

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

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 725016

105/574

CA, REPATRIATION FROM ERITREA
AUG. 1944 - JULY 1945

1
ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Repatriation from Ethiopia
TO: EAC.

FILE NO.

7 May 1945

Att'd are

- (106) 1. Letter from General Anderson dated 27 Apr 45
- (144) 2. Notes of meeting with H. M. Ambassador
on 4 May
- (130) 3. Notes of meeting with Italian Govt 5 May.

These documents make the present position fairly clear. It is not II ^{highly} unsatisfactory from the point of view of A.E. 1499
Please return after perusal. WRM

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

2

To D.P. & R.S.C.

Reference 16a please prepare a letter for the
Chief Commissioner signature.L. Harry / J. Ch 14/ May/ 65.
A Sec.

(3)

To C.A. Section

Herewith proposed letter for signature of
Chief CommissionerJames E. Ellison Capt.
DPRSC 17 May 65

(4)

To VP.

If you approve the letter submitted for the CC's signature I will have
it retyped.

L. Harry / J. Ch.

D.P. R.S.C. (5)

As this is not ~~for signature~~ addressed
to P.H. I have signed for the CC.18 May (letter sent see 18a) ~~for~~ J.R. Ch.6

To D.P. & R.S.C.

18 May/ 65.

Please note

correction at base of p. 17a.

L. Harry / J. Ch
A Sec.

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6/3.5/CA^V26A
6A SecOET/25199
JUNE 2810150**RESTRICTEL**E/7577
JULY 010945B
ROUTINE

MIDEAST

1- LUG 1945

ALCOM SITE ACDBR INFO DIA ERITREA, PRECON

RESTRICTED

For UPJOHN from ARUNDELL. Your 554 June 25 para 2. Request you despatch CAROLANI soonest after ZANIRONI meeting. Attachment of Lt from ITALY not agreed in view of advanced shipment date for compassionate cases. Request reply to second para of ERITREA signal June 27.

✓ 1/2 81.Dist

Action - Disper
Info - Chief Commissioner
CA Sec
File 2
Fleat

1497

RESTRICTED

9097

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

6/13-5/CA ✓

SECRET

CAS

25A

ONT/25389

JUN 281800C

E/7287

JUN 291030B

OF PRIORITY

MIDEAST

ALCOH HOME, ^{EXITRY} ERYTHRA

FOR INFORMATION ONLY

SECRET.

Your 391 June 23 para 2. If Italian Govt request our agreement despatch of further compassionate cases to ERITREA consideration will be given on following understanding.

1. Repatriation of 5000 from ERITREA was agreed by Italian Govt last August and we simply await word to begin. Acceptance of additional repatriations to ERITREA is distinct issue and must be deferred until programme for move of 5000 is agreed.

2. Nominal rolls giving full particulars of further compassionate cases to be submitted to ERITREA for individual acceptance which will be limited to genuine cases of hardship such as separation of dependents in ITALY from breadwinners in ERITREA.

3. No return of persons repatriated from ERITREA since our occupation can be agreed except of extreme compassionate grounds.

DIST

(894)

ACTION: Dispar ~/C
INFO: Chief Commissioner 1496
CA Sec
File 2
Float

HEADQUARTERS

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 73506

CAO/rf

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/18/0-II (IT) Tel. 489081 Ext 594 20 June 1945

SUBJECT: Eritrea Repatriation.

TO : High Commissioner for War Refugees Italian Gov't.
(for personal attention H.E. Zaniboni)
Ministry of Africa,
(for attention Messrs Bruno and Pagutti)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
(for attention Mr. Amilotti).

1. At the meeting held at A.C. on 5 May 45 it was suggested that the question of the reception of 4,500 persons from Eritrea should be reviewed by the Allied Commission and the Italian Government in a month's time.
2. On 5 June 45, all those most interested in the proposed repatriation were not present in Rome but they have since returned.
3. Will you please say if you desire this meeting to take place at the present time. If so, Friday 29th June 45 is suggested as the date for the meeting to assemble in Room 24, second floor at 0930 hrs.
4. Will you please notify us of your decision as soon as possible.

For the Director:

C.A. Oliver
C.A. OLIVER,
Lt.Col.
G-I Italian.

Copy to:

C.A. Section,
Maj. Casolani.

149 (111)

1649

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735046

INCOMING MESSAGE 2000H 1845
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: CA 11
Date/Time of Origin: JUNE 191715B

Message Centre No: E/5875
Date Time Rec'd: JUNE 201315
Precedence: ROUTINE

FROM: BEMA ERITREA FROM MCCARTHY
TO: CIVIL AFFAIRS CAIRO FOR BRIG ARUNDELL INFO ALCOM ROME FOR BRIG
UPJOHN AND G5 FREEDOM FOR BRIG HENN.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL.

Have just heard from Naval Officer here who is recruiting
1500 Italians for far East that he has sent signal to C IN C
MEDITERRANEAN to ask if ROME Government will now repatriate families
whose husbands are going Far East from ERITREA. Much regret if this
complicates negotiations of course it suits us well if these are in
addition to 5000. Will UPJOHN please inform CASOLANI.

DIST

INFO-ACTION - CA SEC
INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER
DISPER SC
FILE 2
FLOAT

HEADQUARTERS
20 JUN 1945
A. C.

Seen by VP

1494

CONFIDENTIAL

8216

7050
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 70506

1/3-5/CAV
CAO/TF

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DFR/18/2/3-II (II) Tel. 489081 Ext 994 12 June 1945

SUBJECT: Eritrea Repatriation.

13 JUL 1945

TO : High Commissioner for War Refugees Italian Gov't.
Piazza Nicotia 1, Rome.

1. We shall be grateful if you will inform us when H.B. Saniboni returns from the North, in order that the question of repatriating 4,500 Italians from Eritrea may be reviewed by the Italian Government and A.C., as indicated at the meeting held in Brigadier Upjohn's office on 5 May 45.

For the Director:

Oliver
C.A. OLIVER,
Lt. Col.
G-1 Italian.

Copy to: C.A. Section A.C.
Rep. Eritrea (Maj. Gadelani).
Italian Ministry for Africa
(for attention Sig. Bruno and Sig. Paginatti).
Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs
(for attention Sig. Angilotti).

1493

Brief notes on a talk regarding repatriation of 5,000
Italians from Eritrea to Italy

Lt. Colonel Oliver and Major Casolani called on Comm.
E. ANZILLOTTI, Primo Segretario di Legazione at the Ministero degli
Affari Esteri at the Palazzo Chigi at 1200 hrs. on 6.6.45.

2. The matter being one not previously decided upon between
A.C. and the Italian Government, Colonel Oliver attended as representative
of A.C.

3. Major Casolani explained that it would be desirable to repatriate
5,000 Italians from Eritrea. They would all be trained mechanics,
to be selected by the Italian Government, and their dependents, the proportion being, approximately two thirds mechanics and one third their
dependents.

4. The reasons for the repatriation were :-

(a) To assist the Italian Government with reconstruction by
supplying trained workmen who were all volunteers for
repatriation.

(b) To relieve E.M.A. of a proportion of ^{the} subsidised section of
the Italian population of Eritrea.

5. Comm. ANZILLOTTI stated that :-

(a) Men in Italy whose families were destitute in Italy would be
welcomed :

(b) It was premature to repatriate Italians from Eritrea whilst so
many Italian refugees were still returning to Italy from Germany,
Switzerland, etc.

(c) At this stage the person to consult was H.E. ZAMBONI, High
Commissioner for Refugees, who is in full with the present
situation.

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(b) It was premature to repatriate Italians from Eritrea whilst so many Italian refugees were still returning to Italy from Germany, Switzerland, etc.

(c) At this stage the person to consult was H.E. ZANIBONI, High Commissioner for Refugees, who is in fact with the present situation.

6. Col. Oliver stated that preparations could be made for a repatriation in the future and agreed to arrange for an interview with H.E. ZANIBONI.

1492

1 0 5 3
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

6/13/5/04 ✓
INCOMING MESSAGE

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Originator's Reference: CA 2
Date Time of Origin: MAY 241000C

Message Centre No: E/2290
Date Time Recd: MAY 251115B
Precedence: OP PRIORITY

FROM: BEMA ERITREA

TO: MIDEAST FOR CIVIL AFFAIRS INFO AFHQ FOR BRIGADIER HERN, ALONG ROME FOR
BRIGADIER UPJOHN

SECRET

SECRET.

Reference AFHQ FX 76701 of May 16th.

Have despatched Major CASOLANI by air to BRIG HERN and BRIG UPJOHN with complete list of compassionate cases from which 500 can be chosen. Understand clearly they must be accepted by ITALY before shipping finally arranged. Can you expedite despatch of 3 Italian motor engineers. We cannot make final list of drivers and vehicles and families until aware of arrival ERITREA.

DIST

INFO-ACTION: CA Sec
WMD & POW S/C
INFO: A/President
Chief Commissioner
File 2
Float

6546

1491

SECRET

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

CONFIDENTIAL

PX 7747A

MAY 18 1957

JUN 6

4/1151
MAY 19 0900
ROUTINE

FORWARD SIGNED ALEXANDER CITE PAGES
MILITARY INFO ALCOM ROME, BEMA BRITREA

HEADQUARTERS
19 MAY 1957

CONFIDENTIAL.

Transfer of vehicles and personnel to ITALY from BRITREA. Ref your letter 11156/337/73 of 16th April and REF/DET/07628 of 26th April and ROVE 2/12132 of 13th May.

Para 1. Proposal discussed with Brig MCCARTHY and following agreed. Britrean vehicles, trailers and accompanying personnel to be shipped to ITALY subject to following conditions and considerations:

(a). Not intended to requisition vehicles. They will be operated according to rate and order of ALCOM.

(b). ALCOM to despatch 3 qualified Italian motor engineers to BRITREA to inspect vehicles before shipment to ensure each in good running order with scale of spares sufficient to operate 25000 miles without engine replacement or major overhaul with tyres having 5000 mile life and one spare tyre. Awaiting nomination of inquiry by Italian Government. Will advise particulars soonest.

(c). Request each driver/owner to sign certificate with penalty clause that vehicle is in condition specified above. Italian motor engineers will give ALCOM BRITREA clearance that each vehicle acceptable.

(d). At least one driver per vehicle to travel on ship with vehicle.

Para 2. Ref your DET/1173 of 13th May. Consider transport charges for driver 1490 personnel should be settled by REF and reported to War Office with request that War Office instruct ALCOM how charge is to be handled against Italian Government.

Para 3. Request nominal rolls by fastest means as per our PX 65060 of 24th April

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CONFIDENTIAL

Page 2

Cont.

stating if possible in which locality owner wishes employment.

Para 4. Brigadier MCCARTHY in possession of RSC traffic rates for information owners in BRITREA.

Para 5. Understand approximately 300 vehicles plus trailers presently available. Desire to receive such further numbers as are offered and conform to requirements of para 1 above.

Para 6. Request earliest convenient shipment to REEL. Approx total tonnage involved 1975 long tons net.

Para 7. Agreed M and TN.

LIST

INFO-ACTION	TN SC (2)
"	DISPER
INFO	A/PRESIDENT
	CHIEF COMMISSIONER
	C A SEC
	ECOM SEC
	FILE

1489

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 7306

CONFIDENTIALHEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

6/13.5/CA

19 May 1945

Dear Dr. Prunas,

Your letter of 5th May 45 (reference 11/06657) appears to have been written under some misunderstanding.

No Commission has met either under the chairmanship of Lt. Colonel Oliver or any other officer, to study the measures for receiving and settling in Italy repatriates from Eritrea. The circumstances are as follows:

On 5 May 1945 a meeting was held in Brigadier Upjohn's office at which the following were present:

Brigadier Upjohn
Brigadier McCarthy (Eritrea)
H.E. Zaniboni (High Commissioner for War Refugees)
Messrs. Bruno and Pagnutti (Ministry of Africa)
Mr. Angilotti (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Lt. Col. Fothergill
Lt. Col. Oliver

At this meeting it was agreed that owing to the complete uncertainty now existing with regard to the number of refugees in the North of Italy, the question of reception of 4,500 persons from Eritrea would be reviewed by the Allied Commission and the Italian Government in a month's time. No further meeting on the subject has been held.

It was also agreed that the Italian Government would accept 500 compassionate cases to be selected by Eritrea, all to have relatives with homes to go to in Italy, Eritrea to send a list of names and destinations for checking. It was further proposed to send from Italy 50 dependents of workers in Eritrea, these dependents to be nominated by Eritrea. I have no doubt Mr. Angilotti, who was present at the meeting would be able to give you first hand information or any amplification you require on this matter.

Sincerely,

1488

Copy to: DP&R S/C

G. R. UPJOHN, Brig.
Vice President
Civil Affairs Section

Dr. Prunas,
Il Segretario Generale
Ministero degli Interni

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 7606

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

17a

Ref: 6/13.5/GA

*Not sent
see folio 18A*

18 May 1945

Dear Dr. Prunas

I have received your letter 11/06657 dated 5 May 1945 and regret to note that there would appear to be a misunderstanding.

No Commission has met either under the chairmanship of Lt. Colonel Oliver or any other officer, to study the measures for receiving and settling in Italy repatriates from Eritrea. The circumstances are as follows, on the 5th May 1945 a meeting was held in Brigadier Upjohn's office at which the following were present:-

Brig. Upjohn
Brig. McCarthy (Eritrea)
H.E. Zaniboni (High Commissioner for War Refugees)
Messrs Brune and Pagutti (Ministry of Africa)
Mr. Angiolotti (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
Lt. Col. Fothergill and Oliver.

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Sincerely,

148

Reverend ELLEN W. STONE
(Consolidated) UNR
(Acting) Chief Commissioner

Dr. Prunas
Il Segretario Generale
Ministero degli Affari Esteri

(Copy to:- *Gen. Section, A.C.* *Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, A.C.*)

only on the carbon copies.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 72506

COPY

rough-translation

MINISTERO DEGLI AFFARI ESTERI

Il Segretario Generale

Rome, 5th May 1945

Dear Admiral,

it has indirectly come to my knowledge that the plan of repatriating Italians from Eritrea would be again under consideration. As you may recall, some months ago you had the opportunity of interesting yourself in the question, stating yourself contrary to a transportation of persons which did not appear to be warranted on grounds of urgent necessity and which would doubtlessly have rendered even more serious the Italian food situation.

A Commission has now met under the Chairmanship of Colonel Oliver with a view to studying the measures for receiving and settling in Italy the aforesaid repatriates.

You well know, my dear Admiral, the relief problems which this Country will have to face in the near future. Only yesterday we received a telegram from the International Red Cross asking for aid in favour of 75,000 former prisoners of war who are crossing the Alps on foot and of whom more than 50,000 are suffering from tuberculosis.

In these circumstances I do not think it the case to talk of repatriation from Eritrea where, according to general admission, the food situation is very good.

I enclose an Aide-Memoire stating our point of view on the matter and copy of a letter addressed by General Upjohn to President Bonomi confirming the Allied Commission's previous point of view.

I trust in your kind intervention in the matter and beg you to believe me, dear Admiral,

Sincerely yours

signed : Prunas.

Encl.

EC 1151 - 12 MAY 1945

ACTION: C A Sec

INFO: CHIEF - CONAK

EXEL CONAK



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MINUTA

AIDE - MEMOIRE

The eventual repatriation of unemployed Italians from Eritrea, had already been submitted to the Italian Government who had pointed out all the difficulties and shortcomings of such a plan. They stated themselves willing, however, should the British Government insist upon it, to take it into consideration in due time.

To this effect the Italian Government suggested appointing a joint Anglo-Italian Commission with a view to studying, first in Italy and subsequently in Eritrea, all the sides of the problem.

General Mac Carthy who, in the month of December, had come expressly to Italy in order to deal with the question, had acknowledged the consistency of the difficulties and agreed to the plan of a joint Commission. The necessity had furthermore been recognized of planning the repatriation on the basis of the following principles :

1. Grant priority to those persons considered useful in the interests of the war effort and reconstruction and who could find immediate employment in Italy.
2. grant priority to the persons who have in Italy their family, their home, and their principal business centre;
3. avoid repatriating those persons who, having established years ago their residence in Eritrea, lack a family or an economic interest in Italy.
4. compensate the repatriation to Italy of the unemployed by returning to Eritrea those persons who have in that region a house and family and the possibility of carrying out an economic activity.

It should be recalled in this connection that in Eritrea there does not exist a food shortage and that territory could maintain a population vastly superior to the present one. This is proved by the surplus of products in the local markets. Unemployment therefore is a consequence of an imperfect economic equilibrium which might be counteracted through the exchange of unemployed persons, with others, who, before the war, carried out there a permanent economic activity.

The Italian Government had heard nothing more of the plan in question until a few weeks ago when Brigadier General Upjohn of the Allied Commission mentioned it to President Bonomi, stating himself contrary to it for the time being.

It should in fact be born in mind that in the next months the Country will have to face very serious problems due to the repatriation of hundreds of thousands of prisoners and internees who are, in greater part, suffering of ver bad health and would therefore need all the relief facilities not only of the competent Italian Authorities, but also of those Allied Bodies interested in the same problem.

1660

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Headquarters Allied Commission
APO 394
Civil Affairs Section

DPR/18/2/G-2 (IT)

24 March 1945

My dear Mr. Prime Minister,

As promised, I attach hereto notes of your meeting yesterday on the subject of the repatriation of Italians from Eritrea to Italy.

Should you find any inaccuracy therein I should be grateful if you would let me know as soon as possible as a copy of these notes has been transmitted to the Supreme Allied Commander for his information.

At the same time may I express the Commission's gratitude to you for your expression of intention to appoint General Taldai to the post of Deputy Commander of the CC.RR. and also say that this Commission fully supports your intention to remove General Delachiesa from his position as Chief of Staff.

Very Truly yours,

G.R. UPJOHN, Brig.
Vice President
Civil Affairs Section

Encl:

2 1484

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8777

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 70716

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 304
Civil Affairs Section

DPR/18/2/G-2 (IT)

24 March 1945

Notes of a Meeting between the Prime Minister
and Brigadier Upjohn at 1730 hours 23 mar 45.

Brig. Upjohn stated that the Supreme Allied Commander desired to know the view of the Government on the question of the repatriation of Italians from Eritrea to Italy. Brigadier Upjohn made it clear that SAC was only considering the question for repatriation during hostilities or during the immediate post-hostilities period and that was no question at the present time of considering any long term policy in this matter.

Brig. Upjohn pointed out that there were some 40,000 Italians in Eritrea and that the normal economy of the country could not support such a number and that it was the urgent desire of the Administration in Eritrea to repatriate during the year 1945 some 19,000 to 25,000 Italians to Italy.

Brigadier Upjohn said that the opinion of the Allied Commission was that now such repatriation should take place in the first place. The refugee problem in Italy was already acute and with the liberation of Northern Italy would become even more so and that the reception and housing and clothing of an additional 20,000 Italians would create a very big problem.

Secondly, Italians in Eritrea were understood to be receiving a higher ration than is at present in operation in Italy and that the reception of some 20,000 persons and placing them on a lower ration scale would inevitably lead to discontent and unrest.

Thirdly, food supplies were already short in this country and it was undesirable to bring in at the present time an additional 20,000 mouths to feed.

Finally, Brigadier Upjohn pointed out that many of these Italians were ardent fascists and their re-introduction into Italy would only be a cause for additional unrest.

On the other hand, Brigadier Upjohn continued, the situation from the point of view of the Eritrea Administration was desperate and there were several reasons making the repatriation of some 20,000 Italians to Italy very desirable. 1483

In the first place, a large number of Italians were unemployed and were receiving civilians relief.

In the second place, owing to the distress amongst the Italians, some rich natives were employing Italians and this was greatly affecting the prestige and morale of Italians in Eritrea.

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In the third place, many Italians who had invested capital in small trades during the boom were now living on that capital and shortly a large number would be on civilian relief.

Finally, there was much discontent amongst Italians due to the very high cost of living in Britain.

Before asking the views of the Prime Minister, Brigadier Upjohn reminded His Excellency that in August the Italian Government had expressed an opinion against any large scale repatriation, but in December Sig. Prunas has expressed the view that repatriation was desirable at some stage.

Brigadier Upjohn then asked His Excellency whether he was prepared to express any views on this problem or whether he would like to have an opportunity of considering the matter.

His Excellency replied, without hesitation, that he entirely agreed with the views of the Allied Commission. The refugee problem that would be created was alone sufficient to make it undesirable to have any large scale repatriation during the period under review.

Brig. Upjohn, after pointing out that in any event repatriation would depend on the availability of shipping, asked whether he might take the views expressed by His Excellency as being the official views of the Italian Government which he could communicate to the Supreme Allied Commander.

His Excellency replied in the affirmative.

G.R. UPJOHN, Brig.
Vice President
Civil Affairs Section,

DCR/18/2/G-2 (IT)

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

Copr.

Restricted

THE WAR OFFICE,

WINDMILL VICTORIA,

WESTMINSTER AVENUE,

LONDON, E.C.2.

21 April, 1945.

100, 120 (C.A.S.B.).

Dear General,

I am giving this letter to McCarthy who is coming to discuss with you the repatriation of Italians from Britain. This, as you know, is a subject with which he is much concerned.

A great deal of discussion has been taking place on this subject and Britain is, of course, not the only territory which is affected. Whatever arrangements have to be made, however, about establishing priorities as between our own territories, I am sure you will appreciate our anxiety to establish the principle that it is for the Italian Government to arrange to absorb these people back in Italy as early as possible.

At present they are the responsibility of R.N. Government, through the War Office, and constitute a liability. I would like to see their return to Italy measured not by Italian convenience but by the measure which the Italians can achieve.

I hope to be passing through Italy in three or four weeks returning from Spain and would like very much to break my journey for a day or two.

Yours sincerely,

Lt.-General Sir G.H. Robertson, M.C., D.S.O., D.S.M., D.C.M.,
Chief Administrative Officer,
A.F.M.

1482

CONFIDENTIAL

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Surplus Italians from GERMANY.

A discussion was held in ROME on 4 May 45 with H.M. Ambassador, Sir Noel Charles, at which Brigadier UNION, Vice President Civil Affairs Section of the Allied Commission and Brigadier MCCARTHY, Chief Administrator of GERMANY were present.

The present situation in GERMANY shows an Italian population there of approximately 40,000 of which it is estimated that the territory can support a total of 10,000 including dependents. It is considered that the surplus Italians will be a very serious responsibility for whatever administration may control the territory in the future. Apart from the poor white problem there is every prospect of the natives showing increasing resentment at the presence of such a large number of Italians taking jobs and eating food which the various indigenous populations will consider should be reserved for themselves.

In 1944 Italian relief cost the Administration £76,000 and this must inevitably increase.

Brigadier UNION explained that several schemes of minor importance were being handled by the Allied Commission, such as the movement of 300 Italian vehicles and their owners; also the repatriation of 5,000 Italians, including 500 compressed cases, from GERMANY to ITALY. But it is the view of the Allied Commission that any proposal to the Italian Government for the large-scale repatriation desired by Middle East should be made through Foreign Office channels and not by the Allied Commission.

The Ambassador agreed with this view and said that in fact the British Embassy in ROME had already been asked by LONDON to deal with problems connected with the employment elsewhere of Italians in GERMANY.

Brigadier MCCARTHY said he fully realized the difficulties of discussing the problem with the Italian Government, particularly at the present date. However, the problem still remained serious economically and politically for GERMANY and he said he would like to have a note of the discussion to hand to G.H.Q. Mid East on his return so that the matter may be taken up as necessary through the appropriate channels.

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1481

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

AN 394

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

MINUTES OF A MEETING HELD IN BRIGADIER MC CARTHY'S OFFICE
A.C. AT 1000 HRS. ON SATURDAY 2 MAY, 1944.

Present :

Brigadier McJohn

Brigadier Mc Carthy (Eritrea)

H.M. Gariboni (High Commissioner for War Refugees)
and Interpreter.

Messrs. Bruno and Pagutti (Ministry for Africa)

Mr. Anselotti (Ministry of Foreign Affairs)

Lt.Col. Fothergill (M.A.C.)

Lt.Col. Oliver (M.A.C.)

1. It was agreed that the Italian Government will accept 500 compassionate cases, to be selected by Eritrea. All to have relatives with homes to go to, in Italy, where they can stay. Eritrea will send list of names showing destinations for checking.

2. 50 cases (approx.) to be sent to Eritrea from Italy. These to be dependents of workers in Eritrea and be nominated by Eritrea.

3. The repatriation mentioned in paras 1 and 2 to take place as soon as possible subject to shipping.

4. Brigadier Mc Carthy suggested that 4,500 workers, including dependents who have home to go to in Italy, where they can stay as selected by High Commissioner for War Refugees should be sent from Eritrea to Italy during 1945 in accordance with Italian Government agreement in November, 1944. Mr. Anselotti pointed out that conditions had completely changed with the liberation of Northern Italy and the Italian Government were now faced with an enormous refugee problem. He asked Brigadier Mc Carthy to accept 2,000 dependents of workers in Eritrea from Italy, but Brigadier Mc Carthy stated he had no authority to agree to such a movement.

5. After a lengthy discussion on the general position it was agreed that owing to the complete uncertainty now existing with regard to the number of refugees in the North of Italy, the question of reception of the 4,500 persons from Eritrea would be reviewed by Allied Commission and the Italian Government in a month's time.

attire will send list of names showing destinations for checking.

- 2. 50 names (approx.) to be sent to Malta from Italy. These to be dependents of workers in Malta and be nominated by Malta.
- 3. The repatriation sent over in waves 1 and 2 to take place as soon as possible subject to shipping.
- 4. Brigadier Mc Carthy suggested that 1,500 workers, including dependents who have been to go to in Italy, where they can stay as selected by High Commissioner for War Refugees should be sent from Malta to Italy during 1945 in accordance with Italian Government agreement in November, 1944. Mr. Amadio pointed out that conditions had completely changed with the liberation of Northern Italy and the Italian Government were now faced with an enormous refugee problem. He asked Brigadier Mc Carthy to accept 2,000 dependents of workers in Malta from Italy, but Brigadier Mc Carthy stated he had no authority to agree to such a movement.
- 5. After a lengthy discussion on the general position it was agreed that owing to the complete uncertainty now existing with regard to the number of refugees in the North of Italy, the question of reception of the 1,500 persons from Malta would be reviewed by Allied Commission and the Italian Government in a coming time.

Victor J. ...
V. J. ...
Vice President,
Civil Affairs Section.

1480

RECOMMENDATION: ALLIED COMINT 100
ASO 394
RECOMMENDATION

✓
6/13/51

Ref: 476309

10 MAR 1945
AS/MI

AS/3 18/MI 5

5 May 1945

SUBJECT: Transfer of Civilian Vehicles
from Britrees to Italy.

TO : C-5, AFHQ.

1. Reference your T-6 of 27 April 1945. This Commission is anxious to secure the 300 vehicles from Britrees. It is appreciated after a conversation with Brig. McGerthy that as the trucks are privately owned it will be necessary to permit the civilian owner drivers and their families to return to Italy as well. This is accepted. The price at availability of vehicles is 300 (G.I. Engines) trucks and 50 x 5 bed trailers and the relative personnel amount to 530 drivers, 49 wives and 51 children. The need for M.V. is urgent.

2. Therefore, subject to final approval by you, may arrangements for shipment be made?

3. The following suggestions are made:

a) that three qualified Italian motor engineers be nominated by the Italian Ministry of Transport and be permitted to travel to Britrees without delay for the purpose of inspecting vehicles before shipment, to insure that each one is in good running order, properly equipped with spare parts, etc., to insure a minimum of 25,000 miles running life without the necessity of replacement of engines or major overhauling and that tires have at least 5,000 miles of life. Each vehicle should be equipped with one spare tire. This is important, otherwise vehicles would only increase the numbers now being idle thru lack of tires and parts.

b) Every owner/driver will be required to sign a certificate with a penalty clause that his vehicle is in good condition as specified above, and the Italian motor engineers will be asked to give to AFHQ, Britrees, a clearance that each vehicle has been accepted by them.

c) At least one driver per vehicle travels on the same ship as the vehicles in order to avoid pilferage at port of loading or dis-

3. The following suggestions are made:

a.) that three qualified Italian motor engineers be nominated by the Italian Ministry of Transport and be permitted to travel to Eritrea without delay for the purpose of inspecting vehicles before shipment, to insure that each one is in good running order, properly equipped with spare parts, etc., to insure a minimum of 25,000 miles running life without the necessity of replacement of engine or major overhauling and that tires have at least 5,000 miles of life. Each vehicle should be equipped with one spare tire. This is important, otherwise vehicles would only increase the numbers now being idle thru lack of tires and parts.

b.) Every owner/driver will be required to sign a certificate with a penalty clause that his vehicle is in good condition as specified above, and the Italian motor engineers will be asked to give to ENA, Eritrea, a clearance that each vehicle has been accepted by them.

c.) At least one driver per vehicle travels on the same ship as the vehicles in order to avoid pilferage at port of loading or discharge, or on the voyage.

d.) that as early as possible, the headquarters be notified of the home town in Italy or locality where the owner of each vehicle desires ultimately to be established.

e.) that personnel be given two days landing releases.

f.) that owner/drivers are not asked to pay for their passage.

4. Upon arrival of vehicles at Italian port, arrangement will be made with the Italian Ministry of Transport for a temporary authority, and fuel to be supplied to driver to enable vehicle to travel to place of employment.

1479

1513

5. Upon arrival at place of employment, owner of vehicle will register his vehicle with Ministry of Transport (MAC) and in accordance with Italian law immediately commence to operate. The tariff is attached.
6. It is agreed that there is no intention to requisition any vehicle. Every vehicle will remain the property of the present lawful owner or owners and for all work done he will be paid in accordance with established MAC tariffs.
7. Brig. McCarthy says that vehicles can be made ready for shipment early in June.
8. He proposes to distribute the MAC tariff pamphlets in Eritrea and says that if terms and conditions are generally attractive and if owner/drivers are permitted to work in their own provinces in Italy, he considers there is every possibility that more than 100 vehicles will be available.
9. This letter has been agreed with Brig. McCarthy.

For the Chief Commissioner

A.G. ATTOLLINI,
Acting Vice President,
Economic section

Distribution:

Civil Affairs Section ✓
Transportation Sub-Commission

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 725016

A.O. ANTONINI,
Acting Vice President,
Economic Section

1470

Distribution:

Civil Affairs Section ✓
Transportation Sub-Commission

1 6 7 2
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

11a

Ref: 6/13.5/CA

10 May 45

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Italians from Eritrea.

TO: Mr. Malcolm,
British Embassy,
ROME.

10a

Enclosed is a Memorandum prepared by Brig. McCarthy as a result of his visit here. Copies of the memorandum and letters referred to in paras 1 and 3 have already been handed to the Ambassador.

Brig. McCarthy asks me to say that General Robertson has considered this Memorandum and agrees therewith.

G.R. UNION, Brig.,
VP. CA Section.

1477

6 May 45

TO: Brigadier T. B. HUGHES,
G-5 Section,
A. P. H. Q.

SUBJECT: Italians and Italian Vehicles in BRITAIN.

Notes of discussions with the British Embassy and
Allied Commission in BRITAIN.

1. Repatriation of 5,000 Italians to ITALY from BRITAIN.

This move is held up except for 500 compassionate cases, owing to the unwillingness of the Italian Government to accept large numbers of Italians at the present moment. A memorandum is attached.

2. Move of 900 Vehicles and Drivers and Families from BRITAIN to ITALY.

The attached letter from Allied Commission to G-5, APMQ, asks for the move to take place. I am taking back with me also a booklet on Italian Tariffs and a letter from the Italian Ministry of Communications for publication in BRITAIN.

3. Large Scale Repatriation of Italians from BRITAIN to ITALY.

Brig. HUGHES and I had a discussion with A. M. Ambassador and the attached note given an account of the discussion. A copy is also attached of General AMMENDI's letter to General ARTHUR on this subject.

4. Offer of 1,000 Italian Seamen.

I have discussed this with the Embassy and the Navy Sub-Commission and the Navy Sub-Commission which is actually handling the correspondence. It appears that men who have served with the Italian Navy will be welcomed back in ITALY but men from the Merchant Service are not wanted back since there are already too many of them unemployed. I have undertaken to send to ITALY a list, by names and trades, of the men of both categories who want to return.

The attached letter from Allied Commission to U.S. Army, asks for the move to take place. I am taking back with me also a booklet on Italian Tariffs and a letter from the Italian Ministry of Communications for publication in WITNES.

3 Large Scale Recruitment of Italians from WITNES TO ITALY.

Brig. WITNES and I had a discussion with H.M. Ambassador and the attached note gives an account of the discussion. A copy is also attached of General ARDEN's letter to General ARDEN on this subject.

4 Offer of 1,000 Italian Men.

I have discussed this with the Embassy and the Navy Sub-Commission and the Navy Sub-Commission which is actually handling the correspondence. It appears that men who have served with the Italian Navy will be welcomed back in ITALY but men from the Merchant Service are not wanted back since there are already too many of them unemployed. I have undertaken to send to ITALY a list, by names and trades, of the men of both categories sent to return.

1476

5 Admiralty Scheme.

The Admiralty scheme for engaging Italian skilled labour for Naval work was explained to me by the Embassy and I am bringing back with me a copy of the complete scheme.

The officers from the Admiralty have been discussing this scheme in detail with the Italian Government in Rome. I understand that the Government will take men from WITNES under the same terms and conditions for work in WITNES. As I have been away I am not sure to what extent WITNES have had full particulars of this scheme.

6 Recruitment of Italians in WITNES for N.A.A.F.I.

H.M. Ambassador showed me a number of signals which had been passing between ITALY and WITNES about this scheme, the object of which is obviously to utilize Italian manpower which is now lying idle in WITNES. It appears that no countries are at present willing to have Italians even if in uniform. The Ambassador thinks it will be desirable to co-ordinate the Naval and Army schemes and so not have two rates of pay and two sets of conditions for the engagement of labour.

193

7 Repatriation of Compensated Cases from British Somaliland and West Africa.

These total 368 and 300 persons respectively. Brig. NICHOLS gave me full particulars which I have handed to Brig. WATSON. There appears to be no difficulty about this repatriation and the Allied Commission will probably be asking G-5 in the near future to arrange the movement as soon as convenient.

Wm. G. K. Bux.

Copies to: Brig. G. B. WATSON. (3).

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 725016

1475

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

per 1/7/rew

9A
AB

FOR ACTION BEMA TRIPAREA

5453

16 April 1945

PRIORITY

17 APR 1945

RESTRICTED PD

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE YOUR BMAT SLANT ONE TWO FIVE TWO OF ONE THREE APRIL PD

PAREN TO FOR ACTION BEMA TRIPAREA FROM ALCOM CITE ACIPR PAREN

PARA TWO PD YOUR BMAT SLANT ONE ONE FOUR FOUR OF TWO MARCH AND BMAT SLANT
ONE TWO ONE THREE OF THREE ZERO MARCH NOT RECEIVED PD REQUEST YOU REPEAT

DISTRIBUTION (By hand)

C.A. Section A.C.

1474

DISPER

489081 Ext. 392.

10/11

1 6 7 7

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

File

(Pa)

AFHQ G-5

4026

22 Mar

PRIORITY

RESTRICTED PD

PARA ONE PD SUBJECT IS REPATRIATION OF ITALIANS FROM ENTREA REFERENCE
YOUR FOX FOUR SIX FOUR EIGHT FIVE DATED ONE NINE MARCH PD

PAHEN TO AFHQ G-5 FROM HQ ALCOM CITE ACCAS PAHEN

PARA TWO PD BRIGADIER UPJOHN IS SEEING THE PRIME MINISTER ON FRIDAY
TWO THREE MARCH TO DISCUSS THIS MATTER AND OBTAIN THE VIEWS OF THE
ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

INT DISTRIBUTION

IF & R

437

CA Sec

R.R. GIFFS Col

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO USA
Asst Adjutant

1473

575

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 75016

file

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 398
Office of the Chief Commissioner

ya

Ref: DOR/15/2/3-2(IT)

2 Feb 45.

SUBJECT: Repatriation of Surplus Italians
in Eritrea to Italy.

TO: APCO, G-5 Section.

- 1 In November CAR GHD MEF stated that there were 5,000 unemployed and 2,000 Italians on relief in Eritrea and that the War Office, in a telegram No. 71805 of 27th August 1944, had referred to you the question of repatriating 5,000 Italians to Italy. At that time you considered this number could be accepted provided repatriation was carried out in small shipments (with a preference for agricultural workers) and did not begin for several months.
- 2 On the 22nd November CAR GHD MEF were informed, after consultation with the Italian Government, that:
 - (a) Priority must be given to agricultural workers, which class can most easily be given employment. Clerical and professional classes and general labourers are unlikely to improve their position by repatriation at the present time.
 - (b) Only those desiring return to liberated Italy could be accepted as otherwise the refugee problem, already large, would be increased.
 - (c) Persons who desired repatriation to certain areas where much destruction has occurred, or which for other reasons would be unsuitable, were to be excepted. This would exclude repatriation to the provinces of Frosinone, Chieti, Foggia, Pescara and L'Aquila.
 - (d) It would be desirable that repatriation should not commence before the end of the winter, and then in small groups at well spaced intervals.
 - (e) Before repatriation takes place nominal rolls with address *1472* destination should be submitted.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 73506

- 2 -

3 On 13th December 1941, Brigadier McCarthy, Chief Administrator of Eritrea, visited this Commission in connection with the subject of repatriation of Italians from Eritrea. From information in our possession and obtained from documents, copies of which are forwarded to you as per Appendix 'A', it is apparent that there is a surplus of Italian population in Eritrea of 20,000 persons. Being to the fact that the population of Eritrea is non-European and that these Italians are drawing relief, or otherwise maintained by the State, the Eritrean authorities are necessarily anxious to get rid of this commitment.

4 Brigadier McCarthy when in Rome visited the Italian Government and discussed the situation with them. It appears from Brigadier McCarthy's report that the Government indicated that they were in favour of this large scale repatriation at some stage and promised to write to the Chief Commissioner on the subject.

5 This Commission does not favour any large scale repatriation at the present time for the following reasons:

- (a) The refugee problem is already acute in this country and may, as northern Italy is liberated, become even more so. Great difficulty is already being found in clothing and housing war refugees and to accept a liability for a further number in the region of 20,000 during the continuance of hostilities is to court disaster.
- (b) The food position in the country is already most unsatisfactory and to accept a liability for feeding an extra 20,000 mouths cannot be contemplated.
- (c) Persons in Eritrea are, it is understood, receiving a higher ration than in Italy, and to bring them here and feed them on the present low ration scale might give rise to serious trouble and disorder.

6 For the foregoing reasons this Commission has not made any approach to the Italian Government who has not itself yet communicated with this Commission on the subject since Brigadier McCarthy's visit. Indeed, this Commission has been informed unofficially that the Italian Government is unwilling to raise the question of repatriation from Eritrea until the broader question of repatriation to Libya has been discussed.

7 The SOAO MSF has however taken the matter up with the War Office asking for their assistance in the matter, particularly with regard to provision of shipping. A copy of this letter dated 30th December is forwarded. No reply has, as far as this Headquarters is aware, yet been received. 1471

8 On the 30th December SOAO MSF wrote to this Headquarters stating that they hoped, with our assistance, to repatriate 20,000 Italians by the end of this year. This letter has been acknowledged and they have been advised that the matter is being taken up with you.

- 3 -

- 9 This Commission recommends that while Italy remains a theatre of war and until the question of accommodation and feeding can be solved, no repatriation be permitted except of the 5,000 persons mentioned in para 1 above, who could be repatriated on the terms mentioned in para 2.
- 10 May the instructions of SACMED on the general policy please be communicated to this Commission and CHC MTF.

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USNR,
Chief Commissioner.

Copy to: CA Branch, CHC, MTF
(Your 11633.110/C of 30 Dec 44 refers.)
Political Section.

Encls.

1470

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 735016

APPENDIX "A".

List of Documents Forwarded:

1. Copy Memorandum on repatriation of Italians to Italy prepared by B.M.A. Eritrea, dated 6th December 1944, with relative appendices.
2. Copy Report by Chief Administrator, Eritrea, on his visit to Italy in connection with repatriation, dated 15th December 1944.
3. Copy letter (11682/110/CA) dated 30th December 1944, from GRC MEY to HQ AC.
4. Copy letter (11682/111/CA) dated 30th December 1944, from GRC MEY to the War Office.
5. Copy letter (E.E./12/2/G-2(IT)) dated 17th January 1945, from HQ AC to GRC MEY.

1082

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

File

11/30/61

6a

MSG MID EAST FOR GENERAL BEVER AND BRIG. ARUB-ELL

3158

131730

PRIORITY

SECRET PD

PARA ONE PD ARRIVED HOME TEN VISITING MOVEMENTS AMONG THIRTEEN CAN HAVE
LEAVE NAPLES AIR FOURTEENTH ONE YOU MORNING FRIDAY FIFTEENTH PD PLEASE
RECEIVE MESSAGE AIR EIGHTEENTH NEXT EIGHTEENTH DECEMBER FROM CAIRO FOR
ASTRA PD

PARA TWO MSG MID EAST FOR GENERAL BEVER AND BRIG ARUB-ELL FROM HQ AL 204
FROM BRIG ISRAELIY PAREN

PARA TWO PD FOLLOWING IS POSITION HERE PD EMERGENCY AGREE IN PRINCIPLE
ALLIED COMMISSION CANNOT AGREE UNLESS ITALIAN GOVERNMENT MAKES FIRST
APPROACH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT ACCEPT IN PRINCIPLE VERBALLY AND STATE THEY
WILL MAKE WRITTEN APPLICATION PD HAVE HAD SATISFACTORY PRELIMINARY
INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS WITH ITALIAN OFFICIALS PD

PARA THREE PD ALLIED COMMISSION CANNOT IN ANY CASE ACCEPT REPATRIATION
PAREN WHILE PAREN FOR NORTH ITALY UNTIL SOME MONTHS AFTER LIBERATION THAT
TERRITORY THIS AFFECTING ONE EIGHT ZERO ZERO PAREN BAKER BAKER FOR

1468

5986

1683

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

THOSE AREAS IN CENTRAL ITALY DEVASTATED BY BATTLE NUMBERS AFFECTED
UNSPECIFIED
PARA FOUR RE CHIEF DIFFICULTIES SHOWING FURTHER A COMMODATION AND
ABSORPTION ALL OF WHICH REQUIRE MOST UNLIKELY ANY REPATRIATION BEFORE
SUMMER OR DE T POSSIBLY SPECIAL CONSIGNMENTS SUCH AS DRIVERS AGRICULTURISTS
WHO MAY BE USEFUL IN ITALY EARLIER IF SHIPPING IS AVAILABLE

1467

G A Sec
437

H. V. DRAGOFF,
Major,
Adj Major
Adjutant

4/37.6/

COPY

Ja

From: Office of the Chief of Staff.

File No 2213/COS

13 Dec 44

SUBJECT : Repatriation of Italians from ERITREA.

TO : Civil Affairs Section.
(Per Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Commission)

- 5 - B
- 1 I forward for your retention paper relating to the repatriation of Italians from ERITREA, brought here by Brigadier McCarthy.
 - 2 This is the only copy in this Headquarters.

/s/ E. Shipp Lt Col

Chief Staff Officer
To the Chief of Staff.

*Original enclosures
sent to DPR. 14 Dec.*

NOTES ON MEETING
RE
REPATRIATION FROM ERITREA TO ITALY

11 Dec 64

Brig. McCarthy outlined the position of the Italian population in Eritrea as stated in Memorandum dated 6 Dec 64, and put forward the following points:

- (a) It was the worst thing possible from any point of view having unwanted Italians sitting there doing nothing.
- (b) There was no possible scope for more than a very few.
- (c) There are now approx. 30,000 Italians who cannot get employment in Eritrea.
- (d) They are costing approx. £75,000 a year.

He added that he felt there are several important issues, namely:

1. Italians are being employed by natives. This is not only bad from the Italians' point of view but also from the point of view of all white peoples.
 2. We have guaranteed Senussi in Cyrenaica shall never go back to the Italians.
 3. Under no conditions will there be employment for Italians unless we allow them to go back to Eritrea. (This also applies to all Colonies.)
 4. Lord Delamere, *Commissioner*
- The question of handling the Repatriates was discussed after Col. Cripps had intimated that his views on the whole question were as laid down in the memorandum of 11 Dec 64. He thought that they could be handled if they came in small parties and Col. Findlay agreed - whole shiploads would be difficult to handle. The question of shipping was also raised. Col. Cripps added that it should be the decision of Higher Authority with regard to the question of exchange.

Brig. McCarthy stated that it would be at least 6 weeks to 2 months to get the thing organized.

Col. Cripps thought it a most inopportune moment to discuss this matter

2. We have presented Senussi in Cyrenaica shall never go back to the Italians.
3. Under no conditions will there be employment for Italians unless we allow them to go back to Eritrea. (This also applies to all Colonies.)
4. Lord Delamere. *Commission*.

The question of handling the Repatriates was discussed after Col. Cripps had intimated that his views on the whole question were set down in the memorandum of 11 Dec 41. He thought that they could be handled if they came in small parties and Col. Windley agreed - whole shiploads would be difficult to handle. The question of shipping was also raised. Col. Cripps added that it should be the decision of Higher Authority with regard to the question of exchange.

Brig. McCarthy stated that it would be at least 6 weeks to 2 months to get the thing organised.

Col. Cripps thought it a most inopportune moment to discuss this matter having regard to the conditions at present prevailing in Italy and having regard especially to the food situation. He would like to see the matter held up for at least six months when there might be an improvement in the food situation when the next harvest was gathered. He would put the whole thing on a rather low priority. Having regard to food conditions he thought the people were better off where they are now than that they would be in Italy. 1463

Brig. McCarthy asked if the proclamation of evacuation still stands, to what extent we would be able to compel Italians to leave territory which we are administering.

Col. Behrens replied that although he had had very little time for research it was his opinion that it was against International Law to deport for reasons wholly unconnected with military requirements unless it is carried out with the consent of the individual concerned and/or the Italian Government.

Brig. McCarthy also raised a question on payment to Italians but Col. Cripps referred him to Finance.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 75016

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

DPM/18/ OII (IT)

11 December 1944.

MEMORANDUM ON REPATRIATION FROM ERITREA TO ITALY:

1. This is a bigger problem than appears at first sight, as similar situations will arise in other former Italian colonies, such as Tripolitania.
2. Italy is already full, destruction is widespread, and dispersal of population difficult.
3. The food and clothing problems are acute, and these should be more easily overcome in Eritrea than in Italy.
4. Of the 25,000 it is desired to return to Italy, more than 18,000 are from Northern Italy, therefore probably industrialists. As Northern Italy is still in German hands this repatriation cannot be effected, and in any case the need in Italy is for agriculturalists.
5. The intense Fascist and Communist characters of those for repatriation make their entry into Italy at the present time most undesirable.
6. Any repatriation must be based on D.O. Letter DPM/18/OII (IT) dated 22-11-44 to Brigadier ARUNDELL from Brigadier LUSH.

C.B.R. 27
C. E. FINDLAY,
Colonel,
Director.

I entirely agree. I am preparing another 5 reasons in addition against repatriation in this 1464.

Patience

difficult on priority

Please

Row

Shaw

Anten

BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION

ERITREA.

Ref. No. Secret 76/27

6th December, 1944.

MEMORANDUM ON

REPATRIATION OF SURPLUS ITALIANS TO ITALY.

1. HISTORY.

The Italian population of Eritrea has passed through many stages. Until 1934 the territory was simply looked upon for the settlement of a small number of Europeans which rarely exceeded 3,500. From 1935 to 1940, Eritrea became first a military base and secondly a line of supply for Ethiopia. The population, most of whom lived in Asmara, rose to 56,000. A large percentage of these were of a rather poor artisan type. At the beginning of the British Occupation the total was about 50,000. Approximately 10,000 of these, mostly women and children and males unlikely to be of use to the Italian war effort were evacuated between 1941 and 1943. By the summer of 1943 the number of Italians was back to approximately 40,000. American projects created a false boom. With the departure of the Americans at the beginning of 1943, the problem of unemployment started to assume serious proportions.

2. Present Situation.

Small industries and agriculture have been stimulated to a point from which they can no longer be substantially increased. With a very small export market, local industry and agriculture supply local needs, but not entirely. The rest of the population depends on distributory trades, shop-keepers, caterers etc. etc. A sixth of the population is actually registered as being without other income than public assistance, although only 1 out of 5 of these are drawing relief. It is

these were of a rather poor artisan type. At the beginning of the British Occupation the total was about 50,000. Approximately 10,000 of these, mostly women and children and males unlikely to be of use to the Italian war effort were evacuated between 1941 and 1943. By the summer of 1943 the number of Italians was back to approximately 40,000. American projects created a false boom. With the departure of the Americans at the beginning of 1943, the problem of unemployment started to assume serious proportions.

2. Present Situation.

Small industries and agriculture have been stimulated to a point from which they can no longer be substantially increased. With a very small export market, local industry and agriculture supply local needs, but not entirely. The rest of the population depends on distributory trades, shop-keepers, contractors etc. etc. A sixth of the population is actually registered as being without other income than public assistance, although only 1 out of 5 of these are drawing relief. It is clear that many people employed and unemployed are in receipt of very meagre incomes, for only half of the bread winning population pays income tax. It is also well known that those who have a means of livelihood are in most cases maintaining friends or relatives who would otherwise be on the streets. Present estimates indicate that approx. £75,000 will have been spent by the Administration during 1944 for Relief in Camps and Dole. Current statistics to show the present position are given in the following appendices:-

Appendix I	Relief in Camps and Dole	1463
II	Italian Population of Eritrea	
III	Children under 16 years.	
IV	Estimated numbers who wish to return to Liberated Italy voluntarily.	
V	Women in Eritrea	
VI	Nominal Roll of all Italians by Categories (Includes summary by trades of adult males)	
VII	Letter from Ministry of Information to Chief Administrator.	
VIII	Proclamation No. 30 of 1942 and Legal Notice No. 68 of 1942 as amended by Legal Notice No. 79 of 1942.	

VI Not enclosed

2.

3. Future Prospects.

Any permanent European population in Eritrea would have to derive its income from one of five occupations.

- a. Agriculture and mining.
- b. Small manufacturing industries (which will dwindle in the face of post war world competition).
- c. Transport (trade with Ethiopia).
- d. Military projects.
- e. Administrative services and professions.

Many climatic and political circumstances make Eritrea unsuitable for European settlement in agriculture, while mineral wealth is small and never likely to be profitable, with one or two possible exceptions. With post war industrial expansion in eight local industries will be forced to the wall in quality, quantity and price. Widespread, glass, buttons and matches are the main industries likely to survive the war. These industries with the exception of beer, under the favourable conditions prevailing at present, employ 90% of Eritrean labour. In addition a large part of what export trade there is in the hands of non Europeans. Transport may survive if Eritrea is to be the supply line to Ethiopia. This depends on the development of Ethiopia, and on the use made of the ports of Asseb and Djibuti. Military projects are unlikely to be on any scale and administrative services and professions will depend entirely on the numbers of European inhabitants in other occupations. The most liberal estimate of the potential peace time population may be placed at 10,000 to 15,000.

4. Reasons for Repatriation of the Surplus.

It is not suggested that the Italian population of Eritrea should be reduced to 10,000 forthwith, but it is eminently desirable and necessary that it should be reduced substantially and immediately for the following reasons:-

- a. It is most desirable to reduce Government expenditure on relief to a surplus population. The beneficial effects of a repatriation would be, in the opinion of the Deputy Controller of Finance and Accounts

(i) Reduction in the cost of subsidising flour.

Ethiopia. This depends on the development of Ethiopia, and on the use made of the ports of Assab and Djibouti. Military projects are unlikely to be on any scale and administrative services and professions will depend entirely on the numbers of Eritrean inhabitants in other occupations. The most liberal estimate of the potential peace time population may be placed at 10,000 to 15,000.

4. Reasons for Repatriation of the Surplus.

It is not suggested that the Italian population of Eritrea should be reduced to 10,000 forthwith, but it is eminently desirable and necessary that it should be reduced substantially and immediately for the following reasons:-

a. It is most desirable to reduce Government expenditure on relief to a surplus population. The beneficial effects of a repatriation would be, in the opinion of the Deputy Controller of Finance and Accounts

- (i) Reduction in the cost of subsidising flour.
- (ii) Reduction in imports and consequent improvements

in the trade balance.

- (iii) Reduction in Expenditure on Italian Education, Labour Dept., Medical Dept., Accommodation Camps.

- (iv) Possible reduction in prices owing to reduced

demand for goods.

- (v) Immediate saving of some £4,500 a month on relief, and a future saving of probably a further £6,000 a month.

b. As regards relations between Italians and natives, it has been necessary in order to stimulate local production and lessen dependency on imports, to settle Italians on land badly needed by long-hungry natives, whose economy has suffered a crisis during the war every bit as serious as the Italian one. In other spheres Italians are doing work which, in a properly balanced colonial economy, would be done by natives, and Italian continuance in employment is effected at the cost of native unemployment. A situation exists to which the Eritrean

is not blind, and which must deteriorate in future years as education generates the desire for more skilled and better paid employment. Finally, racial prestige has suffered greatly from the vilification of Italians reduced to cohabitation with natives, a process which had been controlled by racial legislation during Italian times but under present conditions this is impossible. Wealthy natives employ Italians in agriculture and offices. It cannot be too greatly stressed that the reputation and prestige of a European race has reached a very low level, and presents a problem of the first magnitude.

c. Many Italians who fortune either as unemployed without relief or who are somewhat better off, possess small sums of capital invested in unprofitable trades (of which there are very many) will soon exhaust these savings, which were put by for the most part during the short lived boom of 1942. As this happens they will inevitably become a charge on the Administration, and the process has started already.

d. The Ministry of Information is strongly of the opinion that one of the remedies for the Italian situation is repatriation on a very generous scale. A copy of their letter is attached as Appendix No. VII.

e. The opinion of the neighbouring governments has to be taken into consideration. The Italian problem of Eritrea has been discussed with the Sudan Govt., the Embassy in Cairo and the Minister of States' office in Cairo and, while everyone agrees that it is impossible to clarify the ultimate position of Eritrea, all are unanimous that the present large Italian population can never be supported by any future owners of the territory. It is the general opinion therefore that the excess population is a liability to itself and ought to be reduced as soon as possible in its own best interests.

f. From the point of view of internal economy there is no doubt at all that there is discontent due to the discrepancy between the cost of living and wages. Where demand exceeds supply

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f. From the point of view of internal economy there is no doubt at all that there is discontent due to the discrepancy between the cost of living and wages. There demand exceeds supply shop-keepers can charge what they like, inspite of price control. With a smaller population, supply is more likely to equal demand, with the result that prices will be lowered and stabilised, and wages paid at present will enable people to live more comfortably and deflation will start.

g. Italian opinion in Eritrea. A long discussion with the Italian Bishop of Eritrea produced virtually the same conclusions. It was agreed with him that if the principle of repatriation was accepted by Rome, and if the necessary shipping could be found, the details could be worked out here without friction. He estimated that apart from the registered unemployed of 5,674 a total of at least 6,000 would be only too eager to return to Italy at once. This is probably a conservative figure which would be increased quickly.

6. Method of Repatriation.

It is clear that the Italian population ought to be reduced. The problem is by how much and when and exactly what types should be repatriated. Also it may be difficult to decide to what extent pressure ought to be brought to bear on any who may be unwilling to go. Too sudden a flow from Eritrea would cause complications.

It is suggested that the bulk of the repatriation should be effected by the end of 1945, so that the territory will be in a fit state to be handed over to its eventual owners. If 10,000 were evacuated in the first quarter of 1945 and then 3,000 to 5,000 quarterly thereafter till the end of 1945 this would leave a population of 15,000 to 21,000, a more reasonable total which could be reviewed towards the end of the year.

In conclusion it is interesting to note that a breakdown of the 40,056 Italians in Eritrea shows very approximately that 5,389 came from Sicily, 1,352 came from liberated Italy, 18,486 came from North Italy and 2,659 were born in Zeitra.

W. C. C.

Brigadier,
CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR,
ERITREA.

In conclusion it is interesting to note that a breakdown of the 40,056 Italians in Britton shows very approximately that 5,389 came from Sicily, 13,522 came from liberated Italy, 18,486 came from North Italy and 2,659 were born in Britton.

Chief Clerk

BRITTON,
CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR,
BRITTON.

APPENDIX I
RELIEF (in Camps).

(a)	Nos. paid.....	959 +
(b)	Amount paid in relief per month (Oct. 1944)....£	2,420
(c)	Other expenses, staff, upkeep of buildings transport etc. per month approx. to 31/10/1944.....£	608
	+ Men.....600 } = 959 Women & children.....359 }	

DOLB (not in Camps).

(a)	Nos. paid.....	1,409 °
(b)	Amount paid in relief per month (Oct. 1944)....£	2,825
(c)	Other expenses, staff.....£	200
	Men.....248 } = 1,409 Women & children.....1,161 }	

APPENDIX II.
ITALIAN POPULATION OF BRITISH.

Single women	Women & child.	Men with families	Single men	Unfit & over 65	TOTAL.
--------------	----------------	-------------------	------------	-----------------	--------

(a)	Nos. paid.....	1,409
(b)	Amount paid in relief per month (Oct. 1944)....	2,825
(c)	Other expenses, staff.....	200
Men.....		248
Women and children.....		1,161
		= 1,409

APPENDIX II.

ITALIAN POPULATION OF ERITREA.

Single women	Women & child.	Men with Families in Eritrea	Single men	Unfit & over 65	TOTAL.
1,580	13,376	6,506	18,334	260	40,056
					1452

APPENDIX III.

CHILDREN UNDER 16 YEARS.

Nos. of males.....	4,020
Nos. of females.....	3,790
TOTAL	7,810

APPENDIX IV.

Statistics of Estimated Numbers excluding unemployed who will wish to return voluntarily to Liberated Italy.

- (a) Men with means and/or families in Italy ... 6,000
- (b) Women whose husbands are P.O.W.s and wish to return in the hopes that the husbands may shortly return to Italy ... 2,000

APPENDIX V.

Women in Britain.

Employed (Married)	750
(Single)	830
Unemployed (Married) ...	4816
(Single)	750
TOTAL	7146

APPENDIX V.

Women in Britain.

Employed (Married)	750
(Single)	830
Unemployed (Married)	4816
(Single)	750
TOTAL	7146

1450

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 75016

COPY

APPENDIX VII.

BRITISH MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

ASMARA.

10th. November, 1944.

Chief Administrator,
E.M.A. Headquarters,
Asmara.

The following is a brief summary of my conclusions about Italian morale in Britrees during the past nine months that I have served in this territory.

Fascism in Britred Bay, without exaggeration, be described as rampant. It is difficult to say whether this denotes that a large majority of the Italians are actually convinced Fascists, but there can be no argument that Fascist ideology is the commonly expressed one.

A prominent member of the British commercial Community, the head of the Shell Company here, expressed the opinion to me some while ago that only a very brave Italian dare be openly anti-Fascist in Asmara. I believe his view to be correct. Major Leo, Senior Civil Affairs Officer in Adi Caieh, told me last week that the Italians in his district refer to German reverses in terms of "we are doing badly", etc. There are several reasons for this state of affairs:

- (a) The Fascist adventurer type of Italian imported here by Mussolini for his Ethiopian enterprises;
- (b) Natural reaction of pride against being under a conqueror's military government;
- (c) The lack of personal contact between British and Italians. This has not only prevented the growth of mutual friendly feelings between the two races but has prevented contact between the British and the better types of Italians and left the former in the hands of those Italians who have sought them

commonly expressed one.

A prominent member of the British commercial Community, the head of the Shell Company here, expressed the opinion to me some while ago that only a very brave Italian dare be openly anti-Fascist in Asmara. I believe his view to be correct. Major Iev, Senior Civil Affairs Officer in Addis Ababa, told me last week that the Italians in his district refer to German reverses in terms of "we are going badly", etc. There are several reasons for this state of affairs:

- (a) The Fascist adventurer type of Italian imported here by Mussolini for his Ethiopian enterprise;
- (b) Natural reaction of pride against being under a conqueror's military Government;
- (c) The lack of personal contact between British and Italians. This has not only prevented the growth of mutual friendly feelings between the two races but has prevented contact between the British and the better types of Italians and left the former in the hands of those Italians who have sought them out in their offices for ulterior motives. Further, it has allowed Italian officials under the British to abuse their positions without the former being in a position to know what was happening. No Government can be efficient without direct contact with the governed.

1457

This is the unsatisfactory picture of Italian morale today and it must be remembered that it is a picture of Eritrea during an era of relative economic prosperity.

Every indication suggests that this territory must now inevitably suffer a serious economic crisis. The extent of that crisis can best be judged by the economic experts, but that a very high percentage of the Italians here face poverty and unemployment is already recognized by most of them, though, being a casual people, it is only just beginning seriously to affect their general outlook.

One significant repercussion is that local Fascists are turning towards Communism partly perhaps from a genuine hope that Communism may have an economic solution to their fears

of poverty but chiefly I believe because dictatorship is still preferred to democracy and further because it is one way of leaving the obviously lost cause of Fascism and still remaining anti-British.

Whatever the underlying motives, it can be safely predicted that if the present hitherto relatively prosperous Italian community has not only remained, but become increasingly, anti-British the oncoming economic blizzard may well produce very unpleasant consequences.

Such consequences may well eventuate before or during the Peace Treaty - with what widespread international repercussions it would be difficult to prophesy.

It seems a matter of some urgency, therefore, that the Italian situation be taken seriously in hand and there appear to be only two solutions to the difficulties:

1. British officials must be allowed the fullest social contact with Italians so as to gain their confidence.
2. The Italian population in this Colony must be reduced as quickly and as surely as may be practical to a figure that this Colony can maintain at a reasonable level of subsistence and employment.

With regard to the first solution I would add one word of warning. An increase of fraternisation with Italians must be balanced by a corresponding increase of social contact with educated Eritreans, otherwise such action may have undesirable repercussions and misunderstandings amongst the latter and might also start political reactions in Ethiopia. Indeed, increased social contact with Eritreans might well be started ahead of Italian fraternisation in order to minimise any chances of offending the local natives, to whom during the campaign we appealed as allies.

With regard to the second solution it is, I think, obvious that reasonably economic security is essential to the success of any propaganda. Given that security an intensified propaganda in favour of democracy and drive against dictatorships

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With regard to the second solution it is, I think, obvious that reasonable economic security is essential to the success of any propaganda. Given that security an intensified propaganda in favour of democracy and drive against dictatorships in any form has every - but almost certainly the last - chance of making any real headway.

1200
(Signed) P. S. Mumford.
PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER.

COPY

APPENDIX VIII
PROCLAMATION
No. 30 of 1942 (Eritrea).
EVACUATION OF ITALIAN CIVILIANS.

Whereas it is necessary and desirable to evacuate from the Italian colony of Eritrea certain Italian civilians,

Now therefore it is proclaimed by the Military Administrator as follows.

SHORT TITLE. 1. - This Proclamation may be cited as the Evacuation of Italian Civilians Proclamation 1942.

POWER TO EVACUATE. 2. - The Military Administrator or any officer to whom he may by writing under his hand delegate his authority shall have power to order the evacuation from Eritrea of any Italian Civilian residing there.

POWER TO MAKE RULES. 3. - The Military Administrator, or any officer to whom he may delegate this power, may make rules and regulations by notice under his hand for the purpose of carrying this Proclamation into effect.

PENALTIES. 4. - Any person or persons failing to comply with, contravening or attempting to contravene, any rules, regulations, instructions or orders issued under this Proclamation and any person assisting in such failure or contravention shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5,000 Shillings East African or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

order the evacuation from Eritrea of any Italian Civilian residing there.

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MAKE RULES.

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PENALTIES.

4. - Any person or persons failing to comply with, contravening or attempting to contravene, any rules, regulations, instructions or orders issued under this Proclamation and any person assisting in such failure or contravention shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 5,000 Shillings East African or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding two years or to both such fine and such imprisonment.

Given under my hand at Asmara
this 29th day of July, 1942.

STEPHEN H. LONGRIGG
Brigadier
MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR,
ERITREA.

1453

copy

APPENDIX VIII

LEGAL NOTICE NO. 68.

of 1942 (Eritrea)

as amended by

LEGAL NOTICE NO. 79.

of 1942 (Eritrea)

EVACUATION OF ITALIAN CIVILIANS

In exercise of the powers vested in me by Article 3 of the Evacuation of Italian Civilians Proclamation 1942 I hereby make the following order.

ORDER

SHORT TITLE. 1. - This order may be cited as the Evacuation Order 1942.

ITALIAN
CIVILIANS WHO
MAY BE
EVACUATED.
2. - Any person or persons falling within the following classes, hereinafter referred to as evacuees, may be evacuated from Eritrea to such place or places and in such manner as the Senior Evacuation Officer may direct.

(a) Italian citizens whose nation of origin is Italy or the islands adjacent thereto and part of the territory thereof.

(b) Italian citizens originating in the Dodecanese and adjacent islands.

(c) Italian citizens whose nation of origin is in Europe and who have obtained Italian citizenship in Italian East Africa.

(d) The wives, children and dependents of any persons in any of the foregoing categories.

ESTABLISHMENT 3. - For the purpose of effecting this evacuation

ITALIAN
CITIZENS WHO
MAY BE
EVACUATED.

2. - Any person or persons falling within the following classes, hereinafter referred to as evacuees, may be evacuated from Eritrea to such place or places and in such manner as the Senior Evacuation Officer may direct.

- (a) Italian citizens whose nation of origin is Italy or the islands adjacent thereto and part of the territory thereof.
- (b) Italian citizens originating in the Dodecanese and adjacent islands.
- (c) Italian citizens whose nation of origin is in Europe and who have obtained Italian citizenship in Italian East Africa.
- (d) The wives, children and dependents of any persons in any of the foregoing categories.

ESTABLISHMENT 3. - For the purpose of effecting this evacuation OF EVACUATION there shall be established an Evacuation Department. DEPARTMENT. ment to consist of:-

- (a) a Senior Evacuation Officer
- (b) Evacuation Officers

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who shall be appointed by the Military Administration by writing under his hand.

ORDERS BY
EVACUATION
AND
EVACUATION
OFFICERS.
ENFORCING
OF ORDERS.

4. - The Senior or any other Officer may give all necessary or general orders for the carrying out the evacuation.

5. - In compelling obedience to any such order by any evacuee, the Senior or any Evacuation Officer may employ, authorize or direct the use of all such force as is reasonably necessary, including the right of personal search.

2.

DETENTION OF
DISOBEDIENT
EVACUEES.

6. - Any evacuee who refuses to obey or evades or attempts to evade obedience to any such order may be detained in custody under the orders of the Senior or any Evacuation Officer. Any such detention shall be without prejudice to any other or further action.

OBEDIENCE TO
ORDERS TO RE
AN OFFENCE.

7. - Any evacuee who, after having been detailed as a member of any evacuation party or group fails to join, leaves or attempts to leave such party or group, or who disobeys or fails to obey any reasonable order given or made in connection with the organization, control, conducting, transporting or administration of any such party or group by the Senior or any Evacuation Officer shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in Article 4 of the said Proclamation.

IDENTITY
CARDS.

8. - With effect from the date of this notice every evacuee shall carry on his or her person an identity card issued to him or her by the Evacuation Department. Any evacuee who fails to produce such identity card on request to any Police officer, the Senior or any Evacuation Officer shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in Art. 4 of the said Proclamation.

ALTERATION
OF IDENTITY
CARDS TO BE
AN OFFENCE.

9. - Any alteration or defacement of an identity card by any person other than an officer or properly authorized official of the Evacuation Department shall be an offence. Any unauthorized alteration or defacement of an identity card shall be deemed to have been made by the evacuee to whom it was issued unless such evacuee shall prove to the contrary.

CHANGE OF
ADDRESS.

10. - No evacuee after the date upon which an identity card shall have been issued to him or her shall change his or her place of residence

IDENTITY CARDS.

8. - With effect from the date of this notice every evacuee shall carry on his or her person an identity card issued to him or her by the Evacuation Department. Any evacuee who fails to produce such identity card on request to any Police officer, the Senior or any Evacuation Officer shall be guilty of an offence and on conviction shall be liable to the penalties prescribed in Art. 4 of the said Proclamation.

ALTERATION OF IDENTITY CARDS TO BE AN OFFENCE.

9. - Any alteration or defacement of an identity card by any person other than an officer or properly authorised official of the Evacuation Department shall be an offence. Any unauthorised alteration or defacement of an identity card shall be deemed to have been made by the evacuee to whom it was issued unless such evacuee shall prove to the contrary.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

10. - No evacuee after the date upon which an identity card shall have been issued to him or her shall change his or her place of residence without the prior approval in writing of the Senior or of an Evacuation Officer.

14.

PROHIBITED PLACES AND AREAS.

11. - The Senior or any Evacuation Officer may by order:-

- (a) Prohibit evacuees from entering or remaining in any specified place or area.
- (b) Direct that any evacuee shall reside in any specific place or area.

Provided that in the event of any such order necessitating a change of residence of any evacuee alternative accommodation will be provided by the Evacuation Department.

INFECTIONS
AND
CONTAGIOUS
DISEASES.

12. - Any evacuee found to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease may be detained in such hospitals or places and subjected to such treatment as the Senior or any Evacuation Officer may direct.

BIRTHS AND
DEATHS TO BE
REGISTERED.

13. - (a) The birth of any child to or the death of any evacuee not residing in an evacuation camp or officially in transit in course of evacuation shall be reported within 48 (forty eight) hours of such birth or death in the prescribed form to the Evacuation Officer in charge of the respective residential area. The prescribed forms shall be obtained from the offices of any Senior/Evacuation Officer.

BY WHOM TO
BE REGISTERED.

(b) Births shall be registered or caused to be registered by the mother and deaths by the nearest relative of the deceased resident in Eritrea or in the absence of relatives free and able to act, by any evacuee resident at the time in the registered residence of the deceased.

REPRESENTA-
TION OF
EVACUEES.

14. - Every evacuee shall before being required to leave Eritrea be permitted to make and sign an authorization empowering a person or persons in Eritrea to act as his or her valid attorney in respect to any property left by him or her in Eritrea.

NO
CONTRABAND
TO BE TAKEN
BY EVACUEES.

15. - No evacuee may take with him out of Eritrea:-

(a) Any article that has been declared to be absolute contraband of war other than Italian lire currency notes, or

(b) Any other property save such as is specifically permitted to be taken out in terms of Articles 16 and 17 hereof.

REPRESENTATIVE OF
THE
EVACUEES.

14. - Every evacuee shall before being required to leave Eritrea be permitted to make and sign an authorization empowering a person or persons in Eritrea to act as his or her valid attorney in respect to any property left by him or her in Eritrea.

NO
CONTRIBUTION
TO BE TAKEN
BY EVACUEES.

15. - No evacuee may take with him out of Eritrea:-

(a) Any article that has been declared to be absolute contraband of any other than Italian lire currency notes, or

(b) Any other property save such as is specifically permitted to be taken out in terms of Articles 16 and 17 hereof.

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EVACUEES TO
ITALY.

16. - Any person about to be evacuated to Italy is permitted to take with him out of Eritrea:-

(a) Clothing and personal effects not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds (150 lbs.) weight;

(b) Italian Lire currency of any denomination to any amount;

(c) When such person is of 16 years of age or over, jewelry not exceeding a total value of four hundred (400/-) East African shillings.

EVACUEES TO
BRITISH
DOMINIONS.

17. - Any person about to be evacuated to a place within the British Dominions is permitted to take with him out of Eritrea:-

(a) Clothing and personal effects not exceeding one hundred and fifty pounds in weight.

(b) A sum in East African currency not exceeding twenty shillings.

DEPOSIT OF
CURRENCY BY
EVACUEES TO
BRITISH
DOMINIONS.

18. - (a) Any person about to be evacuated to a place within the British Dominions may before leaving Britree deposit with the Senior or any Evacuation Officer a sum not exceeding in value 200 (two hundred) Shillings East African in any of the following currencies:-

1. East African
2. Maria Teresa Dollars, and
3. Italian currency, provided that in the case of Italian currency only notes of ten lire value to a total of 1000 (one thousand) lire may be deposited.

(b) On arrival at his destination an evacuee who holds a receipt for such deposit will be entitled to be repaid the equivalent in the local currency of the amount deposited, upon an application being made to such officer and in such form as the Senior Evacuation Officer or an authorised official in the receiving Dominion may direct.

PROPERTY
EVACUEES MAY
TAKE WITH
THEM RIGHT OF
SEARCH AND
CONFISCATION.

19. - The Senior Evacuation Officer, Evacuation Officers or any persons expressly authorised by them may search the baggage and persons of any evacuees to ascertain that no property other than that permitted in this order is being removed from Britree. Provided that personal search of female evacuees shall only be carried out by specially authorised female searchers. Any property which an evacuee in the course of evacuation may remove or attempt to remove from Britree of a nature prohibited or in excess of the quantity so authorised may be confiscated by order of the Senior or any Evacuation Officer.

ARREST AND
TRIAL OF

20. - (a) Any evacuee who is accused of any offence against the regulations contained in

PROPERTY
EVACUEES MAY
TAKE WITH
THEM RIGHT OF
SEARCH AND
CONFISCATION.

ARREST AND
TRIAL OF
EVACUEES.

RECORD OF
TRIAL BY
EVACUATION
OFFICER.

19. - The Senior Evacuation Officer, Evacuation Officers or any persons expressly authorised by them may search the baggage and persons of any evacuees to see that no property other than that permitted in this order is being removed from Britres. Provided that personal search of female evacuees shall only be carried out by specially authorised female searchers. Any property which an evacuee in the course of evacuation may remove or attempt to remove from Britres of a nature prohibited or in excess of the quantity so authorised may be confiscated by order of the Senior or any Evacuation Officer.

20. - (a) Any evacuee who is accused of any offence against the regulations contained in this order may forthwith be arrested without warrant and brought before the Senior or any Evacuation Officer who may thereupon himself, summarily try and punish the accused, if found guilty, or remit him for trial by a British Military Court.

(b) If an Evacuation Officer tries the accused he shall record the particulars of the offence, the offence the finding and the sentence. A duplicate copy of such record shall be transmitted to the Senior Evacuation Officer forthwith.

POWERS OF
EVACUATION
OFFICER.

(c) The Senior or any Evacuation Officer may impose on any evacuee found guilty of any such offence any or all the following punishments only.

Detention up to 28 days.

Fine up to 200 Shillings East African.

Given under my hand at Addis
this 29th day of July 1942.

STEPHEN H. LONGRIGG
Brigadier,
MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR
ERITREA.

1715

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 73016

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10 AUG 1944

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PRIORITY

ACTION CHIEF COMM.

LOG FOR SEVEN FOUR SEVEN NINE TWO OF JULY TWO FOUR NO ADMINISTRATIVE
DIFFICULTIES PRESENTED TO AFHQ FOR DRAFTED CITE FIELD FROM ACC FROM STONE
PERSONAL PD GOVERNMENT FIELD THAT UNDERSTANDING AND FOOD PROBLEMS HERE ON
HAWAII ARE SUFFICIENTLY SERIOUS THAT IT WOULD PREFER NOT TO TAKE ANY
INCREASED BURDEN. HOWEVER IF CONDITIONS IN INDIA ARE DESPERATE THEY
WOULD BE WILLING TO ACCEPT UP TO FIVE THOUSAND VOLUNTEERS WHO ARE WILLING
AND ABLE TO WORK PREFERABLY IN AGRICULTURE PROVIDED REPATRIATION DOES NOT
BRING FOR SOME MONTHS AND SHIPMENTS ARE LIMITED TO RELATIVELY SMALL NUMBERS
AT A TIME PD BE CONCERN

1415

CA Branch
Admin. Section
VP Fleet file
Files A B

KELLEY W. STONE, Captain, USMC,
Acting Chief Commissioner

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