

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

ACC

10000/100/975

11/17

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

10000/100/975

INTERNEES & DISPLACED PERSONS,
FILE NO. 309
DEC. 1942; JULY 1943 - JAN. 1944

10000/100/975

LISTE DES RESORTISSANTS ITALIENS (TRAVAILLEURS DU PORT) QUI DESIRENT ETRE REPATRIES

NOM & PRENOM	PATERNITE	LIQU & DATE DE NAISSANCE	ADRESSE EN SICILE	DATE D'ARRI- VEE TUNIS
STRANO Tommaso	Salvatore	Catania 10/1/1903	Via dell'Oro n° 98-Catania	2/1/1943
BUFFO Rosario	Salvatore	Catania 18/11/1903	Via Corr.Deodato, 57-Catania	2/1/1943
LIZZIO Giuseppe	Francesco	Catania 20/12/1902	Via Ventimiglia, 92-Catania	2/1/1943
CALOGERO Vincenzo	Agatino	Catania 6/11/1898	Via Vischetti 30-Catania	2/1/1943
URSINO Andrea	Giuseppe	Catania 11/4/1905	Via Celeste, 54-Catania	2/1/1943
MIRABELLA ALFIO	Pasquale	Catania 5/11/1903	Via Alcantora, 37-Catania	2/1/1943
PISTORIO Salvatore	Vincenzo	Catania 28/10/1907	Via Francesco Crispi, 313-Catania	2/1/1943
PELUSO Giovanni	Giuseppe	Catania 15/2/1907	Via Cavaliere, 74 - Catania	2/1/1943
MITALE Paolo	Alfio	Catania 18/8/1905	Via Plaia, 79 - Catania	2/1/1943
MASCALI Giovanni	Innocenzo	Catania 28/9/1894	Via Gramignani 133- Catania	2/1/1943
SPAMPINATO Giuseppe	Giovanni	Catania 12/4/1902	Via Oriente 26 - Catania	2/1/1943
PASSAFERLA Santo	Giuseppe	Catania 27/11/1901	Via Stella Polare, 8 -Catania	2/1/1943
GUZZETTA Giuseppe	Antonino	Catania 13/1/1894	Via della Concordia 37-Catania	2/1/1943
BARBAGALLO Domenico	Giuseppe	Catania 9/2/1909	Via Misterbianco, 28-Catania	2/1/1943
CONTRO Rosario	Francesco	Catania 24/2/1896	Via Uzzi 80 - Catania	2/1/1943
MAUGERO Francesco	Giuseppe	Catania 18/12/1898	Via Giuseppe Misoro 3B Catania	2/1/1943
SAPIENZA ALFIO	Giuseppe	Catania 12/5/1901	Via Cavaliere, 48 - Catania	2/1/1943

MAGLIARIST Vincenzo	Salvatore	Licata	12/1/1903	Via Buccere 53-Licata	5/1/1943
GTBAIDE G.Battista	Vincenzo	Licata	1/12/1904	Via Bengasi 6- Licata	5/1/1943
BLUNT Vincenzo	Filippo	Licata	1/1/1912	Via Corso Serravia 75-Livata	5/1/1943
CENDORVI Domenico	Rosario	Licata	19/4/1899	Via Camillieri 86-Licata	5/1/1943
INCORVATA Vincenzo	Girolamo	Licata	3/12/1906	Via Corsica 3 Licata	7/3/1943
UDARDO Antonino	Tommaso	Licata	15/8/1909	Via S.Andrea 5 -Licata	7/3/1943
LONE DOMENICO	Angelo	Licata	21/2/1892	Via D.Agnese Cortile Fallu 2Licata,7/3/1943	
RUSSO Giuseppe	Giuseppe	Licata	27/7/1907	Via Lungo Cortile Quarto,3-Licata-7/3/1943	
VECCHIO Angelo	Angelo	Licata	18/6/1899	Via S.Francesco di Paola 19-Licata7/3/1943	
PERITORE Angelo	Salvatore	Licata	19/6/1911	Cortile Vonsignore 9 -Licata 7/3/1943	
GRILLO Giuseppe	Angelo	Licata	23/9/1910	Via Piano Cucurullo 11-Licata 7/3/1943	
VACCARO Vincenzo	Giuseppe	Licata	20/1/1884	Corso Vitt.Emanuele 15 -Licata 7/3/1943	
DI NATALE Domenico	Angelo	Licata	1/6/1900	Via Leffa 4- Licata 7/3/1943	
MARZULLO Antonino	Francesco	Licata	1906	Via S.Franc. di Paola54-Licata 7/3/1943	
ARUSO Antonino	Giuseppe	Licata	21/4/1910	Via Borgo Nuovo 23 - Licata 7/3/1943	
GAZZITANA Giacomo	Lorenza	Porto Empedocle	6/11/1905	Via Forni Cortile Frattagi 40 15/1/1943	
STRADA Carmelo	Calogero	Porto Empedocle	12/10/1907	Porto Empedocle	
SIRONE Giuseppe	Goirlando	P.Empedocle	19/3/1908	Via Forni Cortile Frattagi 40 15/1/1943	
SIRONE Goirlando	Ignazio	P.Empedocle	16/3/1908	Via Nino Bixio 36-P.Emped. 15/1/1943	
BARBERA Ruggero	Vincenzo	P.Empedocle	8/6/1910	Via Lazzaro 22-P.Empedocle 15/1/1943	
PATTI Guglielmo	Calogero	P.Empedocle	7/6/1895	Via Zola 12-Porto Empedocle15/1/1943	

Form 18-A
290217A

Signal Corp. N-4349 United States Ar.
Telegram

RADIO

1904

Received at

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

19

SECRET

SECRET

29 JANUARY 1944

PRIORITY

PRIORITY

TO (ACTION) : /CG PBS FOR FARGO FOR SEGAT/RPTD FLAMBO FOR DDMS FOR
(INFORMATION): NONE BRICROSS FOR SERGISON BROOK

FROM : FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE

DATE TIME SIGNED: 281830A

DATE TIME REC'D.: 290217A

REFERENCE NR. : 2208

CITE : DISPER
DECR (A) SALCNO
1400P SALCNO

HEADQUARTERS

29 JAN 1944

AMG.

FREEDOM 43628 OF 27 JANUARY REFERS. DISPLACED PERSONS HEADQUARTERS
MOVING TO BARI ON 29 JANUARY. TEMPORARY TELEPHONE NUMBER BARI 13002.
LIAISON OFFICER CAN BE CONTACTED AT PALAZZO DEL GOVERNO BARI.

File

Action - am & H
Info - Secy
... E. B.

Acc. Dir.

(2) Col. Stafford (2)
1400P Sub. Com. } (1)
Salem

2492

FORM #18-A

SECRET

CRYPTO

11624

SECRET

1904

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

29 JANUARY 1944

SECRET

PRIORITY

CG PBS FOR FARGO FOR SEGA/RPTD FLAMEO FOR DIMS FOR BRICROSS FOR SERGISON BROOK

NONE

FATIMA SIGNED MACFARLANE

281830A

290217A

2208

DISPER



FREEDOM 43628 OF 27 JANUARY REFERS. DISPLACED PERSONS HEADQUARTERS MOVING TO BARI ON 29 JANUARY. TEMPORARY TELEPHONE NUMBER BARI 13902. LIAISON OFFICER CAN BE CONTACTED AT PALAZZO DEL GOVERNO BARI.

PBS DIST

ACTION AMG HQ
INFO SECY
CG

ACC DIST

(INFO) COL SPOTFORD (2)
IA D P SUB COM
(SALERNO)

11629

SECRET

4291

CONFIDENTIAL

1891

310
PACIFIC ISLAND BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

28 JANUARY 1944

CONFIDENTIAL

PRIORITY

CG PBS (FARGO FOR FAMILY)

NONE

STALPS AND REGION TWO

28/NET

281459A

RT/147

NONE



PRELIMINARY REPORTS LIQUIDATOR FASCIST UNIONS AND SYNDICATES INDICATE IN CERTAIN CASES INSUFFICIENT ASSETS AVAILABLE TO MEET FULL AMOUNTS DUE UNDER ITALIAN LAW TO THE EMPLOYEES NOW DISMISSED. SHOULD LIQUIDATOR MAKE FULL PAYMENTS DUE, WHERE NECESSARY COMMITTING AREA FUNDS OR IS ARBITRARY DISTRIBUTION AVAILABLE ASSETS TO BE MADE IN RESPECTIVE LEGAL ENTITLEMENTS. THIS WOULD APPROPRIATE VERY URGENT DIRECTIVE.

PBS DIST

ACTION AND HQ
INFO G-2
CG
SECY

ACC DIST

ACTION EDCN SEC(2)
INFO ADMIN DIR
* COL SPOTFORD

11502

CONFIDENTIAL

4499

309

SECRET

1890

PENINSULAR BASE SECTION
SIGNAL MESSAGE CENTER

28 JANUARY 1944

SECRET

PRIORITY

FLAMBO FOR DDMS FOR BRICROSS FOR SERGISIN-BROOK, TAPMA FOR KIRKWOOD, CG PBS VANGO
NONE

SIGNED CINC

271423A

271710A

43628

FHMS

PROCEEDING NAPLES BY AIR 28TH JANUARY WILL BE MR PARRINGTON TO REPORT TO
SERGISIN-BROOKE, COMMISSIONER BRICROSS. WTA AFTERNOON BY USSR PRIVATE PLANE, TIME
UNCERTAIN PARRINGTON WILL BE ACCOMPANIED BY CAPT SEAT OF MGS, DEPT AND OFFICER OF
RECORDS OFFICE GHQ 2ND ECHOLON (B) IN CONNECTION WITH FORMATION RECORDS BUREAU AS
DETAILED IN OUR MGS 321012 OF 25TH JANUARY. PARTY WILL REMAIN NAPLES FEW DAYS BEFORE
PROCEEDING BRINDISI TO KIRKWOOD.

PBS DIST

INFO AMG HQ
CG
SECY

ACC DIST

INFO DCCAO (2)
" I DP SC (SALENO)

11501

SECRET

189

309.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 394.

26th January, 1944.

REFERENCE : 16071/3/0-1.

SUBJECT : Displaced Persons Sub-Commission -
Field Section under Lt. Col. MacFarland.

TO : H.Q. Commandant, Naples.
H.Q. Commandant, Salerno.

Copy of Memorandum dated 24 January 44 from Vice Chief of Staff,
subject as above, is forwarded herewith for information and guidance.

By Order of Colonel STOFFORD.

Adyarat Kapl
H. R. B. RATHBONE,
Colonel,
Executive Officer.
(Administrative).

Copy to : Deputy Chief of Staff (O. & S.I.) ✓

RRR/whb.

4283

C O P Y.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

RE/cn

24 January, 1944.

TO : Executive Officer.

1. Lt. Col. MacFarland, Displaced Persons, is in charge of a field section of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. His task is to supervise displaced persons on the west side of Italy. His contacts will therefore mainly be with 5th Army and the Regions on the west side of Italy. He is not part of Headquarters ACC as he is a field section.
2. It is for Colonel MacFarland to decide where to establish his Headquarters. I have told him that if he wishes to come to Salerno he can be accommodated temporarily in the Headquarters ACC accommodation there until it is required by us. Similarly, if he wished to come to Naples our Headquarters Commandant is to help him over his accommodation.
3. As his field section is a completely separate, self-contained group, its personnel and vehicles are not to be brought into the Headquarters pool.

cc to Col. Spefford.

E. GUNTERBOOK
Brigadier.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
AMG 394

WDG/AMG/AMG
24 January 1945

WDG/AMG/AMG

Subject: Yugoslav Displaced Persons Camp

To: A.M.G. Headquarters, British
Displaced Persons Administration, Attention Col. Michael

1. After discussion separately with Lt. Col. Michael and
Lt. Col. Michael, the attached correspondence is passed to you.

2. The two Yugoslav officers concerned are believed to be
Lt. Michael, credited representative of the Yugoslav Government,
authorized by A.M.G., and Mr. Michael, an intern, formerly a mem-
ber of the Yugoslav State Department.

3. It is considered that if these officers, as alleged, en-
couraged the desertion from the Italian Army of Italian soldiers of
Yugoslav origin, they should be removed from wherever position they
now hold.

4. It is also recommended that A.M.G. be asked to authorize
and arrange the movement of all Yugoslav soldiers from the camp at
Salerno and if possible from the island of Sicily.

5. It is understood that a Yugoslav Army is being collected and
trained in the Middle East theater. Most of the Yugoslav troops of
this nature are said to join a combatant force under their own flag
and leaders.

6. With reference to paragraph 3 of basic letter, Lt. Col.
Michael states that I.M.G. have asked instructions from No. 1
Director on the "Higher Authority".

CHARLES H. SPOTSWOOD
Colonel, G.S.C.
D.C.C.A.O., AMG, AM.

Copy to:

A.M.G., Region I
Lt. Col. Michael at Trinidad

W

FILE: RHO 370.21

1st Ind.

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT Sicily Region Headquarters 13 Jan. 1944.

TO: Chief Staff Officer, A.M.G. HQ.

1. The recommendation that Yugoslavs at present in the Displaced Persons Camp at Palermo be removed from the island has my full support.

2. There is evidence that the two Yugoslav army officers at the camp instigated the movement to incite desertion by Italian soldiers of Yugoslav extraction serving with the SABAUDA Div.

Charles Poletti.

CHARLES POLETTI

Lt. Colonel

Regional Civil Affairs Officer

ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS

FILE: RWE 370.21

AFD 394

13 January 1944.

SUBJECT: Italian Soldiers of YUGOSLAV Blood in Palermo Camp
for Allied Nationals.

TO : H.C.A.O.

1. On January 10, 1944 Region 1 assumed control of the Camp for Allied Nationals and learned that 78 Italian soldiers who had deserted from Italian forces stationed in Sicily had recently arrived at the Camp seeking the protection and care of Allied authorities.

2. The situation was immediately reported to the Island Base Section and to District 1. I.B.S. advised Region 1 to allow the Italian soldiers to stay in the Camp the evening of July 10 pending completion of their investigation of the facts.

3. On the afternoon of July 11 I.B.S. took custody of the Italian soldiers and are now holding them pending instructions from higher authority.

4. Because of the friction between the Italians of YUGOSLAV origin and the Italians it is recommended that the entire YUGOSLAV group now remaining at the Palermo Camp be removed from Sicily as soon as possible. There seems little doubt that this element of the Camp population has encouraged the desertions and will continue to be a disturbing influence as long as YUGOSLAV Nationals remain concentrated in Palermo.

R P Drake

R.P. DRAKE

Major

Regional Public Welfare Officer

discuss
Col. G. J. ...

1. Who are the 2 YgSh officers?
Believe they are Lt Plamence & Dr Maun.
But Lt Leontes may be intended as one.

Don't know. What is their status?

Yes 3. They should be removed.

Yes. Should we ask AFHQ to arrange movement of YgSh from the Island 2283

Get Bill: What action is being taken by I.B.S. to get instructions "from Higher Authority" (Col. M. L. ... DISTANCE)
6. I understand that YgSh army is being collected and trained in Mid-East Theatre.

Ring ~~Moss-Vernon~~ 1455 hrs

Mr. Basso letter: (Jan 15) Subject heading:
para. 2. "shipment of clothing" "constitution of Otter?"
para. 3. "functions of his committee"
para. 4. omit "Naples area" & change to cover all points.
para. 5. Responsibility channels.

1/17/70 ()

=1=
COPY

HQ 7th ARMY OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PA.
Cables

309

OUTGOING MESSAGE

Office of origin **SEARS FOR FARGO - 871**
(Section)

Date **27 NOVEMBER 1943**

Initials Of

Classification **CONFIDENTIAL**

(Restricted - Confidential - Secret)

Precedence **PRIORITY**

(Originating officer)
(Routine - Priority - Urgent)

To: FREEDOM FOR MGS RPTD FATIMA FOR DISPLACED PERSONS FOR MACFARLAND
BARI CAMP TO BE TAKEN OVER IMMEDIATELY PT SONNEL BECOMES AVAILABLE X PAREN FROM SEARS
FOR FARGO FROM DISPLACED PERSONS SIGNED SPOFFORD TO FREEDOM FOR MGS RPTD FATIMA FOR
DISPLACED PERSONS FOR MACFARLAND CITE FARGO EIGHT SEVEN ONE PAREN CAN ONLY TRACE TWO
CABLES CALLING REPORTS PAREN FIRST PAREN YOUR FIVE TWO ONE NINE NOVEMBER TWO ASKING
NOMINAL ROLL FERRAMONTI X ONLY ORIGINAL RECORD CARDS EXISTED FROM WHICH ROLL WAS COM-
PILED AND TRANSMITTED FROM CAMP TO THIS HQ BUT LOST IN TRANSIT X DUPLICATE SENT BY
OTHER MEANS ALSO NOT ARRIVED HERE X THIRD COPY REQUESTED X PAREN SECOND PAREN YOUR
THREE ZERO EIGHT SEVEN NOV TWENTY X INQUIRIES TODAY COMPLETED REPORT FOLLOWS X
REFERRING PARA FIVE DIRECTIVE CMA SUBJECT IS CATEGORISATION CMA DIRECTIVE ORDERS
INTERROGATION CARRIED OUT BY ACCREDITED GOVERNMENT MISSIONS RESPECT ALL NATIONALITIES
OUR SUPERVISION BY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER X FRENCH MISSION ARRIVED MAINLAND NOV TEN X
TWO FRENCH PARTIES TWENTY FIVE FORTY FIVE RESPECTIVELY SCREENED DISPATCHED NORTH AFRICA X
DEPUTY PRESIDENT INSTRUCTED NO RPT NO FURTHER FOREIGN MISSIONS BE SENT FORWARD WITHOUT
PERMISSION X JUGOSLAVE MISSION NOTIFIED NOT YET ARRIVED CMA POLISH NOTIFIED TO ARRIVE
NOV TWO SEVEN X NO INTERROGATION CATEGORISATION POSSIBLE WITHOUT MISSIONS X CO-
ORDINATED REPORT DP RPT DOG PETER SUB COMMISSION ACTIVITIES BEING PREPARED X M-IN
HEADS PAREN ONE PAREN LIAISON AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS MAINLAND AND SICILY ORGANISATIONS

Time Signed:

Content and classification

authenticated by

=2=
C O P Y
7th ARMY OFFICIAL BUSINESS
OUTGOING MESSAGE

Office of origin _____ Date _____
(section) _____
Classification _____ Initials Of _____
(Restricted - Confidential - Secret) _____ (Originating officer)
Precedence _____
(Routine - Priority - Urgent)

To: FREEDOM FOR MGS RPTD FATIMA FOR DISPLACED PERSONS FOR MACFARLAND
PAREN TWO PAREN VISITS TO MAINLAND CAMPS FILPOT FATIMA ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BY DIRECTOR
PAREN THREE PAREN BARI CAMP CONTROL ARRANGEMENTS PAREN FOUR PAREN REGISTRATION IN-
TERNEES SICILY PAREN FIVE PAREN RE-REGISTRATION FERRAMONTI PAREN SIX PAREN OPERATIONS
FRENCH MISSION PAREN SEVEN PAREN COMPOSITE FIGURES ALL CAMPS PAREN EIGHT PAREN PALERMO
CAMP PAREN NINE PAREN NORTH AFRICAN ITALIANS IN SICILY PAREN TEN PAREN IDENTIFICATION
CARDS PAREN ELEVEN PAREN EVACUATION EIGHT ARMY AREA PAREN TWELVE PAREN EVACUATION FIVE
ARMY AREA PAREN THIRTEEN PAREN GRAVINA CAMP PAREN FOURTEEN PAREN REGION THREE PROBLEMS
PAREN FIFTEEN PAREN INDIVIDUAL APPLICATIONS PAREN SIXTEEN PAREN REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS
STAFF DISPOSITIONS X MOVE OF HEADQUARTERS TO MAINLAND HELD UP ACCOMMODATION DIFFICUL-
TIES X ALL OFFICERS ASSIGNED ARE ON FIELD ALLOCATIONS EXCEPT AT SUBCOMMISSION HQ
HAMMER LT COL AND GARCIA LIEUT G DASH ONE G DASH FOUR X NEW SUBJECT TOTAL PERSONNEL
REQUIREMENTS X ALL SIX EVACUATION OFFICERS DETAILED OUR EIGHT ONE TWO NOV TWO TWO X
THREE BRITISH CAPTS CAMP COMMANDERS COL JACKLINGS MESSAGE CITE FARGO EIGHT ONE ONE NOV
TWO TWO CAPT EVANS FROM HOLDING CENTER LIAISON DUTIES X AT LEAST ONE OFFICER G RPT
GEORGE DASH FOUR DUTIES X FIVE NCOS WITH LANGUAGE QUALIFICATIONS X FIVE NCOS TWO
TO HAVE Q RPT QUEEN EXPERIENCE X THREE COMPETENT CLERKS X TWO TYPISTS X FROM ALL
ABOVE INFERENCE DRAWN FROM PW RPT PETER WILLIAM SUBCOMMISSION REPORT IS INCORRECT X
EN APPEARS DP SUBCOMMISSION DOING ALL POSSIBLE WITH AVAILABLE PERSONNEL
Time Signed: _____ Content and classification

Displaced Persons

authenticated by

5 NCO language	} 15 total	4 NCO	} 8	} 15	
5 NCOs (8 exp 2)		4 clerks			
3 clerks		2			4
2 typists		2			2
		3 NCOS			

Subject:- ITALIAN CASUALTIES ex N.A.

DCCAO 1512

A.M.G.
Med. No. 2. District.



MOST SECRET

HQ, Movements,
Eastern Italy.
Ref:- Mov. 1/167.
19 Jan. 44.

With reference to attached copy of a signal from
FREEDOM will you please say who will deal with these Italian
casualties on arrival.

T.O.O. 1800H
TRG/ERF.

MSK
Colonel.
Col. Q(M).

COPY.

TO : ACTION BONEMBARK ADV MOVES BIZERTE CG EBS
NADIST BONEDIST
INFO FLAMBO MOVEIT MOV TARANTO FATIMA TUNDIST
FROM : FREEDOM 30715 18

.....
SIGNED C IN C CITE FHGDM (.) SECRET (.) HOSPITAL SHIP
AMRAPOWRA WILL BE USED FOR REPATRIATION OF ITALIAN
SICK AND WOUNDED FROM NORTH AFRICA TO TARANTO (.)
SHIP WILL ARRIVE BONE ABOUT 24 JAN AND EMBARK 48
LYING 89 SITTING CASES THEN PROCEEDING BIZERTE TO
FILL TO SHIP'S CAPACITY AGREED
.....

IMMEDIATE

182006 A

4279

309
SECRET

1538

RE. AT PEN BASE SECT. SIG. MRS. GENT. 23 JANUARY 1944

SECRET

OPERATIONAL PRIORITY

FARGO FOR SPOFFORD

NONE

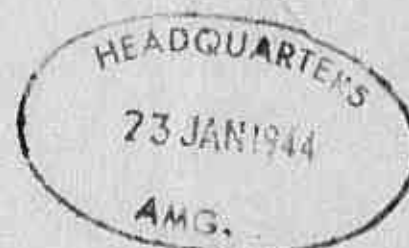
FATIMA FROM STONE SIGNED MACFARLANE

221200A

221846A

2084

NONE



LIEUTENANT COLONEL MACFARLANE DISPLACED PERSONS SUBCOMMISSION
REPORTS FROM SALERNO THAT ON ARRIVAL HIS TRANSPORTATION AND ENLISTED
MEN WERE PLACED IN A POOL FOR GENERAL ASSIGNMENT. THIS GROUP
DISPATCHED TO HANDLE SALERNO REFUGEE CAMP. BOTH TRANSPORTATION AND
MEN ARE TO BE RELEASED TO COLONEL MACFARLANE IMMEDIATELY. ANOTHER
PARTY WILL GO FORWARD SHORTLY TO SALERNO FOR SAME PURPOSE AND BOTH
TRANSPORTATION AND PERSONNEL ARE TO BE RETAINED FOR EXCLUSIVE USE
DISPLACED PERSONS SUBCOMMISSION.

AM

PBS DIST.

INFO: AMB HQ

G. G.

SECY

AG MISC. DIST.

(ACTION) EXEC OFFRS

(INFO) DCCAG (2)

10734

SECRET

4278

Ref. 31/3/101/2.

(SECRET)

pa.
dp.

(309)

dg

22nd. January, 1944.

To:- Deputy Chief Administrative Officer,
A.F.S.C.,
Advanced Administrative School,
A.S.N.F.,
Naples.

Your No. 3110/8/42 of 19th. January.

I agree entirely that the organisation of the care and disposal of civilian refugees is not a military responsibility. It is the responsibility of A.S.C..

I am grateful for your offer to continue to assist to the extent possible as regards the provision of stores and the execution of engineering work.

As you are probably aware, it must take a little time for me to produce an adequate organisation. Up to date the Disposed Persons Sub-Commission has been grossly understaffed and incapable of carrying out this task without military assistance. I would like to assure you that I am getting on with the job as fast as I can and the Sub-Commission is now being reinforced by personnel who have just arrived from North Africa. I cannot work miracles but will do my best to re-use my requests for military help to the minimum until such time as the Sub-Commission is capable of tackling the whole job.

Reference your final para.. I agree that the present arrangement is not the proper solution but I am informed that my stocks of civil supplies do not at the moment permit of including the Yugo-Slavs refugees in their commitments. In this case again, I will endeavour

22 5003

S/314

4277

Declassi

309

SECRET

1474

RE. AT PEN. BASE SECT. SIG. MES. CENT.

22 JAN. 44

SECRET

PRIORITY

D. CCAO

2nd Copy

CG PBS FOR FARGO FOR MASON MACFARLANE

NONE

FATIMA FROM STONE SIGNED MACFARLANE

221053A

221415A

2083

NONE

SUDAKOV HEAD OF RUSSIAN DELEGATION TO ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ DISPLACED
PERSONS SUBCOMMISSION, FORMERLY COLONEL, NOW MAJOR GENERAL, ARRIVING
HERE TODAY. KIRKWOOD IS MEETING.

Orig

[Handwritten signature]

Copy given to
Lt Macnamara (PA) for
Deputy President

SECRET

10562

4276

309
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
SICILY REGION HEADQUARTERS
APO 394

PA
FILE:RCAO/383.7

22 January 1944

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Nationals.
TO : D.C.C.A.O., AMG. HQ.

1. Instructions contained in your directive, reference AMG./309, were carried out.
2. Please note attached statement of Lt. Plamenac (Yugoslav).

Charles Poletti
CHARLES POLETTI
Lt. Colonel,
R.C.A.O.

2 Incls-

Incl 1-Letter, Col. Spofford to RCAO, Region I, 12/1/44.
Incl 2-Letter, Lt. Plamenac to Lt. Clark, 17/1/44.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 594

WDW/AMG/mrd

Ref/AMG/309

SUBJECT: Yugoslav Nationals

TO : R.C.A.O., Region I (Attention: Lt. Clark)

1. With reference to the petition and message for the Royal Yugoslav Government, presented during December by Lt. Leontic of the Palermo Camp, you may inform Lt. Leontic that the message has been forwarded to the office of the British Resident Minister for communication to the Royal Yugoslav Government.
2. Regarding the petition, you are to convey the following message to the Representative of the Yugoslavs in the Palermo camp.

"The petition presented by the elected representative of the Yugoslav Nationals in Palermo has been delivered to Allied Force Headquarters, and is now under consideration. The welfare and future of all those peoples who have been forced to quit their several countries is a matter which is receiving, and will continue to receive, the earnest attention of the Allied Command."

3. Please report when action is completed, with any comments regarding the receipt by the Yugoslav Nationals of the information contained in this letter.

MAJOR DRIFFIELD WHITE

FOR

CHARLES M. SPOFFORD
Colonel, G.S.C.
D.C.C.A.O., AMG, HQ.

FROM: Lt. Ilija PLAMENAC
Yugoslav Military Mission
in Italy

TO : Lt. Charles P. CLARK
D.P. Sub-Commission, A.C.C.

PALERMO,

17 January 1944

With reference to your communication concerning the letter of Maj. Driffield White, I have the honour to inform you:

1. That I communicated to the Yugoslavs living in the Palermo Camp your information concerning the above mentioned letter.
2. The reply of the Yugoslavs living in the Camp was that they did know nothing about any petition or message presented in their name by Lt. Leontic and that they never authorized him to take such an action.
3. Lt. Leontic himself replied that he never submitted any petition or message for the Royal Yugoslav Government to Major Driffield White. But Lt. Leontic says that on demand of Major Driffield White he submitted him his personal opinion about the disposition of mind of the Yugoslavs living in the Camp.
4. All the people in the Camp deeply appreciate the communications that their welfare and future "is receiving, and will continue to receive, the earnest attention of the Allied Command."

Lt. Ilija PLAMENAC

90 C-O-P-Y 11

22 DECEMBER 1943

.CONFIDENTIAL

. PRIORITY

TO (ACTION) :CG PBS (TO PENCE FOR GUETERBOCK)

(INFORMATION) : NONE

FROM : SEARS FOR ROGERS

DATE TIME SIGNED : 211800A

DATE TIME REC'D : 212315A

REFERENCE NR. : S-4654

CITE : ROGERS 1275

(THE FOLLOWING IS PARAPHRASE OF CABLE 1418 FROM FATIMA
DISPLACED PERSONS TO FARGO FOR DISPLACED PERSONS)

PALERMO CAMP SUBJECT. AND BASIC DOCUMENTS ON YOUR CHANGING
STATION. PUBLIC HEALTH REGION 1 WILL REQUIRE. FORWARD ALL REMAINING
DOCUMENTS RELATIVE, FOR REGION 1 IN YOUR POSSESSION NOTIFY THIS HQ WHAT
DOCUMENTS HANDED OVER.

REGION 1 REQUIRES DIRECT ORDER FROM HQ AMG TO TAKE OVER
CAMP INCLUDING DIRECTION AS TO DATE OF TAKING OVER AND UTILIZATION
OF REGION PERSONNEL. LT CLARK REAR LINK DISPLACED PERSONS SUB COM-
MISSION AT PALERMO WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE TO REGION 1 TO OPERATE CAMP.

Copy for Lt. Col. Mac Farland for info.

4273

291

HEADQUARTERS PENINSULAR BASE SECTION

2 JAN 44

MOST SECRET

IMPORTANT

TO ACTION

=FATIMA FOR DISPLACED PERSON SUB COMMISSION? NUMBER
2 DISTRICT FOR PW SUB COMMISSION REPEATED FARCO.

INFORMATION

=NONE

FROM

=FREEDOM

DATE TIME SIGNED =271800A

DATE RECE

=~~20157~~ 020130A

REF.NR.

= 20157

CITE

=FHNGS

REF NY 8391 OF 2ND DEC SUBJECT IS DISPLACED PERSON A EX PW
IN SARDINIA. PARA 1 NO REPEAT NO ACTION TAKEN EVACUATE PERSONNEL
OWING TO (A) UNCERTAINTY WISHES P.W. SUB COMMISSION (B) FAILURE
DISPLACED PERSON SUB COMMITTEE REPLY OUR CABLE MISSING GROUP
ACTION WILL NOW BE AS FOLLOWS. PARA 2 STATUS MONTENEGRIAN GUERRILLAS
NOT REPEAT NOT YET CLARIFIED AND WILL THEREFORE BE EVACUATED WITH
EX P.W. AFTER RECEIPT PW SUB COMMISSION TO SCREEN REPEAT SCREEN AND
TRANSFER PERSONNEL NOT REPEAT NOT PROPERLY THEIR, CHARGE TO
DISPLACED PERSONS TO PALERMO AND EX PW TRANSIT CAMP. PW SUB COMMISSION.
PARA 3 INTEND EVACUATE DISPLACED PERSONS TO PALERMO AND EX PW (INCLUDING
GUERRILLA) TO CEPRANGO FOR NUMBER TWO EX PW TRANSIT CAMP. PW SUB
COMMISSION TO NOTE DIRECT SHIPMENT BARI IMPOSSIBLE AND OVERLAND
MOVEMENTS FROM PALERMO INPRACTICABLE. PARA 4 OF BOTH REPEAT BOTH
SUB COMMISSIONS TO ANSWER FOLLOWING POINTS (A) CONFIRM PERSONNEL
SHOULD BE SENT PALERMO AND NAPLES. (B) DATE BY WHICH PERSONNEL CAN
BE ACCEPTED. PARA 5 ON RECEIPT OF REPLIES WE WILL ARRANGE EVACUATION
AND NOTIFY YOU E.T.A. BOTH PARTIES.

ACTION: AMG HQS
INFO: SECY

SECRET 7450

4272

8 Action. Dec 9/8 (0431)
70
SECRET
EQUALS BUT NOT MORE
INCOMING MESSAGE

NR:1377
SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
11 DEC 1943
1650
AMG

ADDRESS FOR ACTION TO : TAROO FOR DISPLACED • IBS NUMBER : 5354
FOR INFORMATION TO : FATIKA SIGNED JOYCE TIME SENT : 101725A
FROM : 1377 TIME REC'D : 111330A
IN REPLY REFER TO : 1377 PRECEDENCE : ROUTINE

PERSONS FOR CLARK

- EDITED LITERAL TEXT -

ORIGINAL

Forward exhibit "A" not attached your report of 4th December.
Look at para 1 page 2 your report forward details information referred
to. Arrange Public Welfare Region 1 forward registration forms of any
class at Palermo Camp as soon as screened with findings of interroga-
tions mission. Forward all registration forms Italian and other
Nationals in Region 1 who desire repatriation to North Africa and
arrange Region 1 to forward forms as completed direct this Headquarters.
Address all future communications Headquarters Displaced Persons
Sub-Commission not to any individual.

Copy to B. Blakely

DISTRIBUTION :

A C C (ACTION)

ON

No other distribution

ORIGINAL

SECRET

EQUALS BUT NOT MORE SECRET

271

CONFIDENTIAL

143

civic

INCOMING MESSAGE

NR: 1423
CONFIDENTIAL

ADDRESSED FOR ACTION TO : FARGO FOR DISPLACED *IBS NUMBER : 5463
FOR INFORMATION TO :
FROM : JOYCE
IN REPLY REFER TO : 1423
TIME SENT : 121733A
TIME REC'D : 13047A
PRECEDENCE : ROUTINE

*PERSONS

- EDITED LITERAL TEXT -

Forward this Headquarters soonest nominal all in triplicate
showing categorization under Para 5 Provisional Directive of all Displaced
Persons Palermo Camp not withstanding interrogations may not have taken
place.

Copies to D/C/S (OTSI)
1 + D.P.

DISTRIBUTION :

A G C (ACTION)

CO

CONFIDENTIAL

4270

SECRET

SECRET Deals British Most SECRET

PROVISIONAL DIRECTIVE GOVERNING THE FUNCTIONS

OF INTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS SUB-COMMISSION

MISSION

1. To see that persons not being American or British Empire Nationals, 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 organization in respect of displaced persons subsequently found to be Prisoners of War, particularly with any necessary technical instructions and

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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

SECRET

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, and their
- d 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 mal-administration 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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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

#268

SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
APO 512

7 December 1943.

P.A.
ST
SUBJECT: Displaced Persons

TO : A.M.M. for Lt. Colonel Macfarland

1. Attached copy of AFHQ letter is forwarded for your information. Lt. Col. HAMMER will have previous papers for which reference is made.
2. You will note paragraph 3 with interest. Our endeavors are to the same end.

By Command of Brigadier General McENERY:

Incl-1

MS
/s/ CHARLES M. SPOFFORD,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Actg Chief of Staff.

4267

309

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Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Military Government Section

DSJ/DH/jw

MESS 321-12

1 December 1943

SUBJECT: PW and Displaced Persons.

TO : Allied Control Commission, Region 6, H.W.A.F.

Reference is made to your messages No. 30 of 16 November and No. 45 of 21 November, and to our 4779 of 23 November in reply thereto.

1. (a) It is clear that personnel referred to in your cables are divided into two main categories, i.e. civilians and ex-military. Different arrangements and instructions obtain in respect of each category, and it is important to distinguish between the two.
(b) (i) Proved Allied ex-PW are a military responsibility and are administered by G-1 at this Headquarters, through the PW Sub-Commission.
(ii) Civilian internees and displaced persons are administered by this Section at AFHQ, through AMG/ACC and the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission.
2. Regarding the provision of clothing and footwear for both ex-PW and civilians.
(a) Although PW Sub-Commission in Italy have from time to time been provided with Allied military stocks for supply to personnel under their charge, no permanent authority exists for ~~the~~ issue, nor for the issue of Italian military stocks. Your proper course to obtain authority for the issue of clothing and footwear for ex-PW would be to request the local Base Section to obtain the authority from G-1 Section, AFHQ. As, however, the reply might be negative, and as you have already obtained a number of articles, it is suggested that no such steps need be taken, as in the absence of any other facilities it was necessary for you to use Italian military stocks; which action by you will receive the full support of this Section.
(b) Clothing for personnel administered by Displaced Persons Sub-Commission in Italy is in the main to be provided from Red Cross sources, but at present no surplus is available for supply to you. If displaced persons under your care have been provided with Italian military clothing, this action will also receive full support should any difficulty be raised.

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Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

(c) It is assumed that any military clothing issued has been made distinct to that worn by actual members of the appropriate armed forces.

3. Personnel administered by PW Sub-Commission in Italy, and their counterparts with you, are properly an Army responsibility for feeding, whereas displaced persons are an AMS/ACC charge. In emergency, however, resort must be made to whatever facilities are available, but if it is found necessary to continue the feeding of displaced persons from military stocks this action must, after application by you, obtain authority from G-4, AFHQ.
4. In considering the question of payment the distinction between ex PW and displaced persons must be maintained, although the primary consideration is to emphasize that any payments to be made in respect of displaced persons are claims against the Italian Government, and should be presented by you to the Italian High Commissioner for action.

(a) (i) Payments to ex PW. It would appear that the Yugoslavs and Greeks referred to in your cable No. 30 of 16 November were captured whilst fighting against the Axis Forces. If this is the case, and provided that their identity is satisfactorily established, they are entitled to the undermentioned payments:

Officers: to receive field allowances within monthly limits as follows:-

2/Lieuts	+ 10	: 10 :-
Lieuts	+ 12	: - :-
Captains	+ 15	: - :-
Majors	+ 24	: - :-
Lt Col and above	+ 34	: - :-

Other Ranks: Fixed weekly allowances

Warrant Officers	+ 1	: 5 :-
S/Sjts and Sjts	1	: - :-
Rank and File	-	: 15 :-

Payment should be made through Region 6 Imprest Account, the acquittance rolls being made in triplicate.

(ii) It is not clear that the Montenegrin guerrillas referred to in your No. 45 of 21 November are entitled to payments as in sub-para (a) (i), above, as it is possible that they were civilians bearing arms, and were not embodied as part of the armed forces of Yugoslavia. Pending receipt of further information in this respect these persons should be regarded as "displaced persons", and treated as in sub-para (b).

- (b) Payments to displaced persons. Cash allowances may be made to these persons, and it is suggested that your arrangements should be patterned on those now obtaining in Italy, and which are detailed

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here for your information. In Italy the Italian rate was increased in certain cases to:

Lire 10 per day for all adults over 14 years of age
Lire 5 per day for all children under 14 years of age.

At Ferramenti Camp in Cosenza province a revolving fund was established with the Provincial treasurer, for use by the camp in making wholesale purchases. The fund was maintained through the sale of goods, so purchased, to members of the camp and the cash received returned to the Provincial treasurer for the credit of the fund. At this camp also, which contains some 2,000 persons, monthly grants were arranged with the Provincial treasurer for camp administration and emergency welfare needs, and half of the food needs of the camp are also met by outright grant from the same source. The implementation of similar arrangements in your case will require some form of "camp" administration for accounting, etc, which at Ferramenti is performed by members of the displaced persons present.

5. It is intended to arrange for the removal of all personnel the subject of this letter from Germany and you will be kept informed of developments in this regard, in the meantime the following matters should receive attention:-

- (a) Classification and screening, vide our 4777 of 23 November.
- (b) Procuration of details and preparation of a form showing the period and reason for detention of all personnel. This record to be countersigned by a member of your organisation and one copy to be given to each person, another copy to be held pending further instructions.
- (c) Securing of such records as are available of all personnel, and their retention pending further instructions.

6. Whilst it is impracticable to arrange to send you a member of either the PR or Displaced Persons Sub-Commission to render you assistance, an officer or officers can be despatched to your aid from TICI 00203 should you so wish.

Copy to:-
/ HQ AMB, GMP - for Displaced Persons
Sub-Commission

G-1 (B)
G-1 (A)

The Office of the American Ambassador
The Office of the British Resident Minister
Lt. Commander Southard

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264

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CONFIDENTIAL - BY FAST AIR

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

Military Government Section

DSJ/DW/cags

1339

29th November, 1943

MGS-321-12

SUBJECT: Displaced Persons

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

Reference our message 4544 of 23 November, and your S-3231 (Cite FARGO 871) in reply thereto.

1. The difficulties of the situation confronting the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission are appreciated, and it was with a view to avoiding additional pressure of work, which would arise from a call for an immediate and detailed report at a later stage, that our message was drafted calling for particulars of progress to date. If this Headquarters has available detailed and recent information concerning the activities of the Sub-Commission it will be enabled to supply particulars to all interested parties; otherwise there is no alternative but to call for information from the field, on occasion at short notice.

2. From a study of your message under reference it appears that there is some misunderstanding with regard to the interrogation or screening, and the categorisation of displaced persons. Whereas para 5 of our Operational Instruction for Advanced HQ of Displaced Persons indicated that accredited representatives of the Governments of the United Nations will assist in the screening of displaced persons, it is held that para 5 of our Provisional Directive Governing the Functions of Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission (Appendix 'A' to the aforementioned instruction), to which our message referred, does not indicate that the said representatives shall be responsible for their classification (or categorisation). The early receipt of particulars of classifications of displaced persons, by nationalities, is of importance since interested authorities in touch with this Headquarters are pressing for the information.

3. Your requirements in respect of personnel are now receiving attention, and every effort will be made to supply the personnel you require.

U. S. CONFIDENTIAL
Equals British CONFIDENTIAL

D. S. JACKLING,
Lt Colonel.

4263

1-1
COPY
HQ 7th ARMY OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PA 48
OUTGOING MESSAGE

Office of origin SEARS FOR PARCO - 874 (section) Date 27 NOVEMBER 1943
Initials Of (Originating officer)
Classification CONFIDENTIAL Precedence PRIORITY (Routine - Priority - Urgent)
(Restricted - Confidential - Secret)

To: FREEDOM FOR MGS RPTD FATIMA FOR DISPLACED PERSONS FOR MACFARLAND
BARI CAMP TO BE TAKEN OVER IMMEDIATELY PERSONNEL BECOME AVAILABLE X PARCO FROM SEARS
FOR PARCO FROM DISPLACED PERSONS SIGNED SPONSORED TO FREEDOM FOR MGS RPTD FATIMA FOR
DISPLACED PERSONS FOR MACFARLAND CITE PARCO EIGHT SEVEN ONE PARCO CAN ONLY TRACE TWO
CARLES CALLING REPORTS PARCO FIRST PARCO YOUR FIVE TWO ONE NINE NOVEMBER TWO ASKING
NOMINAL ROLL FERNAMONTI X ONLY ORIGINAL RECORD CARDS EXISTED FROM WHICH ROLL WAS COM-
PILED AND TRANSMITTED FROM CAMP TO THIS HQ BUT LOST IN TRANSIT X DUPLICATE SENT BY
OTHER MEANS ALSO NOT ARRIVED HERE X THIRD COPY REQUESTED X PARCO SECOND PARCO YOUR
THREE ZERO EIGHT SEVEN NOV TWENTY X INQUIRIES TODAY COMPLETED REPORT FOLLOWS X
REFERENCING PARA FIVE DIRECTIVE GMA SUBJECT IS CATEGORISATION GMA DIRECTIVE ORDERS
INTERROGATION CARRIED OUT BY ACCREDITED GOVERNMENT MISSIONS RESPECT ALL NATIONALITIES
OUR SUPERVISION BY INTELLIGENCE OFFICER X FRENCH MISSION ARRIVED MAINLAND NOV TEN X
TWO FRENCH PARTIES TWENTY FIVE FORTY FIVE RESPECTIVELY SCREENED DISPATCHED NORTH AFRICA X
DEPUTY PRESIDENT INSTRUCTED NO RPT NO FURTHER FOREIGN MISSIONS BE SENT FORWARD WITHOUT
PERMISSION X JUGOSLAV MISSION NOTIFIED NOT YET ARRIVED GMA POLICE NOTIFIED TO ARRIVE
NOV TWO SEVEN X NO INTERROGATION CATEGORISATION POSSIBLE WITHOUT MISSIONS X CO-
ORDINATED REPORT DE RPT DOG PETER SUB COMMISSION ACTIVITIES BEING PREPARED X MAIN
HEADS PARCO ONE PARCO LIAISON AND WORKING ARRANGEMENTS MAINLAND AND SICILY ORGANISATIONS

Time Signed:

Content and classification

authenticated by

HOth ARMY OFFICIAL BUSINESS

OUTGOING MESSAGE

Office of origin _____ Date _____
 (section) _____ Initials Of _____
 Classification _____ Precedence _____ (Originating officer)
 (Restricted - Confidential - Secret) (Routine - Priority - Urgent)

To:

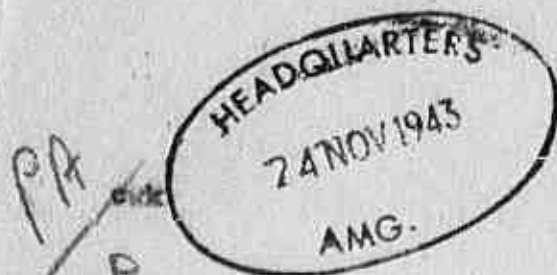
1. FREEDOM FOR MBS RPTD PATINA FOR DISPLACED PERSONS FOR MACEDONIA
 PAREN TWO PAREN VISITS TO MAINLAND CAMPE FILPOT PATINA ITALIAN GOVERNMENT BY DIRECTOR
 PAREN THREE PAREN BARI CAMP CONTROL ARRANGEMENTS PAREN FOUR PAREN REGISTRATION IN-
 TERNES SICILY PAREN FIVE PAREN RE-REGISTRATION FERRAMONTI PAREN SIX PAREN OPERATIONS
 FRENCH MISSION PAREN SEVEN PAREN COMPOSITE FIGURES ALL CAMPS PAREN EIGHT PAREN PALERMO
 CAMP PAREN NINE PAREN NORTH AFRICAN ITALIANS IN SICILY PAREN TEN PAREN IDENTIFICATION
 CARDS PAREN ELEVEN PAREN EVACUATION EIGHT ARMY AREA PAREN TWELVE PAREN EVACUATION FIVE
 ARMY AREA PAREN THIRTEEN PAREN GRAVINA CAMP PAREN FOURTEEN PAREN REGION THREE PROBLEMS
 PAREN FIFTEEN PAREN INDIVIDUAL APPLICATIONS PAREN SIXTEEN PAREN REVIEW AND RECOMMENDATIONS
 STAFF DISPOSITIONS X MOVE OF HEADQUARTERS TO MAINLAND HELD UP ACCOMMODATION DIFFICUL-
 TIES X ALL OFFICERS ASSIGNED ARE ON FIELD ALLOCATIONS EXCEPT AT SUBCOMMISSION HQ
 HAMMER LT COL AND GAROIA LIEUT C DASH ONE C DASH FOUR X NEW SUBJECT TOTAL PERSONNEL
 REQUIREMENTS X ALL SIX EVACUATION OFFICERS DETAILED OUR EIGHT ONE TWO NOV TWO TWO X
 THREE BRITISH CAPTS CAMP COMMANDERS COL JACKLINGS MESSAGE CITE PARCO EIGHT ONE ONE NOV
 TWO TWO CAPT EVANS FROM HOLDING CENTER LIAISON DUTIES X AT LEAST ONE OFFICER C RPT
 GEORGE DASH FOUR DUTIES X FIVE NOOS WITH LANGUAGE QUALIFICATIONS X FIVE NOOS TWO
 TO HAVE C RPT QUEEN EXPERIENCE X THREE COMPETENT CLERKS X TWO TYPISTS X FROM ALL
 ABOVE INFERENCE DRAWN FROM PW RPT PETER WILLIAM SUBCOMMISSION REPORT IS I CONSIDER X
 PW APPEARS IF SUBCOMMISSION DOING ALL TO HANDLE WITH AVAILABLE PERSONNEL

Time Signed:

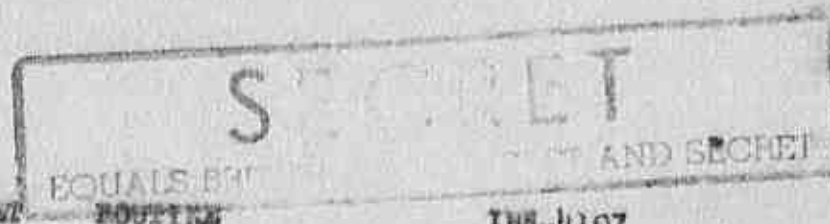
Content and Classification

authenticated by _____

Displaced Persons



Information - J. C. S. (ops + S)
976



231236A NR 4544

SECRET

ROUTINE

IBS-4107

FROM : EISENHOWER

241100A

TO : FARGO FOR DISPLACED PERSONS

Report dated 16th November from PW Subcommittee indicates you have have not yet taken over any functions Displaced Persons Subcommittee, which were assigned to PW Subcommittee on temporary basis pending your arrival and organization for action in the field.

Attention is drawn to paragraph 5 of provisional directive governing the functions of internment and displaced persons Subcommittee, issued as appendix A to our operational instruction for advanced Headquarters of displaced persons Subcommittee, dated 13th October. Also to our several cables calling for reports and details regarding displaced persons, and your B-352 of 2nd November from IBS from SEARS promising full report.

Request you forward report earliest giving particulars your progress to date, together with particulars required by provisional directive as quoted in paragraph 2, above thereafter you should report monthly. Possible future reorganization of displaced persons, PW Subcommittees now under study here requires early information, also expected London and Washington will soon require details.

(TO FARGO FOR DISPLACED PERSONS SUBCOMMISSION AND FOTIMA FOR DISPLACED PERSONS SUBCOMMITTEE IN SIGNED EISENHOWER SITE FARGO)

DISTRIBUTION:

AGC (ACTION)

CO

*Report called to be followed
by written report - in preparation
when D.P. subc left for Brindisi, 30 Nov.*

SECRET

EQUALS BUT NOT AND SECRET

4269

PA
DP
wjo

ORIGINAL
SECRET
EQUALS BRITISH SECRET AND SECRET

SECRET
NR 1199

HEADQUARTERS
1-DEC 1943
0-900
AMG.

105-1219
ICd/s
(0-51)

ADDRESSED FOR ACTION TO: FARGO FOR DISPLACED PERSONS
INFORMATION TO : *
FROM : FATIMA SIGNED JOYCE
IN REPLY REFER TO : 1199

ISS # : 4558
TIME SENT : 291730A
TIME RCVD: 301552A
PRECEDENCE: ROUTINE

(REURAD FARGO 876)

Small number of GORSEICAN FRENCH to AFRICA from FERNAMONTI
before Displaced Persons took over. Larger number dispatched by
PW Sub-Commission 2 weeks ago. Details unknown but will be secured.
These groups were not screened by FRENCH DELEGATION, events happened
before their arrival.

DIST:

ACC (ACTION)

CO

OPS & SEC

PM

DIST: DCd/s (0-51) Act-
[NDP (SC) (info)]
File.

In close
know nothing

SECRET
EQUALS BRITISH SECRET AND SECRET

4259

HEADQUARTERS
1630
30 NOV 1943
AMG.

CONFIRMATION
SECRET
NO ALS BR AND SECRET

~~1245~~
1173

SECRET
NR 1191

D. C. S. (O. S.)

ADDRESSED FOR ACTION TO:	FREEDOM FOR MCE, FARGO	IDS #	: 4537
INFORMATION TO	:	TIME SIGNED	: 291735A
FROM	: PATINA BIGHED JOYCE	TIME RCVD	: 301025A
IN REPLY REFER TO	: 1191	PRIORITY	: PRIORITY

(Cite FREEDOM 4544)

Following the conferences with BRIGADIER VERNALES it was decided:

1. Responsibility for BARI Camp will be assumed when accommodations for removing exinternees has been made ready. Camp for 1000 South of BRINDISI will be available in 3 weeks, others being ^(sought?) SOLOST. Camp at PALERMO taken over 14 November; Camp near COSENZA taken over 20 November.
2. Screening YUGOSLAVS only completed at PALERMO, registration all nationals there completed. No screening other camp. But FRENCH at BARI due to be screened this week; registration COSENZA started immediately on taking over should be completed soon. Registration at BARI will be undertaken at once. Items paragraph 5 Directive will follow with registration forms.
3. Interim report supplementing previous reports forwarded by air soonest. Monthly report for November by December 3.

DISTRIBUTION:

AGC (ACTION)

GO

OPS & SEC

leafy

258
INDP Sub Com
Filed

RECEIVED AT
ISLAND BASE SECTION

Info DCyS (OISE)
1185

MSG NR 1197
MSG CEN NR
To SEARS FOR FARGO



CLASSIFICATION PRIORITY
TIME OF ORIGIN 291803A
TIME OF RECEIPT 300310A
TIME DECODED 300330A

PLAL EIGHT ARMY IS BRIEFLY ARMY RESPONSIBILITY TO RAIL HEAD WHERE AMG RPT
AMG TURNS OVER TO DISPLACED PERSONS TO SUPERVISE STATE CONTROLLED ITALIAN
OPERATIONS REARWARD [PD FOR SEARS TO FARGO REPEATED FLAMBO FOR REGION THREE
REF FARGO NINE ZERO EIGHT FROM FATIMA FROM MACFARLAND SIGNED JOYCE] SCREEN-
ING AT RAILHEAD OR BEFORE PD MUST BE MODIFIED AMG RPT AMG REGIONS TO
REMAIN ARMY AND AMG RPT AMG RESPONSIBILITY ASSISTED BY DISPLACED PERSONS
SUBCOMMISSION AND ITALIAN PERSONNEL SELECTED BY AMG RPT AMG INCLUDING
ITALIAN ARMY PERSONNEL CMA CIVILIAN DOCTORS CMA WELFARE AND OTHER INTERESTED
CITIZENS AND CARABINIERI RPT CARABINIERI PD ITALIAN COOKS AND CLEAN UP
SQUADS NEEDED PD ITALIAN SUPPLIES CHIEFLY FOOD USED AS AVAILABLE PD
MCFARLANE TO NAPLES AS SOON AS EIGHT ARMY PLAN UNDER CONTROL POSSIBLY ONE
WEEK FROM NOW PD SUGGEST WELFARE OTHER OFFICERS REGION FOUR OR OTHERWISE
NOT ENGAGED BE EMPLOYED TO ASSIST KEEPING SITUATION IN HAND UNTIL PLACES
OF RECEPTION IN SOUTH BECOME KNOWN PD FOUR OFFICERS WITH EVACUATION EXPERIENCE
FOUR NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS REQUIRED BY DISPLACED PERSONS SUBCOMMISSION
WITH TRANSPORTATION FOR OFFICERS TWO JEEPS TWO LIGHT T RUCKS PD IMPERATIVE
NUMBER EVACUEES NOW ON HAND NUMBER ANTICIPATED BY DISPLACED PERSONS SUB
COMMISSION

Dist: I + DP Sub Com. (Action)
Ex Offs (Adm)
File

P.A.
HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Internees and Displaced Persons
Sub-commission
309 D.C. 1/3 (0-151)

AMG/300/DP

26 November 1943.

Subject; Draft Directives to Sub-commissions. (A.C.C.)

To ; Vice Chief of Staff. THRU Channels

1. Ref. instructions given at Executive Council Meeting held on 17 November 1943, a draft Directive for this Sub-commission was submitted under cover of this office, letter No. AMGOT/900/DP dated 5 November 1943.

2. It is not considered that the abstracts forwarded with your letter dated 16 November 1943 necessitate amendment thereto. Additions may be necessary, on the conclusion of the talks, relative to the care of Italian nationals, now taking place with the Italian government.

For the Director.

V. M. Hammer

V. M. HAMMER
Lt Colonel,
Deputy Director.

[Signature]
VMH/pnl

(18)
309. 112. 107 4256

P.M.
11/21

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Internees and Displaced Persons
Subcommission

11 November 1943.

ALG/05/DP

Subject: Foreign Internees.

To : Commanding General, Allied Control Commission -
Allied Military Government.

1. Supplementing our monthly report for October and report of trip to Italy, the following figures are submitted showing locations and populations of known camps of foreign internees:

(a) BARI

Nationality	Men	Women	Children	Total
Jugoslavs	2672	289	92	3053
Greeks	34	14		48
Poles	48	3		51
Russians	5	8		13
Czechs	5	2		7
French	10	2 (30 add rptd)		42
Chinese	7			7

(b) COSENZA

Nationality	Men	Women	Children under 16	Persons over 60	Total
Jugoslavs	398	39	34	12	533
Czechs	315	76	30	24	454
Austrians	171	43	9	27	250
Germans	103	11	14	5	133
Chinese	36				36
Others (? Ethiopians)					12

(c) PALERMO

Nationality	Men	Women
Jugoslavs	64	2
Greeks	9	
Czechs	2	
Poles	3	

A large proportion of the population at Cosenza

①

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is said to be Jewish.

2. The camp at Palermo was operated by the F. M. Sub-
commission until 4 November when it was taken over by this
Subcommission. Internees were moved to better quarters and
provided with needed shoes and other requirements to the best
of our ability. The registration of nationals in this camp
is completed. An accredited representative of the Yugoslav
Government, Lt F. Blazevic, was in Palermo when we arrived
and is still here.

3. Two officers and three enlisted men are proceeding
overland to Cosenza immediately to take over that camp, now
being operated by F.M. Region II. An inspection of the camp
will be made after arrival and proper procedures put into
force. One thousand blankets are being taken by the party.

4. The camp at Bari is being operated by the F.M. Sub-
commission under Brig Venable, with whom conferences
have been held and certain policies agreed upon whereby
he gives us all assistance until we can take over. Per-
mission has been received to move F.M. Subcommission to
Bari and an officer has gone forward to make necessary ar-
rangements. It is contemplated that the rest of the Sub-
commission will follow, ^{shortly} a rear link being left at Palermo.

5. A large camp is being completed at Gravina near
Bari capable of housing 10 to 12 thousand inmates and it
is recommended that this become the base camp for the opera-
tions of this Subcommission. Jugo leave from Palermo (too
remote) and Cosenza (malaria area) being moved to Gravina
in due time. This contemplates the disposal of other na-
tionals in line with policies which we hope A.F.M.C. will
announce shortly.

6. Certain evacuation work is proceeding in Fifth
Army Area whereby Italian civilians are being displaced to
southern Italy. The Italian Government is cooperating in
this activity. Fifth Army has suggested the possibility
of smaller needs in its zone and has requested that an of-
ficer be sent forward. This will be done very shortly.

7. A few foreign internees are being dis- covered in
the Naples area and the officer to be attached to Fifth
Army will direct the care of these, temporarily. If the
evacuation problem set out in para 6 and the internee prob-
lem noted para 6 come acute, additional officers will be
required and the limited personnel of the Subcommission may
have to be supplemented on an attached basis until present
internees can be concentrated at Gravina and otherwise dis-
posed of.

8. An accredited French delegation consisting of five

officers has arrived and has been dispatched to the mainland where the only French internees, so far, have been discovered. A Yugoslav delegation is promised shortly but others are urgently needed.

9. The Subcommittee needs three well trained G-2 officers (British Captains) to complete its organization under WE/TC. The officer supplied, with one exception, do not possess the necessary qualifications but they are qualified for camp direction and must be so used inasmuch as the Red Cross has declined to take over camp direction, as was originally contemplated.

10. The American Red Cross will be extremely helpful and has already sent personnel into camp areas to assist in welfare work. Likewise it is certain to provide needed clothing shortly.

11. A truck will be drawn for the Cosenza camp and will be used to transport personnel and supplies from this station to the camp. Two jeeps and two light trucks (British) have been requested for Gravina camp and head quarter at Bari. A British staff car or similar conveyance to transport the Director and Medical Officer throughout the areas covered by the activities of this Subcommittee which comprise the whole of occupied Italy, for supervision and inspection, seems to be highly desirable if not indispensable.

12. The policy of using two large camps in Italy instead of many small ones seems to be sound. One in the Naples area or farther north, similar to the one at Gravina is contemplated. This policy effects economy of personnel and transport as well as facilitates supervision and inspection. By the speedy screening and removal of nationals other than Yugoslavs to N. Africa, in line with announced policies, two camps accommodating approximately 20,000 should serve for some time to come.

13. If it can be decided that Yugoslavs fit for military service be so employed a very large number will be disposed of.

14. The Subcommittee has handled many small details referred to it and has held numerous conferences on various phases of its activities as they relate to other departments of AAG-A.C.C. It is thought that the reconnaissance and planning period has now elapsed and rapid operational strides are expected to follow.

F. H. MacFarland
F. H. MACFARLAND,
Lt Colonel,
Acting Director.

309.1084

AMGOT HEAD QUARTERS
INTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
SUBCOMMISSION

Memorandum:-
Ref: AMGOT/700/DP

4 November 1943.

Subject: Assignment of Personnel.
To : Acting Chief of Secretariat.

Hereunder is sent a note of immediate personnel requirements. This is subject to amendment on the return of representatives at present on a reconnaissance trip on the mainland.

Officers:

Reference:

G-I:	Capt E. PEARSON (B)	to be brought in from RAGUSA	Appendix B to letter Brigadier General HOLMES to Lt Col Mac FARLAND dated 13 October 43.
G-II:	Major MATTHEWS (B)	believed to be at H.Q., 15th Army Group	Letter AMGOT/3006/PR to C.S.O. dated 27 Oct 43.
	Capt G. J. GRANTHAM (B)	on P.H. strength	do
G-IV:	Capt EVANS (B)	rear link at MGS but needed here	Appendix B to letter Brigadier General HOLMES to Lt Col Mac FARLAND dated 13 October 43.
Interrogator:	Capt TATE (B)	believed to be at A.F.H.Q.	Letter Brigadier STRONG to Brigadier GUETERBOCK dated 4 October 43.

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OR/RE:

Sergeants (Camp Staff)
linguists

6

S/Sgt HANLANDER (A)
at HGS is suitable

Stenographers

2

Clerks

2

German Interrogator, and Greek, Croat and Slovene
Interpreters.

For the Director:

V. M. Hammer

V. M. HAMMER,
Lt Colonel,
Executive Officer.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Internees and Displaced Persons
Subcommission

ALGOT/900/DP

5th November 1945.

SUBJECT: Directive and Organization.

TO : D.O.C.A.O.

1. In conformity with instructions issued at the Executive Council Meeting held on 29 October, I enclose Draft Directive for Internees and Displaced Persons Subcommission *(in duplicate)*
2. Notes on organization and personnel are set out hereunder, but it is pointed out that in the absence of data and knowledge of the conditions under which the Subcommission will work, they must be regarded as tentative:-

I. ORGANIZATION:

Staff Duties will be allocated as under:

- (a) CHIEF COMMISSIONER: Plans - Directs.
- (b) DEPUTY COMMISSIONER: Executive - Coordination of staff functions - Employment and moves of displaced persons - Cooperation with security agencies in screening - Organization, direction and supervision of staff and clerks - Staff and other recommendations - Organization of intelligence work within the subcommission.
- (c) G-I: Records - Statistics - Finance - Personnel - Despatches.
- (d) G-II: Intelligence - Interrogation - Assistance to representatives of Allied Governments - Classification.
- (e) G-IV: Supplies - Accommodation - Food - Clothing.
- (f) MEDICAL OFFICER: Welfare and health services - Requisitions for medical supplies - Assisted by Red Cross personnel.
- (g) A Camp Staff will probably include a Camp Director, attached Interrogation Staff, a non-commissioned officer (administrative) and, possibly, a Supply Officer or H.Q.O.

II. PERSONNEL.

- (a) The original allotment of Staff to Advanced Headquarters are indicated as:

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2. Note on organization and personnel are set out hereunder, but it is pointed out that in the absence of data and knowledge of the conditions under which the Subcommission will work, they must be regarded as tentative:-

I. ORGANIZATION:

Staff Duties will be allocated as under:

- (a) CHIEF COMMISSIONER: Plans - Directs.
- (b) DEPUTY COMMISSIONER: Executive - Coordination of staff functions - Employment and moves of displaced persons - Cooperation with security agencies in screening - Organization, direction and supervision of staff and clerks - Staff and other recommendations - Organization of Intelligence work within the subcommission.
- (c) G-I: Records - Statistics - Finance - Personnel - Despatches.
- (d) G-II: Intelligence - Interrogation - Assistance to representatives of Allied Governments - Classification.
- (e) G-IV: Supplies - Accommodation - Food - Clothing.
- (f) MEDICAL OFFICER: Welfare and health services - Requisitions for medical supplies - Assisted by Red Cross personnel.
- (g) A Camp Staff will probably include a Camp Director, attached Interrogation staff, a non-commissioned officer (administrative) and, possibly, a supply officer or N.C.O.

II. PERSONNEL.

- (a) The original allotment of staff to advanced headquarters was indicated as:

Chief Commissioner	1
Deputy Commissioner	1
G-I	1
G-II	3
G-IV	1
Medical officer	1
Clerks	3

together with 20 Camp staff, 6 Red Cross personnel, 2 drivers, 2 Despatch riders and 2 orderlies.

4259

- (b) It was also arranged that one specialist officer (Capt Teto) should be attached permanently to advise on interrogation and that trained interrogators on scale which the Subcommission desired should be provided.
- (c) It is intended that interrogation shall be carried out by National Committees to include an accredited representative of the Government whose nationals are being examined and at least one officer for C.I. purposes and to see fair play.
- (d) A system of registration, classification and recording is required and a representative of Public Safety Sub-commission will be attached, temporarily, in an advisory capacity.
- (e) The Director of War Relief has agreed to supply Red Cross personnel as required.
- (f) It is also considered that a German interrogator and Croat and several Yugoslav and Slovene interpreters will be required.

III. Present position and requirements as to personnel are as follows:-

Establishment Strengths Required	
Commissioner, Lt Col (A)	1
Deputy Commissioner, Lt Col (B)	1
G-1, Capt (B)	1
G-11, Maj, Capt (A or B)	1
G-1V, Major (B)	1
Interrogator attach	1
Interrogators	1
Medical Officer, Lt Col (B)	1
Clerks	1
Camp Staff (sergeants)	1
Drivers	1
D/R	1
Orderlies	1
Interpreters	1
Red Cross personnel	As required

It is considered that G-IV staff will need an increase of 249

Application has been made for the transfer, the Public

- (e) The Director of War Relief has agreed to supply Red Cross personnel as required.
- (f) It is also considered that a German interrogator and Greek, Croat and several Yugoslav and Slavonic interpreters will be required.

III. Present position and requirements as to personnel are as follows:-

Establishment Strength Required	
Commissioner, Lt Col (A)	1
Deputy Commissioner, Lt Col (B)	1
G-I, Capt (B)	1
G-II, Maj, Capt (A or B)	1
G-IV, Major (B)	1
Interrogator attach	1
Interrogators	1
Medical Officer, Lt Col (B)	1
Clerks	1
Shop Staff (Sergeants)	1
Drivers	1
B/M	1
Orderlies	1
Interpreters	1
Red Cross personnel	1

It is considered that G-IV staff will need an increase of 249

Application has been made for the transfer, from Public Health, of Major HATTING (B) and Capt WATKINS (B) (now at FOGGIA). If granted, there will remain 4 vacancies in G-IV.

It is envisaged that 10 Camp Staff can be employed by 15 November.

Note: It is understood that three officers will arrive from HQS in the near future.

For the Director:

John Hunter

V. K. HARRIS,
Lt Colonel,
Executive Officer.

Encl. 1 - Draft Directive (dup).

CONFIDENTIAL.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

DRAFT DIRECTIVE
Governing the Functions of
INTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS
SUBCOMMISSION

1. COMMAND.

The Subcommission will be under Command of the Chief of the Political Section of the Allied Commission in conformity with such further directives as may be issued concerning the functions of the Subcommission.

2. MISSION.

To care for and to dispose of in accordance with instructions of AFMG persons not being American or British Empire nationals who are interned or have been displaced.

3. MAJOR FUNCTIONS.

The Subcommission will perform the following functions:-

- (a) Obtain all information possible regarding internees and displaced persons in Italy, enemy or enemy occupied territories and forward it to the Political Vice President for submission to Allied Intelligence Staff at AFMG when necessary.
- (b) Arrange with appropriate authorities when possible for the provision of employment for such persons subject to instructions of AFMG.
- (c) Assist accredited representatives of foreign governments in respect of their nationals, subject to instructions of AFMG.
- (d) Arrange with appropriate authorities for the provision of accommodation, food, clothing and welfare and health services for such persons.
- (e) Arrange for such movements of internees and displaced persons as may be ordered or become necessary, subject to the policy of AFMG.

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2. AIMS.

To care for and to dispose of in accordance with instructions of AFHQ persons not being American or British Empire nationals who are interned or have been displaced.

3. MAJOR FUNCTIONS.

The Subcommittee will perform the following functions:-

- (a) Obtain all information possible regarding internees and displaced persons in Italy, enemy or enemy occupied territories and forward it to the Political Vice President for submission to Allied Intelligence Staff at AFHQ when necessary.
- (b) Arrange with appropriate authorities when possible for the provision of employment for such persons subject to instructions of AFHQ.
- (c) Assist accredited representatives of foreign Governments in respect of their nationals, subject to instructions of AFHQ.
- (d) Arrange with appropriate authorities for the provision of accommodation, food, clothing and welfare and health services for such persons.
- (e) Arrange for such movements of internees and displaced persons as may be ordered or become necessary, subject to the policy of AFHQ.

The Subcommittee will directly:-

- (a) Supervise 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 Prisoner of War Organizations in respect of displaced persons subsequently found to be prisoners of war, particularly with technical instructions and information.

4. OTHER ACTION REQUIRED.

The Subcommittee will bear in mind the importance of security.

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For this purpose staff will be provided for intelligence duties including interrogation and use will be made of accredited officers provided by the respective governments of the United Nations. Full investigation into the credentials of personnel will be carried out while they are in internment camps. Personnel will not be released prematurely. Internees and displaced persons will be classified early

- (a) to indicate nationality, and whether
- (b) political prisoners, or
- (c) prisoners of war, or
- (d) deserters from an enemy army, and their
- (e) respective political outlooks.

Information regarding the matters in categories (b), (c), and (d) above should be forwarded urgently through Allied Intelligence Staff to AFHQ for onward transmission to Combine Chiefs of Staff. Reliable information as to negligence or misadministration on the part of Italian authorities or individuals concerned with the supervision, direction, or management of internment camps causing hardship and/or suffering will be collected and forwarded to AFHQ for onward transmission.

5. LETTER D.

- (a) All foreign displaced persons will be retained originally in the camps in which they are found. (American and British Empire nationals are the only persons originally to be excluded from the category of "displaced persons". Displaced persons, other than those of Italian nationality, who can support themselves by private means, may not be required to live in camps but they will be subject to full investigation and classification. Displaced persons of Italian nationality, including refugees and evacuees, are the responsibility of the Italian government, operating through a Committee of its own appointment, which will be supervised by a branch of the Subcommission.

- (b) (1) Displaced persons will be cared for in the initial emergency stage by AIG assisted by the Subcommission (including Red Cross personnel) and also, it is expected, by the F.O.W. Subcommission and by the Chief Surgeon.

- (11) As soon as possible they will be transferred to the control of the Subcommission, under which Red Cross personnel have agreed to serve.

- (111) An initial emergency stage will always exist under internment camp is first taken over, which will be handled under (b) (1) above, even after Allied Control

Reliable information as to negligence or maladministration on the part of Italian authorities or individuals concerned with the supervision, direction, or management of internment camps causing hardship and/or suffering will be collected and forwarded to AFM for onward transmission.

5. METHOD.

- (a) All foreign displaced persons will be retained originally in the camps in which they are found. American and British Empire nationals are the only persons originally to be excluded from the category of "displaced persons". Displaced persons, other than those of Italian nationality, who can support themselves by private means, may not be required to live in camps but they will be subject to full investigation and classification. Displaced persons of Italian nationality, including refugees and evacuees, are the responsibility of the Italian government, operating through a Committee of its own appointment, which will be supervised by a branch of the Subcommission.
- (b) (i) Displaced persons will be cared for in the initial emergency stage by AGS assisted by the Subcommission (including Red Cross personnel) and also, it is expected, by the P.C.N. Subcommission and by the Chief Surgeon.
- (ii) As soon as possible they will be transferred to the control of the Subcommission, under which Red Cross personnel have agreed to serve.
- (iii) An initial emergency stage will always exist when an internment camp is first taken over, which will be handled as in (b) (i) above, even after Allied Control Commission is functioning.
- (c) All displaced persons other than enemy nationals will be screened by the accredited representative of their own Government under the supervision of Intelligence Officers, provided from the staff of this Subcommission, duly briefed by 2-11.
- (d) After screening, such persons as are indisputably P.C.N.'s of United Nations will be handed over to P.C.N. Subcommission.
- (e) Food supplies will be provided through the supply channel either of AGS or Allied Control Commission, coordinated at

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fully level by Supply Staff officers of AGO, subject to negotiations for adjustment of rations by G-IV and G-2, in respect of the period during which F.O.S.'s of United Nations have been fed by AGO or Allied Control Commission.

(f) The Chief Surgeon will, it is expected, include in the allocation of medical supplies for forward troops a proportion for displaced persons.

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

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PROVISIONAL DIRECTIVE GOVERNING THE FUNCTIONS
OF INTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS SUB-COMMISSION

MISSION

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) 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 (Algers) 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 associations.

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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 movement 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 (Allies) any intelligence likely to assist the United Nations War effort.

3. The subcommission directly performs the following functions: ^{#235}

- (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

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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, and their
- d 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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Appendix "C"

SECRET Equals British
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SUMMARY OF PROVISIONAL POSITION AS AT 1600 HRS
4 OCTOBER PRESENTED FOR THE APPROVAL OF MTG

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 Displaced Persons Subcommittee (including Red Cross personnel) and it is expected by the P.O.W. Subcommittee and by the Chief Surgeon.
(b) As soon as possible they will be transferred to the control of the Subcommittee 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 Officers, provided from the staff of this 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.

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Equals British SECRET

Confidential

Migration D 4
July 5, 1943

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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. 4242

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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Anti-racial

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

Anti-racial laws patterned on the Nuremberg laws affecting the native and foreign 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 Gossola in southern Italy. Otherwise refugees are restricted to residence in approximately fifteen specified villages.

Some 25,000 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.

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.

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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, 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.

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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.

I. 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.)

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. Those 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 those 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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Migration D 9
July 27, 1943

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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 Veneto. 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 Popu-:German Speak-:		:Opted for	
	:lation Con-:ing Census	:Total	:Germany, to	
	:sus 1936	: 1921*	:Optants:Dec.31,1939**	
Bolzano	: 275,381	: 190,855	:229,500:	166,488
Trent	: 387,123	: 4,761	: 24,453:	13,015
Udine-Friuli	: 723,203	:(Not Available):	5,603:	4,576
Belluno	: 205,207	:(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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Extract of letter dated 4 October 1943.

Brigadier STRONG to Brigadier E. GUETERBOCK;

- (a) "We will provide one specialist officer (Captain TATE) who will be attached permanently to the staff of 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.B.Q. and all other interested individuals seeking intelligence from the foreign internees and displaced personnel should be instructed to do so by applying to Security 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 the necessary instructions.
- (d) "A form of registration for each person will be required. Interrogating Officer whom we will send to you will be prepared to advise on procedure."

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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 UmsiedlungstrouHand 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 Tagblatt 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 those 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 3,000,000) 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.

In December

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- 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 200,000 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	87,657
February	6,151	August	8,699
March	9,167	September	27,577
April	10,437	October	13,637
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	28,067	7,975
Venezia Giulia and Zara	1,286	3,489
Emilia	51,653	11,616
Tuscany	13,780	7,032
Marches	16,495	11,780
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	53,816	52,174
Sardinia	14,094	19,466
	<u>400,826</u>	<u>400,826</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 33,000 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 corporative 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.

Feeding.

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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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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 1,486 public hospitals, and 25,261 in private nursing homes and clinics. This is a

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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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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 landing 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. Sulmone, 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 Sulmone. 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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August 18, 1943

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

*including
other P.O.W.*

The registration card has been designed to facilitate the efforts of military and civilian authorities to provide for the fare, 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.

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 organized 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 received, enter "None".

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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 addressee 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.

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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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 MAGAP 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 Potenza.

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 name 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
London, England

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

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.

219

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. Through channels.
CITE NAGAP 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.

SECRET

Equals British MOST SECRET

1 Inc.

SECRET
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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 X 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

Campo 55
Campo 75
Campo Ponza nr. Naples
Campo Ferramonti Tarsia
Campo Bonifica di Pisticci (Matera)
Villa Sueda (nr. Macerata)

180
82
14
53
19
3

Oflag V.D.)
Telilager Stalag XC)
Oflag X B
(Above three camps mentioned in
relation to the indicated 15 POW.

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

MERCHANT SEAMEN GERMANY

Marlag-Milag Nord
Stalag XVII A

15
15
20
1
63
?
30

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

II) CIVILIAN INTERNEES

ITALY

Campo 17
Campo 27

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

167
13
180
82
14
53
19
3
?
4
10

- superior rank
officers

women

GERMANY

Number and places unknown except for following:

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

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

1 woman

1 woman

Equivalent British MOST SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

Equals British MOST SECRET

Catanzaro RGOC 475
Parma 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

Sorresina	15
Soncino	6
Torre Piconardi	7
Montondine	5
Casalbuttano	6
Casalmaggiore	18
Piadena	9
Robecco d'Oglio	8
Ostiano	8
Pandino	4
Pescarolo	4
Vescovato	5

PROVINCE OF RIETI

Accumoli	13 men and women
Amatrice	7 (2 men, 2 women, 3 children)
Antrodoto	2 (1 man, 1 woman)
Ascrea	6 men and women
Bagni di Lucca Ponte	1
Borbona	6 men and women
Borgocolleferato	13 men and women
Cittareale	6 men and women
Collato Sabino	25 men and women
Configni	5 men and women
Cottarello	4 men and women
Leonessa	3 men
Marcetelli	10 (2 men, 2 women, 6 children)
Petralla Salto	21 men and women
Posta	13 men and women
S. Alpidio per Torre di Taglio (Comune di Pescocostanziano)	10 men and women

V) CONFINATI OR ISOLATI

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

4218

PROVINCE OF RIETI

Accumoli
Amatrice
Antrodoto
Ascrea
Pagni di Lucca Ponte
Borbone
Borgocolle
Cittareale
Collato Sabino
Configni
Cottanello
Lanese
Lancetelli

Petrella Salto
Posta
S. Egidio per Torre di Taglio
(Comune di Pescocostanzo)

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

4214

V) CONFINATI OR ISOLATI

Arezzo
Ascoli Piceno
Perugia
Pistoia
Roma
Viterbo
Coropoli
Guardagrele (Chieti)
Lanciano
Alfedena (Aquila)
Bussato (Parma)
Certaldo (Florence)
Chieti
Fano (Macerata)
Fano (Macerata)
Fano Buganese
Santa Agata (Benevento)
Solefra (Avellino)
Stradella (Pavia)
Tolmo (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 in residence forced.
The great majority were Civilian Internees brought from Greece to Italy and
later on allowed to live in fixed places. (Confinati or Isolati).

SECRET
Equal British Most Secret

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

VI PEOPLE DEPORTED AS WORKERS TO LABOUR CAMPS

GERMANY

20,000 to 25,000

SECRET

Special British MOST SECRET

A dark, textured rectangular object, possibly a book cover or folder, with a lighter, curved surface visible on the right side. The dark surface has some small, light-colored specks and a slightly grainy texture. The lighter surface on the right is smooth and curves away from the dark object.

[illegible]

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

					14. Remarks	
ed	Degrees Rec'd. or Highest Class Reached	Languages (specify)			Profession, Trade or Occupation	Item No.
		Speaks	Reads	Understands		
Principal employers, dates of employment and jobs held 6 months or more since 1930.						
Employer's Name		Employer's Address				
ing approximate dates since 1930. If registrant or spouse ever interned, present.						
Street and Number		Town or City		Country		
rant has						
brothers and sisters. Check those registrant desires to have informed.						15. Disposition
Address		Country		Citizenship		
Street	Village or City	District				

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

HUCK SLIP

10 Nov. '43.
Date

Sus: _____
Date

FROM	TO
C.C. AMG	
C. of S.	☒
Exec Off	
Economic Director	
Industry & Commerce	
Fuel	
Agriculture	
P. W. & Utilities	
Labor	
Interior	
Information	
Public Health	
Legal	
Public Safety	
Property Control	
Education	
Fine Arts	
Shipping	
Internal Transportation	
Telecommunications	
Hq Commandant	
C of Secretariat	
Message Center	
G-1	
G-4	
☒ Displaced Persons	
Adjutant	
through 2/3 C/S (045.1)	

FOR:

- ☐ Recommendation & Remark
- ☐ Information & Guidance
- ☒ Approval or Disapproval **2216**
- ☐ Necessary Action
- ☐ Investigation & Report
- ☐ To note and return
- ☐ File
- ☐ Dispatch

REMARKS:

*I have taken two copies
for discussion at Board*
End
9/1
9/10

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT

10 November 1943.

MEMORANDUM TO: Chief of Staff

I. Displaced Persons Sub-Commission "Italian Commission on Economic Problems"

a. It is considered advisable to contact the Italian government for the purpose of assuming direction and supervision over the "committee" headed by Tommaso Pennetta, which is now functioning under governmental control.

b. It is recommended that an officer from AGO be given the task of supervising the Pennetta "committee." If however it is discovered that the "Pennetta" "committee" is not organized to cope with the entire Italian evacuee problem it is further recommended that the Italian government be asked to form such a committee at once to be supervised by this AGO officer.

c. That the personnel of the committee now existent, or in case of its successor, be confirmed by the Italian government. It is thought that the Italian government can be relied upon to provide for its own security. If however it develops that confidential investigations are necessary, the supervising officer (AGO) can request and secure same.

Decision: Acceptance or rejection.

a.

agreed

b.

agreed

c.

above & this is to be discussed with Mr. Caccia in Brindisi

II. With reference to Jugo-Slavs and other national groups in Italy, it is recommended that the attached plan be approved. (see annex No. 1)

Decision:

to be discussed with Mr. Caccia

III. a. It is recommended that the military retain control of evacuees and displaced persons to the railheads, where Allied Military Government will assume responsibility. In the case of Italian nationals, the Italian committee referred to in Par. I, under AGO supervision, will assume responsibility at the railhead.

b. It is further recommended that AMG place security control at all seaports in Italy to prevent unauthorized mass movements.

c. It is desired that all transport, (trucks etc.) or as much as is possible, in evacuation with the movement of evacuees and displaced persons,

be supplied by the Italian governmental agencies.

Decision:

- a. *agreed*
- b. *agreed if the officers can be found*
- c. *agreed*

IV. a. Orders should be issued to Regions and all AOC agencies to keep careful records of all bulk distributions in order to afford proper adjustment at the close of the war.

b. Money for internees must be regularized through Italian governmental channels, and NOT through direct advances.

Decision:

- a. *agreed*
 - b. *agreed*
-) but to be discussed with Mr. Cassia

V. The Displaced Persons Commission will move to Bari as soon as is practicable, leaving an officer in Palermo as a connecting link.

*(Letter copied by
PK-16-11-43)*

HEADQUARTERS
ARMED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Public Safety Sub-Commission

FGK/gf

In reply refer to:
AMG/14752/18

November 9, 1943.

SUBJECT: Displaced Person Commission.

TO : C of S.

1. Major Sawyer, representing P.S., attended a meeting yesterday with Col. Young and Col. Macfarland to discuss the mechanics and principles of screening displaced persons, as directed by the C of S.
2. The conclusions reached are enumerated in the attached memoranda.

for *Martin McManey*
PAUL G. KIRK,
Col, Inf,
Chief, P.S.,
Sub-Commission

Copy to: D. P. S/C.
Security Intelligence.

Maj. Ruffell White
Maj. White
You may want this for
your file. (It's the extra
copy) no more

309.112127
4212

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT.

SUBJECT: Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. (Public Safety Aspect).

1. A number of Camps, are being set up throughout Italy to accommodate displaced persons of various nationalities of the United Nations.
2. Missions composed of specially chosen nationals of the nations concerned are en route from A.M.H.Q., to operate under the Direction of the D.P.S.C.
3. These missions are to undertake the screening of their own nationals for security and intelligence.
4. Combined missions of the nations concerned will form circuits of the camps, visiting each camp in turn, keeping this H.Q. informed of the plan of their circuit.
5. Intelligence officers from the D.P.S.C. will be attached to the missions, and not to individual camps.
6. The duties of the I.Os will be to supervise and control the screening to be carried out by the missions.
7. I.O's will receive a brief course of instruction from Public Safety on the following lines:-

A. GENERAL

I.O's will not themselves undertake interrogation. This must be left to the officers of the missions. In general the verdict of the missions will have to be accepted, but I.O's will see that interrogations are carried out in a proper manner and that there is no victimisation for political or personal motives. Each interrogation will serve a dual purpose, (1) indicating the effect of the individual on security of his own country, (2) the effect on the security of Allied operations.

B. Security.

Persons to be detained:-

1. Important Fascist and Nazi sympathisers.
2. Persons who have given active help to the enemy.
3. Persons potentially dangerous to the security of the Army or AMGOT.

C. Intelligence.

Particular attention to be paid to obtaining information of use to G.2/M.I., relating to all enemy activities, conditions in enemy countries, including Japan, etc.

Priorities of interrogation should be given to local or area C.I.O's and Public Safety Services and they should be given an opportunity of being present.

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
Internees and Displaced Persons
Subcommission

8 November 1943

AMST/300/DP

Subject : Policy - Foreign Internees.

To : Commanding General, A. E. E. S.

1. Included herewith as inclosures are three memoranda prepared by Lt. J. Plamenac, the accredited representative in Palermo of the Yugo-Slavian Government.

2. As these memoranda contain requests involving the training and equipping of Yugo-Slavs in Italy, for Military Services and similar matters, it is considered that any recommended action should emanate from your headquarters.

For the Commanding General

Incl: Memoranda (3 Encs.)

E. Gueterbock

E. GUETERBOCK,
Brigadier,
Acting Chief of Staff

Yugo-Slavs in Italy

① 4211

309.112.22

*Yugo-Slavs in Italy
Training, Equipping &
Dispensation
309.10816*

YUGOSLAVIA Nov 1

The people of Yugoslavia are since the summer 1941 constantly in war against the occupying forces. The enemy himself recognised the Yugoslav fighting units in Yugoslavia as regular belligerent troops. They are keeping about 21 German divisions in action.

On the other hand the majority of Yugoslavs now released by the allies in Italy are in a frame of mind which clearly shows their eagerness to fight and their wish to play their part in the war effort of the allies.

In Sicily about 100 Yugoslavs have been released from concentration camps and prisons, but there are about 80,000 on the Italian mainland, both prisoners of war and political internees.

It would be a loss for the Allies not to utilise these people. And it would be, on the other hand, a humiliation for every released Yugoslav not to give him the opportunity to help with arms on the side of the great allied forces his brothers at home.

Besides the prisoners of war who are all soldiers, the majority of political prisoners are soldiers too. During the war in 1941 they had been captured and later sent home. But when the rebellion occurred in Yugoslavia they were sent as political internees to concentration camps in Italy.

In view of the above mentioned points it is necessary to realise the following program:

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In view of the above mentioned points it is necessary to realize the following program:

4219

2

1. To organize a military base on the Italian mainland in order to concentrate there all released Yugoslavs fit for military service.
2. To establish immediately in every liberated concentration camp a military commission for the purpose of selection of men fit to join the Yugoslav army.
3. To equip these men so that they could start as soon as possible the military training.
4. Other men suitable for different non-military or propagandaistic work could be as soon as possible separated and sent on duty.
5. To lodge and provide care for disabled and elderly persons.

Conclusion: For two years these released Yugoslavs have been either in concentration camps or in prisons. They have been longing for freedom which would give them a new opportunity to fight. Inertia has a depressing and humiliating influence upon them; it weakens their great enthusiasm for the Allies; it sharpens personal and ideological conflicts and helps to create unhealthy propaganda influences.

It is therefore urgent that the competent allied authorities take as soon as possible adequate decisions.

Palermo, November 1st, 1944

Record Copy to Replace Unstable Original
Property of the National Archives

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It is therefore urgent that the competent allied authorities take as soon as possible adequate decisions.

Palermo, November 1st, 1944

2209

PRO MEMORIA No. 2

In the north-eastern part of Italy live a compact minority of about 600,000 Yugoslavs (Venetia Giulia, Trieste, Gorizia, Istria).

Because of the hostility of this people against Italy, Italian authorities being afraid of rebellion and sabotage (the famous trial of Trieste, 14th December 1941) organized them into the so called "labour battalions". These labour battalions included all of the male sex of the Slovene people. Very often they mobilised even full invalids.

During the Libyan campaign, as well as in units and in Sicily the allied forces captured several thousands of this Yugoslav minority: Slovenes and Croates. They were immediately separated from the Italian prisoners of war and sent to special camps as for example Constantine camp in Algeria.

In the camp of prisoners of war in Palermo (Corso Calatafimi) there are about 400 Slovenes waiting to be transferred to North Africa.

On the Italian mainland and in Sardinia there are numerous groups of these Yugoslav people.

We hope that the Allies will continue this practice to repatriate these Slovenes and Croates from the Italian prisoners of war and try to send them to Africa where now exists their largest camp under the control of the Yugoslav government.

Palermo, November 1st, 1943.

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Palermo, November 1st, 1943.

4204

PRO MEMORIA No. 3

Beside Yugoslavs : prisoners of war, political internees (see memoria no. 1), Slovenes and Croates with Italian citizenship (see memoria no. 2) there is now a new group of Yugoslavs. They started to abandon Yugoslavia in the beginning of last September crossing the Adriatic Sea and reaching the Italian coast. News received recently indicates that there are about 3,000 and their number grows every day. The majority of this people are also supposed to be fit for military job.

It is possible, on the other hand, that with these Yugoslavs there also escaped some "ustasha" or some German agents masked as extreme leftist or extreme nationalist. A severe control of this group will be necessary.

There is among the "ustasha" a relevant number of former Yugoslav officers and soldiers (Croates) who contributed to ruin the Yugoslav army and who, after the collapse, took an oath to support Petelin and Hitler. A big number of them fought with the Germans on the Russian front. Particularly the ustasha aviators. It is possible that they are changing their allegiance now and wish to pass to the allied side to save themselves. It would be necessary to separate immediately such persons placing them in a special camp where they would be subject for a close interrogation.

Concerning persons liable to military service, it would be necessary to call attention to the following points:

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Concerning persons liable to military service, it would be necessary to call attention to the following points:

2

where have they been at the moment of the invasion of Yugoslavia; did they report on service in their office of mobilization; what did they do during the time from the 6th to 18th of April 1941; what did they do from the 18th of April 1941 until the day of escape to the allied side; did they remain faithful to the oath taken to the King Peter II of Yugoslavia or are they traitors and faithful to Pavlovic and Hitler.

Siapathinors of the ustasha can not remain among Yugoslavs.

Palermo, November 1st, 1943.

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

Palermo, November 1st, 1943.

Record
Pro

4204

0768