

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

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

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DISPLACED PERSONS, ROUTINE,
BOLZANO CONFERENCE
JUNE 1945

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

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Copy No. 105

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G.I. (BRITISH)

16 Jun 45

G.I. (21) 13266/2/42

gpm

RESTITUTION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISMISSED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES of AMHQ - SHARP CONFERENCE

at BOLZANO - 14-15 JUN 45 AC Dist

Chief Comm
As Comm
CA Sec
Dispers
W.D. & P.W.
T.N. SIC

DISTRIBUTION:

Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force (57)
Commanding General,
KINROSS.
6 Army Group
12 Army Group

(2)
(3)
(5)
(8)
C.O.
SACS
D.C.
AMHQ (C)
3.1. (1)
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REISTRATION and DISMISAL of PRISONERS of WAR,
SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DETACHED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES of AMHQ - SHARE CONFERENCE

at BOLZANO - 14-15 JUN 45

AC Dist

Chief Comm
Ex Comm
CIA SEC
DISPER
WMD
T.M. SEC

DISTRIBUTION:

Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Force (57)

Commanding General,

EMUSA.

6 Army Group

12 Army Group

15 Army Group

21 Army Group

Third United States Army

Sixth United States Army

P W Command

Headquarters,

MAAF

Eighth Army

No. 1 District

No. 2 District

Allied Commission

Allied Commission (Austria)

Military Railways Service

MGMA

Movements North West Italy

INRZA

United States Military Attache, VENICE (2)

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1533

CIAO
SACB
DAB
ADAC(O)
G-1 (A)
G-2
G-3 (A)
G-4 (Dr)
G-4 (Mov & In)
G-5
Liaison
Medical (Am)
Medical (Br)
G (Maint)
G (AE)
Works
PMG
GHQ 2nd Echelon
Log Flot

CONFIDENTIAL

27 JUN 1945

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SUMMARY OF MAIN CONCLUSIONS

The BOLZANO Conference held on 14/15 Jun 45 to determine the questions arising out of the proposed redistribution of prisoners of war, surrendered personnel and displaced persons between SHAEF and ARHQ decided:

1. That dispatch to their native country of all considered disposable should take place commencing 1 Jul 45.

2. That a shuttle service be run on the following routes:

(a) BREMEN - (VERONA - MUNICH)

Capacity - 3,000 per day, each way.

(b) STUSS - (SCHLESSENHOFEN or BERGHEIM to COMO) or (MONTESSE to COMO)

Capacity - 3,000 per day, each way.

3. That ARHQ and SHAEF should control this move by a joint committee meeting fortnightly.

Detailed minutes amplifying the above are attached.

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

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FIRST SESSION

14 JUN 45

Z. R. S. H. N. T.

CHIEFMAN

Lieutenant General Sir B. H. ROBERTSON

Appointment on Branch:

Chief Administrative Officer, AWC.

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS:

Major General

K. T. M. MACLEOD

Assistant Chief of Staff, G.1. (British)

Major General

C. B. MCKENZIE

Assistant Chief of Staff, G.4. (A)

Brigadier

S. B. EDWARDS

Director of Works DMO (Mov & Tr)

Brigadier

A. F. de RHE PHILLIPS

G-1 HQS.

Colonel

C. B. DAVIS

Operations Branch G-4

Colonel

H. V. EVANS

G.1. (British)

Lt. Col.

A. S. BUESCHKE

DMO 2nd Echelon

Lt. Col.

J. D. CARTER

G-2

Lt. Col.

G. EVANS MONSIELL

G-4 (Br)

Lt. Col.

J. A. FIELD

G-5 Disposed Persons

Lt. Col.

R. M. GORDON

G-5

Lt. Col.

R. B. HIGGS

G-4 (Mov & Tr)

Lt. Col.

B. P. ESTERHAM, Jr

Medical Section (Br)

Lt. Col.

J. S. BARNES

Medical Section (Br)

Major

D. BARNES

Medical Section (Br)

Major

T. P. BARTON

Medical Section (Br)

Major

T. L. BARNES

Medical Section (Br)

Major

K. L. MAHER

Medical Section (Br)

Major

C. S. WILLIAMS

Medical Section (Br)

SUPREMACY HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:

Brigadier

A. C. SALISBURY-JONES

G-5

Colonel

P. S. LAMBERT

G-1

Lt. Col.

P. L. CARROLL

Chief Distribution

Lt. Col.

S. P. V. CORBETT

Dispersed Persons

Lt. Col.

R. W. REISNER

G-4 Mov & Tr

Lt. Col.

T. B. WHITE

Supply Mission to FRANCE.

Major

A. H. de HAAS

G-4 (Mov & Tr)

Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Major
 Major
 Major
 Major
 Major
 G. BYRNE MORRILL
 J.A. FIELD
 R.M. GORDMAN
 R.H. HIGGS
 R.F. HENNINGHAM, Jr
 A.R. JAMNIN
 D. JAMES
 T.F. JACINTO
 T.S. KELLEY
 M.L. MAHER
 C.S. WILLIAMS

SOUTHERN HEADQUARTERS ALLIED AIR FORCE

Brigadier
 Colonel
 Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Major
 A.G. SALAMANT-JONES
 P.S. LAUTER
 R.L. CARROLL
 S.P.V. CORRETT
 R.W. REISNER
 R.F. WHITE
 J.H. DO HAIS

EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS UNITED STATES ARMY

Colonel
 Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 J.K. TULLY
 P.A. MONTGOMERY
 R.J. WINGHAM

MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED AIR FORCE

Group Captain
 R.R. TUCKERMAN

AFRICAN THEATRE SIXTH ARMY GROUP

Colonel
 Lt. Col.
 Captain
 C.T. MONTGOMERY
 P.R. THURGOOD
 C.R. NEWBY

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP

Colonel
 Colonel
 Lt. Col.
 Lt. Col.
 Major
 T.A. BOWEN
 C.L. WHITEHEAD
 R.F. GIBBS
 C.L. HICKS
 J.R. ASHLEY

HEADQUARTERS

1530

Chief of Plans

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 G-5
 G-6

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HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP:

Brigadier
Colonel
Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.
Major

W. H. D. RITCHIE
C. S. D'ORSA
T. D. CURRITT
M. HARRIS
R. A. WHEELER
H. D. PHILLIP
P. D. STEPHENS
I. M. SCOTT

Appointment or Branch

DA & QMG
G-4
AAG
Economic Officer
Acting A. C. of S. G-5
Mov & Tr
USGAG
G-1

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP:

Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.

J. G. S. DONALDSON
H. WILSON

Q(M)
Military Government

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY:

Major

P. SCHAFER

G-5

FIFTH UNITED STATES ARMY:

Brigadier General
Brigadier General
Brigadier General
Colonel
Colonel
Colonel
Colonel
Lt. Col.
Major
First Lieutenant

D. E. CARMAN
R. E. HUME
J. I. MARTIN
R. M. CLARKE
S. M. BARNES
P. E. LA RUE
T. R. McDONALD
R. A. CALDWELL
J. B. BLACK
R. H. MAJOR

Chief of Staff
G-5
Surgeon
G-4
G-1
G-3
G-2
Medical Section
Military Government
Aide-de-Camp to
General HUME

EIGHTH ARMY:

Colonel
Group Captain
Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.
Major

C. A. RICH
R. T. EVAN
R. M. HALL
T. B. DODGES
T. G. M. SINGH

Colonel
Military Government
Displaced Persons
Mov & Tr
DAG

HEADQUARTERS NO. 1 DISTRICT:

Colonel
Lt. Col.

J. T. RIDGLEY
C. W. HURLEY

DA & QMG
AAG

HEADQUARTERS NO. 2 DISTRICT:

Brigadier General
Brigadier General
Brigadier General
Colonel
Colonel
Colonel
Colonel
Lt. Col.
Major
First Lieutenant

D.E. CARLTON
E.E. HUME
J.I. MARTIN
E.M. CLARKE
E.M. DANIELS
E.E. LA WIE
E.R. McDONALD
E.A. CAMERON
J.B. BLACK
R.H. MAJOR

Chief of Staff
G-5
Surgeon
G-4
G-1
G-3
G-2
Medical Section
Military Government
Aide-de-Camp to
General HUNT

EIGHTH ARMY

Colonel
Group Captain
Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.
Major

C.A. RICH
E.T. BRYER
R.W. HALL
T.B. ROGERS
W.G.M. SINGLER

Colonel
Military Government
Displaced Persons
Mov & Tr
DiAG

HEADQUARTERS NO. 1 DISTRICT

Colonel
Lt. Col.

J.T. RIVALE
C.W. HURLEY

Di & QMG
DiG

HEADQUARTERS NO. 2 DISTRICT

Colonel

G. COOPER

Movments N.W. ITALY

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION:

Brigadier

G.R. UPJOHN

Vice President Civil
Affairs Section.

Colonel
Colonel
Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.
Major

C.B. FINDLAY
N.S. FISK
J.A. CAMPBELL
C.E. POTTS
C.R. WORTHINGTON

Displaced Persons
D/Exec. Commission and IF.
W.M.D. & IFW SUB-COMMISSION.
DP & R. Sub-Commission
Tr

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION FOR AUSTRIA:

Major

E. RUSSELL-ROBERTS
DP & IFW Division.

88th DIVISION - IV COMMAND:

Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.

R. E. HAINES
R. W. LA MOTH

Appointment or Branch

Deputy Chief of Staff
G-1

MILITARY RAILWAYS SERVICE:

Colonel
Captain
First Lieutenant

J. E. GUILLOT
R. E. HARRISON
R. J. HARRISON

Commanding Officer
Operations
Fuel Agent Operations

MILITARY MISSION to the ITALIAN ARMY:

Colonel

W. PISLEY

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION:

Mr.

E. A. De MAREL

MOVEMENTS NORTH EAST ITALY:

Colonel

E. E. B. GIRLING

Colonel Q(M)

UNITED NATIONS NEWS:

Correspondent

D. R. SANDERS

UNITED STATES MILITARY ATTACHE, ROME:

Brigadier General

B. R. LEWIS

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

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION:

Mr. F.A. De MARCEL

MOVEMENTS NORTH EAST ITALY

Colonel F.E.B. GIERLING Colonel Q(14)

UNITED NATIONS NEWS:

Correspondent D.R. SANDERS

UNITED STATES MILITARY ATTACHE, BERNE

Brigadier General B.R. LEACH

1528

-5-

1. Lieutenant General Sir Brian H. ROYCE (Chief Administrative Officer, AFHQ) opened the conference by explaining that the substance of the Agenda was as agreed by signal with SHARP, although the order in which he proposed to take it had been altered.

Numbers Involved:

2. A sub-committee was formed, under the chairmanship of Colonel P.S. LAUREN (G.1. SHARP) to determine the number, nationality and status of the personnel whose movement was the subject of discussion. A statement by this sub-committee is attached at Appendix 'A'.

Priority of Classes:

3. Lieutenant General ROYCE said that he wished to discuss the question of priorities separately from the question of the method of control, which would be dealt with later (see para 8). He referred to the four Disarmament Directives issued by SHARP and asked for suggestions as to how this question should be decided.

Colonel P.S. LAUREN (G.1. SHARP) said that, as far as priority between surrendered enemy personnel, prisoners of war and displaced persons was concerned from a receiving point of view, as the main need was for transport workers, miners and agricultural workers, priority should be given to surrendered enemy personnel and prisoners of war, as they would consist mainly of young and fit men.

Colonel W.A. BRYCE (G-5 12th Army Group) said that he considered that the priorities should be in accordance with SHARP Directives already referred to. This was agreed.

Method of Transportation:

4. (a) Shipping:

Of the three usual methods of transportation, shipping could be ruled out, as none was available. This was agreed by G-4 (Mov & Tr) AFHQ and SHARP.

(b) Air:

Group Captain R.B. PARKER (Chief of Plans, MAIF) said that, as far as MAIF was concerned, no aircraft was available at all.

should be decided.

Colonel R.S. LAMER (G-1, SHARP) said that, as far as priority between surrendered enemy personnel, prisoners of war and displaced persons was concerned from a receiving point of view, as the main road was for transport workers, miners and agricultural workers, priority should be given to surrendered enemy personnel and prisoners of war, as they would consist mainly of young and fit men.

Colonel W.A. BERRY (G-5 12th Army Group) said that he considered that the priorities should be in accordance with SHARP Directives already referred to. This was agreed.

Method of Transportation

4. (a) Shipping

Of the three usual methods of transportation, shipping could be ruled out, as none was available. This was agreed by G-4 (Mov & Tr) AFHQ and SHARP.

(b) Air

Group Captain R.B. PAXHAM, (Chief of Plans, MAP) said that, as far as MAP was concerned, no aircraft was available at all. He could not speak for SHARP, but he assumed that, although the United States Air Force would be largely employed on redeployment, some aircraft might well be available, in which case MAP was fully prepared to afford servicing and staging facilities in ITALY.

A representative from SHARP said that he did not think that many aircraft would be available for anything other than special movements from time to time.

Brigadier A.T. de RHE PHILLIPS (G-4 (Mov & Tr) AFHQ) queried the availability of 30 French planes, but MAP said that their engines would be worn out by the end of the month.

Lieutenant General ROBERTSON requested Group Captain PAXHAM to proceed to SHARP to explore further the feasibility of using air as a means of transportation.

(c)/

(c) Rail:

Lieutenant General POWERS said that, at such a large conference as this, he did not propose to go into detail with regard to rail movements, but that he wished to settle some broad principles and to form a committee to make a more detailed report. There were three main routes - the FRENCH, the SWISS and the route coming out through EAST AUSTRIA - the latter could be ruled out for large scale movement as it was already committed and was not conveniently situated. The SWISS route was under consideration for use by military traffic (i.e. the movement of troops as opposed to the movement of displaced persons and enemy personnel).

Brigadier A.G. SALISBURY-JONES (G-5 STAFF) said that the Swiss agreed to the use of the Swiss route and required a committee of three persons to go to BRUXELLES to discuss its use. He went on to stress the fact that he considered that maximum use should be made of every route, in order to accelerate the movement of the large numbers involved.

Brigadier A.T. de BIR (G-4 (M.V. & M) ADHQ) said that he would prefer not to move Germans and Austrians from ITALY to BRUXELLES by the SWISS route, but was anxious to concentrate on the BRUXELLES route as far as outward movement from ITALY was concerned.

Brigadier A.G. SALISBURY-JONES enquired why there were only 100,000 German prisoners of war and surrendered personnel to be moved from ITALY to GERMANY.

Lieutenant General POWERS explained that those held by the British were required for labor elsewhere, apart from those required for work in ITALY, and large numbers of those held by the United States were being employed in ITALY, but would become available later.

Colonel P.E. LAUREN (G-1, STAFF) said that he understood that the 100,000 figure was an initial figure only, and represented those who were available now.

Brigadier A.G. SALISBURY-JONES stressed again his desire to speed up movement and suggested that Germans from ITALY should be dumped on the SOVIET borders of EASTERN EUROPE, and allowed to make their own way home. This suggestion was not acceptable to Lt. Col.

Brigadier A.T. de BERNARDINI (G.I. Group) (AMHQ) said that he would prefer not to have German and Austrian forces from ITALY to SHARP by the SWISS route, but was anxious to concentrate on the SHARP route as far as outward movement from ITALY was concerned.

Brigadier A.G. SALISBURY-JONES, enquired why there were only 100,000 German prisoners of war and surrendered personnel to be moved from ITALY to GERMANY.

Lieutenant General ROBERTSON explained that those held by the British were required for labour elsewhere, apart from those required for work in ITALY, and large numbers of those held by the United States were being employed in ITALY, but would become available later.

Colonel P.S. LAMSON (G.I. Group) said that he understood that the 100,000 figure was an initial figure only, and represented those who were available now.

Brigadier A.C. SALISBURY-JONES stressed again his desire to speed up movement and suggested that Germans from ITALY should be dumped on the SWISS borders of ITALY, and allowed to make their own way home. This suggestion was not acceptable to Lt. Col. C.J. HACKETT (G.I. 12th Army Group), who said that chaos would be caused and he considered it essential that all personnel should be hauled by rail or by truck to as near to their homes as possible, and, in any event, not farther away from their homes than two days' journey on foot.

Lieutenant General ROBERTSON, summing up, said that there were two possible routes - the SWISS and the ITALY. AMHQ preferred to concentrate on the SWISS route and would work on that route, provided that the flow was satisfactory; that SALISBURY did with the personnel, when they arrived in their area, was their concern, but AMHQ would segregate Austrians from Germans, in order to assist SHARP when faced with the problem of moving them to their final destination. AMHQ would be prepared to accept personnel from SHARP on both routes. With regard to the rationalization of the personnel, other than Italian coming to AMHQ territory, Lieutenant General ROBERTSON said that, due to difficulties of transportation for these personnel to their final destination, only those rationalization for these personnel to their final destination had actually been 14 km.

Colonel W.A. LAMSON (G.I. 12th Army Group) said that he hoped that French, Belgians and Dutch, now in ITALY, would be returned via SWITZERLAND on the SHARP route, and not through 12 Army Group area.

Colonel/

Colonel C. T. NEWTON (G-4 6th Army Group) said that the French Army agreed that this would be the best route for such personnel.

Brigadier A. C. SALISBURY-JONES asked if ARHQ would confirm that they would take 10,000 Germans as agreed. Lieutenant General ROBINSON said that what ARHQ had agreed, they had agreed.

Brigadier A. T. de VEE PHILLIPS was instructed to act as Chairman to a sub-committee to go into the whole question of movement by rail.

Staging

5. Lieutenant General ROBINSON suggested that camps should be set up at the frontier on each route, one ARHQ camp, one SHARP camp. On arriving at the frontier, personnel should be taken and would then be headed over to the receiving Headquarters, who would take them over there and then, and arrange their reception and disposal.

Major General C. B. MCGURR (Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 (A), ARHQ) said that he understood, from a practical point of view, that this was not acceptable, and that camps would be set up at somewhere like INSBRUCK for SHARP and VERONA for ARHQ, and a shuttle service run between those camps. Brigadier A. T. de VEE PHILLIPS (G-4 (Mov & Tr) ARHQ) and Major A. R. de HAAS (G-4 (Mov & Tr) SHARP) agreed.

Major P. SCHULTZ (G-5 3rd United States Army) questioned the practicability of building a camp at INSBRUCK and said that he would like the question of where the camp was to be built in the SHARP area to be left to SHARP.

Major General C. B. MCGURR said that it was not acceptable to transportation to have camps of more than one place within the SHARP area.

Lieutenant General ROBINSON agreed and said that details would be decided by the Transportation Sub-Committee. Where SHARP chose to put their camp was up to them, provided that it fitted in with transportation arrangements.

Flow

6. Brigadier A. T. de VEE PHILLIPS (G-4 (Mov & Tr) ARHQ) said that the rate of flow which Mov & Tr had hitherto quoted was 2,000 a day by the BRENNER route, plus an indefinite figure for movement through SWITZERLAND.

1525

said that he understood, from a practical point of view, that this was not acceptable, and that camps would be set up at somewhere like INCHUCK for SHUP and VERONA for AMHC, and a shuttle service run between these camps. Brigadier L. J. de Vries (G-4 (Mov & Tr) AMHC) and Major A. H. de Vries (G-4 (Mov & Tr) SHUP) agreed.

Major F. SMITH (G-5 and United States Army) questioned the practicability of building a camp at INCHUCK and said that he would like the question of where the camp was to be built in the SHUP area to be left to SHUP.

Major General C. B. Macomber said that it was not acceptable to transportation to have camps at more than one place within the SHUP area.

Lieutenant General ROBERTSON agreed and said that details would be decided by the Transportation Sub-Committee. There were three choices to put their camp was up to them, provided that it fitted in with transportation arrangements.

Flow:

6. Brigadier L. J. de Vries (G-4 (Mov & Tr) AMHC) said that the rate of flow which Mov & Tr had hitherto quoted was 3,000 a day by the INCHUCK route, plus an indefinite figure for movement through SWITZERLAND.

When Lieutenant General ROBERTSON asked for views on the rate of accountability, Colonel H. J. PUGH (Allied Commission) said that 5,000 permitted Italians a day could be received on all routes by AMHC.

Lt. Col. C. J. WILSON (G-1 12th Army Group) and Colonel L. J. BAKER (G-5 12th Army Group) said 5,000 to 10,000 a day prisoners of war and disabled personnel, plus 5,000 a day displaced persons, could be accepted by SHUP.

Lieutenant General ROBERTSON said he would like the target to be 5,000 a day on both the SWISS and the INCHUCK routes.

Target Date for Start:

7. Brigadier L. J. de Vries (G-4 (Mov & Tr) AMHC) said it was possible to open the INCHUCK route by 20 Jun and the SWISS route was open to traffic now.

Colonel H. J. PUGH (G-4 12th United States Army) said that camps could be ready at VERONA within seven days.

Lt. Col. J. A. FIELD (G-1 (Quint) AMHC) said that it was not easy as far as the SWISS route was concerned, as all accommodation was fully committed.

Major/

-6-
Major P. SCHAFER (C-5 Third United States Army) said that camps could be constructed within seven days at MUNICH and not DACHAU, which was not suitable.

Colonel P.S. LAUREY (C-4 SHARP) thought it unlikely that personnel would be available by 20 Jun, as no documentation had been done.

Colonel N.Y. VISNY (Allied Commission) said that only nominal rolls were required of Italians coming to Italy.

Colonel P.S. LAUREY said it was necessary to prepare, for prisoners of war and disarmed army forces, nominal rolls, two copies of the form P-4, and discharge certificates, if possible.

Colonel C.P. DAVIN (C-4 Medical) said that, as the forms were not yet available in C-5/WH, it was unlikely that full documentation could be started before the end of June.

Lieutenant General DUNN (C-5/WH) said that an endeavor should be made to start the flow on 15 Jun, and that to start would not be until 1 Jul 45.

Method of Control of Movement and Holding Persons.

8. After some discussion, it was agreed that a Joint SHARP-THO Committee should be formed, which would be responsible for the overall operation of repatriation between SHARP and THO. A joint chairman of this Committee would be the Senior Maj & TH Officers of the two Headquarters, and as far as possible representation would be identical between the two Headquarters. In this way, the AFHQ or SHARP part of the Committee could meet as required at its own Headquarters, and joint meetings could be arranged as considered necessary by the joint chairman. It was further agreed that the two parts of the Committee should be permitted to correspond direct between themselves on repatriation questions.

A small sub-committee was appointed, under the chairmanship of Lt. Col. F.L. CARROLL (C-5 SHARP), to advise the Committee, a copy of reference and other questions relating to this Committee.

Miscellaneous Points:

9. (a) Medical:

Major C.S. WINTER (SHARP) (and THO) was asked to produce a report as to the medical cooperation needed, and in answer stated in reply that General DUNN's report of 11 April '45.

After some discussion, it was agreed that a Joint Subcommittee should be formed, which would be responsible for the overall operation of repatriation between SHAN and AFHQ. The Joint Subcommittee would be the Senior Member in Charge of the SHAN Headquarters, and as far as possible representation would be identical between the two Headquarters. In this way, the AFHQ or SHAN part of the Committee could meet as required at its own Headquarters, and Joint meetings could be arranged as considered necessary by the Joint Chairman. It was further agreed that the two parts of the Committee should be permitted to correspond direct between themselves on repatriation questions.

... the circulation of Dr. Col.

P.L. CARROLL (0-5 years), to answer the question, "What are the most important questions relating to child development?"

Miscellaneous Polytols

- Q. (a) Method 1.

MAJOR O. E. SWANSON (1919-1982) was asked to produce a report on the proposed excavation project, which is known and used to help for decision whether to proceed with it.

(b) Screening for Drug Consumption

Major General [redacted] (indicated) Chief of Staff G-1
(Military) [redacted] [redacted] from the Army point of
view, of course. On the other hand, the US list personnel
to be sent to Singapore, this country's list, which he
understood to consist largely of war criminals, was not in
the possession of

Mr. Del. Carl Meyer (D-11th Dist.) said that he thought the idea of the committee as to lower of a unit which had exceeded 100,000 in the last year and which the names this unit was in excess of the last year and which the names were to be checked.

Colonel MacFarland (C-1) claimed that the list would be sent to him as soon as possible, and that General Robinson said that it was "probable that a difficulty existed, and that ASHQ and SHAW would both have to do their best to overcome it."

(c)

-2-

(c) Documentation:

As for as movement to SHARP was concerned, it was stressed by Lt. Col. J.D. CANTLEY (G-2 2nd Battalion, OAR) that it would not be possible to document everybody and then send selected categories to SHARP, due to the time limit. It was necessary to select the bodies by the system of "all agricultural workers hands up and one pace forward" and then to document those selected.

Colonel P.S. LAUBEN (G-1 SHARP) agreed.

Lt. Col. H. FULTON (Displaced Persons, 21 Army Group) stressed that 21 Army Group was not prepared to accept personnel who were not domiciled in their area. This also applied to Eighth Army area, said Colonel C.A. RICH (Colonel 1/3 Eighth Army), stating that the only Austrians he could accept both from ITALY and GERMANY were those domiciled in STYRIA and CARINTHIA.

As the plans of domicile would appear on the documents accompanying personnel, Lieutenant General ROBERTSON said that it was up to SHARP to see that they sent the right people to the right place.

Lt. Col. G. BYRNE MORRIS (G-2 12th AG) asked whether screening was being undertaken by SHARP of Italians for ITALY. Colonel P.S. LAUBEN agreed that it would be undertaken.

Lieutenant General ROBERTSON directed that a small sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Lt. Col. J.D. CANTLEY (G-2 2nd Battalion, OAR), investigate the whole question of documentation.

(d) Disposal of Women of Prisoner of War and Surrendered Personnel Status:

It was agreed that this did not present any problem.

(e) Disposal of Long-term Sick:

After discussion, Lieutenant General ROBERTSON asked Brigadier General J.I. MARTIN (Surgeon, Fifth United States Army) to hold a small medical conference with representatives of SHARP and 12th AG to assemble all the available data and make recommendations as to priority and method of movements.

accompanying personnel, Lieutenant General ROBERTSON said that it was up to SHARP to see that they sent the right people to the right place.

Lt. Col. G. HITES MUSELL (G-2 AFHQ) asked whether screening was being undertaken by SHARP of Italians for ITALY. Colonel P.S. LUBEN agreed that it would be undertaken.

Lieutenant General ROBERTSON directed that a small sub-committee, under the chairmanship of Lt. Col. J.D. CANTLEY (CHQ 2nd Battalion, CEF), investigate the whole question of documentation.

(d) Disposal of Women of Prisoner of War and Surrendered Personnel Status:

It was agreed that this did not present any problem.

(e) Disposal of Long-term Sick:

After discussion, Lieutenant General ROBERTSON asked Brigadier General J.I. MARTIN (Surgeon, Fifth United States Army) to hold a small medical conference with representatives of SHARP and AFHQ to assemble all the available data and make recommendations as to priority and method of movement.

(f) Guards:

It was decided that it was the responsibility of the Headquarters through whose territory personnel were moving to solve this problem for themselves. It was stated that the Swiss had agreed to provide guards for movement through SWITZERLAND. u

(g) Jugoslavs:

Colonel W.A. BRYNER (G-5, 12th Army Group) said that he was anxious to return to JUGOSLAVIA 25,000 Jugoslavs, who called themselves Montenegrins.

Major General C.S. MAGRUDER (Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4 AFHQ) said that to return them to JUGOSLAVIA through NORTH EAST ITALY was not desirable for the time being due to the FIVE - ITALIAN situation.

Major General M.V.M. MORTLED (Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1 (British) AFHQ) said that AFHQ were not prepared to accept in the SOUTH of ITALY, unless actual shipment to JUGOSLAVIA was in sight; furthermore/

furthermore, that only those who opted for TITO and lived EAST of the 1939 frontier, should be sent.

Major E. RUSSELL ROBERTSON (Allied Commission for Austria) suggested that movement through AUSTRIA and into JUGOSLAVIA might be considered.

Colonel C.A. PINNEY (Allied Commission) asked if SHARP would ensure that, if Jugoslavs were to be returned to JUGOSLAVIA via ITALY, only those who wanted to go back would be sent to ITALY.

(h) Austrians:

Colonel C.A. RICH (Colonel A.O. Eighth Army) again raised the point that Eighth Army could only accept Austrians domiciled in STIRIA or CARINTHIA. 65,000 were required. It was agreed that this would be taken care of by the very nature of the documentation.

Points of Policy:

10. (a) Stateless Persons whom no country is willing to receive:

Lieutenant General ROBERTSON said that there were in ITALY many stateless persons, or persons who threatened to be stateless - Poles, Czechs, and Russians who did not belong to that part of RUSSIA to which they were bound to be returned. It was unlikely that their disposal would be settled for some time. The decision had therefore been made that Army would find a home for these people somewhere in ITALY, form them into village communities, where they would live together, with their own churches and their own schools. It was unlikely that Field Marshal ARVONER would not accept Poles from SHARP, if it was apparent that there was nowhere else for them to go.

Brigadier A.G. SALISBURY-JONES (2-5 SHARP) said that there were about 700,000 Poles in SHARP. It was difficult to set up an impartial machinery to find out how many were willing to go back to POLAND, but Army would probably go back, whatever the Government, given the opportunity. For the rest, countries like HOLLAND, BELGIUM and FRANCE have been asked how many they would like under various categories, agricultural workers, miners and so on. What happened to the remainder was undecided.

(b) Demobilisation of those Germans who live in Russian-controlled

Lieutenant General ROBERTSON said that there were in Italy many stateless persons, or persons who threatened to be stateless - Poles, Czechs, and Russians who did not belong to that part of Russia to which they were bound to be returned. It was unlikely that their homeland would be settled for some time. The decision had therefore been made that they would find a home for these people somewhere in Italy, form them into village communities, where they would live together, with their own churches and their own schools. It was unlikely that Field Marshal ARTHUR would not accept Poles from SHARP, if it was agreed that there was nowhere else for them to go.

Brigadier A.G. SALISBURY-JONES (G-5 SHARP) said that there were about 700,000 Poles in SHARP. It was difficult to set up an impartial machinery to find out how many were willing to go back to POLAND, but they would probably go back, whatever the Government, given the opportunity. For the rest, countries like HOLLAND, BELGIUM and FRANCE have been asked how many they would like under various categories, agricultural workers, miners and so on. What happened to the remainder was undecided.

- (b) Demobilisation of those Germans who live in Russian-controlled Germany.

Colonel P.S. LAMONT (G-1 SHARP) said that none had left SHARP area yet, as no authority had been given for Germans to enter the Russian-controlled area. The problem, he said, was one to be decided by the Control Council of Germany, and the answer would apply equally to Germans coming from SHARP.

11. Lieutenant General ROBERTSON closed the meeting by saying that there would be a final session of the conference on 15 Jun, under the chairmanship of Brigadier J.T. de PIZ PHILLIPS (G-1 (Mov & Tr) SHARP) to go into any points not finally settled by the sub-committees.

Before the meeting was dispersed, Lieutenant General ROBERTSON thanked Fifth Army staff, and in particular Lt. Col. BURNIN, for the excellent arrangements made for the conference.

Brigadier A.G. SALISBURY-JONES (G-5 SHARP) apologised for the late arrival of the SHARP party.

Allied Forces Headquarters.

TRE/s.

18 Jun 45.

T.F. BURNIN,
Major, D.A.A.G.,
G.I. (British) A.2.

1522

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

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NOTES CROSS

15 JUN 45

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

SECOND SESSION

15 JUN 45

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Figure 1

Figure 1 shows a vertical column of text, likely a page number or index entry, which is mostly illegible due to extreme blurring.

this study.

A. T. de Witte

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Lt. Col.

J. K.	TOTAL
R. O.	5.000
D. J.	1.000
R. A.	1.000

U.S. Army
Signal Corps
Signal Division
Fort Monmouth, N.J.

CONCLUSIONS

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1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE:

Major

Brigadier A.G. SALISBURY-JONES
Colonel P.S. LAUREN
Lt. Col. P.L. CARROLL
Lt. Col. S.P.W. CORRIE
Lt. Col. R.E. REYNOLDS
Lt. Col. E.P. TITTE
Major A.H. de HALL

G-5
G-4
Displaced Persons
G-4 Mil Rlys Service
G-4 (Mov & Tr)
Signal Mission to FRANCE
G-4 (Mov & Tr)

EUROPEAN THEATRE OF OPERATIONS UNITED STATES ARMY:

Colonel J.A. TULLY
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Gen Mil Rlys Service
IP & Refugee Branch
C.O.O.P.
PW Division

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ARMY GROUP:

Lt. Col. P.E. THILAND

G-5

HEADQUARTERS TWELFTH ARMY GROUP:

Colonel W.A. TROTT
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Lt. Col. C.J. HANCOCK
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Medical Corps
G-4
G-4
IPX

HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH ARMY GROUP:

Lt. Col. M. HARRIS
Lt. Col. R.D. PHILLIP
Lt. Col. P.D. STEWENS

Domestic Officer
Mov & Tr
USGDC

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST ARMY GROUP:
Lt. Col. J.C.S. DONALDSON
Lt. Col. R. WILSON

G(M)
Military Government

THIRD UNITED STATES ARMY:

Major P. STANLEY

G-5 Displaced Persons

FIFTY/

FIFTH UNITED STATES ARMY:

Brigadier General J. I. MARTIN
Lt. Col. R. A. CAMARELLA
Major J. E. BLACK

Appointment or Branch

Surgeon
Medical Section
Military Government

SIXTH ARMY:

Lt. Col. R. M. HALL
Lt. Col. W. B. ROBERTS
Major W. G. M. SINCLAIR

Military Government
Mov. & Tr
TAG

HEADQUARTERS NO. 2 DISTRICT:

Colonel G. COAKER

Colonel Q(M)

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION:

Colonel C. E. FINDLAY
Major C. R. WORTHINGTON

Displaced Persons
Tr

88 DIVISION - P4 COMMAND:

Lt. Col. R. E. HAINES
Lt. Col. F. W. LA MOTTE

Deputy Chief of Staff
G-1

MOVEMENTS NORTH EAST ITALY:

Colonel F. E. B. GIRLING

Colonel Q(M)

MILITARY MISSION ITALIAN ARMY:

Colonel W. PINSLEY

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION:

Mr P. A. de MARCEL

Lt. Col.
Lt. Col.

W. E. HAINES
P. W. La MOTTE

Deputy Chief of Staff
C-1

MOVEMENTS NORTH EAST ITALY:

Colonel

F. E. B. GIBLING

Colonel Q(M)

MILITARY MISSION ITALIAN ARMY:

Colonel

W. PIERLEY

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION:

Mr

P. A. de MARCEL

1519

1. Brigadier A.C. de BIE WILLIAMS (G-4 (Mov & Tr) AFHQ) called the meeting to order at 1500 hours, saying that he proposed to run through the major points which arose as a result of the reports submitted by the various sub-committees appointed at yesterday's meeting.

Transportation Sub-Committee

2. (a) Brigadier de BIE WILLIAMS stressed the main points made in the report of the Transportation Sub-Committee, which is attached at Appendix 'B'.

(i) The BRENNER Route to be MUNICH - VERONA, and not INNSBRUCK - VERONA.

(ii) Flow: Limited by acceptability of Allied Commission in ITALY - fixed at 5,000 a day over both routes, with Allied Commission preparing to receive 7,500 a day, due to those arriving in cars, on foot, etc. Transportation facilities would be provided to cope with 5,000 a day controlled movement, by allowing for 3,000 a day on both the SWISS and BRENNER routes.

(iii) Rolling Stock: For the BRENNER route to be provided by AFHQ and SHARP on a 50 - 50 basis as far as possible; for the SWISS route to be provided by the Swiss.

(iv) The necessity for good signals communications between the two ends of both routes.

(v) The 100,000 German prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel from ITALY to GERMANY to be concentrated on the BRENNER route.

(vi) The BRENNER route to open 1 Jul 45, the date for the SWISS route to be decided at a meeting with the Swiss Authorities, to be held probably in the last week of June.

(b) Colonel P.S. LAMMEN (G-1, SHARP) said that the movement of Austrians was confusing. After discussion Brigadier de BIE WILLIAMS agreed that, when the United States Zone in AUSTRIA became an AFHQ responsibility, AFHQ would then be responsible for the reception and disposal of all Austrians.

- (iii) Rolling Stock, for the HRENNER route to be provided by AMHQ and SWISS at a 50 - 50 basis as far as possible; for the SWISS route to be provided by the Swiss.
- (iv) The necessity for good signals communications between the two ends of both routes.
- (v) The 100,000 German prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel from ITALY to GERMANY to be concentrated on the HRENNER route.
- (vi) The HRENNER route to open 1 Jul 45, the date for the SWISS route to be decided at a meeting with the Swiss Authorities, to be held probably in the last week of June.
- (b) Colonel P.S. LUTHER (G.I. SWISS) said that the movement of Austrians was confusing. After discussion Brigadier de RHE PHILIPPE agreed that, when the United States Zamo in JUSTITIA became an AMHQ responsibility, AMHQ would then be responsible for the reception and disposal of all Austrians.

SWISS - AMHQ Joint Disposal Committee:

- 3. (a) Lt. Col. P.L. CARROLL (Displaced Persons SWISS) read out his report which is attached at Appendix 'C'.
- (b) Brigadier de RHE PHILIPPE said the date of the first meeting in PRINCEPOT would probably be earlier than 5 Jul 45, as it would be convenient for the representatives attending the Swiss meeting at the end of June to go on to PRINCEPOT.
- (c) As far as executive control at the AMHQ end was concerned, Brigadier de RHE PHILIPPE said that he proposed to use existing organisations to control movement into and out of ITALY on the British side. He suggested that officers of 15 Army Group might be given this responsibility in addition to their other duties. In addition, there was an Allied Commission organisation in VERGOL.

Documentation Sub-Committee:

- 4. (a) Lt. Col. J.D. CARTLEY (AMHQ 2nd Echelon, CVE) read out his report - see Appendix 'D'.
- (b) Brigadier de RHE PHILIPPE

1515

- (b) Brigadier de ROT PHILIP asked if Allied Commission wished the parties from SHARP dispatched in batches according to geographical areas. Colonel C.B. FINDLAY, (Allied Commission) agreed that this would be a burden on SHARP and unnecessary.
- (c) Regarding the date of starting the flow, Colonel S.R. DAVIS (C-1 HQUSA) stressed the fact that, not having seen the forms requested by SHARP, he could not guarantee that documentation would be sufficiently advanced to permit movement starting on 1 Jul 45.
- (d) Colonel W.A. BROWN (C-5 12 Army Group) referred to the screening required by C-2 of the Italians moving into ITALY, and asked where the Italian Security Officers were coming from.
- 1st. Col. H. FULTON (Military Government 21 Army Group) confirmed that there were no Italian Liaison Officers attached to 21 Army Group.
- Major D. HAINES (C-3 (ORG) HQHQ) said that 42 Italian Liaison Officers had already been provided for SHARP, and more could be provided on demand.
- (e) Lt. Col. R.E. HAINES (Deputy Chief of Staff PW Command) asked whether German prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel from ITALY could be segregated by domicile (British area or United States area) by cars and not by trains. This was agreed.
- (f) Lt. Col. R.E. HAINES (PW Command) said that 200,000 German prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel had already been documented on forms which were not P 4 forms. Was it essential that forms P 4 be filled up, or could these local forms be substituted?
- Colonel P.S. LAMBERT (C-1 SHARP) said that it was essential that forms P 4 be used and a sufficient supply would be flown to ITALY. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the question could not be decided until both interested parties had seen each other's forms.
- (g) Brigadier A.G. SALISBURY-JONES (C-5 SHARP) asked that Austrians be allowed out of the train at INNSBRUCK and not MUNICH. This was agreed.

provided on demand.

(c) Lt. Col. R.E. HAINES (Deputy Chief of Staff PW Command) asked whether German prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel from ITALY could be segregated by domicile (British area or United States area) by care and not by train. This was agreed.

(d) Lt. Col. R.E. HAINES (PW Command) said that 300,000 German prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel had already been documented on forms which were not P 4 forms. Was it essential that forms P 4 be filled up, or could these local forms be substituted?

Colonel P.S. LAUREN (G-1 SHARP) said that it was essential that forms P 4 be used and a sufficient supply would be flown to ITALY. After considerable discussion, it was agreed that the question could not be decided until both interested parties had seen each other's forms.

(e) Brigadier A.G. SALISBURY-JONES (G-5 SHARP) asked that Austrians be allowed out of the train at INNSBRUCK and not MUNICH. This was agreed.

(h) Lt. Col. G. ERIC MCKENNA (G-2 AMQ) asked G.1. (British) AMQ to confirm that they were happy with regard to the screening for war criminals.

Lt. Col. A.S. BUESDALE (G.1. (British) AMQ) said that he understood the SHARP list of wanted war criminals to contain something like 17,000 names.

Colonel P.S. LAUREN (G-1 SHARP) said that the correct figure was 5,000 required by SHARP from all theatres.

It was agreed that AMQ would endeavour to ensure that no person whose name appeared on this list (which AMQ had not yet received) should go forward to SHARP for discharge.

Medical Sub-Committee:

5. Brigadier General J.I. MARTIN (Surgeon Fifth United States Army) read out his report - Two Appendixes - and stressed that it could not be decided whether hospital trains would go to MUNICH or to final destination, until the medical meeting was held (see para 2, Exhibit 19)

Miscellaneous:

Miscellaneous Points:

6. (a) Colonel S.R. DAVIS (G-1 MFOUSA) stressed the fact that, although the figure of 100,000 (see para 4 Appendix 'A') had been given as the number of German prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel to be moved from ABHQ to SHARP, this was a figure representing the number immediately available. MFOUSA was holding a total of 291,000 prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel, all of whom would have to be disposed of eventually, as MFOUSA closed down.
- (b) Brigadier A.G. SALISBURY-JONES (G-5 SHARP) asked when German prisoners of war or surrendered enemy personnel returning to GERMANY ceased to be soldiers.
- Colonel P.S. LUMLEY (G-1 SHARP) said that, although D.2. Discharge Certificates would be made out, they would not be on the person of the individual himself, but would accompany each batch and not be given out until arrival at the final destination. Therefore, to all intents and purposes, they would travel as soldiers.
- (c) It was confirmed for Lt. Col. R.E. HAINES (PW Command) by Colonel S.R. DAVIS (G-1 MFOUSA) that no Italians arriving in ABHQ theatre from SHARP would be the responsibility of P & Command.
- (d) In response to a question from Lt. Col. R.M. HALL (Military Government, Eighth Army), Brigadier de RHÉVILLE stressed the fact that it was the responsibility of the SHARP - ABHQ Joint Disposal Committee to collect information on the number and location of personnel of all nationalities awaiting movement and to decide how best to control such movement.
- (e) Lt. Col. P.L. CARROLL (Displaced Persons SHARP) asked whether shipping was available to move 40,000 to 50,000 North Africans now in MADAGASCAR.
- Major A.H. de HAAS (G-4 (Mov & Tr) SHARP) said that he understood that this movement was neither an ABHQ nor a SHARP responsibility, but arrangements would be made by the French Government.
- (f) Brigadier de RHÉVILLE said that, with regard to the meeting in SWITZERLAND, G-1, G-5, Military Railways Service, and Mov & Tr should be represented. In addition, it was agreed that representatives from the First French Army, COOT COMBAT STOMA, and Allied Commission should attend, and that the United States Military Attache in Paris should be invited.

from SHARP would be the responsibility of P. W. Command.

(d) In response to a question from Lt. Col. R. M. Hall (Military Government, Eighth Army), Brigadier de RH. PHILIP stressed the fact that it was the responsibility of the SHARP - AFHQ Joint Disposal Committee to collect information on the number and location of personnel of all nationalities awaiting movement and to decide how best to control such movement.

(e) Lt. Col. F. L. CARROLL (Displaced Persons SHARP) asked whether shipping was available to move 42,000 to 50,000 North Africans now in MARSEILLE.

Major A. S. de RHAS (C-1 (Rev. & T.)) SHARP said that he understood that this movement was neither an AFHQ nor a SHARP responsibility, but arrangements would be made by the French Government.

(f) Brigadier de RH. PHILIP said that, with regard to the meeting in SWITZERLAND, C-1, C-5, Military Railway Service, and Mor & Tr should be represented. In addition, it was agreed that representatives from the First French Army, COM COMZUE STOUSI, and Allied Commission should attend, and that the United States Military Attache in PARIS should request representation by the French Government.

(g) In response to a question by Lt. Col. A. S. HANSDORF (C-1 (British) AFHQ), it was confirmed by Colonel P. S. LAMEN (C-1 SHARP) that the question of the disposal of Germans held by SHARP and AFHQ, whose homes are in Russian-controlled territory, and conversely those held by the Russians whose homes were in SHARP area, was being taken up with the Control Council.

(h) It was confirmed by Colonel P. S. LAMEN (C-1 SHARP) that the figures given in Appendix A were correct, subject to the proviso made by Colonel G. R. DAVIS (C-1, MCHSA) that the figure of 100,000 given in para 4 was the initial figure only and that, as far as the United States holdings were concerned, a total of 294,000 would eventually be available for disposal.

7. No further points were raised and the meeting was closed at 1625 hours.

Allied Forces Headquarters.

11 Jun 45

TFB/s.

T. S. HARTIN,

Major, D. A. A. C.,

C-1 (British) A2.

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APPENDICES

- 'A' - Statement showing numbers involved. (See para 2 First Session)
- 'B' - Report by Transportation Sub-Committee (See para 2 Second Session)
- 'C' - Report by Committee appointed to consider composition, function and method of operation of BIAW - AFAC Joint Disposal Committee. (See para 3 Second Session)
- 'D' - Report by Documentation Sub-Committee. (See para 4 Second Session)
- 'E' - Report by Medical Sub-Committee. (See para 5 Second Session)

NUMBERS INVOLVED

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Prisoners of War and Surrendered Personnel</u>	<u>Displaced Persons</u>	<u>Total Involved</u>
1. <u>ITALY to GERMANY</u>			
Germans	(a) 100,000		100,000
2. <u>SWAMP to ITALY</u>			
Italians		360,000	360,000
3. <u>SWAMP to AUSTRIA</u>			
Austrians	160,000	50,000	210,000
4. <u>SWAMP to APOC</u>			
Bulgarians		5,000	
Crocks		16,000	
Jugoslavs	(b) 35,000		56,000
5. <u>APOC to SWAMP</u>			
French	4,420	19,000	23,420
Crocks	14,590	4,500	19,090
Belgians	110	1,350	1,460
Dutch	200	2,250	2,450
Danes	130	200	330
Norwegians	120	400	520
Swedes		100	100
Austrians		10,000	10,000
Germans		6,300	6,300
Luxemburgers			120
Spanish	120		60
Others	60	5,900	6,100
6. <u>SWITZERLAND to APOC</u>			
Italians		30,200	
Jugoslavs		5,700	
Crocks		910	

Appendix 13

REINTEGRATION AND DISPOSAL OF PRISONERS OF WAR,
SURVIVED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF TRANSPORTATION SUB-COMMITTEE
held at BOLZANO - 15 Jun 45

CHAIRMAN: Brigadier A.T. de RUE PHILIPS, DONG MOV & TR, AMHQ.

1. The following are the main conclusions of the sub-committee meeting on Movements and Transportation reports of movement between SHAWY and AMHQ territory.

Routes:

2. The following routes should be used for controlled movement:

- (a) BRENNER Route.
- (b) Route through SWITZERLAND.

In assessing acceptance it was also necessary to take into account the southward flow of Italians along routes from AUSTRIA and NORTH EAST ITALY.

Types of Movement and Acceptance:

3. (a) Southbound:

Allied Commission ITALY can accept forthwith in ITALY 5,000 per day by controlled movement plus up to 2,500 per day that may enter ITALY by uncontrolled movement. The SHAWY - AMHQ Joint Disposal Committee should review this figure at intervals in order to increase it when possible. Allied Commission ITALY require additional personnel and about 5 GT Coys (720 trucks) in order to maintain and later increase these numbers.

- (b) Northbound:

- (1) German: SHAWY can accept forthwith German prisoners of war and surrendered personnel, but they should not be for the Russian Zone of Germany. All German personnel will move by BRENNER route.

- (14) Other Nationalities: French, Belgian and Dutch personnel

In assessing acceptance it was also necessary to take into account the southward flow of Italians along routes from AUSTRIA and NORTH EAST ITALY.

Types of Movement and Clearance

3. (a) Southbound

Allied Commission ITALY can accept forthwith in ITALY 5,000 per day by controlled movement plus up to 2,500 per day that may enter ITALY by uncontrolled movement. The SHIP - 2200 Joint Disposal Committee should review this figure at intervals in order to increase it when possible. Allied Commission ITALY require additional personnel and about 6 GT Coys (720 trucks) in order to maintain and later increase these numbers.

(b) Northbound

(i) Germans: SHIP can accept forthwith German prisoners of war and surrendered personnel, but they should not be for the Russian Zone of Germany. All German personnel will move by BERNARD route.

(ii) Other Nationalities: French, Belgian and Dutch personnel should be repatriated via SWITZERLAND or over the FRANCO-ITALIAN border. Central Europeans should move by the BERNARD route.

Capacity

4. Routes should be developed initially to the following capacities:

- (a) BERNARD route: 3,000 per day each way.
- (b) via SWITZERLAND: 1,000 per day each way (personnel from inside SWITZERLAND, or in transit)

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Rail Working

5. (a) Swiss Route: Clearance has now been obtained from the Swiss Government and technical details will be discussed as soon as possible. The Swiss have offered locomotives and some rolling stock, and will be asked to provide all stock required. Proposed terminals to be examined are:

SHIP - SCHWYZ or LUZERN, ANHEIM (for movement into FRANCE)
SHIP - CHIASSO - COMO AREA.

(b) /

Appendix 'B' (Contd)

- (b) WAGONER Route: There will be a shuttle service of which the main terminals will be SUIEP - MINICH area (INSTRUCK for personnel to and from AUSTRIA) and VERNAL. It is estimated that about 400 box cars will be required which should be provided by ARA and SUIEP on a 50 - 50 basis. INER ITALY can provide 200 cars and SUIEP will investigate whether they can provide the other 200. The estimated rate of flow is 2 - 3 trains per day. The provision of locomotives should not be difficult and will be agreed between YCS concerned.

Communications:

6. Good communications are essential between MINICH and VERNAL, between the terminals of the Swiss route and between WAGONER and Headquarters concerned with the Swiss route.

Relation to Overall Movement Programmes:

7. These shuttle services will have to be related to overall movement programmes both at SUIEP and ARA and their working will depend on facilities at each end to redistribute personnel.

Starting Dates:

6. (a) WAGONER Route - 1 Jul 45
(b) SWISS Route - dependent on the meeting with Swiss Representatives.

Other Movement:

9. (a) Austrians from SUIEP territory to AUSTRIA:

This is a matter for discussion between 12 Army Group, Eighth Army and Allied Commission Austria. Eighth Army are only willing to accept personnel for provinces of STIRIA and CARINTHIA.

- (b) Jugoslavs and Hungarians to be retransited from SUIEP Territory:

Commander-in-Chief MEDITERREAN is not yet able to give a date when the DIERING will be open for this movement. It was recommended that 12 Army Group and Eighth Army should examine the route - SALZBURG - GARTING - VILLACH - VERENICE for movement into JUGOSLAVIA.

Starting Dates:

- 8. (a) REVER Route - 1 Jul 45
- (b) SWISS Route - dependent on the meeting with Swiss Representatives.

Other Movement:

- 9. (a) Austrians from SHARP territory to AUSTRIA:

This is a matter for discussion between 12 Army Group, Eighth Army and Allied Commission AUSTRIA. Eighth Army are only willing to accept personnel for provisions of STYRIA and CARINTHIA.

- (b) Yugoslavs and Hungarians to be repatriated from SHARP territory:

Commander-in-Chief MEDITERRANEAN is not yet able to give a date when the SHARP will be open for this movement. It was recommended that 12 Army Group and Eighth Army should examine the route - SALZBURG - SPIRIT - VILLACH - GORINGEN for movement into ITALY. VLA. Montenegro will be moved down into ITALY when shipping is available for onward movement by sea.

Covered Accommodation:

- 10. Allied Commission, ITALY will not require any military assistance in construction of winter accommodation for Italians or other personnel moving by these routes into ITALY. Any construction will be undertaken by Allied Commission under their own arrangements.

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Appendix 'C'

-24-

REPARATION and DISPOSAL of PRISONERS OF WAR,
SURRENDERED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

REPORT by SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ON THE
COMPOSITION, FUNCTION and METHOD of OPERATION
of SHARP - AMHQ JOINT DISPOSAL COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN: Lt. Col. F.L. CARROLL (G-4 (Mov & Tr) SHARP)

Composition:

1. SHARP) G-4 (Mov & Tr)
AMHQ) G-5 Displaced Persons
Allied Commission
GATOR - MAY

With powers to co-opt other experts from units and groups also
MONGA where necessary.

Punitions:

2. (a) To establish numbers of personnel to be moved by category
(so far as possible), northward and southward respectively.
- (b) To give guidance and direction to the respective HQ (SHARP and
AMHQ) for feeding, reception, delivery, camps, etc. & movements
point of view.
- (c) To establish other related policies (not details) of movements
inter-theatre.
- (d) To maintain, review and report on statistics of the program.
- (e) To facilitate the flow of nationals through intermediate
countries to their final destination.

Method of Operation:

3. Committee will meet approx every fortnight. Meetings will be called
by SHARP and AMHQ in turn. Next meeting will be called by SHARP and will
be held PHOENIX 5 Jul. SHARP G-4, Mov & Tr will advise all concerned
arrangements for meeting and agenda. AMHQ will advise additions desired.

Function:

- 2. (a) To establish numbers of personnel to be moved by category (so far as possible), northward and southward respectively.
- (b) To give guidance and direction to the respective HQ (SHARP and ARHQ) for feeding, reception, delivery, camps, routes, movements, point of view.
- (c) To establish other related policies (not details) of movements inter-theatre.
- (d) To maintain, review and report on statistics of the program.
- (e) To facilitate the flow of nationals through intermediate countries to their final destination.

Method of Operation:

3. Committee will meet approx every fortnight. Meetings will be called by ARHQ and SHARP in turn. Next meeting will be called by SHARP and will be held THANGUNUT 5 Jul. SHARP G-4 Mov & Tr will advise all concerned arrangements for meeting and agenda. ARHQ will advise additions desired. SHARP G-4 Mov & Tr will also advise all concerned as soon as possible SHARP's idea of the type of statistics that should be kept by both ARHQ and SHARP including agreed maps.

Method of Communication:

4. BREXIDDER ROUTE:

ARHQ SIDE:

Co-ordinating movement Committee

SWISSIDE ROUTE:

ARHQ SIDE

Co-ordinating movement committee

SHARP SIDE:

Third Army

SHARP SIDE

Probably First French Army
(this will be confirmed by SHARP)

1511

REPARATION AND DISCARD OF PRISONERS OF WAR, SURVIVED PERSONNEL, DISPLACED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES of MEETING of DOCUMENTATION SUB-COMMITTEE held at WOLFGANG on 15 JUN 42

PRESENT

Lt. Col.	L.D. GANTLEY (B)	CMO 2nd Echelon, AFHQ.	Chairman
Colonel	P.S. LAUREN (A)	G-1 SHARP	
Colonel	C.B. DAVIS (A)	G-1 MCGUIRE	
Colonel	T.R. MACDONALD (A)	G-2 Fifth Army	
Lt. Col.	H. FULTON (B)	Military Government, 21 Army Group.	
Lt. Col.	P.A. WOLTON (A)	Theatre Provost Marshal, STCUSA.	
Lt. Col.	C.J. HICKETT (A)	G-1 12 Army Group	
Lt. Col.	P.D. STEPHENS (A)	US Group Control Commission, Austria.	
Lt. Col.	R.M. HILL (B)	Military Government, Austria.	
Lt. Col.	G. WATTS-MONTELL (B)	G-2 AFHQ	
Lt. Col.	T.W. LA MONTTE (A)	21 Command, MTCUSA.	
Major	V.G.M. SINCLAIR (B)	Eighth Army.	

1. CLASSIFICATION:

- (a) German Prisoners of War and Surrendered Personnel for transfer to SHARP will be made up of the following categories:

- Miners,
- Agricultural Workers
- Transport Workers.
- Persons of 50 years of age or over.
- Any other trades, if necessary to make up the required numbers.

SHARP will also take any women.

The above will be moved in batches consisting of personnel all domiciled in one zone, either the American or the British Zone. SHARP will supply to AFHQ a list of RECOMMENDATIONS, showing the zone in which each lies.

Various trades may be included in the same batch, provided all personnel in the batch are domiciled in the one zone.

1. CLASSIFICATION:

- (a) German Prisoners of War and Surrendered Personnel for transfer to SHARP will be made up of the following categories:

Winers,
Agricultural Workers
Warrent Workers.
Persons of 50 years of age or over.
Any other trades, if necessary to make up the required numbers.

SHARP will also take any women.

The above will be moved in batches consisting of personnel all domiciled in one zone, either the American or the British Zone. SHARP will supply to AFHQ a list of ~~REQUIREMENTS~~, showing the zone in which each lies.

Various trades may be included in the same batch, provided all personnel in the batch are domiciled in the one zone.

Selection of personnel as above will precede documentation and will be effected by calling for personnel of the required category and then segregating them in one or more commands where they can be documented prior to movement.

Any special details of the composition of batches to be transferred to SHARP must be settled between the Control Commissions.

- (b) Displaced Persons: If AFHQ wishes Displaced Persons who are transferred from SHARP to ITALY to be moved in batches by any zones of domicile, AFHQ will supply to SHARP a list of the zones required.

2. DOCUMENTATION:

- (a) German prisoners of war or surrendered personnel transferred from ITALY to SHARP will be accompanied by

- (i) Nominal rolls
- (ii) Form P 4 (two copies)
- (iii) Discharge Certificate D.2. (if possible).

In/

Appendix 'D' (cont'd)

In addition, the PW form will be completed and sent to the Central Registry of War Criminals and Security Suspects (CRWCSS) in respect of each person. The form will be endorsed "Discharged to Residence" with the date and place where it is made out.

All personnel transferred as above will be released to their homes by SHARP.

Any German prisoners of war or surrendered personnel transferred from SHARP to A.S.W.C. will be documented as above.

SHARP will make the forms required for the above available for A.S.W.C. as a matter of great urgency.

- (b) Displaced Persons transferred either from SHARP or A.S.W.C. will be accompanied by a nominal roll of each batch and every Displaced Person will carry the completed identity card in 1.

3. SECURITY

- (a) German prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel

In addition to any screening required by A.S.W.C. for its own domestic purposes, personnel transferred from A.S.W.C. to SHARP will be screened to exclude security suspects and persons on a SHARP "wanted" list of approximately 5,000 names. This list will be supplied by SHARP to A.S.W.C.

All displaced personnel transferred from SHARP to A.S.W.C. will be screened by SHARP to exclude security suspects or personnel on the SHARP "wanted" list.

- (b) Italian Displaced Persons transferred from SHARP will be screened prior to transfer by Italian Security Officers.

J.D. CANTLEY, Lt. Col.,
A.S.W.C. HQ, 2nd Echelon.

(a) German prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel

In addition to any screening required by AFHQ for its own domestic purposes, personnel transferred from AFHQ to SHARP will be screened to exclude security suspects and persons on a SHARP "wanted" list of approximately 5,000 names. This list will be supplied by SHARP to AFHQ.

All disarmed personnel transferred from SHARP to AFHQ will be screened by SHARP to exclude security suspects or personnel on the SHARP "wanted" list.

(b) Italian displaced persons transferred from SHARP will be screened prior to transfer by Italian Security Officers.

Handwritten signature

J.D. CANTLEY, Lt. Col.,
AG, GHQ, 2nd Regiment.

15 Jun 45

1509

Appendix 13

REPARATION AND DISPOSAL OF REMAINS OF WAR, SURVIVED PERSONNEL, DISCLOSED PERSONS, ETC.

MINUTES OF MEETING OF MEDICAL SUB-COMMITTEE
held at BOLINGBO on 15 Jun 45.

PRESENT:

Brigadier General J.L. MARTIN	Surgeon, Fifth United States Army.
Colonel C.L. MILLER, Jr	12th Army Group.
Major M.L. MURPHY	Surgeon's Office, MEDUSA.
Major C.S. WILLIAMS	Medical (British), MEDO.

1. From the information available there is no possibility of movement of sick and wounded between GERMANY and ITALY prior to 10 Jul 45. This is based on lack of available beds for the reception of German sick and wounded now in ITALY. It is believed that, by 10 Jul 45, some beds will be available and movement can commence on that approximate date.

2. Complete arrangements for the movement of sick and wounded between the two theatres will be completed at a recommended meeting of the medical staffs concerned. It is estimated that not more than 25,000 German sick and wounded will require movement to GERMANY as of 10 Jul. The number of Italian sick and wounded, now in GERMANY to be moved to ITALY, will be notified at a later date.

3. The following recommendations were agreed upon in regard to the movement of the personnel.

- (a) It is considered that all practical steps should be taken to control and prevent the movement of those suffering from or potential carriers of infectious diseases. Accordingly, it is recommended the following preventative measures be adopted both in regard to the movement of personnel out of and into DMZ territory.
 - (i) That no personnel should be permitted to commence the journey if he or she shows any signs of symptoms of disease;
 - (ii) All personnel to be examined for infectious conditions within 24 hours of departure from point of origin;
 - (iii) All personnel to be treated with DDT or some other antilouse preparation not more than three days prior to departure. It is to be noted that this is additional to the course of treatment which is routine for

encountered. It is estimated that not more than 25,000 German sick and wounded will require transport to Germany as of 10 Jul. The number of Italian sick and wounded, now in Germany to be moved to Italy, will be notified at a later date.

3. The following recommendations were agreed upon in regard to the movement of fit personnel:

(a) It is considered that all practical steps should be taken to control and prevent the movement of those suffering from or potential carriers of infectious diseases. Accordingly, it is recommended that following preventive measures be adopted both in regard to the movement of personnel out of and into DMG territory:

(i) That no personnel should be permitted to commence the journey if he or she shows any signs of symptoms of disease;

(ii) all personnel to be examined for infectious conditions within 24 hours of departure from point of origin;

(iii) all personnel to be tested with DDT or some other antilouse preparation not more than three days prior to departure. It is to be noted that this is additional to the course of three dustings weekly intervals which is routine for all prisoners of war and surrendered personnel in DMG territory;

(iv) it is not considered necessary nor practical for all persons to be vaccinated, but in the event of an isolated case of smallpox occurring in the course of the journey, it will be necessary for all personnel taking part in the move to be isolated until such time as they can all be vaccinated. In isolation compounds will, therefore, be required in each reception and dispatching camp.

(v) A certificate will accompany each party stating that all sanitary precautions as prescribed above have been complied with in regard to each individual in the party.

(b) In regard to the provision for medical care during the journey, it is proposed that on each train one coach be so adapted as to enable four to six lying patients to be looked after. Each train to have a permanent German and/or Italian medical staff.

(Signed) J.I. MARTIN

J.I. MARTIN,

Lieutenant Colonel, USA,
Fifth Army Surgeon.

6/136/CA
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CONF. FOR AMN - SHARP CONFERENCE
AT SOLZING - 14-15 JULY 45

NOTE: Points for discussion will be taken in the following order. All points given below have appeared in the agenda already agreed with SHARP.

1. The registration involves the following nationalities and moves:

Nationality and Status:	From:	To:	Total Involved:
(a) German prisoners of war and surrendered enemy personnel	ITALY	GERMANY	100,000
(b) Italians	SHARP	ITALY	333,000 360,000
(c) Austrians (figures will be supplied by SHARP)	SHARP	AUSTRIA	60,000 70,000 100,000 100,000
(d) Other nationalities including displaced persons (figures will be supplied by SHARP)	SHARP	AMN	35,000 70,000 30,000 30,000 5,000 5,000
(e) Other nationalities	AMN	SHARP	70,000 50,000
(f) Other nationalities	SWITZERLAND	AMN	37,000
(g) Other nationalities	SWITZERLAND	SHARP	7,000

2. Priority of classes for disposal and method of call forward.

3. Route and method of transportation and staging:

(a) Route, including possibility of move through SWITZERLAND.

(b) Means of transportation.

(b) Persons	SHARP	ITALY	335,000 JACARD
(a) Austrians (Figures will be supplied by SHARP)	SHARP	ITALY	60,000 100,000 100,000
(d) Other nationalities including displaced persons (Figures will be supplied by SHARP)	SHARP	ITALY	100,000 100,000 100,000
(e) Other nationalities	SHARP	ITALY	100,000 100,000 100,000
(f) Other nationalities	SHARP	ITALY	100,000 100,000 100,000
(g) Other nationalities	SHARP	ITALY	100,000 100,000 100,000

2. Priority of classes for disposal and method of call forward.

3. Route and method of transportation and staging:

(a) Route, including possibility of move through SWITZERLAND.	SWITZERLAND
(b) Means of transportation.	SWITZERLAND
(c) Staging	SWITZERLAND
(d) Rate of flow	SWITZERLAND

4. Target date for start.

5. Method of control of movement.

6. Miscellaneous Points:

(a) Medical	60
(b) Servicing for War Criminals, etc.	60
(c) Documentation	60
(d) Disposal of women of prisoner of war and of surrendered enemy status.	60

(e) 1000 Swiss Camp / 500 Trucks
1000 Swiss Camp / 500 Trucks
1000 Swiss Camp / 500 Trucks

6. Miscellaneous Points:

(e) Disposal of long term sick

(f) Guard

7. Points of policy:

(a) Stateless persons whom no country is willing to receive.

(b) The question of the demobilization of those Germans who live in the Russian-controlled area of GERMANY.

R. Remond

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

1500

CONFIDENTIAL

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APD 3594

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION 12 JUL 1945

122/22/AM.

Tel. 440001 Int. 522

12 June 1945.

SUBJECT : Report on visit to SHAFI Main, SHAFI Advanced, SHAFI Mission
Stamps, War Office and Civil Affairs Directorate regarding
Displaced Persons and refugees to be repatriated and methods
of moving them.

TO : Vice President,
D.P. Section.

1. GENERAL

Visits were made with the object of deriving some system of
control for the reception of Italians returning to Italy and the repatriation
of Germans and other nationals from Italy. The numbers and nationalities of
those to be dealt with was investigated and routes and available methods of
transport available was reviewed. It was stressed that it was of paramount
importance that no movement of Poles, Yugoslavs, Greeks etc. into Italy
should take place until arrangements can be made for their disposal.

Representative of G-5 A.I.B.C., Movements AGCM and D.P. & P.S.C.
attended discussions.

2. Meeting at SHAFI Main, VERONA.

As a meeting held with Lt. Col. GRUBER(A) Displaced Persons
G-5 SHAFI Main he outlined the general refugee situation and he gave the
following information as to the likely future policy regarding movement of
refugees with approximate figures of the numbers to be moved.

- (a) A Committee under the chairmanship of Movements sits daily
at SHAFI Advanced VERONA. This Committee consists of
representatives from G-1, G-4, G-5 and other Sections which
may be interested in movements of refugees and P.S.C.

This Committee co-ordinates all matters regarding movement
of refugees and P.S.C.

- (b) SHAFI receives a weekly situation report giving the
numbers of refugees to be moved (All Nationalities). In
addition to the weekly situation report a daily sitrep is
to be rendered forthwith. Copies of weekly situation report

importance that no movement of Poles, Yugoslavs, Greeks etc. into Italy should take place until arrangements can be made for their disposal. Representative of G-5 A.I.H.Q., Movements ACOM and D.P. & R.S.C. attended discussions.

2. Meeting at SHAZ Main Villages.

At a meeting held with Lt. Col. SHAZ (a) Displaced Persons G-5 SHAZ Main, he outlined the general refugee situation and he gave the following information as to the likely future policy regarding movement of refugees with approximate figures of the numbers to be moved.

(a) A Committee under the chairmanship of Movements also daily at SHAZ Advanced Headquarters. This Committee consists of representatives from G-1, G-4, G-5 and other Sections which may be interested in movements of refugees and P.W.s. This Committee co-ordinates all matters regarding movement of refugees and P.W.s.

(b) SHAZ receives a weekly situation report giving the numbers of refugees to be moved (All Nationalities). In addition to the weekly situation report a daily sitrep is to be rendered forthwith. Copies of weekly situation report as they affect Italy will be sent to D.P. & R.S.C. and Transportation Sub-Commission, Movements Division.

(c) The following are the estimated numbers of Italians to be repatriated to Italy as on 25 May 1945 :

FROM COUNTRY	ARMY GROUP	HO.S. IN C.A.F.S.	HO.S. OUTSIDE C.A.F.S.	Total
Belgium	-	2,000	-	2,000
France	-	3,000	27,000	30,000
Germany	10 Army Grp.	41,762	-	41,762
	U.S. 15 Army	136,265	6,000	141,865
	12 Army	30,081	15,000	45,081
	U.S. 7 Army	39,659	-	39,659
	21 Army Group	25,000	-	25,000
	1 French Army	36,000	4,000	38,000
	3 Army.	-	-	-
Austria		51,797	51,600	103,397
				353,367

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To this total of 343,367 a further 50,000 to 100,000 should be added for Italian Refugees etc., not classified. The numbers of Italians in Soviet Territory is not yet known.

(d) France has stated willingness to accept in Transit, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Dutch (if Netherlands Government can give assurance that they will accept).

(e) Through frontier posts France can accept some 50,000 persons daily.

(f) The following ruling has been made by SHAF with regard to Poles and Baltic East of CURZON line :-

If found in SHAF zone they will NOT be sent back to country or zone administered by the Soviet or repatriated to own district unless the individual claims Soviet citizenship. If found in SHAF zone which eventually becomes Soviet zone individuals will if they so desire be evacuated. These individuals will be put into camps in SHAF zone where they will be screened by Liaison Officers.

(g) Poles in category referred to in sub-para (f) may be accepted by SHAF, Polish Gov., and be absorbed into industry.

(h) Recommended that no moves of Poles, Greeks and Slavs is to take place into SHAF unless they claim Italian Citizenship and have been cleared by Liaison Officers. Only exception to this operational necessity.

(i) Suggestions and Recommendations.

(1) It was agreed that in so far as control was possible 50 refugees would be sent into ITALY by any means without first clearing through C-5 A.F.M.O., D.P. & A.S.S. and Transportation Sub-Commission as to the ability to accept.

(11) Same system to be worked out on a control basis whereby a standing Committee representing the sections concerned at SHAF and A.F.M.O. should meet at FRANKFURT as and when necessary to co-ordinate all movement problems, the possibility setting up of a small Central Control H.Q. to deal with

These individuals will be put into camps in SHARF zone where they will be screened by Liaison Officers.

(g) Follow in country referred to in subpara (f) may be accepted by SHARF, subject to and absorbed into industry.

(h) Recommended that no more of Poles, Greeks and Slavs is to take place into SHARF unless they claim Italian citizenship and have been cleared by Liaison Officers. Only exception to this operational necessity.

(1) Suggestions and recommendations.

(1) It was agreed that in so far as control was possible 50 refugees could be sent into Italy by any means without first clearing through G-3 A.F.H.Q., D.F. & A.S.I. and Transportation Sub-Committee as to the ability to accept.

(11) Same system to be worked out on a control basis whereby a standing Committee representing the sections concerned at SHARF and A.F.H.Q. should meet at FALKENBURG as and when necessary to co-ordinate all movement problems, the possible setting up of a small Central Control H.Q. to deal with all movements between SHARF and A.F.H.Q. is a possibility.

(111) Direct telephone or wireless communication with SHARF, A.F.H.Q. and French Military Mission is strongly urged. Such communications to be available for refugee work only.

(12) The question of the release of certain Liaison Officers of various Allied Nations who have been awaiting orders from Troopers was taken up by G-3 and it was agreed to send a signal to Troopers stating SHARF could supply and asking for immediate confirmation so that these officers could proceed to their duties.

(13) Notes on Repatriation prepared by SHARF G-3 Division Displaced Persons Branch dated 11 May 1946, is attached as Appendix 'A'.

2. Meeting with SHARF Military Mission to France, arranged by SHARF Main.

(a) A meeting presided over by Lt. Col. WITTS (U.S.) was arranged in order that problems regarding the repatriation of French Refugees and P.W.'s could be considered. For minutes of meeting see Appendix 'B'.

(2d) The necessity for close working between G-5, A.F.H.Q., Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, A.C. Transportation Sub-Commission and SHAZ Mission in Paris was strongly stressed by the chairman and endorsed by all present adding that since the various representatives had met and know each other the timing of the detailed working should be made easier.

4. Meeting at SHAZ advanced, Frankfurt.

(a) It was stated that a meeting had been called by Lt. General Robertson A.F.H.Q. to take place at Salzburg in about ten days time (date fixed 14 June 1945) for the purpose of the discussing the following points:-

- (i) Reception Camps
- (ii) Methods of Movement
- (iii) Routes
- (iv) Date of Flow
- (v) Movement back to South Eastern Europe
- (vi) General control of Movement.

(b) It was again stressed by G-5 A.F.H.Q. Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission and Transportation Sub-Commission that movement must be properly controlled and the absolute necessity of ascertaining in advance whether consignees can accept both from Transportation and standing points of view. SHAZ advanced promised that everything possible would be done to control movement and also encouraged Para 2 (b) of this report until it has been agreed that the future policy is to be.

(c) It was reported that movement by air from Belgrade to France (Ludray) of French Refugees was to commence on the 3 June 1945. It was suggested by Transportation Sub-Commission that returning aircraft should bring back a list of Southern Italians settling down at Trieste and pick up Yugoslavs now in Italy to be set down in Yugoslavia. The matter was referred to A.F.H.Q. for a decision.

(d) The visiting representatives were invited to attend the daily coordination meeting in order that they might see how the Committee functioned and at the same time ask any questions regarding present movement of Refugees and A.F.H. Transportation.

(c) It was reported that a movement by air from Belgrade to France (Lezay) of French refugees was to commence on the 3 June 1945. It was suggested by Transportation Sub-Commission that return- air aircraft should bring back a list of Southern Italian setting down at Foggia and pick up Yugoslavs now in Italy to be sent down in Yugoslavia. The matter was referred to A.F.S. for a decision.

(d) The visiting representatives were invited to attend the daily Coordination Meeting in order that they might see how the Committee functioned and at the same time ask any questions regarding present movement of Refugees and P.W.s. Transportation Sub-Commission Rear representative informed the Meeting of the difficulties under which movement was at present being carried out in Italy. Indications of our present daily life consisted of 2,000 mailmen was given. It being added that little assistance could be expected from the Shipping side. The question of ability to accept in to Italy was again stressed and an assurance from the Chairman was given that everything possible would be done to control movement.

(e) It was stated that every endeavour is being made to complete the movement of Refugees by the Winter.

(f) Suggestions and Recommendations.

The question for Joint Control was discussed and it was generally agreed that a Joint Control in some form was necessary. It was suggested, however that the Bolzano Conference might well form a basis of such a control and that this matter should be discussed at the Conference.

(g) It is suggested that now it is possible to fly direct to Frankfurt; weekly visit to S.A.R. advanced should be made in order that Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Commission and Transportation Sub-Commission can attend one of the daily Meetings each week.

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5. Visit to War Office 1 (H) 2 and Directorate G. 6.

The general question of movement of refugees was again discussed and the following points were made :-

- (a) Movement through Switzerland to French Ports known as Marseilles for shipment to U. S. is under discussion on the highest levels but it is under review that this movement is a Military one it was felt that it may affect movement of Northbound R.F.s on account of the limited rail and road lifts in Italy.
- (b) With regard to available personnel shipping lifts in the Mediterranean Zone it was stated that it would not exceed 10,000 monthly, and that no additional shipping could be expected. This figure, however, did not include any lifts that could be arranged locally.
- (c) A certain amount of pressure is being brought to bear with regard to movement of Stateless persons to Italy for holding. It was realised that this would add to the Italian transport difficulties and was not to be encouraged; this point of view was endorsed.
- (d) The importance of a central control was again agreed by all concerned in order that a proper control could be established for movement of refugees into and out of Italy.
- (e) The importance of having adequate personnel available for screening and controlling of refugees through frontier points and into holding camps was stressed and an assurance was given that every endeavour was being made to make the necessary personnel available.

6. Conclusion.

- (a) It was agreed that close liaison between SHAF Main, A.F.E. 9 G-6, Allied Commission, French Mission and such Missions representing other Allied Countries was of the utmost importance if smooth working was to be realised.

- (c) A certain amount of pressure is being brought to bear with regard to movement of Stateless persons to Italy for holidays. It was realized that this would add to the Italian transport difficulties and was not to be encouraged; this point of view was endorsed.
- (4) The importance of a central control was again agreed by all concerned in order that a proper control could be established for movement of refugees into and out of Italy.
- (e) The importance of having adequate personnel available for screening and controlling of refugees through frontier points and into holding camps was stressed and an assurance was given that every endeavour was being made to make the necessary personnel available.

6. Conclusion.

- (a) It was agreed that close liaison between SHAEF Main, A.F.E.Q. G-5, Allied Command in French Mission and such Missions representing other Allied Countries was of the utmost importance if smooth working was to be realised.
- (b) That visits be made to those H.Q.s. visited to ensure that all concerned know the situation and that the greatest advantage be made of all resources available.
- (c) That a Committee be established on the lines of the one at present in operation at SHAEF Advanced. In order to coordinate all movement problems.
- (d) That a method of communication either telephonic or wireless be instituted between the various H.Q.s. This is already being investigated by SHAEF Advanced Movements.
- (e) That returns of numbers held at each Frontier Post and all Camps be telephoned to a Central Control Point in the North daily and a consolidated return furnished daily to this H.Q.
- (f) That movement over the frontier should not exceed ability to accept.
- (g) That movement be made of nationals to an intermediate point which will necessitate their being returned again to the country from which they have been sent before they can be repatriated.

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The movement of nationals involving temporary accommodation in other countries other than that from which they are being sent will only take place when all arrangements have been made for a continuing journey by road, rail, sea or air to final destination.

CPH
M. J. FOTHERGILL,
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

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

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APPENDIX "A"

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCES
G-5 Division
Displaced Persons Branch

SHAW/5-1/DP

11 May 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR : Chief, Displaced Persons Branch, G-5

NOTE ON REPARATION

1. The large numbers of displaced persons in Europe constitute a grave problem from the point of view of transport, and whilst it is not possible to lay down at this stage (pending reports on availability of rolling stock, condition of railway lines and airfields and volume of shipping trucks and airplanes at our disposal), it might be helpful to present a broad picture of the problem that has to be faced. It is extremely difficult at this stage to give a clear picture, for reports from armies have so far been neither complete nor accurate. Now that hostilities have ceased however, we should be receiving shortly more detailed information giving accurate figures and localities.

2. Means of Transport

- a. Sea. It is unlikely that ships will be made available to lift any large numbers of displaced persons. At present there are 5 ships operating on the Harzelle-Odense run, exchanging Russians for Western Europeans. There is every indication that even these ships will be withdrawn very shortly from the service. Captured ships in the Baltic or Swedish coastline ships may become available for service between Lubeck and Polish Russian ports, but here again the list will not be very great.
- b. Rail. Certain rail systems in Germany have been allotted priority in the reconstruction programme and details of the systems running west-east have been circulated to the Allies with the request that they establish Assembly Centres along the routes, which Germany incidentally would also enter for road traffic. There is bound to be a heavy strain on the railway systems in Germany for all purposes and it is not likely that displaced persons will be lifted in any great volume for some considerable time to come.
- c. Trucks. It is difficult to estimate at this stage what number of vehicles will be made available for displaced persons, but if they could be made available they would be a great asset, particularly for short hauls, and here it might be mentioned that there should be quite a considerable number of eastern displaced persons located within a distance of 60 miles from the Russian border zone.

2. Means of Transport

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c. Trucks. It is difficult to estimate at this stage what number of vehicles will be made available for displaced persons, but if they could be made available they would be a great asset, particularly for short hauls, and here it might be mentioned that there should be quite a considerable number of eastern displaced persons located within a distance of 60 miles from the Russian border zone.

d. Air. It is generally agreed that it is not only desirable but essential to return displaced persons to their countries of domicile before winter. This can be achieved only by the use of aircraft in large numbers. As previously mentioned, rail and sea movement will not solve the problem and trucking can assist only in a comparatively small way. No doubt the Russians will be asked to take full part in this air scheme and contribute aircraft.

e. Trucking. Displaced persons will lack definite standard orders. To what extent this movement can be organized is problematic, but we must, however, guard against large numbers of displaced persons straggling from the main highways and finding themselves in inaccessible localities far from river bridges, thus constituting further movement problems. It should be possible, at this stage, for armies to release personnel for duty as road traffic police to guide displaced persons on the right road.

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3. Handover Transshipment Camps.

Camps will have to be established at vantage points running north-south along Russian zone border where unattended westbound displaced persons can be exchanged. Camps will most certainly have to be established at the points where the railways cross the Russian zone and further camps established adjacent to selected airfields on or near the border.

4. Movement Problem by Estimation.

In the absence of accurate information, the figures given below can only be a guide.

a. Western Europeans. In the SHAN zone considerable numbers are at present moving west, passing through Reception Centres in France and Belgium to their homes. This movement is continuing daily at an average rate of nearly 22,000 French nationals a day passing into France and 5,000 Belgian nationals a day into Belgium. Small numbers only are entering the Netherlands but arrangements are being made to step up the capacity of the Reception Centres.

It is estimated that there are 1,200,000 west European in the Russian zone. Presumably arrangements will be made for these displaced persons to be transported by the Russians to handover transshipment camps at zone border to, say, the Holland border is 120 miles - rather a long haul by truck, particularly as the displaced persons will have a further journey before them to their home town. It would appear, therefore, that the repatriation of western Europeans from the Russian zone will have to be by rail or air and is the prospects of rail travel in any great volume are not very bright, the answer would appear to be air. Regarding the latter, arrangements could be made to have displaced persons segregated in handover transshipment camps by nationality and even by province in order that they could be flown as near as possible to their homes, so obviating internal transportation problems in the western countries. These remarks apply also to the 200,000 western Europeans in Austria and, although it is not vouchsafed that they will be handover transshipment camps as such, western displaced persons will have to be concentrated in camps in Austria, either near east-west railways or airfields.

Western Europeans in north-eastern Europe may be evacuated by sea to Lubeck.

b. Russians. There are about 75,000 in the western countries. Sea evacuation is unlikely in any great volume. Distances are too great for trucking; rail travel will be limited in it is, therefore, recommended that they should be evacuated by air in craft bringing back western Europeans from eastern Europe. In this connection

the capacity of the Reception Centers.

It is estimated that there are 1,200,000 western Europeans in the Russian zone. Presumably arrangements will be made for to be displaced persons to be transported by the Russians to Wundover transshipment camps at Zorn border to, say, the Holland border in 100 miles - rather a long haul by truck, particularly as the displaced persons will have a further journey before they can reach their homes. It would appear, therefore, that the repatriation of western Europeans from the Russian zone will have to be by rail or air and as the prospects of rail travel in any great volume are not very bright, the answer would appear to be air. Regarding the latter, arrangements could be made to have displaced persons aggregated in Wundover transshipment camps by nationality and even by province in order that they could be flown as near as possible to their homes, no obvious internal transportation problems in the western countries. These remarks apply also to the 200,000 western Europeans in Austria and, although it is not visualized that they will be Wundover transshipment camps as such, western displaced persons will have to be concentrated in camps in Austria, either near coast or near railways or airfields.

Western Europeans in North-Eastern Europe may be evacuated by sea to Luback.

B. Russians. There are about 75,000 in the western countries. Sea evacuation is unlikely in any great volume. Distances are too great for trucking; rail travel will be limited and it is, therefore, recommended that they should be evacuated by air in craft bringing back western Europeans from eastern Europe. In this connection it should be pointed out that there are many more western Europeans in the Russian zone than there are Russians in the western countries. After the 75,000 have already been lifted, securing in air transport can be achieved by the planes carrying their loads in the western countries and re-loading by trucking down at suitable airfields in Western Germany, where it is estimated that there are some 200,000 Russians. The balance of over 1,000,000 Russians in Germany (SHAEP) may not constitute any great problem, as the distances are comparatively short to the Russian zone and displaced persons should be cleared by trucking or trucking - the vast majority by trucking. The exception to this will be the number of Russians who may be found in southern Germany and these will have to be moved by air.

Russians at or near Luback will be evacuated by sea.

C. Polish and Baltic State Nationals.

40,000 in western countries
50,000 in eastern Germany
450,000 in other parts of Germany (SHAEP).

- 3 -

The same principle of movement as in case of Russians, but it is understood these nationals will only be registered subject to certain conditions pending solution of political problems.

d. Greeks. It is estimated that there is a total of 95,000 in Germany (SHAFF). but it is not known what proportion is located near the Greek frontier within range of truck transportation or within the limit of trekking. There is little point in making any suggestion for movement pending receipt of more detailed information except to point out that one of the west-east rail systems on the reconstruction programme is that entering Czechoslovakia from Karlsruhe, Heidelberg, Frankfurt, Wurzburg and Bamberg. There may be Greeks in small numbers in other countries but details are not available at present.

e. Yugoslavs.

Much the same remarks apply, as in the case of the Greeks, to the 100,000 Yugoslavs in Germany (SHAFF). The condition of the line of rail communication from Germany to Yugoslavia is unknown at present, but having regard to the heavy fighting in Austria and Hungary, it may be reasonably safe to assume that rail transport will not be possible for some time, even if rolling stock is available. There again appears to be the only solution, screening to ascertain whether or not the Yugoslavs in question are adherents of Tito will be necessary prior to movement. There are Yugoslavs in comparatively small numbers in other parts of Europe outside Germany but numbers are not known. Those in France should be evacuated by sea from Marseilles.

f. Greeks.

Lack of rail transport and difficulties of geography indicate air presents the only chance of evacuating the 10,000 Greeks at present in Germany (SHAFF).

g. Italians.

230,000 in Germany (SHAFF)
150,000 in Austria (SHAFF)

There is little prospect of rail transport becoming available in the interior of Germany for the movement of southbound Italians. Trekking would appear to be inevitable, with perhaps some help from road transport. Understand the line Munich-Innsbruck through the Brenner Pass to Italy will not be in operation before the end of the year. The line Strasbourg-Strasbourg to Basle on the Swiss frontier is on the programme for reconstruction and, providing rolling stock is available, the movement of Italians south-bound may be accelerated by use of this particular system as far as the Swiss frontier. It is suggested that by agreement with the

to be the only solution. Screening to ascertain whether or not the fugitives in question are addressees of title will be necessary prior to movement. There are many slaves in comparatively small numbers in other parts of Europe outside Germany but numbers are not known. Those in France should be evacuated by sea from Marseilles.

1. Greeks.

Lack of rail transport and difficulties of geography indicate air presents the only chance of evacuating the 10,000 Greeks at present in Germany (GUMEX).

2. Italians.

250,000 in Germany (GUMEX)
150,000 in Austria (GUMEX)

There is little prospect of rail transport becoming available in the interior of Germany for the movement of southbound Italians. Trekking would appear to be inevitable, with perhaps some help from road transport. Understand the line Munich-Innsbruck through the Brenner Pass to Italy will not be in operation before the end of the year. The line Strasbourg-Triber to Basle on the Swiss frontier is on the programme for reconstruction and, providing rolling stock is available, the movement of Italians south-bound may be accelerated by use of this particular system as far as the Swiss frontier. It is suggested that by agreement with the Swiss Government, Italians from Germany be entrained across Switzerland to the Italian border. The time for the journey is roughly 8 hours and the regular shuttle service might be operated. Italians could be concentrated near Basle for entrainment to Italy via Rome on the Milan line, and near Schaffhausen for entrainment to Como via Zurich. The Italians in Austria will have perforce to walk to the Italian frontier unless road transport can be made available. In this connection, it is suggested that negotiations as with AFM and other responsible authorities should be initiated at an early date with a view to starting the movement out of Austria as soon as possible to take advantage of the fine weather. Reception Centres will have to be established on Italian frontier and, if the rail transit plans through Switzerland is approved, also at the German frontier near Basle and Schaffhausen.

3. Stateless displaced persons.

200,000 in Germany (GUMEX) (which does not include non-repatriable Poles nor Sudeten German). This is a transport problem which will not arise in the immediate future.

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Aug. 17
1 June 1945

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Col. Stephen Verner, Mission Station, Academy of 2000
Col. George Collins, Operation Co. Headquarters, Ministry of 2000
Lt. Col. William, Mission Hall, Ministry of 2000
Lt. Col. A.C. Jones, AFHQ, Displaced Persons Division
Lt. Col. G.E. Foxworth, Allied Commission, Italy, 2000

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- (3) AFHQ to be responsible for movements to assembly centers to be established at Ventimiglia and Suze; SHAPE Mission and the Ministry of PHS to work out the means of road transport from assembly centers to the French rail-heads.

7. As supplementary means of transportation from Northern Italy to France the French Ministry of PHS is exploring the possibility of utilizing small boats which can dock in fishing ports (San Remo and others in Northern Italy) and Villefranche or Marseille in France.

8. Colonel Varner is to leave immediately with his party of 24 persons to join the French Mission of Repatriation in Italy. He is to report to AFHQ at Caserta to discuss the assignment of his personnel in Italy, and to return to France to report to the Ministry of PHS (and to give relevant information to SHAPE Mission). His party has been called forward by Col. Van der French staff works with all Frenchmen regardless of whether DPs or PPs.

9. In principle, repatriation movements will be two way movements of French from Italy on movements West and Italians to Italy on return movements, to make the fullest use of the means of transportation available. Italians are to be screened as to destination before departure so that those destined for the South of Italy return by boat or plane to Naples or Sicily, and only those destined for Northern Italy to be repatriated by road transport or small boats to Northern Italy.

10. French acceptance of Non-French Western Europeans is agreed to on same basis as from Germany. AFHQ, or the appropriate Military formation, must give notice to this Mission of the movements of such Non-French Nationals to France in order to permit coordination of their movement to destination.

11. AFHQ and other Military formations will provide information copies to this Mission of all cables on matters affecting France or operations in France.

12. The French Border Reception Centers with their expenditures on the French-Swiss and the French-Italian borders are as follows:

a. French-Swiss border.

Center

Daily processing capacity

Agency

2,000

9. In principle, registration movements will be two way movements of French from Italy on movements West and Italians to Italy on return movements, to make the fullest use of the means of transportation available. Italians are to be screened as to destination before departure so that those destined for the South of Italy return by boat or plane to Naples or Sicily, and only those destined for Northern Italy to be repatriated by road transport or small boats to Northern Italy.

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12. The French Border Reception Centers with their capacities on the French-Swiss and the French-Italian borders are as follows:

a. French-Swiss Border.

<u>Center</u>	<u>Daily processing Capacity</u>
Annecy	2,000 *
Annemasse	1,000
Evian	1,000

b. French-Italian Border.

<u>Center</u>	<u>Daily processing Capacity</u>
Villefranche	1,000

* 1,000 of which are available for French repatriates from Italy

R.L. CRILEY
1st Lt. CMP.

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