was commenced in May 1940 but was not completed to its present state for nearly a year. The hutments consist of wooden frame constructions with composition roofs and internal ceilings with windows and doors. The huts in the main consist of two types, namely, open dormitory huts and huts designed to accommodate families. The latter huts are sub-divided into quarters for families consisting of one or two rooms and provided with a lobby containing a stove to enable families to cook their own meals. The design of both types of hut is most commendable as well as is the material of which the huts are constructed. Given reasonable maintenance I consider the hutments to be at least as good as can be expected and very much better than I had expected. The internees had no complaints regarding the design or type of hut accommodation.

Water is provided by pipes from local spring sources; it is good in quality and generally sufficient though in the year 1943 when the whole of this part of Italy suffered from drought, supplies became at times fairly scarce but continuous running water from a central supply point was at all times available.

When the Allied troops occupied the Province of Cosenza in which the camp is situated, there was approximately 2000 inmates of which some 500 were women and 100 were children or juveniles; included in the latter figure were a number of children born in the camp. The health of the women and children according to my informants who were all inmates of the camp was on the whole good. In fact the head of the camp Committee to whom I will again refer below, stated that he considered the mortality in the camp, amounting to some 12 per 2000 per annum, was on the whole low, given the fact that a number of the inmates included men of advanced years suffering from chronic diseases. Nearly all the deaths were due to heart complaints and T.B. The head of the Camp Committee, (Professor Mirski), did not state

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In the course of the operations which led to the occupation of Cosenza Province, an air combat between an American and a German plane took place in the immediate vicinity of the camp. In the course of this combat the camp was subjected to machine gun fire and four persons were injured including one woman. It is also stated that the German troops prior to retiring from Cosenza Province opened machine gun fire on the camp but I was unable to substantiate the fact that any casualties were caused by this action. Nevertheless, as a result of the disintegration of the Italian authority and the hostile activities to which I have referred, a general dispersal from the camp took place in the course of which many hundreds of the internees broke out and took to the road and the hills. Of the inmates who so made away, about 100 can be accounted for as having found their way by road South through Calabria and have since been checked in crossing from Southern Calabria to Sicily or North Africa. Those who have so left Calabria for Sicily have been directed to accommodation which I have ordered to be made available for them in Palermo and Catania where I trust they will remain until a final destination for them has been fixed. Several hundred other internees have dispersed into the countryside and are living in the hills, presumably with Italian farmers or on local charity. Of the figure of approximately 2000 originally in the camp, there are some 1600 still dependent upon the camp for their board, if not their lodging, at the time I visited the camp.

- 2 -

When the Allied troops occupied the Province of Cosenza the Italian military guard on the perimeter of the camp disappeared; the commander of the militia, an officer reputed to be of Tuscan origin, also disappeared and is believed to have found his way back to Tuscany. The Public Security officials of the Italian Government were withdrawn and the management of the camp was taken over by a Camp Committee headed by a Yugoslav Jew, Professor Mirski, by profession a conductor of orchestras. His appointment was ratified by my officers and the Camp Committee is recognized as the governing body of the organization.

The camp included in its population a General Marchetti, a French air officer of Corsican origin, together with some 19 Corsicans who took up their domicile in the neighbouring town of Cosenza. General Marchetti said that he was an air combat ace in the last war and he has since been evacuated by car and air to North Africa. General Marchetti for some time declined to leave the camp without his fellow Corsicans but was at last persuaded to do so and was transported to Taranto by my administration on 2 October. General Marchetti stated to me personally that the choice of Professor Mirski as head of the Camp Committee was an admirable choice as this gentleman had both the standing, authority and judgement which warranted the position he enjoyed.

Since the occupation of the Province of Cosenza, the guards on the perimeter of the camp have been withdrawn and the inmates are free to take exercise and walk around the countryside. A number of those who dispersed themselves to the hills have since returned to the camp on account of financial difficulties in procuring a livelihood. The figure of 1600 inmates in the camp includes those who have thus returned.

The majority of the inmates in the camp were Jews of whom 350 were refugees from Yugoslavia to Italy who arrived mainly in April 1940. Many of these were helped by Italian military authorities both to escape from Yugoslavia and to enter Italy. Of this party, generally speaking no women or children were interned for some time though some men suffered imprisonment. Other Yugoslav Jews who also arrived were sent back to Croatia and have since been interned in the islands of Arbe (Rab) and Curzola where, I understand, some 5000 of these unfortunate people were held at the time of the Italian campaign started and whose fate is not known.

Another party consisted of some 40 Czechs who were all technically Jews though many of them professed a Christian religion. These left Czechoslovakia after the German occupation, attempting to get to Palestine by the Danube route. This party and the next one to which I will refer, confessed openly to having tried to reach Palestine by illegal means, having heard of a promise through a Jewish organization of shipping facilities which would take them into Palestine without entry permits. They failed in their endeavour to reach Palestine by way of Italy where they expected an Italian steamer would land them illegally on the coast of Palestine. These were also interned and eventually found their way to Ferramonte.

The next party in this category consisted of some 70 Jews from Central Europe who got as far as Benghazi whence they were also to be transported illegally by Greek steamer to Palestine. They were, however, caught and interned.

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The next party in this category consisted of some 70 Jews from Central Europe who got as far as Benghazi whence they were also to be transported illegally by Greek steamer to Palestine. They were, however, caught prior to the first British occupation of Benghazi and returned to Italy for internment.

The next group consisted of Central European subjects who have been resident in Italy for longer or shorter periods. These were mainly Yugoslavs, Czechs, Poles and Austrian Jews.

The last group consisted of a limited number of Christian Yugoslavs and some Slovenes who had been arrested by the Italian authorities for anti-Italian sentiments in the Yugoslav areas occupied by Italy.

It will appear from the foregoing that the predominant influence in the camp is Jewish. It also appeared to me that the Christian element in the camp was not satisfied by the predominantly Jewish aspect of the camp administration since the occupation. It was notably clear that the Christian Yugoslavs resented the domination, as they put it, by Professor Mirski and his Committee. Apart from an Italian Franciscan Father whose services in the camp had earned the universal praise of all the internees with whom I had contact, the predominant faith in the camp was Jewish, the main place of worship being a hut set aside as a synagogue.

The inmates of the camp have been described by all my officers who have had contact with the camp as being very difficult. The internees had expected with the Allied occupation of Cosenza, not only to be set free but to be transported to all

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- 3 -

the various destinations to which they expected to go or to be otherwise looked after. That they had to live in the camp for a day longer than they had expected would be the case after our occupation immediately became a source of grievance. Professor Mirski and his colleagues on the Committee recognize that it would not be possible to dispose of the inmates of the camp immediately but urged that another location should be found for all the internees as soon as possible since the morale of all those present was being seriously and adversely affected. My own observations in the camp confirmed a considerable lack of discipline and organization. While the insides of the huts in which the internees were accommodated were generally speaking clean and well-kept, the camp surroundings since the removal of the controlling authority were extremely dirty. The inmates of the camp appeared to have done nothing in the way of organizing sanitary and scavenging services and expected to have labour provided for this purpose. I gave directions that camp maintenance should continue at the expense of the Province for the repair of huts, etc. One of my officers in Cosenza has been deputed to look after the arrangements in the camp. I have also called forward from Sicily an officer with experience in dealing with refugees to take charge of the camp. In the meanwhile, an American officer in charge of the Welfare Section of the Public Health Division of AMGOT has been deputed to Region 2 H.Q. to occupy himself with the affairs of the camp. But I fear that his charges are being difficult and indiscipline will continue in the camp until arrangements can be made for the evacuation of the internees to other destinations. A request to this effect has been made to M.G.S., A.F.H.Q. but I recognize the difficulties in the way of finding an ultimate home for these internees. In the meantime they will have to continue living in the camp or disperse themselves by way of Calabria to Sicily or North Africa. I shall place no obstacles in the way of their infiltration to Sicily or North Africa but I have given them no encouragement to move from their present location.

Professor Mirski and the Camp Committee complained to me at great length of the quality and quantity of the rations with which they were being provided. They stated that these rations were both less good in quality and quantity than those which they had received when they were under Italian management. It is perfectly true that when they were under Italian management, the contractor of the camp received an allowance from the Italian Government per capita from which to provide canteen requisites and comforts. General Marchetti informed me that most of the inmates appear to be well provided with money and that a flourishing black market was in progress in and near the camp, through which channels the well to do inmates of the camp were able to provide themselves with all luxuries. It appears that many of the inmates of the camp were not only well provided with money but also with clothing, etc., and that a flourishing trade between them within the camp and without the camp, had been going on for some time. Professor Mirski informed me that there was a Camp Committee even under the Italian Management and recognised by the Italian authorities to take care of the poorer inmates. It is nevertheless true that the poorer inmates, especially the Christian Yugoslav political internees, complained bitterly to me of their lack of clothing and footwear. Many of the internees also complained to me of the absence of beds, cots or bedding. But it also appears that in the course of the dispersal which took place at the time of the hostile action to which I have referred, much camp furniture and bedding was sold by the inmates

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I found that the internees at the time of my visit were being provided with the same rations as were provided officially to the local population. I told the Prefect at Cosenza and my C.A.O. there that the ration of bread which for the local people has been fixed at 100 grams, was to be increased to 300 grams and that meat was to be provided with the ration three times a week together with suitable local produce in the form of vegetables and potatoes, etc. which are not in short supply. I told the Prefect in categorical terms that the refugees in this camp would receive priority of treatment over the local Italian population. I have arranged for certain supplies of captured German clothing and equipment to be made available through the Supply Officer of Region 2 to the poorer inmates of the camp but I cannot guarantee under the present camp management that this clothing will necessarily find its way to the proper beneficiaries. I have further given directions that certain captured enemy supplies are to be used to supplement the local produce on the scale which I have laid down, but here again I cannot guarantee that the internal camp trade will ensure that every member of the camp gets his fair share. There has been a very prolific activity in trading food against cigarettes, etc. which my staff in the neighbourhood is powerless to stop. The only way to re-impose discipli-

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- 4 -

and to ensure a just distribution is to re-impose internment conditions which would obviously be as repugnant to the inmates of the camp as it is to myself. But I can not undertake in the present circumstances to ensure the proper management of the camp except under the conditions to which I have referred.

I have asked for a detachment of the British and American Red Cross organisation to be sent to take charge of the camp in order to avoid so far as possible the semblance of military jurisdiction which would associate the less educated minds in the camp with the internment conditions with which they had been familiar for so long. It must be borne in mind that many of the inmates of the camp from Poland and Austria have been on the move under nomadic conditions of fear of internment and imprisonment for periods as long as 8 years, during which families have been produced or are in process of growing up. It is for this reason that I have asked that the Red Cross organisation should take over the management of this camp for so long as it must continue, in preference to management by military officers of my organisation. But I venture to prophesy that under the conditions of liberty in which the internees are free to live and wander about, a general dispersal is likely to take place unless a final destination can be found for these unfortunate people and their journey to that destination organised.

I should, in conclusion, add that I asked Professor Mirski and his colleagues on the Committee whether they had any complaints against the Italian camp management. They replied that the Italian camp management except for the Italian Fascist Militia on guard on the perimeter, had been throughout, humane and decent. Professor Mirski stated no cause existed for the indictment of the camp management which had done what it could within the limits of the powers it had received to make life in the camp possible. This is to an extent borne out by General Marcehetti's comment that anybody that had enough money in the camp was able to ensure a moderately decent existence. Professor Mirski stated that the commandant of the Fascist Militia who with his men evaporated with the Allied occupation, was an unpleasant person but did not allege that any atrocities had been committed either by him or by his men. It was rather that they interpreted their duties in an objectionable and aggravating manner by petty restrictions and undue observation of regulations.

Revised

DP.
35
U. S. SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET *Jacs*

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Military Government Section

35A
JCH/DW/ecn

MGS-321-11

28 October 1943.

**SUBJECT: Amendment to Provisional Directive
for Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.**

TO : (See distribution)

1. In paragraph 1 of the above directive, forwarded as Appendix "A" to our Operational Instruction for Advanced HQ of Displaced Persons Sub-Commission dated 13 Oct. 1943 DELETE the words "prisoners of war", and SUBSTITUTE the word "Nationals".

2. This is in accordance with the directive issued to the P.W. Sub-Commission who are responsible for the care and disposal of American and British Empire Nationals, whether prisoners of war or civilians.

J. C. HOLMES,
Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Chief, Military Government Section.

DISTRIBUTION:

G-1 (B)
G-1 (A)
AG
G-2
G-3
G-4
Q (Maint)
Surgeon (DMS)
CAO
Office of the Resident American Minister
Office of the Resident British Minister
American Red Cross
British Red Cross
HQ, AMG, CMF
HQ, AMG, 15 Army Group - (with copy
of Operational Instruction and
Provisional Directive.)
HQ Allied Military Mission, Brindisi.
JACS
AMG (P)

6984
U. S. SECRET EQUALS BRITISH MOST SECRET *2589*
550:29 Oct. 43

TO: Lieut. Col. F. H. McFarland
FROM: Capt. F. E. Evans
SUBJECT: Report from Rear Link
REFERENCE: AC/1185
DATE: 28 Oct. 1943

34A

Personnel I followed up your personal application for the undermentioned officers:

Major Thompson (B)
1st Lt. Garcia
2nd Lt. Fendrick
2nd Lt. Nevans
2nd Lt. Scanlan
2nd Lt. Connolly

For various reasons Major Thompson and 2nd Lt. Nevans, Scanlan & Connolly could not be assigned to us, but in place of one of them Capt. L.J. Korn has just been assigned. 1st Lt. Garcia & 2nd Lt. Fendrick have been assigned and are leaving to join you with Capt. Korn and 2nd Lt. C.P. Clark.

Policy on Personnel of M.G.S. is that we should fill 6 of the 8 G2 nominations and leave the other 2 to be filled by them if possible; and that is how the matter stands now.

Capt. Segat has been ordered by M.G.S. to stay with them.

EM S/Sgt. Hamlander & Sgt. Lizzio have been promised to our Sub-Commission by G1 & will be made available over there as soon as possible.

Planning Directive No. 12.) One copy of each is being taken over
Duties of the Secretariat of the A.C.) by Capt. Korn.

Registration Forms) A further supply of these is being taken over by
Background Publications) Capt. Korn.

Nothing further to report. I hope you had a good journey and are finding things in good shape over there.

F.E.
F.E. EVANS
Capt. R.A.
Rear Link, D.P. Sub-Commission

FE/aar

5503

785015

TO: Officers designated at foot hereby.

FROM: Rear Link, D.P. Sub-Commission, A.C.

SUBJECT: Movement to join Sub-Commission

REFERENCE: AC/1185/

DATE: 26 Oct. 1945

33A

1. You have been assigned by competent authority to the Sub-Commission of Displaced Persons, A.C.
2. You will move tomorrow 29 Oct. with the main party of A.C. personnel in accordance with A.C. Movement Order No. 4 dated 26 Oct. 45 and the supplement thereto dated 27 Oct. and any further supplements which may be issued. You should make sure that your copy of Movement Order No. 4 has matter typed on the back of page 1, as some have not.
3. The senior officer of the D.P. Sub-Commission moving tomorrow is Capt. L.J. Korn (A) and he should be consulted on any matters affecting you on the journey.
4. One copy of Planning Directive No. 12 will be handed by me to Capt. Korn to be delivered to Lt. Col. McFarland on arrival at destination.
5. A supply of Displaced Persons Registration Forms and three spare copies of informative publications on the subject of Displaced Persons will also be handed to Capt. Korn to be handed over on arrival.
6. S/Sgt. Hamlander and Sgt. Lizzio have been earmarked for and promised to this Sub-Commission and should be available to join it in Italy when this movement is completed. These two M.C.O.'s are still employed by GI in the Central Registry, A.C.
7. Subject to any orders to be issued to you by competent authority, you should endeavour to report to Lieut. Col. F.R. McFarland as soon as possible after your arrival at destination.

F.R. Evans

F.R. EVANS
Capt. R.A.

Rear Link, D.P. Sub-Commission

FRE/awr

Capt. L. J. Korn
1 Lt. L.R. Garcia
2 Lt. C.P. Clark
2 Lt. M.R. Fendrick
Copy for Lieut. Col. McFarland
" " Capt. Evans

5502

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MGS TIZ V MGS ALG
7 OCTOBER 1943
MESSAGE NO 6

AC/1185
32A

TO AFHQ-TO BE CABLED TO LT-COL MCFARLAND (COMMISSIONER, DISPLACED PERSONS, SUB-COMMISSIONS)

FROM CAPTAIN F E EVANS

WE HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT THERE ARE SEVERAL FRENCH REFUGEES, ESCAPED PRISONERS OR CIVILIANS, WHO HAVE COME THROUGH ENEMY LINES AND ARE NOW IN NAPLES HAVING NO FUNDS EXCEPT BANK OF FRANCE NOTES, WHICH UNDER EXISTING ARMY AND AMGOT INSTRUCTIONS CANNOT BE CONVERTED IN AM OR ITALIAN LIRE. SINCE THERE MAY BE SIMILAR CASES INVOLVING FRENCH OR OTHER UNITED NATIONS SUBJECTS WHO WILL BE IN NEED OF FUNDS, IS IT THE PLAN OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS SUB-COMMISSION TO FURNISH NECESSARY FINANCIAL RELIEF AND ASSISTANCE TO SUCH PERSONS IN ITALY. AMFA WOULD BE ABLE FOR THIS PURPOSE TO FURNISH THE FUNDS TO THE DISPLACED PERSONS SUB-COMMISSION. IN THIS MANNER AMFA COULD ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ AVOID PURCHASING THE FOREIGN CURRENCIES HELD BY SUCH PERSONS AND FIXING RATES OF EXCHANGE, TO DO WHICH NECESSARILY RAISES CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE PROBLEMS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

END KKKKKP
RECD MLS RECJ 271250A

5501

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.& -)& ; .& 5S" (

27 OCTOBER 1943
MESSAGE NO 6

0
11/11/85

31A

TO JACS - FOR ATTENTION CAPT F E EVANS
SUBJECT FRENCH REFUGEES

YOUR MESSAGE NO 6 OF 27 OCT NOT UNDERSTOOD. HAS NOT BEEN CABLED
TO COM MACFARLAND. REQUEST CAPT AVANS TELEPHONES MAJOR WALKER ON
FREEDOM 541 AND EXPLAINS.

MAJOR WALKER

END KKKK
RECD 271425A KWLM

Seen
acc

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30A

TO: JACS (E. F)
FROM: Rear Link, D.F. Sub-Commission, AC.
SUBJECT: Personnel - Provision of Officers.
REFERENCE: AC/1185
DATE: 21 Oct. 43

1. Reference minute B attached.
2. May the AMG (P) be asked whether any decision regarding Capt. L.J. Korn has yet been notified by HQ, MGS., AFHQ, to which Hqrs., this officer's particulars of qualifications were, it is believed, submitted?
3. It is requested that 2nd Lt. M.R. Fendrick be assigned to this Sub-Commission and ordered to join the Rear Link thereof in time to participate in any projected movement overseas.
4. Ref. para. 4 of minute B - may application be made in the appropriate quarter of A.C. for the assignment to this Sub-Commission of 2nd Lt. E.E. Nevans and 2nd Lt. J.J. Scanlan?

F.E. Evans
F.E. EVANS

Capt. R.A.
Rear Link, D.F. Sub-Commission

Copy to File AC/1074/5

FEE/jo

5500

29A

TO: JACS (E & F)
FROM: Rear Link, D.P. Sub-Commission, A.C.
SUBJECT: Personnel - Provision of E.M.
REFERENCE: AC/1185
DATE: 23 Oct. 43.

1. Reference minute 6 attached
2. Decision noted. It is requested that S/Sgt. Hamlander be assigned to this Sub-Commission before the move of the bulk of A.C. from this station.
3. It is further requested that the Director of Studies, M.G. School, be asked whether No. 31149269 Pvt. Campellone, C. could be released for assignment to this Sub-Commission, for which he appears qualified.
4. It is also requested that the service of No. 32000002 Sgt. Lizzio, P. be applied for for this Sub-Commission. This N. C. O. has done comparable work in civilian life in the U.S.A. and has had practical experience of intelligence & security work in the Army during this war.

F.E. Evans

F.E. EVANS, Capt. R.A.
Rear Link, D.P. Sub-Comm., AC

Copy to File AC/1006/2

FEE/jc

5499

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284

TO: JACS (E. F)
FROM: Rear Link, D.P. Sub-Commission, AC.
SUBJECT: Personnel - Provision of Officers.
REFERENCE: AC/1185
DATE: 21 Oct. 63

1. Reference minute 8 attached.

2. May the AMG (P) be asked whether any decision regarding Capt. L.J. Korn has yet been notified by HQ, MGS., AFHQ, to which Hqs., this officer's particulars of qualifications were, it is believed, submitted?

3. It is requested that 2nd Lt. M.R. Fendrick be assigned to this Sub-Commission and ordered to join the Rear Link thereof in time to participate in any projected movement overseas. *also 1 Lt. L.R. Garcia, of Region IX.*

4. Ref. para. 4 of minute 8 - may application be made in the appropriate quarter of A.C. for the assignment to this Sub-Commission of 2nd Lt. E.K. Nevans and 2nd Lt. J.J. Scanlan?

R. Evans
F.E. EVANS

Capt. R.A.

Rear Link, D.P. Sub-Commission

Copy to File AC/1074/5

FEE/jo

** I now understand from Col. Farnen that Col. Dunlop has agreed to release Lt. Garcia.*

5498

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27A

SECRETALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section DBJ/DW/JW

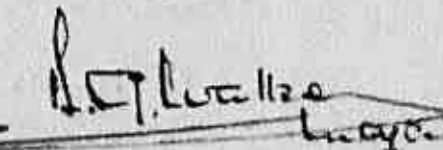
17 October 1943

SUBJECT: Notification of PW - Letter Code.

TO : HQ. A.M.G., C.M.F.
HQ. A.M.G., 15 Army Group, C.M.F.
A.M.G. (P)
HQ. A.C. ✓

For all purposes of notification in every respect regarding released PW the following letter code is being taken into use by the P.W. Sub-Commission.

A	UK Troops	N	Natives
B	Canadians	O	Greeks
C	Australians	P	Poles
D	New Zealanders	Q	Chinese
E	South Africans	R	Russian
F	Southern Rhodesians	S	Yugo Slav
G	Indians	U	American
H	Colonials	X	Officers
J	Imperial Civilian Internees	Y	Other Ranks
K	Merchant Seamen	Z	Gzechs
L	French		

for D. S. JACKLING
Lt. Colonel

Copy to:

Lt. Colonel Parkman -
for A.C. File.

5497

CR/1804/2205
A

SECRET

Equals British MOST SECRET

SECRET

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

13 October 1943.

SUBJECT: Operational Instruction for Advanced H. Q. of
Displaced Persons Sub-Commission

TO : Lt. Col. MacFarland

1. You are appointed Chief of the Advanced H.Q. of the Sub-Commission for Displaced Persons. You will proceed to Palermo in accordance with a movement Order to be issued by the Chief of Staff Holding Centre Tizi Ouzou on instructions of AFHQ.

2. When the Allied Commission is established you will come under command of the Chief of the Political Section of that Commission in conformity with such further directives as may be issued concerning the functions of the Sub-Commission for Displaced Persons.

3. In the meanwhile you will come under command of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, H.Q. AMG, to whom a copy of this operational instruction has been sent, together with a directive and explanatory memorandum.

4. A provisional directive indicating the functions of Displaced Persons Sub-Commission is attached at Appendix A within the framework of which you will operate.

5. It is intended in due course to provide you with a number of accredited representatives of the Governments of the United Nations concerned, in order to enable you to screen Displaced Persons and to assist in organizing their care.

6. Certain personnel of the American and British Red Cross will be placed under your command to assist you.

7. On arrival at your destination you will make contact with H.Q. AMG, the British and American Prisoners of War organization, Lt. Gen. Mason Mac Farlane's mission, and Fortbase.

8. The Advanced H.Q. will consist of the personnel listed in Appendix B (not attached to this copy). The composition of the full Sub-Commission will be issued later.

9. A cable has been sent to AMG H.Q., Palermo, giving a warning order of your arrival, and asking that you should be accommodated.

such further directives as may be issued concerning the functions of the Sub-Commission for Displaced Persons.

3. In the meanwhile you will come under command of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, H.Q. AMG, to whom a copy of this operational instruction has been sent, together with a directive and explanatory memorandum.

4. A provisional directive indicating the functions of Displaced Persons Sub-Commission is attached at Appendix A within the framework of which you will operate.

5. It is intended in due course to provide you with a number of accredited representatives of the Governments of the United Nations concerned, in order to enable you to screen Displaced Persons and to assist in organizing their care.

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9. A cable has been sent to AMG H.Q., Palermo, giving a warning order of your arrival, and asking that you should be accommodated.

549

J. C. HOLMES
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Chief, Military Government Section

DISTRIBUTION:

Mr. Murphy
Mr. Macmillan
G-1 (B)
G-1 (A)
AG
G-2
G-3
G-4
Q (Maint) *Dr. S*
Surgeon *(S)*

copy to General Macmillan
CRJ 15/Jan/74

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PROVISIONAL DIRECTIVE GOVERNING THE FUNCTIONS

APPENDIX A

OF INTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS SUB-COMMISSION

MISSION

1. To see that persons not being American or British Empire ^{*nationals*} ~~prisoners of war~~, who are interned or have been displaced are adequately cared for and to dispose of them in accordance with the instructions of AFHQ.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

2. The subcommission performs the following staff functions:-

- a. Obtains as complete information as possible regarding internees and displaced persons in Italy, enemy or enemy occupied territories and forwards it to the Political Vice President for submission to the Allied Intelligence Staff at AFHQ when necessary.
- b. Arranges with the appropriate authorities for the provision of accommodation, food, clothing, welfare and health services for such persons.
- c. Arranges with the appropriate authorities for the provision of as much employment for such persons as is possible subject to instructions of AFHQ.
- d. Assists accredited representatives of foreign governments in respect of their nationals, subject to the instructions of AFHQ.
- e. Arranges for any movements of internees and displaced persons as may be ordered or become necessary, subject to the policy of AFHQ.
- f. Forwards to the Political Vice President for transmission to the Secretary Joint Intelligence Committee (Algiers) any intelligence likely to assist the United Nations War effort.

3. The subcommission directly performs the following functions:

- a. Supervises the work of the Italian government and of approved agencies dealing with foreign internees and displaced persons. These agencies include the American and British Red Cross.
- b. Assists the Prisoner of War organisation in respect of Displaced Persons subsequently found to be Prisoners of War, particularly with any necessary technical instructions and information.

4. OTHER ACTION REQUIRED The subcommission should bear in mind the importance of security. For this purpose a small staff will be provided for intelligence duties including interrogation and use will be made of the assistance of accredited officers provided by the United Nations' governments of which the

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- c. Arranges with the appropriate authorities for the provision of accommodation, food, clothing, welfare and health services for such persons.
 - d. Arranges with the appropriate authorities for the provision of as much employment for such persons as is possible subject to instructions of AFHQ.
 - e. Assists accredited representatives of foreign governments in respect of their nationals, subject to the instructions of AFHQ.
 - f. Arranges for any movements of internees and displaced persons as may be ordered or become necessary, subject to the policy of AFHQ.
 - g. Forwards to the Political Vice President for transmission to the Secretary Joint Intelligence Committee (Algiers) any intelligence likely to assist the United Nations War effort.
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 - a. Supervises the work of the Italian government and of approved agencies dealing with foreign internees and displaced persons. These agencies include the American and British Red Cross.
 - b. Assists the Prisoner of War organisation in respect of Displaced Persons subsequently found to be Prisoners of War, particularly with any necessary technical instructions and information.
 4. OTHER ACTION REQUIRED The subcommission should bear in mind the importance of security. For this purpose a small staff will be provided for intelligence duties including interrogation and use will be made of the assistance of accredited officers provided by the United Nations' governments of which the internees are nationals. It will be best if full investigation into the credentials of personnel are obtained while they are in internment camps. Personnel should not be released prematurely.
 5. Foreign internees and displaced persons should be classified early to indicate nationality and

Whether a.	Political prisoners
or b.	Prisoners of War
or c.	Deserters from enemy army
or d.	other categories
and their e.	Political outlook
- Information regarding the number of categories a, b or c should be forwarded urgently through the Allied Intelligence Staff to AFHQ for onward transmission to Combined Chiefs of Staff.
6. Any reliable information concerning the negligence or maladministration on the part of Italian authorities or individuals concerned with the supervision, direction or management of internment camps, causing hardship and suffering to the internees should be collected and sent to AFHQ for onward transmission.

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TO: JACS (E. + F.)

FROM: Rear Link, D.P. Sub-Commission, A.C.

SUBJECT: Personnel - Provision of Officers

REFERENCE: AC/1185

DATE: 15 October 1943

1. Before leaving this station, Lt. Col. F. H. McFarland made application for the assignment to this Sub-Commission of the following Officers:

IV Major G.T.R. Thompson	(B) At present <i>not available</i>
IX 1st Lt. L.R. Garcia	(A) Assigned to
IX 2nd Lt. M. R. Fendrick	(A) different
V 2nd Lt. E.E. Nevans	(A) Regions
V 2nd Lt. J.J. Scanlan	(A)

2. May this question be followed up, please with a view to the re-assignment of the above named officers to the Rear Link of this Sub-Commission?

F.E. Evans
F.E. EVANS

Captain RA.

Rear Link, D.P. Sub-Commission

Copy to File AC/1000/1

Copy sent to AMU(P)
B.M. Public 4/8/44
for Chief Clerk.

PER/30

15 OCT 43

5495

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TO: JACS (E & F)

FROM: Rear Link, D.P. Sub-Commission, A.C.

SUBJECT: EM/OR - Provision of.

REFERENCE: AC/1185

DATE: 15 October 1943.

24A

1. Application is hereby made for the assignment to the Rear Link of this Sub-Commission of
No. 36395361, S/Sgt. Hamlander, E. (A)
2. This N.C.O. has training & qualifications which render him eminently suitable for the work to be undertaken by this Sub-Commission. He is a trained Interrogator of Prisoners of War, has had a course in U.S.A. on this subject and on Military Intelligence, and speaks German, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish & Icelandic.
3. Lieut. Col. F. H. McFarland was consulted before his departure yesterday and is anxious to secure S/Sgt. Hamlander's services.
4. S/Sgt. Hamlander is employed at present in the Central Registry but his release from that assignment has been agreed to.

F. E. EVANS

Captain R.A.

Rear Link, D.P. Sub-Comm.

Copy to File AC/1006/2/

*S/Sgt. Hamlander cannot be released
at present.*

FEE/jo

G-1.

17 Oct.

F.E.

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AC/1185
E&F

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AMERICAN EMBASSY - LEGAT
Office of the Military Attache
40 Berkeley Square, W.1
London, England.

23A

30 August 1943

SUBJECT : Czechoslovakian Prisoners in Italy.
TO : Commanding General, AFHQ through channels.
Cite NACAP FHGAB

1. Further to your message of August 161337B, Ref. No. 1944, and in addition to our letter of August 25, 1943, the following report concerning Czechoslovakian prisoners in Italian concentration camps on the mainland is submitted:

(1) Civilian persons

In various internment camps throughout Italy, there are interned in all approximately 520 Czechoslovakian state subjects, for the most part Jewish refugees. From this number, approximately 400 persons are interned at Ferramonti-Tarzia, in Southern Italy, the rest being scattered all through various internment camps in Italy, as e.g. Valdobbiadene, Cosenza, Piana Crixia and Potenza.

The great majority of the interned at Ferramonti-Tarzia were transported there in the year 1941 from the Isle of Rhodes. These people were travelling from Turkey to Palestine. Their ship, however, was shipwrecked near the Isle of Rhodes and they were then held for one year in Rhodes in internment. The list of names of those shipwrecked contains 368 persons.

According to reports arriving lately from the Czechoslovak general consulate at Jerusalem, there appeared in the Palestinian Press information that the interned Czechoslovakian state subjects at Ferramonti-Tarzia have been transferred to the Isonzo-valley in Northern Italy.

(2) Military persons

Number insignificant. No exact information available.

O. N. SOLBERT
Col. G.S.C., M.A.

AMERICAN EMBASSY-LEGATION
Office of the Military Attache
40 Berkeley Square, W.1

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in Southern Italy, the rest being scattered all through various internment camps in Italy, as e.g. Valdobbiadene, Cosenza, Piana Crixia and Fidenza.

The great majority of the interned at Ferramonti-Tarsia were transported there in the year 1941 from the Isle of Rhodes. These people were travelling from Turkey to Palestine. Their ship, however, was shipwrecked near the Isle of Rhodes and they were then held for one year in Rhodes in internment. The list of names of those shipwrecked contains 368 persons.

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(2) Military persons

Number insignificant. No exact information available.

O. N. SOLBERT
Col. G.S.C., M.A.

AMERICAN EMBASSY-LEGATION

Office of the Military Attache
40 Berkeley Square, W.1
London, England

SUBJECT : Additional Information on Greek Prisoners in Italy
2 September 1943

TO : Commanding General, A.F.H.C. Through channels.
CITE NACAP FHGAB

1. I am enclosing information re Greek prisoners in Italy to supplement the information contained in cable #4686 of 28 August 1943.

2. This information has just been obtained from the Greek representatives in London. It is of such a detailed nature, that it seems better to us to send you the original copy than to condense it into cable form.

3. If from time to time we obtain more information on this general subject, we shall forward it to you.

Wm McK. Dunn

Lt. Col. G.S.C.

Acting M.A.

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SECRETI) PRISONERS OF WARITALYNUMBER OF PRISONERS

P.G. 27 - P.M. 3200
 P.G. 57
 P.G. 62 - P.M. 3200
 P.G. 95 - P.M. 3100
 P.G. 110-P.M. 50
 P.G. 124 - P.M. 50
 P.G. 137 - P.M. 50
 Camp Bacu Abis, Sardinia

59
 4
 80
 938
 100
 334
 90
 about 300

GERMANY

Oflag V.D.)
 Telllagger Stalag XC)
 Oflag X B

15

(Above three camps mentioned in
 relation to the indicated 15 POW.)

Stalag IV C
 Stalag VIII B
 Oflag IX A
 Marlag-Milag Nord

1
 63
 ?
 30

MERCHANT SEAMEN GERMANY

Marlag-Milag Nord
 Stalag XVII A

15
 15
 20
 15 Greeks and
 other nation-
 alities members
 of crews of Greek
 ships.

II) CIVILIAN INTERNEESITALY

Campo 17
 Campo 27

167
 13 - superior rank
 officers

Campo 55

180

785015

relation to the indicated 15 POW.

Stalag IV C
Stalag VIII B
Oflag IX A
Marlag-Milag Nord

1
63
?
30

Marlag-Milag Nord
Stalag XVII A

15
15
20
15
15
20
alties members
of crews of Greek
ships.

MERCHANT SEAMEN GERMANYII) CIVILIAN INTERNEESITALY

Campo 17
Campo 77
Campo 55
Campo 75
Campo Penza nr. Naples
Campo Ferramonti Tarsia
Campo Bonifica di Pisticci (Matera)
Villa Spada (nr. Macerata)
Villa Lauri (Pollenza)
Treia (Macerata)
Villa Selva

167
13 - superior rank
officer
180
82
14
53
19
3
?
4 women
10

GERMANY

Number and places unknown except for following:

Ilag Liebenau, Post Tettnang
St. Josephs Haus, St.
Res. Laz. Ravensburg

1 woman

Ilag Liebenau, Post Tettnang
Clara Haus, St. I.Z.O.,
Res. Laz. Ravensburg

1 woman

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Catanzaro RGOC 475
Cama RGOC 475

Perugia (Criminal prison for women)
Procida (Naples) Casa di Pena
Trani (Bari) RGOC 462

III) PEOPLE IN PRISONS

?
?
2 women
1
15 women

IV) CONFINATI OR ISOLATI

Soresina
Soncino
Torre Piconardi
Montondino
Casalbuttano
Casalmaggiore
Piadena
Robecco d'Oglio
Ostiano
Pardino
Pescarolo
Vercovato

15
6
7
5
6
18
9
8
8
4
4
5

PROVINCE OF RIETI

Accursoli
Amatrice
Antredoco
Ascrea
Bagni di Lucca Ponte
Borbora
Bergocoliefegato
Cittareale
Collato Sabino
Confignà
Cottanello
Leonessa
Maretelli

13 men and women
7 (2 men, 2 women,
3 children)
2 (1 man, 1 woman)
6 men and women
1
6 men and women
13 men and women
6 men and women
25 men and women
5 men and women
4 men and women
3 men
10 (2 men, 2 women
6 children)
21 men and women
13 men and women
10 men and women

Petrella Salto
Posta

S. Elpidio per Torre di Taglio
(Comune di Pescocostanzo)

V) CONFINATI OR ISOLATI

Arezzo
Ascoli Piceno
Perugia

9 men and women
8 men and women
5 men and women

5492

Accumoli	13 men and women
Anatrice	7 (2 men, 2 women, 3 children)
Antrodoto	2 (1 man, 1 woman)
Ascrea	6 men and women
Bagni di Lucca Ponte	1
Berbona	6 men and women
Borgocollefegato	13 men and women
Citterale	6 men and women
Collato Sabino	25 men and women
Configna	5 men and women
Cottanello	4 men and women
Leonesse	3 men
Marcellini	10 (2 men, 2 women, 6 children)
Petrella Salto	21 men and women
Posta	13 men and women
S. Elpidio per Torre di Taglio (Comune di Pescocostanzo)	10 men and women

V) CONFINATI OR ISOLATI

5492

Arezzo	9 men and women
Ascoli Piceno	8 men and women
Perugia	5 men and women
Pistoia	23 men and women
Roma	6 men
Viterbo	4 men and women
Coropoli	1 man
Guardafrele (Chieti)	13
Lanciano	3
Alfedena (Aquila)	2 men and woman
Bussato (Pavia)	5
Certaldo (Florence)	2 men and woman
Chieti	9
Fano (Modena)	2 (1 woman and daughter)
Parco (Aquila)	1
Ponte Puggianese	1
Santa Agata (Benevento)	5
Solofra (Avellino)	?
Stradella (Pavia)	1 woman
Tollo (Chieti)	1
Venezia	1
Vicenza	1

(A few of the foregoing were residents in Italy and put on residence forced.

The great majority were Civilian Internees brought from Greece.

Liter on allowed to live in fixed places. (Confinati or Isolati)

Equis British MOST SECRET

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VI PEOPLE DEPORTED AS WORKERS TO LABOUR CAMPS

GERMANY

20,000 to 25,000

Equals British MOST SECRET

SECRET

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Displaced Persons Sub-com.1. Officers who accompanied
Lt Col McFarland:

a Lt Col V. M. Hammer - Deputy Comm
 & Lt Col. J. McFarlane - Medical & Sanitary
 c Maj T. H. Brown - G-2
 d Lt. T. W. Hise - G-2

2. Officers assigned to this Sub-
commission and still at Tizi: -

a Capt. F. E. Evans - G-4 (now Renshaw)
 b Capt. A. Segot - S/off at MGS AFHQ
 c Lt. C. P. Clark - G-2
 d Lt. L. R. Garlin - G-2

These officers
 are on the
 list to go to
 Palermo w/ AC

3. The 4 G-2 Officers included 5491 more
 than the number agreed upon to be
 furnished from AC at the meeting
 at Tizi on 5 Oct. It was agreed
 that AFHQ should furnish a
 German interpreter and 4 of 7 G-2
 Officers. Albright col

CONFIDENTIAL

Equals British SECRET

Confidential

Migration D 4

July 5, 1943

22A

DISPLACED POPULATIONS AND GROUPS

IN

ITALY

The most substantial problem of displaced persons in Italy consists of the internal movements. Many have been evacuated from coastal areas by the government and from southern Italy toward the center and the north. There has been movement from the rural districts to the cities. Since the bombing became severe in recent months there has been counter movement from the cities to the rural areas. It may be expected that very many of these displaced persons will seek to return home as soon as they can feel some confidence that they will be taken care of. However, it does not follow that it will be necessary to organize internal repatriation as the Italians may be expected to return to their homes rather quickly by their own devices. It is not expected that any system of identification will be required as the official records and local village authorities can be depended on to identify their own people.

The problem will arise as to whether the movement of the displaced persons back to their homes will need direction in order to avoid interference with the transportation needs of the army and of relief and to avoid possible disorder resulting from crowding on the roads. There is every likelihood that the Italian railways will be in bad repair and deficient in rolling stock. The roads and road transport will be equally in bad shape and the needs of the army and relief will be very great. This will be a problem for the transport authorities of the army aided by the official relief organization which may have to organize the relief for displaced people in transit in order to make an orderly movement home possible.

The number of war prisoners in Italy is not known with any certainty but is not considered to be large. There are probably about 2,000 Greek prisoners of war and 20,000 Yugoslavs of the estimated 40,000 held in Italy toward the end of 1941. Many of these former soldiers will be found as forced laborers. It is reported that an Axis practice with respect to war prisoners has been to discharge them from custody as prisoners and to enlist them immediately as laborers. This practice may make the identification of prisoners of war more difficult. In any event it will be necessary

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to consider their working and living conditions which probably will need improvement, to arrange for continuing employment if possible, or otherwise to provide for their care until repatriation to their own countries can be arranged. Some tens of thousands of Italian citizens of the Slovene race from the area ceded to Italy after the last war have been interned.

Some 35,000 Slovenes and 57,000 Yugoslavs from the Dalmatian coast have been taken to Italy. Although the status of these two displaced groups is not definitely known it is expected that they will be found as laborers. When Italy acquired the Province of Lubiana from Yugoslavia in 1941 it was reported that some 10,000 Slovenes came across the border from German-annexed Slovenia. None of these displaced persons from Yugoslavia can be returned until there is a settlement of conditions in Yugoslavia. It will therefore be necessary to provide for their care and to give them an opportunity to work and to reside in Italy pending their repatriation. Representatives of the Yugoslav Government should be stationed in centers accessible to them for purposes of identification and decisions with respect to their return to Yugoslavia. At the time of the annexation an unknown number of Italians were moved into the Province of Lubiana.

Anti-racial laws patterned on the Nuremberg laws affecting the Jews were passed in 1938. Thereafter by a succession of decrees, native and foreign Jews were progressively barred from the professions and trades. Approximately 75% of the Jews employed prior to the war have been affected by these decrees and have lost their opportunities for a livelihood. They have also lost their property and have been barred from residence in certain areas, notably in 1941 from Sardinia and Sicily. The native Jewish population as of today is estimated to be approximately 25,000. To this number should be added some 10,000 Jews who have been converted chiefly to the Roman Catholic faith and may thus have escaped some of the severities of the anti-racial laws and decrees. The number of foreign Jewish refugees in Italy is estimated at between 6,000 to 10,000, of whom 5,000 are Yugoslavs, 2,000 are Poles and 750 are Czechs, the balance being Germans and Austrians. Comparatively small numbers, approximately between 2,000 and 3,000 of the Jewish refugees, are actually interned. There is one internment camp of 1,000 at Cozenza in southern Italy. Otherwise refugees are restricted to residence in approximately fifteen specified villages.

To ameliorate the conditions of native and foreign Jews in Italy it will be necessary at the earliest possible moment to release those held in internment camps and to provide for the repeal of

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anti-racial laws and decrees which have been promulgated since 1938, thus restoring nationality, the right to hold property, and to engage in professions or trades. Confiscated property should be restored.

It is estimated that there were 350,000 Italian workers in Germany in August 1942 and about 90,000 in Alsace-Lorraine. An Embassy cable from Bern dated May 4, 1943 states that there were 541,000 Italian workers in Germany in January 1943 and estimates that there were 600,000 as of the end of May 1943, indicating an increase in the number. The same cable estimates that there are in addition 50,000 Italian specialists in railroad and other repair shops in German occupied Russia. The only action that can be taken with respect to these laborers will consist in listing them from the Italian and German records in Italy, locating their residences, and if possible the places in Germany to which they were sent as a preliminary step in the planning for their eventual return to Italy.

The situation in the Tyrol should be taken into consideration. There were about 267,000 persons of German origin in the Italian Tyrol. In a plebiscite held to determine how many would leave their homes to go to Germany about 70%, or 187,000, voted to return but it is indicated that only about 72,000 have actually gone, leaving about 195,000 in the Italian Tyrol. The existence of so large a number of persons of German origin on the border of Germany in a rough, mountainous region, a large number of whom have already voted to return to Germany, may easily constitute a problem of military control but not one of immediate repatriation.

A problem that should not be overlooked is the fact that many of the large number of the Italians residing in this country, most of them citizens, have members of their immediate families in Italy. Italians have been accustomed to sending money for the support of their families at home and as soon as military action ceases in Italy it is certain that there will be a very great demand to continue the sending of money or food packages to families. The amount of this demand may be estimated from a report prepared in the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations stating that there were in the United States in 1942 3,706,116 Italians and their descendants.

There is also a very large number of Italians in South America, 5489 many of whom it may be assumed have been accustomed to help their families at home and who will promptly ask to be allowed to continue support either in money or in supplies. In Brazil the report cited

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gives the number of Italians as 1,839,579* - in Argentina,
1,797,000*, including descendants.

This natural desire will raise questions of exchange and the availability of shipping space but the demand may be expected and if it can not been satisfied there should be an answer ready. The question may be raised in the public press and even in Congress.

- * These figures are based on the Italian Encyclopedia (Treccani).

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Migration D 8
July 20, 1943

DISPLACED POPULATIONS AND GROUPS

IN

ITALY

(Supplementary Memorandum to D 4)

A despatch from the American Legation at Stockholm dated May 11, 1943, enclosed a copy of the 1942 report of the "German Repatriation Trustee Company Limited" (DUT) which stated that by the end of 1942 238,000 German nationals had been repatriated from the Southern Tyrol to Germany. The Legation memorandum reported that, according to other press sources, repatriation from this area had been carried out to some forty per cent. The figure of 238,000 should probably be taken with some degree of skepticism until further information is available.

The number of Yugoslav prisoners of war in Italy was reported in a recent Embassy despatch from Bern to be 6,779. The number was originally 40,000 and in 1942 20,000. Many were released to their homes in areas of Yugoslavia annexed by Italy and others undoubtedly will be found among the forced laborers.

A substantial internal movement of Italians, not referred to in the previous memorandum, consists in the seasonal movement of 250,000 to 500,000 agricultural laborers from Southern Italy to Northern Italy to harvest rice, wheat, and grapes. This movement takes place annually; to the North in June and July and Southward in October and November. The experience of the Italian Commission on Internal Migration and Colonization should prove valuable and suggestive in organizing the movement of people in Italy. It should also be borne in mind that water transport plays an important role in internal traffic in Italy. 548

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PROPOSED RECOMMENDATIONS TO MILITARY
AUTHORITIES WITH RESPECT TO
DISPLACED GROUPS IN ITALY

With a view to the adoption of policies which may be uniformly followed by the military authorities while they are in control of the territory and subsequently by designated civilian representatives, the Special Committee on Migration recommends that the following outline of policies with respect to displaced persons be used by the Theatre Commander as a guide to be followed in so far as military necessity and reasons of security will permit.

1. The following are identified as categories of displaced persons:

1. Allied prisoners of war.

- a. Confined in camps
- b. Under military control in labor battalions

2. Allied and neutral civilian internees.

(Confined solely because of nationality or minor infringements of regulations with respect to the conduct of aliens.)

- a. In camps
- b. In restricted residence in designated villages

(Some of these restricted resident groups may have been evacuated recently from coast areas.)

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3. Allied nationals having the status of forced laborers.

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4. Displaced Italian nationals.

- a. Evacuees from coast or other military areas
- b. Civilian refugees from military action
- c. Persons displaced on racial grounds

5. Political prisoners.

(Including natives and foreigners confined in prisons or concentration camps for racial, religious or political reasons.)

6. Other Axis nationals.

(Will have the status of prisoners of war when captured.)

II Policies with respect to the treatment of displaced groups.

1. Allied prisoners of war.

- a. The military authorities will take control of all camps and other places where Allied prisoners of war are held or employed under military administration.
- b. Prisoners shall be identified as to nationality and military units.
- c. Prisoners shall be examined politically and their loyalties determined.
- d. Prisoners shall be examined medically and their fitness for service or need for medical treatment or hospitalization determined.
- e. Prisoners found suitable for military service shall be returned to their respective armed forces for disposition.

- (1) The services of prisoners who are members of the armed forces of Allied countries

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not participating in the occupation may be utilized by the Theatre Commander in his discretion, pending arrangements with their respective governments for their disposition.

2. Allied and neutral civilian internees.

- a. The majority of these persons will have homes in Italy and as quickly as possible they should be permitted to return to those homes. Those not so returned should be placed in restricted residence, for their own safety and for military reasons, with provision being made for their care until they can show that they can provide for themselves. Work should be given them whenever possible. Also such internees should be identified as to nationality and their presence notified to their respective governments with a view to their eventually being provided with funds for their maintenance and repatriation when desirable.

3. Allied nationals having the status of forced laborers.

- a. Relief will undoubtedly have to be provided for these laborers. They should not be dispersed until plans for their employment or other disposition are made.
- b. They should be identified as to nationality and political loyalty. The official records in respect to them should be preserved as part of the preparation for their repatriation as soon as their governments can receive them.
- c. Those whose loyalties to the Allies have been determined and who qualify physically and otherwise should be given opportunities to join the armed forces of their country if represented by units in the theater of war, or labor battalions organized by the military authority, or other civilian work which may be approved by the military authority.

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d. Former prisoners of war released by the axis military authorities may be found among the forced laborers. These should be identified and notified to their respective military commands for disposition.

4. Displaced Italian nationals.

a. Evacuees from coast or other military areas.

(1) These will probably consist of families, women, children and older men. They should be ordered to remain where they are until it can be determined by surveys, executed as quickly as possible, that the area from which each group has been evacuated is prepared to receive them. It will be necessary to organize transportation in addition to providing relief for them until they can return to their homes.

(2) Civil Status Certificates. All Italians are required to have in their possession civil status certificates which identify them personally and as to their places of residence. These certificates should prove invaluable in determining the destination of displaced persons, the districts in which they live and whether while en route they are proceeding in the proper direction.

b. Civilian refugees from military action.

(1) The rule suggested for evacuees in "4.a." above should apply. The movement away from homes will have been less orderly than in the case of the evacuees. In addition to relief it will probably be necessary in some instances to provide temporary shelter.

c. Persons displaced on racial grounds.

(1) These persons are affected by the racial laws and decrees limiting their right to

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engage in specified professions, trades or occupations and excluding them from residence in certain areas. The enforcement of these laws and decrees should be suspended by the military authorities in anticipation of their later cancellation, thus enabling these persons to be treated as ordinary Italian citizens. With respect to this group returning home the general rule in "4.a." should apply.

5. Political prisoners.

- a. Italian nationals who are released after examination by the military authority should be allowed to return directly to their homes.
- b. Allied nationals and neutrals who are released after examination by the military authority should be treated in accordance with the rule in "2.a." above.

6. Other Axis nationals.

- a. These persons will be dealt with by the Theatre Commander in accordance with international law and the rules of war.

III Administration.

- 1. From the beginning of occupation it is assumed that the Military Commander will have complete charge and make disposition of all allied prisoners of war.
- 2. There should be organized within the Civil Affairs Unit of the Military Command a:
 - a. Section on Displaced Allied Nationals and Neutrals (including civilian internees, laborers and political prisoners) and a
 - b. Section on Displaced Italian Nationals.
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3. The Section on Displaced Allied Nationals and Neutrals will develop plans and arrange for:

- a. Registration and identification of all allied nationals and neutrals.
- b. Relief in the forms of food, shelter, epidemic control, medical care, employment, and other assistance.
- c. Political examinations.
- d. Notifications to foreign Governments of the presence of their nationals in the territory.
- e. Release of allied nationals to the local communities with the assistance of:
 - (1) Nationality groups
 - (2) Civilian aids and interpreters in registration and identification and in securing employment.

f. Repatriation.

4. The Section on Displaced Italian Nationals will develop plans and arrange for:

- a. Surveys of areas from which Italians have been displaced to determine the feasibility and the time of return of displaced groups.
- b. Temporary shelter, epidemic control, and feeding, including feeding on the road.
- c. Direction and supervision of homeward movements.
- d. Provision of transport facilities.

5. Personnel

- a. It is essential that the Military Commander assign the necessary military personnel and establish appropriate procedures for the initiation of the above activities as a direct

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military responsibility during the first stage of occupation. When, in accordance with principles already agreed upon for military-civilian cooperation, the theatre commander believes it possible to admit officials of civilian agencies to the theatre to deal with the problems of displaced persons, the following civilian personnel will be made available to the military for consultation, assistance and preparation for subsequent civilian responsibility for administration under military direction:

- B. The Department of State will supply personnel to assist in:
1. Registration and identification
 2. Political examinations
 3. Notifications to foreign Governments
 4. Repatriations
- C. The Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations will supply personnel to assist in:
1. Registration and identification (for securing necessary social data, consideration of employment, re-uniting of families, etc.)
 2. Provision of relief, including food, clothing, shelter, epidemic control, medical care, etc.
 3. Rehabilitation, assistance in developing employment and preparation of plans for repatriation.
- D. The Area Director

When in the judgment of the theatre commander it is possible to place responsibility for administration of these functions in the hands

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of civilian agencies the Department of State and the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation Operations will be prepared to assume such responsibility under the administrative control of the Area Director whose appointment is contemplated in each theatre of operations.

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ITALY: THE PROBLEM OF DISPLACED
PERSONS

INTRODUCTION

The problem of displaced persons and their relocation involves, among others, the following considerations:

1. Knowledge of the number of persons displaced, whence they came, where they have gone, and the reasons for their displacement;
2. The desire of these persons to return to their former domiciles and the advisability of granting such desires;
3. Information concerning national organizations dealing with displaced persons and resettlement;
4. Identification of displaced persons;
5. Health, transportation, policing, and employment;
6. Attitudes of other groups toward displaced persons;
7. Social security payments, mail, property rights, and civil status;
8. The maintenance of records of the persons concerned.

This present study aims to present as much pertinent information as could be assembled in a short space of time on all of these questions. The document should therefore be considered subject to revision, especially in view of the rapidly-changing situation.

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CLASSES OF DISPLACED PERSONS
AND THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF
EACH GROUP

South Tyrol

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In the territorial settlement after World War I Italy acquired certain areas from Austria in which there was a substantial number of German-speaking persons. Most of this minority group was concentrated in South Tyrol (called Alto Adige by the Italians), but some German-speaking people were also present in Trent, in the Tarvisio area of Venezia Giulia, and a very small number in the frontier area of the old Italian province of Venezia. The minority question, especially in South Tyrol, was a burning one and roiled Italian-Austrian, and later Italian-German, relations. In view of this situation Italy and Germany came to an agreement, October 21, 1939, for the transfer of German-speaking persons from South Tyrol and Trent, and from parts of the districts of Udine (Travisio) and Belluno to Germany. The German-speaking persons in the designated areas were allowed to choose between transfer to Germany and remaining where they were. In the latter event they were to become "full-fledged" Italian nationals, that is, Italians culturally as well as legally. As the following table indicates, a very high percentage of the populations of South Tyrol opted for Germany, but in other areas the percentage of those opting for Germany was very small.

District	Total Population 1936	German Speaking 1921*	Total Optants	Opted for Germany, to Dec. 31, 1939**
Bolzano	275,381	190,855	229,500	166,488
Trent	397,123	4,761	24,453	13,015
Udine-Friuli	733,203	(Not Available)	5,603	4,576
Belluno	205,297	(Not Available)	7,429	1,006
			266,985	185,085

- * The Italian linguistic census was taken in such a way as to minimize the number of German-speaking persons.
- ** December 31, 1939 was originally the final date up to which persons might opt. The time limit was later extended.

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The actual transfer of the optants was at first very slow, only 72,000 having been resettled by the spring of 1942. 1/ These persons were relocated mostly in North Tyrol and in the Vorarlberg districts of Austria.

Subsequently, however, the resettlement program was accelerated and new opportunities were provided for allowing persons to make their choice of nationality. According to the annual report of the Deutsche Umsiedlungs-Treuhand G.m.b.H., (German Trustee Company for Repatriation), published in the Frankfurter Zeitung for April 4, 1943, a total of 238,000 persons has been moved from Italy. Many of these later settlers were located in Lorraine and Luxembourg.

As persons were moved out of South Tyrol and Trent, Italians from farther South were settled in their place. This movement might be regarded as the culmination of a long-standing program sponsored by the Fascists to colonize South Tyrol in order to make the Italian language and Italian culture dominant in that area. Furthermore, Italian workers were drawn northward, especially to the city of Bolzano, by the development of war industries dependent on newly-established sources of hydroelectric power. Just how large this movement has been cannot be determined with accuracy, but it probably was numerically greater than the exodus of German-speaking people.

Whether or not the populations which have moved out of or into South Tyrol should be returned to their places of origin after the war will depend upon many circumstances. If South Tyrol remains Italian, probably the solution that has been arrived at should not be disturbed. On the other hand, if South Tyrol should be given to Austria or to Germany, the displaced German-speaking persons should probably be allowed to return, if they should so desire, as most of them would, and the new Italian settlers should be sent back to areas within the new Italian boundaries. If such a transfer were to take place, property settlements would be most complicated, for the Germans who have left have been compensated for their property, and many of the Italian settlers have taken title to that property. In any event the solution of this entire problem will not be one of

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1/ Deutsche Post aus dem Osten, June, 1942

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the most urgent after the cessation of hostilities, as the persons involved will be relatively well-settled in their new locations.

From available information, it would seem that the transfer of people from and to South Tyrol, Trent, Udine, and Belluno has been handled to the German side by the Deutsche Umsiedlungs-Treuhand, and on the Italian side by the Commissariato per le Migrazioni o per la Colonizzazione Interna.

Italian Workers in Germany

As one of its contributions to the Axis war effort, Italy undertook to furnish Germany with a large contingent of workers. These were recruited through the Labor Confederations and transferred under the auspices of the Commissariato per le Migrazioni o per la Colonizzazione Interna. On January 1, 1943, it was reported from Bern that 541,000 Italian workers, and an additional 50,000 specialists in railways, airplane repair work, and so forth, were in Germany. Subsequent reports indicate that many of these workers have recently been repatriated; estimates as to the number involved in the return average about 250,000.

If the remaining Italian workers are not repatriated before the conclusion of the European conflict, their transfer to Italy will be a major problem. Some of them, for example, are reported to have married Germans. To find employment for these people in Italy may be difficult, since most of them are landless agricultural and manual laborers.

Italians in France

Between the two World Wars the total number of Italians permanently residing in France increased by about 450,000 to a figure of nearly one million. In addition, many Italian laborers, varying in number according to economic conditions from 6,000 to 100,000, sought seasonal work in France each year. How many Italian workers have gone to France for employment since the outbreak of World War II is not clear, but the Allied Post-War Requirements Committee has reported (February 16, 1943) that 90,000 Italians have been settled in Nice and Savoy.

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These persons will probably have to be returned to Italy after the war, although France may demand large numbers of Italian workers in the period between the liberation of France and the repatriation of French citizens from Germany.

Yugoslavs in Italy

After the defeat of Yugoslavia, Italy acquired the province of Liubliana, part of Slovenia. Between 35,000 and 60,000 persons 1/ were deported from this area to Southern Italy, the deportees including extreme nationalists and members of the so-called intellectual classes--teachers, physicians, and lawyers. From Dalmatia and Croatia another group of deportees estimated at 57,000 is reported to have been brought to Italy, 2/ Presumably these persons will all be returned to their places of origin.

Refugees and Evacuees from Areas of Warfare

In general the Italian government has shown no disposition to evacuate the civil population from Sicily or from Southern Italy. Nor is there great likelihood that mass movements of refugees from these areas toward the north will take place. Only two main railway lines, one on either side of the peninsula, run up as far as Naples, although on the west coast two lines connect Naples and Rome. These railways have been congested with War material and troops and have provided few accommodations for civil passengers. Moreover, the private use of automobiles.

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- 1/ The St. Gallen Tageblatt has reported the lower figure. The Aufbau of Zurich, Oct. 3, 1942, reported the larger figure.
- 2/ The Allied Post-War Requirements Committee estimated in a report of Feb. 2, 1943 that Yugoslavs in Italy numbered only 47,510--civil prisoners 40,000, prisoners of war 6,510, and war refugees 1,000.

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in Italy has been almost completely prohibited since the outbreak of war. Other means of land transportation are too slow for the long distances involved; and shipping has been considerably reduced by air attacks. Finally, few Southern Italians would have the means to pay for trips to safe areas or for their maintenance over any appreciable length of time. Only well-to-do Italians from the South are, therefore, likely to flee northwards; the others will probably endeavor to avoid military operations by taking to the hills and mountains, which are always close at hand.

If many Italians from the southern provinces do go to the North, conflicts between them and the Northerners are almost certain to develop because of the latter's traditional attitude of superiority. Hence the speedy return of these people to their places of origin would be most desirable. Probably the best means of transportation would be by ship, for it would be cheap, facilities for coastwise shipping exist, and railways will be overburdened, services will be delayed by bombings, and gasoline and motor vehicles will be in short supply. Port facilities near the refugees' homes will in nearly all cases be available. Refugees who seek safety in the hills and mountains will be able to find their way home without involving any great problems of transportation.

Up to the present time the most serious war refugee problem has arisen from the bombings of the larger cities--Naples, Rome, Milan, Turin, and Genoa. After the first bombing of Rome (July 19, 1943), the Italian Government was reported to have urged these residents of the city who could do so to leave, even issuing gasoline for the purpose. Apparently many persons heeded the warning and all roads to the north were reported to have been jammed. Railways were not used in the exodus because they were fully occupied in transporting materials of war. The situation was aggravated by the fact that the population of Rome has increased from about 1,600,000 to 2,000,000 during the war owing to an influx of war workers and persons seeking safety in a city believed to be immune from air raids. After the bombings of Turin, Milan, Genoa, and Naples, large numbers of persons fled the devastated areas, mostly for nearby localities--only the well-to-do

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are reported to have moved more permanently to distant areas. 1/ Upon the conclusion of the war most of these people will want to return to their homes. One of the main problems will undoubtedly be to provide the lower classes with proper housing.

Demobilization of the Italian Armed Forces

Until July 23, 1943 Italy had under arms only between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 men. As invasion of the Italian mainland appeared ever more imminent all trained men between the ages of 20 and 36 (an estimated total of 5,000,000) were called to service, thus raising the number of men under arms to about 6,000,000. When the war ends these forces will be demobilized and then returned to their homes. At the conclusion of World War I this process was disorderly and contributed to the political and social disorganization of the country.

Dislocation of Persons by War Employment in Italy

No overall estimate has been made of the number of persons who have been dislocated by war employment. It is well-known, however, that the population of cities manufacturing war supplies has considerably increased. This has been true of such urban centers as Rome (as was mentioned above), Bolzano, Naples, Milan, Turin, Genoa, Bologna, Trieste, and probably many others. In some instances, however, this new increment has been offset within the last year by an exodus of persons seeking to escape from air raids.

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In December

- 1/ La Stampa (November 28, 1942) reported that 350,000 persons had left Milan in order to escape from air raids. These fugitives, 50,000 of whom were said to be children, are presumably living in nearby villages. According to the Gazzetta del Popolo of Turin (December 12, 1942) 400,000 persons, or two-thirds of that city's population, have permanently left their former homes, and a further 100,000 leave the city in the afternoon to spend the night in nearby country areas.

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In December 1942 a thorough mobilization of Italian laborers was attempted, involving 6,000,000 workers, of whom 2,500,000 were women. Labor was required of all those affected by the law; workers were not free to change their employment without prior authorization; and the government generally endeavored to transfer workers from unessential to essential tasks. To what extent these measures resulted in the dislocation of populations is not clear, but it would seem that they resulted in increasing the labor forces in agriculture and in war industries.

Seasonal Labor

Italy has always had a large body of migrant workers who seek seasonal employment particularly in the grain fields of the Po Valley and in the rice fields of Piedmont and Lombardy. In 1938 400,826 migrant workers were reported of whom nearly 100,000 were women. About 206,000 of these persons were employed in grain production and 84,000 in rice. 1/

Most of the seasonal workers came from the South and from provinces near the main areas of employment, as is shown in the following table:

Internal

1/ Movements by month were as follows:

January	7,208	July	87,557
February	6,151	August	6,699
March	9,167	September	27,577
April	10,437	October	18,637
May	34,243	November	13,493
June	176,605	December	5,952

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Internal Migration --1938

<u>Districts</u>	<u>Emigrants from the District</u>	<u>Immigrants to the District</u>
Piedmont	27,764	81,930
Liguria	2,656	3,242
Lombardy	46,720	42,161
Venezia Tridentina	3,474	9,005
Venezia	28,057	7,975
Venezia Giulia and Zara	1,266	3,489
Emilia	51,653	11,616
Tuscany	13,780	7,052
Marches	16,495	11,730
Umbria	5,827	7,848
Lazio	15,553	23,605
Abruzzi and Molise	23,207	22,431
Campania	21,011	17,138
Puglia	53,624	30,219
Lucania	10,772	36,550
Calabria	11,027	13,165
Sicily	53,916	52,174
Sardinia	14,094	19,466
	<u>400,826</u>	<u>400,626</u>

Fascist policy has been aimed against seasonal, migratory labor, but it has not been successful in eradicating it. Nevertheless, Fascism endeavored to improve

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improve the conditions of employment and the social problems arising from the temporary displacement of persons. This task has been in the hands of the Commissariato per le Migrazioni e per la Colonizzazione Interna--the organization in Italy with the most experience in handling migrations and displaced persons. Possibly at the cessation of hostilities migratory seasonal workers will present a major problem of displaced persons.

Pre-War Emigrants
and Refugees

Italy has had, since the middle of the nineteenth century, a steady net emigration of population. The high-water mark in this movement was reached prior to World War I when in some years nearly 900,000 left the country. After 1920 the gross number of emigrants tapered off to about 40,000 in 1936--a year in which nearly 35,000 Italians returned to their homeland. After World War II probably few of these people will want to go back to Italy and should not present an important problem of relocation. Emigration from Italy may take a new spurt, however, as it did after World War I--at least emigrants may want to bring members of their families in Italy to them. In this connection, note should be taken of the fact that emigrant remittances were in good times an important item in the Italian balance of payments ^{1/} and that after the damming up of remittances as a result of war the post-war volume will temporarily be very great--quite sufficient to finance the departure of a large number of persons.

Recent Italian emigration to Italian colonies forecasts a more delicate problem. The number of Italians in Eritrea and Somaliland was very small, having been only 4,560 and 1,668, respectively, in 1936. In Libya there were about 108,000 foreigners and Italians in 1939, most of whom were Italians, out of a total population of 750,000, while in East Africa (Ethiopia) some 200,000 Italian emigrants were reported at the end of 1938.

Both

^{1/} In 1929 net emigrant remittances amounted to 2,120 million lire, but in 1932 to only 910 million lire.

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Both of these groups may have to be repatriated, at least in part, for making a living in ~~either~~ place without assistance from Italy would be extremely difficult and the latter would be political undesirables from an Ethiopian point of view.

Mention should also be made here of Jewish and anti-Fascist refugees. Of the 40,000 Jews in Italy, 5,000 to 8,000 naturalized Italian Jews of foreign origin and 3,200 Italian Jews have fled. Of the latter, 1,000 have come to the United States, 1,000 have gone to South America, and 1,200 have gone to the United Kingdom and Palestine. The number of anti-fascist refugees can hardly be estimated with any accuracy. They are widely distributed wherever Italian emigrants have gone. A large proportion of both Jewish and anti-Fascist groups will probably want to return to Italy, if the danger of further persecution is removed.

Foreign Jewish refugees in Italy are estimated to number between 6,000 and 10,000. One internment camp, harboring about 1,000, is located at Cosenza in Southern Italy.

Problems Involved in Resettling Displaced Persons

Identification of Persons

Every Italian is required to have an identity card which he must carry on his person at all times. This is the basis and most general means of identification, and is the one most commonly required by the police. The cards contain personal descriptions and a complete account of an individual's movements. Records of the identity cards are maintained in each commune by the Ufficio Anagrafe. This service has been carefully maintained and can be relied upon, short of destruction by acts of war. It can be supplemented by the Libretto del Lavoro which each Italian worker must have in order to obtain employment. The Libretto contains an account of the individual's work record, as well as information about his civil status. The service of the Libretto del Lavoro is maintained by the cooperative labor organizations and by the Ministry of Labor. Further identification of individuals may be obtained from census returns at Rome (the last census was taken in 1936), police records, records of deeds, church rolls, and other personal papers.

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Feeding, Housing,
and Employment

In deciding whether or not displaced persons should be returned to their homes, consideration will have to be given to conditions both in the localities where people are and in those to which they want to be moved. In good harvest years Italy is about 95 percent self-sufficient in foodstuffs, but if the invasion comes after the harvest, as seems almost certain at the present writing, large food stocks may be destroyed. Furthermore, some regions are normally deficient in food and it may not be desirable to send displaced persons into these areas immediately.

Housing may be inadequate in regions to which peoples could otherwise be sent, but may be sufficient in the areas where the displaced persons actually are. The same may be true of opportunities for employment.

The time element in resettling people is also an important consideration. War refugees who have fled to nearby hills may, for example, have to be assisted at once, while workers abroad, emigrants, and political refugees may be dealt with later. Staggering the return of people to given localities will facilitate the adjustment of relocated populations in their home districts.

Public Health Problems

Control of epidemics and the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases will constitute one of the most difficult problems in connection with displaced persons in Italy. Because of the varying degrees of prevalence of certain diseases in different parts of the country, any considerable movement of persons may result in the spread of disease to areas where facilities for treatment are either non-existent or seriously inadequate.

The spreading of malaria northward may well occur if large numbers of persons flee from the south of Italy to escape military action. Official figures indicate that 80 percent of the malaria in Italy in peacetime was concentrated in the southern provinces of the peninsula and in Sicily and Sardinia in the following proportions:

Sardinia

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rate of about 43 beds per 10,000 inhabitants, which may be compared with a rate of 97 per 10,000 in the United States.

The Commissariato per le
Migrazioni e per la
Colonizzazione Interna

The Commissariato was originally created to deal with land resettlement projects. Since 1930, when its scope was enlarged and when it was made directly responsible to Mussolini, the Commissariato has developed an extensive program for dealing with internal migration.

In 1938-39 it is reported that the Commissariato arranged for the transfer of 350,000 agricultural and 100,000 industrial workers. During the same period it arranged the resettlement of 1,250 families and recruited 31,495 workers (of whom 5,391 were women) for employment in Germany. It also supervised the sending of workers to the Italian colonies. During the war the Commissariato has continued to be in charge of arrangements for sending Italian workers to Germany.

By a law of April 9, 1931, the Minister of Corporations, the Minister of Colonies, and the Prefects were directed to supply the Commissariato with information as to opportunities for work, this information to be obtained from employment exchanges, workers' and employers' syndicates, and welfare institutions. The Commissariato was empowered to establish welfare and relief stations and migrants' camps, to make arrangements for the transportation of migrants, and to grant subsidies ranging up to 6,000 lire to peasant families going to resettlement zones. The functions of the agency have been enlarged in practice until the whole range of problems relating to internal migration now falls within the sphere of its activity.

In any project to relocate displaced persons, the Commissariato should be able to play a major role. In this connection mention should also be made of the Opera Nazionale per i Combattenti (National Foundation for War Veterans) which has been involved in settling veterans of World War I in South Tyrol, in the colonies, and on reclaimed land.

Policing

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Sardinia 20 percent, Sicily 20 percent, and the provinces south of Naples 40 percent. Mosquitoes capable of carrying malaria are found throughout Italy, however, and if persons having malaria move northward it may be expected that the disease will become a serious problem in the area north of Naples.

It is estimated by the Surgeon General's Office that at least 2,000 malaria deaths will occur in Italy in 1943, which is twice the rate for 1937 and three times the rate that probably existed in 1939. Since the number of cases that will require treatment is normally about 100 times the number of deaths, it may be anticipated that 200,000 malaria cases will require treatment in 1943. If extensive migrations out of the malarial regions take place, however, this figure may be considerably increased.

The months of June through October account for 75 percent of the malarial cases, and two-thirds of the deaths occur during the five months period July to November, inclusive.

It is not expected that typhus will occur in serious proportions during 1943. Although it unquestionably existed in Italy during the winter of 1942-43, its precise extent is not known. It was certainly less prevalent, than in the Balkans and Central Europe. An increase is not to be anticipated before the winter of 1943-44.

Typhoid fever is eight to ten times as prevalent in Italy as in the United States. It is estimated that deaths from this disease will total 6,000 in 1943. Diphtheria was abnormally prevalent in Europe during the winter of 1942-43, and in Italy some 3,000 deaths from that cause are predicted for 1943. Scarlet fever and Tuberculosis mortality have been on the decline in Italy over the past few years, but a substantial increase under war conditions is to be anticipated.

Italian public health measures are the responsibility of the Minister of the Interior. In each province the prefect, and in each commune the mayor, control health services. In 1937 Italian hospitals had approximately 200,000 beds, 166,784 in 1,496 public hospitals, and 25,261 in private nursing homes and clinics. This is a

rate

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Policing the Refugees

Under the Fascist regime policing in extraordinary circumstances fell to the Fascist Militia. That organization, numbering 250,000 men, is reported to have been fused with the regular army since the fall of Mussolini, and has been abolished outright in areas conquered by the Allies. Hence, the task of policing refugees would probably fall to the Royal Carabinieri and to local police forces. These organizations may be quite inadequate, especially if relocation comes at a time when civil and social unrest is prevalent. In 1938 the strength of the Carabinieri was 52,000.

Transportation

As has been pointed out above, railway and long-distance road transportation will probably be difficult, if not impossible, immediately after the conquest of an area. Railways will have been heavily bombed; rolling stock will be scarce; the lines will be crowded with war supplies; and the number of railroad lines up and down the peninsula is limited. Furthermore, trucks and busses will be largely required by the military; gasoline will be difficult to get; and roads will probably be in poor repair and heavily burdened. Consequently preference should be given to sea transport whenever large numbers of persons are to be moved long distances. Prior to the war, coastwise shipping was highly developed and facilities for loading existed all around the entire coast of Italy. Transportation of displaced persons to and from ports could be effected by local railways and by busses with a minimum of difficulty.

Mail, Social Security
Payments, Records Bureau

Some arrangement will have to be made so that a check can be kept on the movements and whereabouts of displaced persons. This will be necessary for purposes of receiving mail, maintaining social security benefits to which refugees may have claims, the making of payments on private or tax liabilities, and the recording of changes in civil status. For such purposes it will be necessary to create a bureau capable of maintaining rather elaborate records. These ought to be kept in conjunction with the Italian Government in order to make them available for official and legal purposes.

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Addendum to Document

E 160
Migration D 9
July 27, 1943

ITALY: THE PROBLEM OF DISPLACED
PERSONS

Prisoners of War

Since the entry of the United States into the war it has been possible to obtain only fragmentary information regarding the location, size, and character of Italian camps for prisoners of war. Data in the possession of the United States Army Military Intelligence Service indicate that the following camps exist or have existed:

1. Sulmona, in the Abruzzi, on the Rome-Pescara railroad. Capacity: 3000. In May 1941 it was reported that 141 French and 1,718 British prisoners were held there. All the French and some of the British have since been repatriated or exchanged.
2. Venice. In the fall of 1940 it was reported that 16 British prisoners were being held in hospitals and in a camp near Venice.
3. Capua, about 30 miles north of Naples. Capacity: 8000. In June 1941 some 750 non-commissioned officers and men from various parts of the British Empire were held at this camp.
4. Chieti, in the Abruzzi near Sulmona. Number and nationality of prisoners unknown. American and British prisoners have been held there in the recent past.
5. Macerata, in the eastern Marche. Small numbers of Englishwomen are known to have been billeted in the Villa Laura Pollenza and the Villa Spada Treia. These prisoners have probably been exchanged, but the premises may still be used for the detention of war prisoners.
6. Badia Alpino,

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6. Badia Alpino, in Venezia Tridentina. The Villa Oliveta has been used as a place of detention for 28 British Empire war prisoners, including 12 natives of British India.

7. Montechiarugolo, in the Province of Parma. About 75 Englishmen were held in a camp there at last reports. It is probable, however, that these prisoners have been exchanged, and nothing is known of the camp's present population.

The total number of war prisoners taken by Italy is not known. It is thought that there may be 2,000 Greeks and possibly 20,000 Yugoslavs. Many of these persons may have been released and employed as laborers. The number of American, British, and Russian prisoners has not been estimated, but it is probably not very large.

The question of Italian prisoners in North Africa, Sicily, Eritrea, and Russia, as well as of those who have been sent to the United States, Canada, and England has been intentionally omitted from this discussion. Nevertheless, the problem of repatriating these men will be of major proportions. The number now held prisoner is estimated (July 26, 1943) at between 400,000 and 500,000.

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PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTRAR
FOR FILLING OUT REGISTRATION CARD
FOR ALLIED NATIONAL OR NEUTRAL

The registration card has been designed to facilitate the efforts of military and civilian authorities to provide for the care, employment and eventual disposition of Allied nationals and neutrals found in territory which has been liberated by military action. After lodging and food have been arranged for these persons, one of the first steps to be taken will be to notify the countries of which they claim to be nationals of their presence in the territory. To do this, each person will need to be specifically identified and sufficient facts concerning him recorded to support the notification to his government. Among other things the card calls for information as to the registrant's capacity to engage in physical labor and on the registrant's previous education and work record. His military record is called for in the event that he may qualify for military service. The registrant is also to be classified on the basis of his status in the territory. Different plans for dealing with each category of displaced Allied nationals or neutrals will be worked out. It is therefore of prime importance that the registration card be filled out as completely as possible.

Each Allied national or neutral found in the territory will be registered on a card. Members of the same immediate family are to be entered on the card of the head of the family present in the territory. The members of the registrant's family, whether present with him in the territory or not, are to be entered on his card. In addition separate cards are to be filled out for each child 18 years of age or over who is resident in the territory. Every effort has been made to plan a card that will provide for all contingencies of registration. However, unforeseen situations may arise which will have to be discussed with the supervisor of registration. In making entries on the card use a typewriter if one is available, pen and ink if not, and only use a pencil when ink is not available. Be sure to make the proper entry and make it in the proper place, thus avoiding all erasing.

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BOXES AT THE
TOP OF THE CARD

Make no entries in the boxes at the top of the card. These are to be used subsequently for codes or symbols in withdrawing cards from the files for various purposes.

FAMILY NAME

Enter the surname of the family only.

ALIASES

Enter any aliases ever used by the registrant or any variations in spelling of the family name.

WOMAN'S
MAIDEN NAME

Enter the name of the wife of the head of the family prior to her marriage.

PRESENT OR
LAST-KNOWN ADDRESS

Enter in the number column at the left the number of each person (see instructions under Item 1) residing at the address entered on the same line.

REGISTRATION

In the upper right-hand corner enter the registration number of the registrant, the number or other identification of the registration center where the person is registered, the date of registration and the name of the registrar who enters the data on the card.

Item 1

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT REGISTRANT
AND HIS FAMILY

A number is provided for each member of the family. No. 1 is to be used for the husband or other head of the family; No. 2 for the wife; Nos. 3 to 7 inclusive for the

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children in the order of their ages. These numbers are to be used throughout the form to identify the person to whom the data entered on a specific line refer. In certain situations the registrant may be a widower, in which event the oldest child will be entered as No. 2; or a widow, in which event the same procedure will apply. In the exceptional case of abandoned or unattached children one card is to be filled out for children of the same family group. Enter the oldest child as No. 1 and the others as 2 to 7 in the order of age. Indicate in parentheses the age of each child on the same line as his name. In a situation in which a wife is to be registered whose husband is not with her in the territory, the wife is to be entered as No. 1 and the husband in some other country as No. 2.

FIRST NAMES

Enter the first and middle names of each member of the family as directed above and also circle the number to the left of the first name of each member of the family who is present with the registrant head of the family in the territory. If any member of the family group has a surname different from that of the head of the family, enter such surname in parentheses after the first name of such person on the same line as the first name.

RELATIONSHIP

Enter the relationship of each person to the head of the family, such as wife, son or daughter.

SEX

Enter M for Male and F for female.

MARITAL STATUS

Enter S for single, M for married, W for widowed, D for divorced.

DATE OF BIRTH

Enter date of birth, giving in the following order, according to European practice, the day, month and year.

PLACE OF BIRTH

Enter the village or city, district, and the country

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of birth according to the political status in 1937. District (i.e. political subdivision) is important for purposes of identifying and locating a village among many villages of the same name within the same country. Districts have varried titles in different countries. It will be necessary for the registrar to consult the supervisor of registration to identify the title of the district to be recorded for each country.

CITIZENSHIP

Under "country" enter the country of which the registrant claims to be a citizen or national. If the registrant is stateless, enter the country of last citizenship preceded by the letter "S".

HOW ACQUIRED

Enter the manner in which the citizenship listed in the column to the left was acquired by entering the words "Birth", "Marriage", "Naturalization", "Derivative" (from naturalization of parents) or "Option".

RACE

In this column enter the nationality of the person referred to -- not the color or citizenship. Nationality is used here in its European sense, to signify the mother tongue of the person. For instance, a person born in Russia of Russian parents may be a citizen of Czechoslovakia. His citizenship is that of Czechoslovakia, his race or nationality Russian. Again, a citizen of Yugoslavia may be a Slovene, a Croat or a Serb.

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RELIGION

Enter the church affiliation of the person referred to. If the person has no church affiliation enter "None".

ABLE TO WORK

It is possible that labor battalions will be org nized among displaced Allied nationals or neutrals. It will be important to know whether or not each registrant is able to participate in heavy manual labor. Enter a check if the registrant is able to engage in such labor and "0" if he is not able to do so.

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Item 2

MARRIAGE

Enter the date and place -- village or city, district and country -- of the marriage of the head of the family, No. 1.

Item 3

IDENTIFYING DOCUMENTS

Identifying documents in the possession of the registrant will prove of vital importance in his identification and in assisting his claim for citizenship. Information from these documents should be entered with great care and in every possible detail. If additional space is required such space is provided on the back of the card under "14 - Remarks".

In the number column enter the number of the person who has the particular documents in hand.

KIND OF
DOCUMENT

Enter in this column passport, card of identification, birth or marriage record or the name of any other identifying document which the person may possess.

NUMBER OF
DOCUMENT

Enter in this column any identifying number or symbol appearing on the document listed.

DATE
ISSUED

Enter the date of issue of the document, giving the day, month and year.

PLACE
ISSUED

Enter the place where the document was issued, such as Vienna, Zagreb or Prague.

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AUTHORITY
ISSUING

In the case of a passport or card of identity enter the name of the country issuing the document. In the case of vital statistics documents enter the particular civil authority issuing the document.

DATE OF
EXPIRATION

Most identifying documents are valid until certain dates. Enter the date on which the validity of the particular document expires, or has expired if it bears such an expiration date. Enter a dash if no expiration date is found on the document.

Item 4

STATUS OF REGISTRANT IN TERRITORY

Most Allied nationals or neutrals in the territory can be classified under the sub-headings listed in this item. It is important to identify the class to which the registrant belongs in order to determine the proper plan for the disposition of his situation.

A war prisoner is a former member of one of the Allied armies who has been captured by the Axis authorities and is held under military custody, or who may have been released and may be found in the territory as a laborer. Under either of these circumstances he should be checked in the war prisoner column.

A civilian internee is a person of foreign nationality in the territory who may have been interned solely because of his foreign citizenship or for his own safety or as a result of some war regulation concerning foreigners.

Laborers are of two classes: voluntary and forced. Voluntary laborers have entered the territory to accept employment of their own free will. Forced laborers are those who have accepted employment in the territory under some form of compulsion, such as military compulsion or the withholding of rations.

Political prisoners are those who have been arrested by the country of residence because of actual or suspected

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political activities which have been considered dangerous to the interest of the arresting authority.

There may be other categories of displaced Allied nationals, such as the person who was living permanently in the territory prior to the outbreak of the war, or the person who may have been traveling in transit through the country at the outbreak of the war, or a national of any other country who may have been evacuated from an area of military action across a national boundary into the territory. Such categories can be checked under the column headed "Other" but should be further explained in the space provided.

Check in the appropriate box the particular class to which the person referred to belongs.

Item 5

CONVICTION FOR POLITICAL OR OTHER OFFENSES

List all such convictions, giving date, place and nature of offense, and sentence, but do not include minor offenses such as vehicle traffic violations.

Item 6

MILITARY SERVICE

In this item information is to be recorded with respect to the military service of the registrant. Enter first the dates within which the military service was performed, the country for which such military service was performed, the last rank held, the military number assigned to the registrant, and check whether the registrant has his military record in his possession. In the event that the registrant was at any time a prisoner of war in the present war and was released from military custody by the Axis authorities, enter the time, place and circumstances of such release in as much detail as possible, using "Item 14 - Remarks" for further space if required.

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Item 7

REGISTRANT'S HOME

Information is sought under this item as to whether the registrant has a permanent home to which he desires to return and the address of his home. A positive answer to this question will not necessarily require that the registrant actually owns a home.

Item 8

REGISTRANT'S PLANS

The registrant may not find it feasible to return to his former home, in which event he may have other plans for his immediate future, such as joining parents or a brother in some other country. Enter information about such plans of the registrant under this item, using "Item 14 - Remarks" for additional space if required.

Item 9

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

This item has been devised to identify the displaced Allied nationals and neutrals, by education and training, whose services may be utilized in any desirable way within the territory. The space provided under item 9 is necessarily limited. Therefore a selection of facts to be entered on the card may have to be made by the registrar.

HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL
INSTITUTION ATTENDED

Enter in this column the name and type of the highest educational institution attended by the registrant in which he completed at least a full school year.

DEGREES RECEIVED
OR HIGHEST CLASS
REACHED

Enter in this column all degrees received from educational institutions. In the event that no degrees have been

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received. indicate the highest full grade or class of the highest educational institution that the registrant has successfully finished or from which he has been graduated. Do not include half years or grades that were not finished.

LANGUAGES

Enter in the appropriate column the names of the languages, such as French, Greek, German, which the registrant speaks, reads or understands with average competence.

PROFESSION, TRADE
OR OCCUPATION

Enter that profession, trade or occupation in which the registrant is most skilled and experienced. If the registrant is unskilled, enter such terms as "industrial laborer", "farm laborer" or "peasant farmer". Enter under "Item 14 - Remarks" any additional skills or special qualifications which registrant may possess not otherwise recorded on the card.

Item 10

EMPLOYMENT RECORD

The employment record of the registrant is called for on the card for the same purpose as the registrant's education and training. Space is limited and again the registrar will necessarily have to make a selection among all of the jobs held by the registrant of those to be entered. No entry should be made of a job or position held for less than six months. Selection of the jobs to be entered should be made on the basis of length of employment. Space permitting, enter those jobs held longest, the earliest first and in order of succession. The dates of employment should be entered very carefully. In the column headed "job held" enter the occupation, such as electrician, architect, steamfitter or porter. The employer's name and address should also be entered carefully and completely.

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Item 11

PLACES OF PREVIOUS RESIDENCE

The recording of the places of previous residence of the registrant is important for purposes of identification, determination of citizenship and the working out of plans for repatriation to the registrant's home country. Again space is limited and selection of addresses to be entered may have to be made by the registrar on the basis of the length of time the registrant resided at the different addresses. Selection of entries should be based on the longest periods of residence at given addresses. List the residences in the order of succession, the earliest first. If the registrant or his spouse were ever interned in an internment camp in any country, the date of internment should be entered by the word "interned" and followed in the appropriate column by the name and address of the place of internment.

Item 12

TRAVEL

In the entry under item 12 it is planned to secure in so far as possible a statement of the itinerary of the registrant since he left his last permanent home in his home country. For instance a person whose last residence was in Iceland may have traveled through Czechoslovakia, Russia, Hungary, Austria, Switzerland and France. Enter such an itinerary by listing the countries in the order of travel.

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Item 13

CLOSE RELATIVES

Under this item are to be listed the close relatives of the registrant other than those listed under Item 1 -- such as parents, brothers and sisters. These relatives are important to the record as they may prove to be the resource through which a final disposition of the registrant may be accomplished. They may serve to verify or confirm registrant's statements with respect to his

citizenship

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citizenship and on occasion provide documentary evidence in support of his claim and citizenship.

In the column headed "Names" check these relatives whom the registrant desires to have informed of his presence in the territory. They may be able to send him assistance or to facilitate his return to his country.

Enter in the appropriate column the relationship of the relative listed to the person recorded on the card identified by the number of the same line. Enter the address of the relative listed clearly and carefully, giving village or city, district and country. Enter in the last column the citizenship of the relative listed.

Item 14

REMARKS

This space on the registration card is provided primarily for the entry of pertinent information for which adequate space is not available under the appropriate item on the card. In the column at the left enter the item number to which the entry of information refers. Under this item entry may be made of the results of any physical examination which the registrant may have had.

Item 15

DISPOSITION

No entries are to be made under this item until some final disposition has been made of the registrant.

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						(Name of agency sponsoring form)		
						Biographical Data Concerning Allied, National or Neutral		
Under each main heading indicate in the first column the number of person to whom the data refer.								Form Data
Family Name						No.	Present or last known	
Alias(es)								
Woman's maiden Name								
1.	First Names	Relationship	Marital Status	Date of Birth	Place of Birth		Country	
1.		X X X X			Village	District		
2.								
3.								
4.								
5.								
6.								
7.								
(a) S (single) M (married) W (widowed) D (divorced). (b) If stateless, list last citizenship, marriage, naturalization, derivative from parents or option. (c) Indicate capacity to engage								
				Date	Village or City	District		
2. Date and Place of Marriage of 1								
3. Identifying Documents Passport, Card of Identity, Birth and Marriage Record.								
No.	Kind of Document	No. of Doc.	Date Issued	Place Issued	Authority Issuing	Date of		
5. Has/ve) registrant(s) ever been convicted of any offense, political or otherwise place and nature of offense and sentence.								
6. Military Service of Registrant								
No.	Dates From-To	Country	Last Rank	Military No.	Record in Hand	If regist place and		
					Yes	No		
7. Has registrant a home to which he desires to return? Yes No Where?								
8. What other plans has registrant for his immediate future?								

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9. Education and Training

No.	Highest Educational Institution Attended	Degrees Rec'd. or Highest Class Reached	Languages (specify)			Profession, Trade or Occupation
			Speaks	Reads	Understands	

10. Employment Record - List names of principal employers, dates of employment and jobs held 6 months or more since 1930.

11. Places of previous residence giving approximate dates since 1930. If registrant or spouse ever interned, enter "interned" and give place of internment.

12. List countries in order in which registrant has traveled since last residence in U.S.

13. Close relatives including parents, brothers and sisters. Check those registrant desires to have informed.

SECRET

Equals British MOST SECRET

AMERICAN EMBASSY - LEGATION
Office of the Military Attache
40 Berkeley Square, W.1
London, England.

30 August 1943

SUBJECT : Czechoslovakian Prisoners in Italy.

TO : Commanding General, AFHQ through channels
Cite NACAP FHCAB

1. Further to your message of August 161337B, Ref. No. 1944, and in addition to our letter of August 25, 1943, the following report concerning Czechoslovakian prisoners in Italian concentration camps on the mainland is submitted:

(1) Civilian persons

In various internment camps throughout Italy, there are interned in all approximately 520 Czechoslovakian state subjects, for the most part Jewish refugees. From this number, approximately 400 persons are interned at Ferramonti-Tarsia, in Southern Italy, the rest being scattered all through various internment camps in Italy, as e.g. Valdobbiadene, Cosenza, Piana Crixia and Patenza.

The great majority of the interned at Ferramonti-Tarsia were transported there in the year 1941 from the Isle of Rhodes. These people were travelling from Turkey to Palestine. Their ship, however, was shipwrecked near the Isle of Rhodes and they were then held for one year in Rhodes in internment. The list of names of those shipwrecked contains 368 persons.

According to reports arriving lately from the Czechoslovak general consulate at Jerusalem, there appeared in the Palestinian Press information that the interned Czechoslovakian state subjects at Ferramonti-Tarsia have been transferred to the Isonzo-valley in Northern Italy.

(2) Military persons

Number insignificant. No exact information available.

O. N. SOLBERT
Col. G.S.C., M.A.

AMERICAN EMBASSY-LEGATION
Office of the Military Attache
40 Berkeley Square, W.1

various internment camps in Italy, as e.g. Valdobbiadene, Cosenza, Piana Crixia and Patenza.

The great majority of the interned at Ferramonti-Tarzia were transported there in the year 1941 from the Isle of Rhodes. These people were travelling from Turkey to Palestine. Their ship, however, was shipwrecked near the Isle of Rhodes and they were then held for one year in Rhodes in internment. The list of names of those shipwrecked contains 368 persons.

According to reports arriving lately from the Czechoslovak general consulate at Jerusalem, there appeared in the Palestinian Press information that the interned Czechoslovakian state subjects at Ferramonti-Tarzia have been transferred to the Isonzo-valley in Northern Italy.

5467

(2) Military persons

Number insignificant. No exact information available.

O. N. SOLBERT
Col. G.S.C., M.A.

AMERICAN EMBASSY-LEGATION

Office of the Military Attache
40 Berkeley Square, W.1
London, England

SUBJECT : Additional Information on Greek Prisoners in Italy
2 September 1943

TO : Commanding General, A.F.H.Q.
CITE MAGAP FHGAB Through channels.

1. I am enclosing information re Greek prisoners in Italy to supplement the information contained in cable #4686 of 28 August 1943.

2. This information has just been obtained from the Greek representatives in London. It is of such a detailed nature, that it seems better to us to send you the original copy than to condense it into cable form.

3. If from time to time we obtain more information on this general subject, we shall forward it to you.

Fin McK. Dunn

Lt. Col. G.S.C.

Acting M.A.

SECRET

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Equals British MOST SECRET

SECRET

I) PRISONERS OF WAR

ITALY

NUMBER OF PRISONERS

P.G. 27 - P.M. 3200
P.G. 57
P.G. 62 - P.M. 3200
P.G. 95 - P.M. 3100
P.G. 110-P.M. 50
P.G. 124 - P.M. 50
P.G. 137 - P.M. 50
Camp Bacu Abis, Sardinia

59
4
80
938
100
334
90
about 300

GERMANY

Oflag V.D.)
Telilager Stalag XC)
Oflag X B)

(Above three camps mentioned in
relation to the indicated 15 POW.

15

Stalag IV C
Stalag VIII B
Oflag IX A
Marlag-Milag Nord

1
63
?
30

MERCHANT SEAMEN GERMANY

Marlag-Milag Nord
Stalag XVII A

15
15
20
Greeks and
other nation-
alties members
of crews of Greek
ships.

II) CIVILIAN INTERNEES

ITALY

Campo 17
Campo 27

167
13 - superior rank
officers
180

Stalag IV C
Stalag VIII B
Oflag IX A
Marlag-Milag Nord

Marlag-Milag Nord
Stalag XVII A

15
15 Greeks and
20 other nation-
alties members
of crews of Greek
ships.

II) CIVILIAN INTERNEES

Campo 17
Campo 27

167	
13	- superior rank officers
180	
82	
14	
53	
19	
3	
?	
4	women
10	

GERMANY

names; and places unknown except for following:

Illeg Liebennu, Post Tettnang
St. Josephs Haus, St.
Res. Laz. Ravensburg

1 woman

Klag Liebenau, Post Tettnang
Clara Hans, St. I.Z.O.,
Ros. Laz. Ravensburg

1 woman

Equals British MOST SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

Equipe British MOST SECRET

Catanzaro RGOC 475
Parma RGOC 475
Perugia (Criminal prison for women)
Procida (Naples) Casa di Pena
Trani (Bari) IGOC 462

III) PEOPLE IN PRISONS

?
?
2 women
1
15 women

IV) CONFINATI OR ISOLATI

Soresina
Soncino
Torre Piconardi
Montondine
Casalbuttano
Casalmaggiore
Piacenza
Robecco d'Oglio
Ostiano
Pandino
Pescarolo
Vescovato

15
6
7
5
6
18
9
8
8
4
4
5

PROVINCE OF RIETI

Accumoli
Aratrice
Antrudoco
Ascrea
Bagni di Lucca Ponte
Borbona
Borgocollefegato
Cittareale
Collato Sabino
Corfignà
Cottarello
Leonessa
Marcetelli

13 men and women
7 (2 men, 2 women,
3 children)
2 (1 man, 1 woman)
6 men and women
1
6 men and women
13 men and women
6 men and women
25 men and women
5 men and women
4 men and women
3 men
10 (2 men, 2 women
6 children)
21 men and women
13 men and women
10 men and women

546

Petrella Salto
Posta
S. Elpidio per Torre di Taglio
(Comune di Pescorocchiano)

V) CONFINATI OR ISOLATI

Arezzo
Areoli Piceno

9 men and women
8 men and women
5 men and women

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13 men and women
 7 (2 men, 2 women,
 3 children)
 2 (1 man, 1 woman)
 6 men and women
 1
 6 men and women
 13 men and women
 6 men and women
 25 men and women
 5 men and women
 4 men and women
 3 men
 10 (2 men, 2 women
 6 children)
 21 men and women
 13 men and women
 10 men and women

546

Accumoli
 Amatrice
 Antrodoto
 Ascrea
 Bagni di Lucca Ponte
 Borbone
 Borgocollefegato
 Cittareale
 Collalto Sabino
 Configni
 Cottanello
 Leonessa
 Marcellino
 Petrella Salto
 Posta
 S. Elpidio per Torre di Taglio
 (Comune di Pescocostanzo)

V) CONFINATI OR ISOLATI

Arezzo
 Ascoli Piceno
 Perugia
 Fisticchia
 Roma
 Viterbo
 Coropoli
 Guardagrele (Chieti)
 Lanciano
 Alfedena (Aquila)
 Busseto (Pavia)
 Certaldo (Florence)
 Chieti
 Fanano (Modena)
 Pereto (Aquila)
 Ponte Bugianese
 Santa Agata (Benevento)
 Solofra (Avellino)
 Stradella (Pavia)
 Tollo (Chieti)
 Venezia
 Vicenza

9 men and women
 8 men and women
 5 men and women
 23 men and women
 6 men
 4 men and women
 1 man
 13
 3
 2 men and woman
 5
 2 men and woman
 9
 2 (1 woman and daughter)
 1
 1
 1
 5
 ?
 1 woman
 1
 1
 1
 1

(A few of the foregoing were residents in Italy and put on residence forcees.
 The great majority were Civilian Internees brought from Greece to Italy
 later on allowed to live in fixed places. (Confinati or Isolati)

SECRET

Equally British MOST SECRET

VI PEOPLE DEPORTED AS WORKERS TO LABOUR CAMPS

GERMANY

20,000 to 25,000

SECRET

Equals British MOST SECRET

AC/1096/2.SECRET.COPY NO ...43...12 OCTOBER 43.A. C. MOVEMENT ORDER NO. 1.1. COMD.

Adv. Det. A.C. and Displaced Persons Sub. Commission under Comd. Col. G. R. UPJOHN K. C. will move in accordance with A.F. H.Q. order to be issued to comd. personally.

2. STRENGTH.

- (a) 35 Officers and 20 EM/ORs as detailed at Appendix 'A' will proceed with the party. This cancels appendices 'A' and 'B' to Warning Order AC/1017/2G1 dated 11 Oct 43.
- (b) Application has been made for the appointment, and posting of these officers to the W/E of A.C.
- (c) The O.Rs are taken on the strength of A.C. w.e.f. dates shown at APPX. 'A'.
- (d) Officers and O.Rs are attached to A.M.G. SICILY and will remain on the strength of A.C. All casualties affecting them will be published by A.C. (P.F. No. 11, para 8 refers).
- (e) Separate instructions are being sent to Lt.Col. Moss Vernon by hand of Col. Upjohn.
- (f) Senior Officers of Sub-Commissions left as Rear Link will maintain the registers referred to in P. D. No. 8, para. 6(c) and P.D. No. 4, para. 14.

3. MOVE.

- (a) Transport will be by road, rail and sea.
- (b) Entraining Point (i) MENNEVILLE (ii) TIME, 10.50 hrs 14 October 43.
- (c) Duration, approx 10 days.

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- to Warning Order AC/1017/2G1 dated 11 Oct 43.
- (b) Application has been made for the appointment, and posting of these officers to the W/E of A.C.
 - (c) The O.Rs are taken on the strength of A.C. w.e.f. dates shown at APPX. 'A'
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3. MOVE.

- (a) Transport will be by road, rail and sea.
- (b) Entraining Point (i) MENNEVILLE (ii) TIME, 10.50 hrs 14 October 43.
- (c) Duration, approx 10 days.
- (d) Rd. Move in accordance with Appx 'B'.

4. VEHS.

A.C.

Transport Officer will provide sufficient transport to lift det. and baggage and will be responsible for movement of column to entraining point and subsequent return of transport.

5. DRESS.

- (a) American, full field (O. D. Clothing).
- (b) British, F.S.M.O. (Battle Dress).
- (c) Deficiencies in personal equipment will be made up by S-4 Q. M. M. G. School.
- (d) O. R's. H.Q. Commandant will ensure that OR/ET are fully clothed, equipped and armed.

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6. BLANKETS.

OR/EM will carry one blanket; additional blankets now in possession will be handed in to Q.M. under instruction of H.Q. Commandant.

7. RATIONS.

(a) 10 days rations will be carried, they will be drawn by H.Q. Commandant as instructed by G-4 A.C., and will be handed to O.C. Det. before departure.

(b) Capt. J. C. ELLIOTT (A) is appointed supply officer for Det.

(c) Rations will be provided on board during sea voyage.

(d) Water Sterilizing Tablets will be carried by all ranks. H.Q. Commandant will arrange for supply.

8. BAGGAGE.

(a) Scales of baggage allowed.

(i) Officers	200 lbs.
(ii) W. A. I.	112 lbs.
(iii) OR/EM	One 'A' and one 'B' bag.

(b) Officers Baggage will be stacked outside billets by 06.45 hrs. It will be collected at the following times :-

LONDON	06.45 hrs.
MIAMI	07.00 hrs.
TENTED CAMP	07.15 hrs.
GARDE MOBILE	07.30 hrs.

(c) (i) Baggage Officer. - Capt. J. J. FAGAN (B) is appointed baggage officer. He will be responsible for ensuring that all baggage is collected and that baggage trucks join column in time to move in accordance with Appx 'B'. He will ensure that all baggage is correctly marked.

(ii) Baggage Officer will make arrangements with T.O. A.C. for collecting baggage of Officers billeted elsewhere than in para. (b) above.

(d) (i) OR/EM Baggage will be stacked ready for collection at STATION LINE by 07.15 hrs.

5467

5466

- (a) Scales of baggage allowed.
- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| (i) Officers | 200 lbs. |
| (ii) W. O. I. | 112 lbs. |
| (iii) OR/EM | One 'A' and one 'B' bag. |
- (b) Officers Baggage will be stacked outside billets by 06.45 hrs. It will be collected at the following times :-
- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| LONDON | 06.45 hrs. |
| MIAMI | 07.00 hrs. |
| TENTED CAMP | 07.15 hrs. |
| GARDE MOBILE | 07.30 hrs. |
- (c) (i) Baggage Officer.- Capt. J. J. FAGAN (B) is appointed baggage officer. He will be responsible for ensuring that all baggage is collected and that baggage trucks join column in time to move in accordance with Appx 'B'. He will ensure that all baggage is correctly marked.
- (ii) Baggage Officer will make arrangements with T.O. A.C. for collecting baggage of Officers billeted elsewhere than in para. (b) above.
- (d) (i) OR/EM Baggage will be stacked ready for collection at STADIUM LINES by 07.15 hrs.
- (e) Marks.
- (i) All baggage will be clearly marked with owners Rank, Name, Serial No. and letters as in para. 9 below. Two labels will be attached.
- (ii) Baggage will be divided into three categories and marked accordingly :-
- "CABIN" (limited to one suitcase).
 - "WANTED ON VOYAGE" (bedding roll).
 - "NOT WANTED ON VOYAGE".
- (f) Excess Baggage, over scales laid down in para. 8 (A) above will be properly labelled for disposal and handed to CAMP COMMANDANT M. G. SCHOOL, who will convey to M.P.O. ALGIERS for transmission to destinations.

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-3-

9. MARKINGS.

A.C. party will mark baggage and stores A.C. in Red.
D.P. " " " " " D.P. in Red

Paint can be obtained from H. Q. Commandant.

10. N.A.A.P.I.

- (a) Free issue for one week and purchase goods for British Offrs of party will be available 13 October 43 at LONDON MESS BAR.
- (b) O.R's supplies will be drawn by individuals from O.R's N.A.A.P.I. bar.

11. POSTAL.

Address of Party will be either A.C. or Displaced Persons Sub-Commission

c/o H.Q., A.M.G.,
C.M.F.

Admitted Colonel 5463

R. B. RATHBONE.
J. J. ALERIGHT.
Joint Assistant Chiefs of Staff.

Distribution "A" plus Rear Link DP Sub Commission.
" " Region 6 and 8.

(b) O.R.'s supplies will be drawn by individuals from O.R.'s
N.A.A.F.I. bar.

11. POSTAL.

Address of Party will be either A.C. or Displaced Persons Sub-
Commission

c/o H.Q., A.M.G.,
C.M.F.

10/11/46 Colonel 5467

R. B. RATHBONE.

J. J. ALERIGHT.

Joint Assistant Chiefs of Staff.

Distribution "A" plus Rear Link DP Sub Commission.

- " Region 6 and 8.
- " M. C. KENNERVILLE.
- " File AC/1185.
- " File AC/1017/2.

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Appendix 'A' to AC/1017/2 dated 12 October 1943.Personnel selected to form Advance Detachment of A.C.OFFICERS.

<u>Finance.</u>		<u>Public Works and Utilities.</u>
Colonel H.G. Crawshaw (B)		Lt. Col. L.R. Jenny (A)
Major E.S. Robinson (B)		Lt. Col. V.S. Thompson (B)
Capt. E.E.L. Timmons (A)		Capt. E.B. Feldman (A)
Capt. L.L. Ecker Raetz (A)		
<u>Foreign Trade.</u>		<u>Agriculture.</u>
Major D.M. Mervin (A)		Major W.A. Hartman (A)
		Capt. P.B. Orvis (A)
<u>Industry & Commerce.</u>		<u>Fuel.</u>
Colonel W.P. Evans (B)		Lt. Col. C.S. Carter (A)
Major L.M. Humphries (B)		Capt. J.J. Fagan. (B)
<u>Labour.</u>		<u>Interior.</u>
Colonel J.R. Bain (B)		Lt. Col. R.G.B. Spicer (B)
Lt. Col. Smith (A)		Lt. Col. W.J. Legg (B)
		Capt. J.G. Elliott (A)
<u>Legal.</u>		<u>Public Safety.</u>
Colonel G.R. Upjohn (B)		Colonel P.J. Kirk (A)
Lt. Col. R.H. Wilmer (A)		Colonel A.E. Young (B)
<u>Property Control.</u>		<u>Public Health.</u>
Lt. Col. M.R. Glenn (A)		Brigadier G.S. Parkinson (B)
Major E.B. Evans (B)		Lt. Col. F.C. Williams (A)
<u>Education.</u>		<u>Information.</u>
Lt. Col. T.V. Smith (A)		Major R.W. Desmond (A)
Maj. P.M. S. Reynolds (B)		

E.M./O.R.'s

S/93072 SqMS Anfibault R.E. RASC, taken on strength of
A.C. w.e.f. 16.9.43.

3768695 Pte. Chesworth W.
4195123 Fus. Evans R.M.
4168648 Fus. Hughes T.J.
4926754 Pte. Harley W.A.
5046673 Pto. Smith G.
36286 Pto. Ball E.W.
5259655 Pte. Barlow W.A.
5192927 Cnr. Gulloty M. R.A.
4926824 Pte. Farliard F.G.

5462

785015

<u>Legal.</u>			
Colonel G.R. Upjohn	(B)		
Lt. Col. R.H. Wilmer	(A)		
		Lt. Col. W.J. Legg	(B)
		Capt. J.G. Elliott	(A)
<u>Property Control.</u>			
Lt. Col. M.R. Glenn	(B)		
Major E.B. Evans	(A)		
		<u>Public Safety.</u>	
		Colonel F.G. Kirk	(A)
		Colonel A.E. Young	(B)
<u>Education.</u>			
Lt. Col. F.V. Smith	(A)		
Major P.K.B. Reynolds	(B)		
		<u>Public Health.</u>	
		Brigadier G.S. Parkinson	(B)
		Lt. Col. W.C. Williams	(A)
		<u>Information.</u>	
		Major R.W. Desmond	(A)

E.M./O.R.'s.

546

S/93072 S.M.S. Angibault R.E. R.S.C., taken on strength of A.C. w.e.f. 16.9.43.

3768695	Pte. Chesworth W.	"	"	"
4195123	Fus. Evans H.W.	"	"	"
4188648	Fus. Hughes T.J.	"	"	"
4925754	Pte. Harley W.A.	"	"	"
5045673	Pte. Smith C.	"	"	"
36286	Pte. Ball E.W.	"	"	"
5259655	Pte. Barlow W.A.	"	"	"
5192927	Cnr. Gulloty M. R.A.	"	"	"
4926824	Pte. Pagliard F.C.	"	"	"

Personnel selected to form Advance Detachment of Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.

OFFICERS.

Lt. Col. F.H. McFarland	(A)	Lt. Col. V.M. Hammer	(B)
Lt. Col. J. MacFarlane	(B)	Major T.H. Brown	(B)
Lieut. T.W. Liase	(A)		

E.M./O.R.'s.

39852530	Sgt. Randolph A	(A)	
39272989	Sgt. Cutrie J.A.	(A)	
16037595	Cpl. Jarecki R.	(A)	
32797582	Pte. Goldmark J.N.M.I.	(A)	
31033971	Pte. Campobasso V.J.	(A)	
T/10692747	Dvr. Smith A.		Taken on strength of A.C.
			w.e.f. 12.10.43.
14520916	Pte. A. Abraham	"	"
4916488	Pte. Turner E.	"	"
5240524	Sgt. Rostrom W.	"	"
26582	Dvr. Barnes A.	"	"

/wb

Copy - Original on 10/7/2
for D.P. Sub-Commission

COPY NO. 16A

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Military Government Section

U. S. SECRET
Equals British MOST SECRET

11 October 1943.

SUBJECT: Move of Advance Party A.C., Advance Party Hq Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, and Red Cross (American) personnel.

TO : JACS (2 copies - one for Displaced Persons Sub-Commission).
H.C., A.C.
Red Cross (American)

Further to instructions previously issued both in writing and verbally.

1. CONSTITUTION OF PARTY

Party will be constituted as under.

	Officers	EN/CSS
(a) Advance Party A.C.	20	10
(b) Advanced Party Hq. Displaced Persons Sub-Commission	5	10
(c) Red Cross (American)	6	2
	41	20

2. DATE OF MOVE

14th October, 1943.

3. MOVEMENT DETAILS

- (a) Party as in para 1 (c) will entrain at ACHA Station, Algiers for move by rail and sea for Palermo via Biserte. Party will be at station by 0745 hrs. Train leaves at 0835 hrs.
- (b) Parties as in para 1 (a) and (b) will entrain at Generville Station, for same move. Party will be at station by 1100 hrs. Train leaves at 1145 hrs.

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>EN/CORs</u>
(a) Advance Party A.C.	30	10
(b) Advanced Party Hq. Displaced Persons Sub-Commission 5		10
(c) Red Cross (American)	<u>6</u>	<u>—</u>
	41	20

2. DATE OF MOVE

14th October, 1943.

3. MOVEMENT DETAILS

- (a) Party as in para 1 (c) will entrain at AGHA Station, Algiers for move by rail and sea for Palermo via Bizerte. Party will be at station by 0745hrs. Train leaves at 0835 hrs.
- (b) Parties as in para 1 (a) and (b) will entrain at Merville Station for same move. Party will be at station by 1100 hrs. Train leaves at 1142 hrs.
- (c) (1) Transportation for personnel as in para 1 (a) and (b) to entraining station will be arranged by M.G. Sch and Holding Centre.
- (11) Transportation for Red Cross (American) personnel will be under arrangements of Red Cross (American).

4. ADMINISTRATION

- (a) Standing Order for Officers Commanding Troop Trains - a copy of these orders is attached for delivery by JACS to officer in charge of party.
- (b) Rations - Unlikely that party will arrive destination in less than 10 days. Arrangements should be made accordingly.
- (c) Marking of Baggage - No requirements by Movement Authorities. JACS and RED Cross (American) will please arrange to mark baggage clearly in order to facilitate identification on arrival at destination.

- 2 -

5. TRAVEL ORDERS AND RAIL WARRANTS

(a) Travel Orders will be forwarded by this H.Q. to JACS in time for the move.

(b) Rail Warrants will be issued by H.T.Os. at entraining stations.

(1) At Knoxville - On arrival of party and under arrangements already made.

(11) At ACH - On production by Officer in charge of party as in para 1(c) of written authority attached to copy of this letter destined for Red Cross (American).

6. ACTION BY OFFICER IN CHARGE OF PARTY

(a) JACS are requested to detail an Officer to be in charge of the party.

(b) This Officer on arrival at Bizerte will contact

(i) Lt. Col. Williams, 5th Army Rear HQ.

(11) Major Griffiths, A.F.H.Q. Priorities Board who are being contacted and are to arrange highest priority for move of the party from Bizerte to Palermo. These officers have been warned by C-3 AFHQ, (Maj. Williams).

7. NOMINAL ROLLS WITH INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR PREPARATION OF TRAVEL ORDERS.

Nominal Rolls in respect of parties as in para 2 (a) and (b), and as in para 1 (c) will be forwarded to this H.Q. by 1100 hrs 12th October.

8. POSTAL ADDRESS.

Postal Address of the party after arrival at destination will be either A.S. or Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, c/o AMG HQ, C.M.F.

545

(a) J/Cs are requested to detail an Officer to be in charge of the party.

(b) This Officer on arrival at Bizerte will contact

(1) Lt. Col. Williams, 5th Army Rear Hq.

(11) Major Griffiths, A.F.H.Q. Priorities Board who are being contacted

and are to arrange highest priority for move of the party from

Bizerte to Palermo. These officers have been warned by C-3

AFHQ, (Maj. Williams).

7. NOMINAL ROLLS WITH INFORMATION NECESSARY FOR PREPARATION OF TRAVEL ORDERS.

Nominal Rolls in respect of parties as in para 1 (a) and (b), and as in para

1 (c) will be forwarded to this H.Q. by 1100 hrs 12th October.

8. POSTAL ADDRESSES.

Postal Address of the party after arrival at destination will be either A.C. or

Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, c/o AMG HQ, C.M.F.

545

D. J. Jackson
D. J. JACKSON
Lt. Colonel

COPY TO:

M.C.Sch and Holding Centre.

A.C.

C-1 (A)

C-1 (B)

M & T (A)

M & T (B)

Algiers District Movement Control.

785015

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

DSJ/jw

11 October 1943

230.82

SUBJECT: Advanced H.Q. Displaced Persons Sub Commission.

TO : JACS.

(Copy for Lt. Col. MacFarland)

1. Inclosed is final draft and one copy of Operational Instruction signed by General HOLMES for Lt. Col. MACFARLAND. Copies will be made and circulated as soon as possible.

2. Movement order referred to in para 1 will, in fact, form part of Movement Order for Advanced H.Q. of Allied Commission, leaving TIRI OZOU by train on Thursday, 14 Oct. Details will be sent during the course of today.

3. It is confirmed that the G-2 officers of this party will report at this H.Q. this evening (11 October) and will be placed under instruction G-2, AFHQ during 12 October. They will return on evening of 12 October.

4. An Interrogation Officer (Capt. TATE) from G-2 with appropriate staff will join the Advanced H.Q. at PALERMO.

5. In view of the fact that the only known camp at present is at COSENZA, it is assumed that after reporting at AMG HQ, PALERMO, Lt. Col. MACFARLAND will send elements of his Advanced H.Q. to that camp, (of which all available details are with AMG H.Q., PALERMO) as soon as possible.

6. G-2 has arranged to send a Counter Intelligence Officer within the next ten days to COSENZA to consider the aspects of Counter intelligence. This officer will meet Lt. Col. MACFARLAND or his representative at the camp in accordance with the arrangements contemplated in 5 above.

1 Incl.
as above

CR/

12 Oct 43

#2046

U. S. SECRET

Excluded British SECRET

D. S. JACKLING
Lieutenant Colonel

5458

W. J. Jackling

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Military Government Section

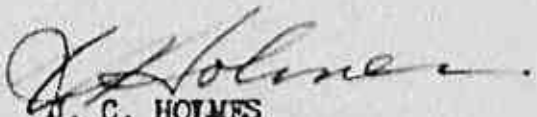
SECRET
Copy No 1 150

10 October 1943.

SUBJECT: Operational Instructions for Advanced H. Q. of
Displaced Persons Sub-Commission

TO : Lt. Col. MacFarland

1. You are appointed Chief of the Advance H.Q. of the Sub-Commission for Displaced Persons. You will proceed to Palermo in accordance with a Movement Order to be issued by the Chief of Staff Holding Centre Tizi Ouzou on instructions of APHQ.
2. When the Allied Commission is established you will come under command of the Chief of the Political Section of that Commission in conformity with such further directives as may be issued concerning the functions of the Sub Commission for Displaced Persons.
3. In the meanwhile you will come under command of the Chief Civil Affairs Officer, H.Q.AMG, to whom a copy of this operational instruction has been sent, together with a directive and explanatory memorandum.
4. A provisional directive indicating the functions of Displaced Persons Sub Commission is attached at Appendix A within the framework of which you will operate.
5. It is intended in due course to provide you with a number of accredited representatives of the Governments of the United Nations concerned, in order to enable you to screen Displaced Persons and to assist in organizing their care.
6. Certain personnel of the American and British Red Cross will be placed under your command to assist you.
7. On arrival at your destination you will make contact with H.Q. AMG, the British and American Prisoners of War organization, Lt. Gen. Mason Mac Farlane's mission, and Fortbase.
8. The Advance Party will consist of the personnel ~~equipment~~ listed in Appendix B. The composition of the full Sub Commission will be issued later.
9. A cable has been sent to AMG H.Q., Palermo, giving a warning order of your arrival, and asking that you should be accommodated.

5457

J. C. HOLMES
Brigadier General, G.S.C.
Chief, Military Government Section.

APPENDIX A

PROVISIONAL DIRECTIVE GOVERNING THE FUNCTIONS
OF INTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS SUBCOMMISSION

156

FUNCTIONS OF PROVISIONAL DIRECTIVE COVERING THEINTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS SUBCOMMISSIONMISSION

1. To see that persons not being American or British Empire prisoners of war, who are interned or have been displaced are adequately cared for and to dispose of them in accordance with the instructions of AFHQ.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

2. The subcommission performs the following staff functions:-

- a. ~~To Obtain~~ Obtain complete information as possible regarding internees and displaced persons in Italy, enemy or enemy occupied territories and forward it to the Political Vice President for submission to the Allied Intelligence Staff to AFHQ when necessary.
- b. ~~To Arrange~~ Arrange with the appropriate authorities for the provision of accommodation, food, clothing, welfare and health services for such persons.
- c. ~~Arrange~~ Arrange with the appropriate authorities for the provision of as much employment for such persons as is possible subject to instructions of AFHQ.
- d. ~~To Assist~~ Assist accredited representatives of foreign governments in respect of their nationals, subject to the instructions of AFHQ.
- e. ~~To Arrange~~ Arrange for any movements of internees and displaced persons as may be ordered or become necessary, subject to the policy of AFHQ.
- f. ~~To Forward~~ Forward to the Political Vice President for transmission to the Secretary Joint Intelligence Committee (Algiers) any intelligence likely to assist the United Nations War effort.

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3. The subcommission directly performs the following functions:

- a. Supervises the work of the Italian government and of approved agencies dealing with foreign internees and displaced persons. These agencies include the American and British Red Cross.
- b. Assists the Prisoner of War organisation in respect of Displaced Persons subsequently found to be Prisoners of War, particularly with any necessary technical instructions and information.

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medation, food, clothing, welfare and health services for such persons.

- c. Arranges with the appropriate authorities for the provision of as much employment for such persons as is possible subject to instructions of AFHQ.
 - d. ~~Assists~~ accredited representatives of foreign governments in respect of their nationals, subject to the instructions of AFHQ.
 - e. ~~Arranges~~ for any movements of internees and displaced persons as may be ordered or become necessary, subject to the policy of AFHQ.
 - f. ~~Forwards~~ to the Political Vice President for transmission to the Secretary Joint Intelligence Committee (Algiers) any intelligence likely to assist the United Nations War effort. 5456
3. The subcommission directly performs the following functions:
- a. Supervises the work of the Italian government and of approved agencies dealing with foreign internees and displaced persons. These agencies include the American and British Red Cross.
 - b. Assists the Prisoner of War organization in respect of Displaced Persons subsequently found to be Prisoners of War, particularly with any necessary technical instructions ~~and information~~.

4. OTHER ACTION REQUIRED The subcommission should bear in mind the importance of security. For this purpose a small staff will be provided for intelligence duties including interrogation and use will be made of the assistance of accredited officers provided by the United Nations' governments of which the internees are nationals. It will be best if full investigations into the credentials of personnel are obtained while they are in internment camps. Personnel should not be released prematurely.

5. Foreign internees and displaced persons should be classified early to indicate nationality and

Whether	a. Political prisoners
or	b. Prisoners of War
or	c. Deserters from enemy army
or	d. other categories
and their	e. Political outlook

Information regarding the number of categories a, b or c should be forwarded urgently through the Allied Intelligence Staff to AFHQ for onward transmission to Combined Chiefs of Staff.

- 2 -

6. Any reliable information concerning the negligence or maladministration on the part of Italian authorities or individuals concerned with the supervision, direction or management of internment camps, causing hardship and suffering to the internees should be collected and sent to AFHQ for onward transmission.

7. The following documents are attached to which reference may be made in connection with the above.

a. Copy Minutes of Meetings of 2nd and 4th October.

b. Copy letter dated 4th October from American Red Cross. *(sent yesterday to follow-up)*

c. Copy memorandum from Director of Medical Services (Surgeon).

d. Copy extract from letter dated 4th October (Brig STRONG to Brig GUETERBOCK).

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APPENDIX "B" TO OPERATIONAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR ADVANCED H.Q.
OF DISPLACED PERSONS SUB-COMMISSION DATED OCT.

Commissioner	Lt. Col. F.H. MacFarland
Deputy Chief	Lt. Col. V.M. Hammer
Public Health Officer	Lt. Col. MacFarlane
G - 1	Capt E. Pearson (who is on staff of AMG H.Q. and whose services will be asked for. He should join you at Palermo).
G - 2	(Major T.H. Brown (B) { Lt. T.W. Leise (A) (Capt. B.H. Catchell)
Sergeants	2. (6 further sergeants will be dispatched, or will be pro- vided by AMG H.Q.)
Clerks	3
Drivers	2
Orderlies	3

N.B.

An Intelligence Officer will be provided by G - 2, A.F.H.Q. (Capt. Tate.) This officer will remain on the strength of G - 2. His transportation will be arranged by G - 2).

7185
COPY

18A

AMERICAN RED CROSS
10 Boulevard Baudin

October 4, 1943

TO: Colonel A. T. Maxwell
Military Government Section

From: Mr. William H.G. Giblin
Director War Relief

Subject: American and British Red Cross participation in the care
of displaced civilians.

The relationship between the Military Government Section of Allied Force Headquarters and the British and American Red Cross Societies has been defined as follows: - The British and American Red Cross Societies will render specialized voluntary services to the Military Government Section concerned with the supply on a relief basis of food, clothing, shelter and medical aid to needy persons in liberated areas.

The services rendered by the two Red Cross Societies will take the form of advisory, supervisory and operational functions which are in keeping with the policies of the Red Cross Societies and are under the authority and direction of the Military Government Section. The extent of these services will be determined by the demands made of the two Red Cross Societies by the Military Government Section and the facilities of the two Red Cross Societies.

The Red Cross Societies are available to assist in the supply on a relief basis of food, clothing, shelter and medical aid to displaced civilians to the same extent as they are available to assist in the care of the needy civilian resident population. They recognize that responsibility rests with the Military Government Section and all the activities of the Red Cross Societies in this connection are under the authority and direction of the Military Government Section.

5453

A staff of approximately ten to fifteen American Red Cross personnel will be available for assignment by October 10. They will be supplemented after that date by the addition of British Red Cross personnel and other American Red Cross personnel as they become free for assignment.

/s/ W.H.G. Giblin
William H.G. Giblin
Director War Relief.

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Lt Col Jackling

NOTES OF MEETING HELD AT
HQS, AFHQ, 2 OCT. 1943

SECRET

COPY NO 16

DATE 3 Oct. 1943

For list of those present see list at end of these notes

GENERAL

1. a. Colonel Maxwell stated that the meeting had been called to consider as far as possible in a preliminary way the policy and organization to be adapted with regard to displaced persons who might be found in Italy including both civilian internees and persons who might properly be regarded as P. W.

He indicated that it was hoped that the Red Cross would be able to co-operate actively in the matter though the extent of the calls which were being made and which might be in the future made on their organizations in other directions was realized.

b. It was to be anticipated that civil internees in the proper sense of the phrase would be handled by the Political Sub Commission under the Political Section of the Allied Commission but it was pointed out that the P. W. sub commission under the Military Section were only primarily charged with the duty of looking after P.Ws of American or British origin and that the question as to who should look after P.Ws of other nationalities had not been specifically decided.

2. a. Colonel Torrance, representing G-3 submitted a draft letter to GCS Middle East, see Appendix A to these notes, and explained that while a proposal to load displaced persons and ship them to MIDEAST had at first been favorably considered it had been decided on review that it would be best to keep such persons, for the time being at any rate, in camps where they might be found and to screen them and look after them until the whole policy might be worked out in detail.

b. Discussion then took place as the terms of the suggested letter and it was felt that the letter should be sent as information to MIDEAST but that the 5th paragraph should be deleted and that the phrase "a large majority" in para 2 was too wide and should be reduced to a statement that some of the internees may be found to have homes in Italy to which they could go on release.

c. The question was then raised as to the determination of status of per-

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c. The question was then raised as to the determination of status of personnel found in camps where it was not self evident as to whether they were personnel who had been in armed forces or were civilians and the emergency measures for dealing with them as bodies to be fed and looked after until that could be determined was touched upon.

d. The question as to the responsibility for looking after PW of other nationalities than American, English or French was discussed and Colonel Noel quoted the Assistant Chief of Staff G-1 as having expressed the view that the PW organization should look after PWs of whatever nationality. He undertook to take the views of the C of S on the matter.

3. Brigadier Gutterback submitted a draft, see Appendix B to these notes, of what he envisaged the functions of the Foreign Internees and Displaced Persons Sub commission would be. It was felt that detailed comment on the draft could not be given at this meeting and representatives present were asked to furnish their comments thereon by noon on Monday, 4th October, 1943.

On a general point raised on the draft, the view was generally expressed that the instructions on which the sub commission should work should come from the Allied Commander in Chief and not from the governments of the UK/USA, as suggested, as those governments had already issued their directive in PAN cable 210.

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a. as to the machinery for supply and feeding of the personnel who might be found in the camps which were in mind and

b. as to the scale of feeding - on this point the suggestion was put forward that there might be a special displaced persons ration scale as distinct from the civilian or PW scale.

On the above it was left that M. G. S. should bring in their Economic and Supplies sub section into the discussion together with G-1, G-4 and QM and that these should be represented at the next meeting.

5. Immediate organization.

It was pointed out that Lt Col Macfarlane of M. G. S. who had just joined the Section was the only officer charged full time with examination of the whole problem and the necessity was stressed for getting together an organization immediately to tide over the time until the Foreign Internees and Displaced Persons Sub commission could function.

The representatives of the Red Cross stated that some 11 people could now be called on by them and stressed that their work should be supervisory and of an organizing kind and that they would work under command of the Commission in an advisory capacity.

6. Access of Representatives of interested nations to Camps and procedure for dealing with complaints as to treatment in camps prior to Allied Control.

a. It was felt that it would be desirable to allow accredited representatives of interested nations to have access to camps when arrangements for reception and control of them can be made.

7. Health situation. It was urged that the medical aspect of control of the camps should receive the earliest consideration and it was decided to invite a representative of the Chief Surgeon to be present at the next meeting.

8. Next Meeting. Colonel Maxwell asked that the representatives then present together with additional representatives from the Sections referred to in para 4 and 7 meet again at 1600 hours Monday, 4 October, 1943.

Notes prepared by

Major T. B. Jackson, M. G. S.

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Notes prepared by

Major F. B. Jackman, M. G. S.

Present at above meeting and distribution of these notes

1. Colonel A. T. Maxwell
2. Mr. H. Cackin
3. Mr. S. Heber
4. Major Knight
5. Lt Col Noel (G-1(Pr))
6. Col Terrence G-3
7. Brig Gusterbock
8. Mr. Giblin (American Red Cross)
9. Lt Col Macfarland
10. Col Kirkwood
11. Lt Col Jackling
12. Major Jackman

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APPENDIX A

2nd October, 1943

DRAFT LETTER TO CCE MIDDLE EAST

1. Our plan with respect to civilian internees who may come into our hands in ITALY is to maintain them initially in their present locations with the barriers removed. Obviously, such personnel must be screened in order to segregate and confine racial elements.

2. At present it is not contemplated to ship civilian internees outside of ITALY nor to concentrate them further within ITALY. It is believed that a large majority of the internees will have homes within ITALY and it is planned to release them to go to their homes as soon as it is practicable to do so.

3. Far 210 states that the extent to which it will ultimately be possible to equip allies, liberated forces and friendly neutrals is now under consideration by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Accordingly further instructions are awaited along this line.

4. Estimates of YUGOSLAV civilian internees vary, but 40,000 is considered a reasonable estimate. This will be the largest nationality group. They will come into our hands gradually as ITALY is liberated. It probably will be desirable later on to have YUGOSLAV representation on the Allied Armistice Commission,

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3. Para 210 states that the extent to which it will ultimately be possible to equip allies, liberated forces and friendly neutrals is now under consideration by the Combined Chiefs of Staff. Accordingly further instructions are awaited along this line.

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is considered a reasonable estimate. This will be the largest nationality group. They will come into our hands gradually as ITALY is liberated. It probably will be desirable later on to have YUGOSLAV representation on the Allied Armistice Commission, both from the military and the civilian standpoint. At present we do not desire to commit our future policy and so this must not be accepted as an official proposal.

5. In the meantime, it is requested that you contact the YUGOSLAV government and obtain their agreement in principle to paragraph 2 above.

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APPX B

DRAFT OF 2 OCTOBER 1943

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785015

MISSION

1. To see that persons not of Italian nationality, who are interned or have been displaced are adequately cared for and to dispose of them in accordance with the instructions of the governments of the UK/USA.

MAJOR FUNCTIONS

2. The subcommission performs the following staff functions:-

- (a) To obtain as complete information as possible regarding foreign internees and displaced persons in Italy, enemy or enemy occupied territories and forward it through the Allied Intelligence Staff to AFHQ.
- (b) To see that adequate accommodation, food, clothing and health services etc. are provided for such persons.
- (c) To provide as much employment for such persons as is possible subject to instructions of the governments of the UK/USA.
- (d) To assist accredited representatives of foreign governments in respect of their nationals, subject to the instructions of the governments of the UK/USA.
- (e) To arrange for any movements of foreign internees and displaced persons as may be ordered or become necessary, subject to the policy of the governments of the UK/USA.

3. The subcommission directly performs the following functions:

- (a) Supervises the work of the Italian government and of approved agencies dealing with foreign internees and displaced persons. These agencies include the American and British Red Cross.
- (b) Assist the Prisoner of War organization as regards foreign internees, particularly with any necessary technical instructions.

4. OTHER ACTION REQUIRED

The subcommission should bear in mind the importance of security. It will be best if full investigations into the credentials of personnel are obtained

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to instructions of the governments of the UK/USA.

(d) To assist accredited representatives of foreign governments in respect of their nationals, subject to the instructions of the governments of the UK/USA.

(e) To arrange for any movements of foreign internees and displaced persons as may be ordered or become necessary, subject to the policy of the governments of the UK/USA.

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(b) Assist the Prisoner of War organization as regards foreign internees, particularly with any necessary technical instructions.

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4. OTHER ACTION REQUIRED

The subcommittee should bear in mind the importance of security. It will be best if full investigations into the credentials of personnel are obtained while they are in internment camps and that personnel should not be released prematurely.

5. Foreign internees and displaced persons should be classified early to indicate

whether	(a) Political prisoners
or	(b) Prisoners of War
or	(c) Deserters from enemy army
or	(d) other categories
and their	(e) Political outlook

Information regarding the number of categories (a), (b) or (c) should be forwarded urgently through the Allied Intelligence Staff to AFHQ for onward transmission to Combined Chiefs of Staff.

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DISPLACED PERSONS

NOTES OF MEETING HELD AT AFHQ
4 October 1943

SECRET

COPY NO. 29

DATE 4 Oct. 1943

General

1. For those represented at the meeting see list at foot of these notes.
2. A summary prepared by M.G.S. of the provisional position as at 1600 hrs, 4 October was handed to each representative on arrival at the meeting.
3. Comments received from The Ministers The Red Cross, G-1 and G-3 as requested in para 3 of the notes of the informal meeting held 2 October were read and discussed.

Supply

4. So far as food was concerned it was pointed out that local resources would have to be used to the full and that AMG would, in default of special arrangements only be able to supplement them to the extent of the commodities for which bids had already been made. This would not of necessity produce a balanced diet or one which could be regarded from a medical point of view as satisfactory for the building up of persons who for a long time may have been receiving an impoverished diet. The question of the practicability of bidding for and bringing into Italy special commodities to allow of a special diet for displaced persons was left for investigation by the supply sections in conjunction with interested medical sections.

Health

5. The question of the provision of medical stores for use in the camps was raised. Brigadier Davis stressed that while the army would naturally do all it could the stores normally carried by field force units were based on minimum army requirements and were not designed to provide a surplus for civilians. On the other hand it was evident that AMG medical officers could not carry large stores of medical supplies with them in the initial stage.

It was realised that the best possible use would have to be made as circumstances dictated of all medical supplies available and the necessity was stressed for passing to the Army Medical authorities as early as possible all medical intelligence which MCS or AMG might have.

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It was realised that the best possible use would have to be made as circumstances dictated of all medical supplies available and the necessity was stressed for passing to the Army Medical authorities as early as possible all medical intelligence which MGS or AMG might have.

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The question of the composition of medical units for dealing with camps as they might be found was touched upon.

6. The summary of the provisional position referred to in para 1 was then considered in detail and appears at Appx A to these notes in revised form to meet points raised at the meeting.

7. The Chairman indicated that as a result of the discussions which have taken place and those which would be undertaken with interested sections directives would be drafted, framed within the details of Appx A and would be circulated to all concerned. Action taken would be reported to higher authority by cable.

Present at above meeting:

Col. A.T. Maxwell

Mr. Caccia

Mr. S. Reber

Rep. Amer. Red Cross

Rep. Br. Red Cross

Rep. G-1 (A)

Rep. G-1 (Br)

Repl. G-3

Repl. G(Maint)

Notes prepared by:

Rep. M.D.S.

Brig. Gueterbock

Col. Kirkwood

Lt. Col. Jackling

Lt. Col. Parkman

Lt. Col. MacFarland

Maj. Jackman

T. B. JACKMAN

Major

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APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONAL POSITION AS AT 1600 HRS 4 OCTOBER PRESENTED FOR THE APPROVAL OF MEETING

1. All Displaced Persons will be originally retained in the camps in which they are found. American, British and French prisoners of war are the only persons originally to be excluded from the category of "Displaced Persons".
2. (a) Displaced Persons will be cared for in the initial emergency stage by AMG assisted by the advanced Persons Subcommittee (including Red Cross personnel) and so far as is possible by the P.O.W. Subcommittee and by the Chief Surgeon.
(b) As soon as possible they will be transferred to the control of Displaced Persons Subcommittee of Political Section under whom Red Cross personnel have agreed to serve.
(c) An emergency initial stage will always exist when an internment camp is first taken over, which will be handled as in (a) above, even after Allied Commission is functioning.
3. All Displaced Persons other than enemy nationals will be screened by the accredited representative of their own Governments, under the supervision of Intelligence Officer, provided either by G-2 (I) or from the staff of the Political Subcommittee, duly briefed by G-2 (I).
4. After screening, such persons as are indisputably P.O.W.s of United Nations will be handed over to P.O.W. Sub-Commission.
5. Food supplies will be provided through the supply channels either of AMG or Allied Commission, coordinated at AFHQ level by Supply Staff officers of MGS, subject to negotiation for adjustment of rations by G-4, and Q.M. in respect of the period in which P.O.W.s of United Nations have been fed by AMG or Allied Commission.
6. The Chief Surgeon will, where possible, include in the allocation of medical supplies for forward troops a proportion of medical supplies for Displaced Persons.

Unlabeled Encls 10/18

EXTRACT FROM LETTER 4 OCT. BRIG STRONG TO BRIG GUETERBOCK

(a) We will provide one specialist officer (Captain Tate) who will be attached permanently to the Staff of the Sub-Commission to advise on and organise the interrogation of persons handled by the Sub-Commission. We will also provide trained interrogators on the scale which the Sub-Commission decides is necessary.

(b) All sections of A.F.H.Q. and all other interested individuals seeking Intelligence from the foreign internees or displaced personnel should be instructed to do so by applying to Secretary Joint Intelligence Committee (Algiers).

(c) Each National Commission, which examines the internees, should have attached to it at least one officer for C.I. purposes and to see fair play. If you select the officers we will give necessary instructions.

(d) A form of registration for each person will be required. Interrogating officers whom we will send to you will be prepared to advise on procedure.

785015

HEADQUARTERS
MILITARY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL

11 October 1943

INTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS SUB-COMMISSION

First Three Clerks Pmts.

Albanese, Vincent 32794849 (Amer.)
 Amodeo, Benjamin C. 32353678 (Amer.)
 Coraggio, Mario M. 32495583 (Amer.)

Two Drivers

Smith, A. T10692747 (Br.) Pvt.
 Bolla, Bernard J. 39096578 (Amer.) T/5

Dispatch Riders (Subs) Two

Pagliaro, F. 4926824 (Br.) Pvt.
 Barnes, A. D26582 (Br.) Pvt.

Don Abraham A (B)

Orderlies Two

Turner, E. 4916488 (Br.) Pvt.
 Whitehead, H. 5041240 (Br.) Pvt.

Sgts. Two

Rostrom, W. 5240524 (Br.)
 Zarcose, Pasquale A. 33417618 (Amer.)

Ronald A. Dr.
 39852530 (B)

Lawrence E. Kearin
 LAWRENCE E. KEARIN
 1st Lt. Infantry,
 Adjutant.

CR/11 Oct 1943

5:15
 JACS (Col.
 Alving)

785015

Col. Kirkwood

8A

I agree with this. If you also agree,
I suggest we tell JACS to get on
with it and fix up with MGS AFHQ
for transportation.

Carl
8 on

Concur RSK

10 days' sea voyage -

To JACS
For action

5446

Carl
8 on

Will go with Lt. A.C.
15th

AC/1185

785015

HEADQUARTERS NO.VII PLANNING STAFF

25 August 1943

To:

Subject: Tentative Assignment

You have been tentatively assigned to

See Chief Instructor who will inform you
whether you report to your region or continue your classes.

Major Carrillo, G I

7A

8 Oct 43

D.P. Subcommission
Organization.

On Hand		Required
Commissioner	1	
Depty "	1	
G1	1	(In Sicily)
G4	1	
Med & San	1	
G2	4	4 (1 German interrogator)
Clerks		3 X
Truck drivers		2 X
m/c riders		2 X
Orderlies		2 X
Sqts (language qualifications)	1	2 Sqts
	10	7 (for advance party - 12 more needed soon)
		20
30 cwt lorries		2
m/c (or jeeps)		2

? One 3-ton lorry 15 cwt
Two jeeps or M/Co.

Of the 30 above transportation will be needed for 28 as 1 stays behind (G4) + 1 is in Sicily.

G2 officers should be briefed by G2 A.F.H.R.

Page 1 - Page 2 follows

785015

B

8 Oct 43

page 2 - Organization - D.P. Subcommission

In addition there should be included in the party 9 Red Cross representatives - 1 Red Cross Staff adviser - 8 Camp directors. Total transportation needs: 37 persons, ^{2 Trucks} 2 m/c.

I would suggest that Commissioner & Red Cross adviser proceed within a few days, pick up Lt in Sicily, & make arrangements for the functioning of the balance of the party on arrival. The Deputy Commissioner could assemble balance of party & bring them forward.

Total Transportation needs in this event: ^{2 now} 35 later

W. Farland

Capt. Segal - D.P. Staff M.G.S. was told to be ready to proceed Algiers & he is awaiting orders.

5441

SECRET

Equals to most SECRET

DISPLACED PERSONS

NOTES OF MEETING HELD AT AFHQ
4 October 1943

SECRET

COPY NO. 13

DATE 4 Oct. 1943

General

1. For those represented at the meeting see list at foot of these notes.
2. A summary prepared by M.G.S. of the provisional position as at 1600 hrs, 4 October was handed to each representative on arrival at the meeting.
3. Comments received from The Ministry The Red Cross, G-1 and G-3 as requested in para 3 of the notes of the informal meeting held 2 October were read and discussed.

Supply

4. So far as food was concerned it was pointed out that local resources would have to be used to the full and that AMG would, in default of special arrangements only be able to supplement them to the extent of the commodities for which bids had already been made. This would not of necessity produce a balanced diet or one which could be regarded from a medical point of view as satisfactory for the building up of persons who for a long time may have been receiving an impoverished diet. The question of the practicability of bidding for and bringing into Italy special commodities to allow of a special diet for displaced persons was left for investigation by the supply sections in conjunction with interested medical sections.

Health

5. The question of the provision of medical stores for use in the camps was raised. Brigadier Davis stressed that while the army would naturally do all it could the stores normally carried by field force units were based on minimum army requirements and were not designed to provide a surplus for civilians. On the other hand it was evident that AMG medical officers could not carry large stores of medical supplies with them in the initial stage.

It was realised that the best possible use would have to be made as circumstances dictated of all medical supplies available and the necessity was stressed for passing to the Army Medical authorities as early as possible all medical intelligence which MCS or AMG might have.

785015

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It was realised that the best possible use would have to be made as circumstances dictated of all medical supplies available and the necessity was stressed for passing to the Army Medical authorities as early as possible all medical intelligence which MGS or AMG might have.

The question of the composition of medical units for dealing with camps as they might be found was touched upon.

6. The summary of the provisional position referred to in para 1 was then considered in detail and appears at Appx A to these notes in revised form to meet points raised at the meeting.

7. The Chairman indicated that as a result of the discussions which have taken place and those which would be undertaken with interested sections directives would be drafted, framed within the details of Appx A and would be circulated to all concerned. Action taken would be reported to higher authority by cable.

Present at above meeting:

Col. A.T. Maxwell	Rep. M.D.S.
Mr. Caccia	Brig. Gueterbock
Mr. S. Reber	Col. Kirkwood
Rep. Amer. Red Cross	Lt. Col. Jackling
Rep. Br. Red Cross	Lt. Col. Parkman
Rep. G-1 (A)	Lt. Col. MacFarlane
Rep. G-1 (Br)	Maj. Jackman
Repl. G-3	
Repl. Q(Maint)	

Notes prepared by:

T. B. JACKMAN
Major

SECRET

Equals British MOST SECRET

SECRET

Equals British MOST SECRET

APPENDIX A

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONAL POSITION AS AT 1600 HRS
4 OCTOBER PRESENTED FOR THE APPROVAL OF MEETING

1. All Displaced Persons will be originally retained in the camps in which they are found. American, British and French prisoners of war are the only persons originally to be excluded from the category of "Displaced Persons".
2. (a) Displaced Persons will be cared for in the initial emergency stage by AMG assisted by the advanced Persons Subcommittee (including Red Cross personnel) and so far as is possible by the P.O.W. Subcommittee and by the Chief Surgeon.
(b) As soon as possible they will be transferred to the control of Displaced Persons Subcommittee of Political Section under whom Red Cross personnel have agreed to serve.
(c) An emergency initial stage will always exist when an internment camp is first taken over, which will be handled as in (a) above, even after Allied Commission is functioning.
3. All Displaced Persons other than enemy nationals will be screened by the accredited representative of their own Governments, under the supervision of Intelligence Officer, provided either by G-2 (I) or from the staff of the Political Subcommittee, duly briefed by G-2 (I).
4. After screening, such persons as are indisputably P.O.W.s of United Nations will be handed over to P.O.W. Sub-Commission.
5. Food supplies will be provided through the supply channels either of AMG or Allied Commission, coordinated at AFHQ level by Supply Staff officers of MGS, subject to negotiation for adjustment of rations by G-4 and Q.M. in respect of the period in which P.O.W.s of United Nations have been fed by AMG or Allied Commission.
6. The Chief Surgeon will, where possible, include in the allocation of medical supplies for forward troops a proportion of medical supplies for Displaced Persons.

785015

MGS ALG V MGS TI MESSAGE NO 2 8 OCTOBER 1943

TO JACS FOR BRIG GUETERBOCK RPTD LT COL MACFARLAND
SUBJECT DESPLACED PERSONS DIRECTIVE

DIRECTIVE ETC DELAYED OWING TO FRESH CABLE RECEIVED BY G-1
WHICH THIS SECTION HAS NOT YET SEEN BUT WHICH MAY AFFECT POLICY
AT PRESENT CONTEMPLATED

END KKKKK
RECD GFH.

CR

KACKLING

1430 hrs
8 Oct/1097

AC
1135
JACS

5442

5A
Stolly
Copy to Col. MacFarland
PA JACS
Bureau
8/10/43

785015

TO: M.G.S., A.F.H.Q.

FROM: PLANNING STAFF, A.C.

REFERENCE: AC/1185 (G-1)

DATED 7 OCTOBER, 1943.

REFERENCE THIS H.Q. LETTER AC/1185(G-1) DATED 6 OCTOBER FORWARDED TODAY STOP
ADDITIONAL ASSIGNMENT 2 LIEN T C P CLARK (A) TO INTELLIGENCE DISPLACED PERSONS
SUB-COMMISSION, A.C.

F.A. PURGOLD, MAJOR.

5441

TELETYPE 4A

* 3 sent ~~11~~
CMA

785015

Prop. Control By G.
Refin to
Admin. Reg. 8
Health Act
TO: *Admin. Reg. 8*
FROM: Planning Staff, A.C.

File
3A
4A

SUBJECT: Displaced persons Sub-Commission (Political Section)

REFERENCE: AC/1105 (C-1)

DATE: 8 October, 1945.

1. Reference attached letter AC/1105 (C-1) dated 8 October, 1945 forwarded for your information. Please inform officer concerned.

for *W. A. PINGOLD, Major,* *5440*
S.I.

24

**MILITARY GOVERNMENT SCHOOL & HOLDING CENTER
APO 812.**

TO: M.G.S., A.F.H.Q.

FROM J.A.C.S.

SUBJECT: DISPLACED PERSONS SUB-COMMISSION (Political Section)

REFERENCE: 1185/G-1

DATE: 6 October 1943 (cont.)

1. In confirmation of the decision reached at the meeting held at Wisi Onzen on 5 October, 1943, the following personnel can be provided from this HQ. for the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission (Political Section).

Commissioner

Lt.Col.F.J.McFarland (A)
(already left this H.Q.)

Deputy Commissioner

Lt.Col.V.J.Hammer (B)

6.1

Capt.H.Pearson

(It is understood that this officer will be obtained from Sicily).

6.2

Major T.H. Brown (B)

Lieut. T.H. Lingo (A)

Medical-Sanitary

Lt.Col.J.McFarlane (B)

Rear Link for Sub-Commission
at H.Q., A.C.

Capt. F.W. Evans (B)

The officer nominated for A.F.H.Q., Staff Officer at M.G.S. is Capt. A.Segat (A).

Ad Colonel
R.H.BATHBONE

5430

Ad Colonel
J.J. ALBRIGHT

(already left this E.O.)

Deputy Commissioner

6.1

Lt. Col. V. J. Hammer (B)

Capt. K. Pearson

(It is understood that this officer will be obtained from Sicily).

6.2

Major E. H. Brown (B)

Lieut. T. M. Jones (A)

Lt. Col. J. MacFarlane (B)

Medical-Sanitary

Rear Link for Sub-Commission
at E.O., A.C.

Capt. F. L. Evans (B)

The officer nominated for A.F.H.Q., Staff Officer at E.O.B. is Capt. A. Segat (A).

Ad Colonel
R. B. BATHURST

5434

Joint Colonel
J. J. ALBRIGHT
Joint Assistant Chiefs of Staff, E.O.

PAP/eg.

Copy to:
Lt. Col. V. J. Hammer
Major E. H. Brown
Capt. F. L. Evans
Capt. A. Segat
Lieut. T. M. Jones
Rear Link for Sub-Commission
Staff Captain P.A.

Region 6
Region 8

785015

5 October 1943

1A

W/E-T/O

2. Annex to 1. Br.

DISPLACED PERSONS SUBCOMMISSION
Hq. and twenty camps

	Col.	Lt. Col.	Maj.	Capt.	Sgts.	Corp.	Pvts.	
COMMISSIONER	1 ✓							Lt. Col. McFarland
DPT'Y COMMISSIONER		1						Lt. Col. Hammer
G-1				1				German interroga- tor * Capt. Piana (Ital)
G-2				8				Italy, Yugoslavs, Greeks, other Czechs, Poles, French
G-4			1					Capt. F.
MEDICAL-SANITARY		1						Lt. Col. McFarlane
NCO SUPPLY					20			languages, Youg-slav Czech, Poles, Greek
STENO-TYPISTS						3		French, German init- ially more later
TRUCK DRIVERS						2		
MESSENGERS M/O						2		
TELEPHONE OP.						2		5738 Not filled.
ORDERLIES							4	

RED CROSS

1. Adviser Hq. 20 Camp Directors (initially available). ✓

1. U.K/U.S. Liaison-Allied Govts. = 1 Liaison Italian Govt. ✓

* German interrogator provided by G-2. Remainder by MGS (Tizzi Ouzou), failing that by G-2.

Capt. R.E. Evans - Rear Link here.

*AFHQ. Staff Officer
44163.*

Gen. Randolph (M. (R))

*Maj. T.H. Brown B
Lt. T.W. Lurie A
Capt. T.H. Gatchell H*

785015

18

FOREIGN INTERNEES & DISPLACED PERSONS SUBCOMMISSION
PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS
(PROPOSED)

1. COMMISSIONER. A senior Army Officer with command and administrative experience. Knowledge of and experience in social welfare practices and procedures desirable. Initially to formulate plans and directives for the operation of the subcommission; subsequently to direct the activities of the personnel assigned to the subcommission. He is responsible for carrying out high level directives for the accomplishment of the mission of the subcommission.
2. DEPUTY COMMISSIONER. An Army Officer with military or civilian qualifications in executive or administrative fields. ~~Knowledge of G-2 (I) procedures essential.~~ He acts as executive to the Commissioner, coordinating staff functions at headquarters. At appropriate times he will arrange for the movement of displaced persons to their homes or elsewhere as directed. He will cooperate with security agencies in the screening of individuals in accommodation camps.
3. RECORDS, etc. A junior Army Officer with knowledge of office procedures, preferably one with G-1 experience. He will provide necessary forms for the recording and classifying of displaced persons, and for other purposes within the scope of his duties, maintaining proper records and statistics reflecting the efforts of the subcommission. He will act as personnel officer for the military personnel in the subcommission and as finance officer for the payment of civilians employed by the subcommission. He will have charge of the EM/CB and civilians employed in the headquarters office.
4. SUPPLY, etc. An Army Officer with supply and transportation experience, preferably one with G-4/Q qualifications. He will keep current the supply requirements, prepare requisitions, supervise transportation, distribution and warehousing of supplies, maintaining records and accounts to reflect the use of supplies. He will have charge of all transport used by the subcommission and of all personnel employed outside of headquarters office. He will cooperate with other branches and agencies in the procurement and distribution of needed supplies.
5. Medical, etc. A Doctor of Medicine, preferably one with public health experience. He may be an Army Officer or civilian. He will keep in close touch with medical and sanitary conditions in accommodation camps and will prepare plans for the prevention and treatment of disease therein. He will prepare requisitions for the signature of the supply officer for medical supplies and equipment.
6. LIAISON WITH ALLIED GOVERNMENTS. A civilian with qualifications comparable to Junior State Department representative. He must be able to deal properly with representatives of Allied Governments whose nationals are being cared for in camps. He will answer all enquiries concerning the displaced persons and will cooperate with other agencies and departments in forwarding mail.

785015

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6. LIAISON WITH ALLIED GOVERNMENTS. A civilian with qualifications comparable to Junior State Department representative. He must be able to deal properly with representatives of Allied Governments whose nationals are being cared for in camps. He will answer all enquiries concerning the displaced persons and will cooperate with other agencies and departments in forwarding mail from displaced persons.

7. RED CROSS ADVISER: An officer selected by the Red Cross (B or A) to advise the Commissioner on all matter concerning Red Cross personnel and will make recommendations concerning the operation of camps and other services. He will be in charge of the procurement, assignment, records and pay of Red Cross personnel. He will direct Red Cross welfare services not directly concerned with the operation of the camps, such as mail, entertainment, handcrafts, etc.

8. LIAISON WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. A civilian, probably an Italian detailed by the Italian Government, who will communicate to the Italian government the requirements of the Subcommission, within the plans and policies promulgated by higher authority.

9. CAMP DIRECTOR. A qualified Red Cross officer with tact and judgment in charge of each camp. He will supervise the operation of the camp, carrying out instructions from subcommission headquarters in relation thereto. He will pay particular attention to the health, sanitation and general welfare conditions in the camp. He will direct the use of supplies and the preparation of required records.

10. CAMP SUPPLY. An N.C.O. of the Army with language qualifications, to act as interpreter for the Camp Director and to be in charge of the receipt, storage, accounts and issue of supplies used in the camp under the direction of the Director.

- 2 -

11. Headquarters will require 5 steno-typists, 3 of whom should be English speaking and at least 2 of these shorthand writers: 2 messengers W/C, army personnel; 6 passenger car drivers, (may be civilians); 3 telephone operators (s/b) 2 of whom are English speaking, 1 Italian; 4 orderlies, army personnel; 4 translators (Screened by G-2) to assist in enquiries and censorship of outgoing mail under direction. Civilian clerks for filing in headquarters (and clerks from camps for records in camps).

12. A proper plan should include medical service teams, probably a medical doctor and a technician-driver assistant to make frequent calls to two or more camps. Initially it is thought that this service can be rendered by AMG at regional-provincial levels but as we pass into A.C. perhaps they will no longer be available unless attached to this subcommission. The typhus control activities fall into the traveling-area category with this special service but will undoubtedly be helpful in the general picture of disease prevention.

5438

0 5 6 2