

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

785017

ACC

10000/109/518
(VOL. III)

DISPLACED PERSONS
JAN. - JUNE 1946

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

785017

10000/109/518
(VOL. III)

DISPLACED PERSONS & ITALIAN REFUGEES, INFORMATION
JAN. - JUNE 1946

262. C.S.O. Ref 41. Prof. Franklin is a
counselor of UNRRA London on a visit here
+ Col. Richardson (G.S.) indicated he and
in the proposition set out in 258. DISPEPS.
8/5.

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

263

Folio 258 for info, please. Min 262 refs
 N.S. 9/15 OK
 9/15-

Folio 265 for info, please call 9/5 - 11:11:15

14/5

170.

respon 8/c

pers 8/2
May the E. Comm please have your memo
A. W. Knisely
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

And with

45

293

Es. Commissiones 1830/5

Es. Comptes rendus 11. 10. 1940

The matter was discussed between you and Col. Trudgill.

Your signal 3144 dated 18 May to C.I.O. Bologna resulted from this discussion.

○

G. Eastman

93.5.46

290-

5/05

H. 30/5
 60 files 286, 288, 289 for info.
 Dispen. L.M.C.M. 30/5

Dispen. 4 m/cm. 30/5

785017

Ex Comm -
T-280

263

Folio 258 for info, please. Min 262 refer
H.S. 9/5 263
9/5

also Ex Comm. 266

Folio 265 for info, please 265 9/5 - H.S. 10/5

14/5

270.

Depens 9/2

May the Ex. Comm. please have your views
on Folio 269
A. W. Knisely
OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

287 283

42425

Ex. Commissioner H.S. 30/5

The matter was discussed between you and Col. Fundley.
Your signal 3144 dated 18 May to C.I.O. Bologna resulted from
his discussion

280

G. Castagna

23.5.46

290.

H.S. 30/5

6.10. folios 286, 288, 289 for info. Action being taken by
disper. L.M.C.M. 30/5

H.S. 46

293.

6.10. Folio 292 for info.

L.M.C.M. 31/5

0004

785017

to Comm.
A-50
P-101
P-102

226

Re see 225 et ante for info: interesting
Paragrap of interest marked.

CSO 4/5 M. 13/3

229

Meso M. 13/3

folio 228 for info, please
The word "blacks" (line 1) refers
to nationals who cannot be repatriated for var.
reasons, and who do not come within the UNRRA
scheme. CSO 13/3

CSO 13/3

231

folio 230 for info. please CSO 13/3

234

CSO 13/3
folio 233 for info please CSO 19/3

Chief Commissioner.

239

information
Attached is submitted for your approval
signature

MS 13/3

MAR 14 1945

4243

243

CSO M. 10/4

folio 242 for info. please CSO 9/4
259.

CSO 13/3
folio 258 for info, please CSO 6/3
260.

785017

info 228 for info, please
 the word "blacks" (line) refers
 to nationals who cannot be repatriated for var.
 reasons, and who do not come within the UNRRA
 scheme. Ans 13/3

CSO 231
 folio 230 for info. please Ans 13/3
CSO 234
 folio 233 for info please Ans 19/3

239

Chief Commissioner.

information
 Attached is submitted for your approval
 signature

MSV 13/3

MAR 14 1945

4243

CSO 243
 folio 242 for info, please Ans 7/4
259

CSO 260
 folio 258 for info, please Ans 6/3
261
 Lattin, Who is Professor Franklin & how did
 this come to us? Ans 7/5

261
 Re: min 260. Can you please supply
 the answer? Ans 7/5

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

785017

203
A/Cso Letter at 202 submitted for signature
implementing mem 199.
LRS 2/8

204
CP Note further action on 199 when this file returns 4242
H/A 7/3 LRS 2/8

Info
199 non valid

2204-1266
#87
300
DPR/3-3/SA

NO ADDPR ALCON

23 JUNE 1946

(1) ALCON LO BOLZARO

JUL 24 1946

1831

UNCLASSIFIED

PARA ONE PD ORDERS RECEIVED HERE TO HAND OVER GERMAN CARP TO
ITALIAN AUTHORITIES BY TWENTYFTH JULY FILLING WHICH OCCUPANTS
ARE TO BE DISPERSED AND CARP CLOUED BY TWENTY SECOND JULY PD
PARA TWO PD BRIGADIER LUSH WISHED COLONEL MILLER TO DISCUSS
ABOVE WITH ITALIAN AUTHORITIES BOLZARO AND THEN TO COME PERSONALLY
TO ROME ARRIVING NOT LATER THAN THREE JULY TO DISCUSS ABOVE AND
OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS PD

Copy to (by hand): D.P.R.S.C. Representative Northern Italy
Executive Com. ins. oner H.O.; A.O.

4241

PRIORITY

DISPER.

NICHOLAS PICHINHO
CWO, USA, Asst. Adjt.

(1) ALCON LO BOLLEARO

JUL 24 1946

3831

UNCLASSIFIED

PARA ONE PD ORDERED RESIGNED HERE TO HAND OVER GERMAN CAMP TO
ITALIAN AUTHORITIES BY TWENTIETH JULY FAILING WHICH OCCUPANTS
ARE TO BE DISPERSED AND CAMP CLOSED BY TWENTY SECOND JULY PD
PARA TWO PD BRIGADIER LUEN WISHES COLONEL MILLER TO DISCUSS
ABOVE WITH ITALIAN AUTHORITIES BOLLEARO AND THEN TO COME PERSONALLY
TO ROME ARRIVING NOT LATER THAN THIRD JULY TO DISCUSS ABOVE AND
OTHER IMPORTANT MATTERS PD

Copy to (by hand): D.P.R.S.C. Representative Northern Italy
Executive Committee N.O., A.C.

4241

PRIORITY

DISPER

213

NICHOLAS PICHENNO
CWC, USA, Asst. Adjt.

See M 302

W.M. P.
(1/10/46)

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

785017

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

22014 *81* 299
AID MEMOIRE

11th June 1946.

TO : Executive Commissioner, A.C.

As requested by Brig. Lush personally for to-day.

Estimated numbers :- Engineers, Mechanics, Masons, Carpenters,
Electricians - 1,200 available and desirous of resettlement. Aprox.
of above 48% Poles, 48% Yugoslavs 4% others, e.g. White Russians, Baltics, etc.

C.B. Findlay

C.B. FINDLAY
Colonel,
Director D.P.R.S.C.

MR

4240 *11/6*

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

785017

2204 Ad 298
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION
ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Finance, Food, Accommodation.

FILE No. DPR/20/Q

TO : Executive Commissioner, A.C.

11 June 1946

297
Herewith statement requested.

G. B. FIDDLAY
Colonel,
Director.

seen by EC

4233

(CAPT K)

297

STATEMENT CONCERNING THE PRESENT ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO DISPLACED
PERSONS UNDER A.C. BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

1. Financial.

Lira Payments in all Camps. This includes payment of :-

- (a) All Camp "Lira" wages.
- (b) Repairs to accommodation.
- (c) Firewood, light and water bills.
- (d) Special Food for serious hospital cases, etc.

In addition bulk purchase payments under orders of H.Q. D.P.R.S.C., e.g. soap, clothing, etc. It is anticipated that the total "Lira" payments for the 15 present D.P.R.S.C. Camps subsequent to 1st June (when stringent financial instructions were issued) will not exceed in all 20 to 25 million Lira per month.

2. Food.

Food for all Camps is supplied normally from Military D.I.Ds. This agreement came into force on 1st August 1945. A.C. Food Sub-Commission so far have been bound to reimburse in kind the Military from imports for the Italian Government. The Italian Government, it is understood, are prepared to continue this reimbursement in kind. At present up to 31st March considerable quantities of flour are still owing to the Military. This, it is understood, is being repaid July and August.

3. Accommodation.

All refugee accommodation is requisitioned from the Italian Authorities by the Military.

4238

G. S.
C.E. FINDLAY
Colonel,
Director.

2204 *R* 296
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref. DWR/2/G-II (DP)

5 June 1946

JUN 1946

SUBJECT: Unauthorized Movement Orders issued by EBOLI Camp.

TO : S-5 A.P.H.Q. (2)

1. The attached Movement Order and Identity card has been received from the Displaced Persons Camp at Vicovone.

2. In view of the complications which have arisen as a result of allegations made by the Yugoslav Government to the effect that the Allied Military Authorities are encouraging the existence of a Royal Yugoslav Army in this country; it is considered that strong measures should be taken to stop similar documents, issued by this Organisation calling itself GRP Royal Yugoslav Army Command, Salerno.

3. The bearer of the attached documents disappeared before disciplinary action could be taken by the Camp Authorities.

For the Chief Commissioner

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

Copy to: G. Com. ✓
G. Com. ✓

4237

CAPT K

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

2204 *AD*

GH/ms

295

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 794
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

DPR/12-2/EA

Tel. 489081 Ext. 239

4 June 1946

JUN 4 1946

SUBJECT : Movement to Greece from Italy of
women of ex-enemy nationality
married to Greek Subjects.

TO : Executive Commissioner.

1. Reference your 2204/287/EC dated 28 May 1946.
2. As requested, attached is a copy of this Sub
Commission's letter DPR/12-2/EA dated 21 May 1946 to the
U.S. Political Adviser.

For the Director:

G. Hartman

G. HARTMAN
Major
Emigration & Advisory Officer.

4236

See M 296

(J/CDR M.)

PA 5/6

2204 81

294

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

APO 794

DPR/12-2/EA

Tel. 489081 Ext. 239

21 May 1946

SUBJECT : Repatriation from Italy of women of
ex-enemy nationality married to
Greek subjects.

TO : Office of the U.S. Political Adviser,
A.C. Headquarters.

275.

1. With reference to your memorandum dated 14 May 46.
2. These women of ex-enemy nationality, legally married to Greek subjects, were only in transit through Italy. They had been screened and accepted by the Greek Military Mission in Germany as Greek citizens and, as such, had been given transit facilities through Italy and Displaced Persons accommodation in this country. What the Greek Military of Foreign Affairs lightly alludes to as "identity cards bearing the stamp of the Greek Military Mission in Germany" are DP2 cards bearing the Mission's visa confirming the Displaced Person's claimed nationality. Such registration and confirmation of a Displaced Person's national status by affixing the Mission stamp to the DP2 Card is standard Displaced Persons procedure and entitles repatriation ipso facto.
3. This Sub Commission feels very strongly about the Greek Government's intransigence in refusing to accept back such axis-born wives of Greek subjects. At the present moment, there are about 75 such persons at Bari Transit Camp who are in danger of becoming static refugees as neither Greece will accept the wives nor the Authority in Germany the husbands.
4. It would be appreciated if this unsatisfactory state of affairs, entirely the result of misinterpretation of policy by the Greek Military Mission in Germany could be pointed out to the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the same time stressing the fact that the maintenance of Greek subjects in Displaced Persons Camps in Italy is charged to the Greek Government.

For the Director/

C.F. FOEHRSCHILL
Lt. Colonel,

TO : Office of the U.S. Political Adviser,
A.C. Headquarters.

1. With reference to your memorandum dated 14 May 46.

2. These women of ex-enemy nationality, legally married to Greek subjects, were only in transit through Italy. They had been screened and accepted by the Greek Military Mission in Germany as Greek citizens and, as such, had been given transit facilities through Italy and Displaced Persons accommodation in this country. What the Greek Military of Foreign Affairs lightly alludes to as "identity cards bearing the stamp of the Greek Military Mission in Germany" are DP2 cards bearing the Mission's visa confirming the Displaced Person's claimed nationality. Such registration and confirmation of a Displaced Person's national status by affixing the Mission stamp to the DP2 Card is standard Displaced Persons procedure and entitles repatriation ipso facto.

3. This Sub Commission feels very strongly about the Greek Government's intransigence in refusing to accept back such axis-born wives of Greek subjects. At the present moment, there are about 75 such persons at Bari Transit Camp who are in danger of becoming static refugees as neither Greece will accept the wives nor the Authority in Germany the husbands.

4. It would be appreciated if this unsatisfactory state of affairs, entirely the result of misinterpretation of policy by the Greek Military Mission in Germany could be pointed out to the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs, at the same time stressing the fact that the maintenance of Greek subjects Displaced Persons Camps in Italy is charged to the Greek Government.

For the Director/

C.F. FOTHERGILL
Lt. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

See 7-495

See 7-318

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
ATO 794
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPARATION SUB-COMMISSION

DER/1/ADM

30 May 1946

MAY 31 1946

SUBJECT: Policy and Outline Organisation of Groups and Camps
D.P.R.S.C.

TO : Distribution.

1. General Policy.

- (a) Within a Military framework to civilianise the Executive and to delegate as much authority as possible to Camp D.P. Committee.
- (b) While maintaining a high standard of hygiene and welfare, to aim primarily at repatriation and resettlement of Displaced Persons.
- (c) To reduce the number of Displaced Persons at present maintained under Allied supervision by every possible means.

2. Group Headquarters.

In addition to the Group Commander, Group Headquarters will not include more than one military officer. The members of Group Headquarters staff may include staff officers as follows :-

Administrative
Supply and Transport
Doctor
Welfare
Repatriation and Resettlement

It must be clearly understood that the above are Staff Officers of the Group Commander and as such transmit his directions to the Camp Commanders. They will not give orders but are available for technical advice to Camp Commanders and to members of the Executive Staff.

3. Camp Executive Staff will consist normally of Camp Commandant, an Assistant Camp Commandant (who will usually perform the duties of Stores supervisor, accounting, Supply and Transport) and Welfare representative. Normally not more than one of the above will be a military officer.

4. Welfare.

As practically all efforts of members of Group Headquarters and Camp Executive are primarily welfare, the duties of Group and Camp Welfare personnel will be as devoted by Group and Camp Commanders and will vary according to different conditions. The following are some of the duties which might be devoted to the Camp Welfare representative :-

Hospital diet and in certain cases general supervision of hospital
Schools and Industries
Pre-natal care and children's feeding
Clothing distribution

4234

0017

785017

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

TO : Distribution.

1. General Policy.

- (a) Within a Military framework to civilianise the Executive and to depute as much authority as possible to Camp D.I. Committees.
- (b) While maintaining a high standard of hygiene and welfare, to aim primarily at repatriation and resettlement of Displaced Persons.
- (c) To reduce the number of Displaced Persons at present maintained under Allied supervision by every possible means.

2. Group Headquarters.

In addition to the Group Commander, Group Headquarters will not include more than one military officer. The members of Group Headquarters staff may include staff officers as follows :-

- Administrative
- Supply and Transport
- Doctor
- Welfare
- Repatriation and Resettlement

It must be clearly understood that the above are Staff Officers of the Group Commander and as such transmit his directions to the Camp Commanders. They will not give orders but are available for technical advice to Camp Commanders and to members of the Executive Staff.

3. Camp Executive Staff will consist normally of Camp Commander, an Assistant Camp Commander (who will usually perform the duties of Stores Supervisor, accounting, Supply and Transport) and Welfare representative. Normally not more than one of the above will be a military officer.

4. Welfare.

As practically all efforts of members of Group Headquarters and Camp Executive are primarily welfare, the duties of Group and Camp Welfare personnel will be as deputised by Group and Camp Commanders and will vary according to different conditions. The following are some of the duties which might be deputed to the Camp Welfare representative :-

- Hospital diet and in certain cases general supervision of hospital
- Schools and Industries
- Pre-natal care and children's feeding
- Clothing distribution

4234

....2

see M293

17/12/49

(J. M. M.)

5. Admissions to Camps.

In general no one will be admitted in future to a D.P.R.S.C. Camp but authority is given to admit the following categories temporarily until reversed and authorized by Headquarters D.P.R.S.C.

- (a) Persons who have been previously employed by Allied Forces and, owing to the closing of Allied Force installations, are now destitute. These must be in possession of proof of such employment.
- (b) Persons who have been displaced by reasons of war and who entered Italy prior to the 2nd May 1946, and, having exhausted their means, are now destitute. Such persons would normally be required to make application through Headquarters D.P.R.S.C.

(c) Disident Yugoslav refugees who are sent from D.P. Camps in Italy, Corps area under authority of A.M.G. XIII Corps. Such persons will be documented under A.M.G. XIII Corps and be sent with nominal rolls to No. 11 D.P.R.S.C. Centro Bologna for processing.

(d) Other exceptions which it is desired to make to the general rule, will be reported to A.M.G. D.P.R.S.C. for a ruling.

(e) Nominal rolls, with a duplicate D.P. 2 card, of all cautions currently admitted under the above paragraphs will be submitted weekly to H.Q. D.P.R.S.C. when arrangements will be made for processing.

6. Finance.

Attention is drawn to Finance Instructions for D.P. Camps issued under D.P.R. 1/1 dated 1 May 1946 which will be rigidly enforced forthwith.

C. J. J. J.
C. J. J. J.
Colonel,
Director.

DISTRIBUTION:

Dir. Int. A. 121, D.P.R.S.C.
Executive Commissioner, A.C. 1
G.A. Section, A.C.
I.G.C.R.
G-5 AMG. (2)
B.R.C. Rome.

785017

DPR/3-5/EA

ACDPR HQ ALCON FROM LUSH

31 MAY 1946

(1) GEORGE FIVE ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS

3403

UNCLASSIFIED

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE YOUR FOX SIX SIX EIGHT EIGHT FOUR
DATED TWO NINE MAY PD

PARA TWO PD I DETECT SOME MISUNDERSTANDING REGARDING THE
NUMBERS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF BOLZANO CAMP PD COLONEL
FINDLAY WILL NO DOUBT HAVE CLEARED THE QUESTION WITH YOU
DURING HIS VISIT TO YOUR HEADQUARTERS FRIDAY THREE ONE
MAY PD YOU ARE ALSO REFERRED TO THIS HEADQUARTERS LETTER
DOG PETER ROGER SLANT THREE DASH FIVE SLANT EASY ABLE
DATED THREE ZERO MAY WHICH GIVES FULL DETAILS OF THE
SITUATION PD

Green to Colonel's office

ROUTINE

DISPER

NICHOLAS FIOMBINO
CWO, USA, Asst. Adjt.

392

4233

(1) GEORGE FIVE ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS

3403

UNCLASSIFIED

PARA ONE PD REFERENCE YOUR FOX SIX SIX EIGHT EIGHT FOUR
DATED TWO NINE MAY PD

279

PARA TWO PD I DETECT SOME MISUNDERSTANDING REGARDING THE
NUMBERS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF BOLZANO CAMP PD COLONEL
FINDLAY WILL NO DOUBT HAVE CLEARED THE QUESTION WITH YOU
DURING HIS VISIT TO YOUR HEADQUARTERS FRIDAY THREE ONE
MAY PD YOU ARE ALSO REFERRED TO THIS HEADQUARTERS LETTER
DOG PETER ROGER SLANT THREE DASH FIVE SLANT EASY ABLE
DATED THREE ZERO MAY WHICH GIVES FULL DETAILS OF THE
SITUATION PD

Present in Column 18, page 2

ROUTINE

DIGPER

392

NICHOLAS PIONBINO
CWO, USA, Asst. Adjt.

PA 3/5

9
(1/200 m.)

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

785017

4233

0020

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

785017

2204
PNDI/77
29 MAY 11 0000

EX Com 209
H/3458
30 MAY 0915
ROUTINE

ACABRIT VIENNA
HQ ALCOM ACDPR

MAY 30 1946

UNCLASSIFIED.

286
REFERENCE YOUR 3270 DATED 24th MAY. (1) THE MATTER OF THIS SIGNAL IS NOT UNDERSTOOD AS NO PREVIOUS COMMUNICATION HAS BEEN RECEIVED REGARDING A CONFERENCE TO BE HELD ON 31st MAY AND 1st JUNE. (2) NO AGENDA HAS BEEN RECEIVED. (3) IT IS SUGGESTED THAT IT WOULD BE MORE CONVENIENT TO NORTHERN PARTICIPANTS TO HOLD THIS CONFERENCE AT A TOWN SO FAR SOUTH AS ROME VERICE. (4) PLEASE SIGNAL IMMEDIATELY AGENDA AND PURPOSE OR CONFERENCE AS WELL AS VIEWS ON PARA 3.

AC DIST

ACTN: DISPER 2
INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EX COM
FEDERAL. I.C.C.R.
B.R.C. (ROME)
U.N.R.H.A.
FLOAT 2
FILE

HEADQUARTERS
30 MAY 1946

see M.290

4232

(1/2 R)

3/2
1/2

2204
287
DFA/46/ADM

HQ AODER ALCOM FROM LUSH

28 1500 May 1946

(1) GEORGE FIVE ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

3277

CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCE CONVERSATION LUSH DASH PARSONS DASH FOTHERGILL DASH RICHARDSON ED SUBJECT
IS DISPLACED PERSONS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT ROME AFTER POSTPONE FROM THREE ONE MAY FOUR
SIX ED

PARA ONE ED BUT RECOMMEND IN INTERESTS OF SMOOTH WORKING THAT CONFERENCE BE HELD AT
ROME TWO ONE AND TWO TWO JUNE REPRESENTATIVES FROM BAOR OMA USEET OMA OMA OMA
USA OMA HEADQUARTERS FRENCH ZONE AUSTRIA OMA ACABRIT OMA HEADQUARTERS UNRA USEET
ARRIVING TWO ZERO JUNE ED THESE ADDRESSEES WERE SEEN BY COLONEL FINDLAY AND ALL SUPPORT
THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSIDERING MUTUAL PROBLEMS AT CONFERENCE ED DISPER SUB COMMISSION
HAVE FOLLOWING ITEMS FOR AGENDA PAREN ABLE PAREN WAYS AND MEANS FACILITATE REPATRIATION
IN ITALY PARTICULARLY GERMANS PAREN BAKER PAREN RESETTLEMENT PAREN CHARLIE PAREN
ACCEPTANCE POLITICAL DISPORESSES PAREN DOG PAREN MEANS ENCOURAGING REPATRIATION AMONG
DISSIDENTS ED YOU AND ADDRESSEES NO DOUBT HAVE FURTHER PROBLEMS WHICH WOULD BE ADDED
TO AGENDA ED DIRECTION OF COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF ALSO WOULD BE DISCUSSED IF RECEIVED
THE SUGGEST MEETING BE NOT DELAYED ON ACCOUNT NOW RECEIPT OF SUCH ED KINDLY INFORM OF
YOUR APPROVAL AT EARLIEST SO THAT ADDRESSEES MAY BE INFORMED

PRIORITY

DISPER

NICHOLAS PROMBINO
CWO, USA,
Assistant Adjutant

392

4231

785017

(1) GEORGE FIVE ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

3277

CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCE CONVERSATION LUSE DASH PARSONS DASH FOTHERGILL DASH RICHARDSON ED SUBJECT
IS DISSEMINATED PERSONS CONFERENCE TO BE HELD AT ROME AGREE POSTPONE FROM THREE ONE MAY FOUR
SIX ED

PARA ONE ED BUT RECOMMEND IN INTERESTS OF SMOOTH WORKING THAT CONFERENCE BE HELD AT
ROME TWO ONE AND TWO TWO JUNE REPRESENTATIVES FROM BAOR CMA USENET CMA CREX CMA
USMA CMA HEADQUARTERS FRENCH ZONE AUSTRIA CMA ACABRIT CMA HEADQUARTERS UNHRA USENET
ARRIVING TWO ZERO JUNE ED THESE ADDRESSEES WERE SEEN BY COLONEL FINDLAY AND ALL SUPPORT
THE IMPORTANCE OF CONSIDERING MUTUAL PROBLEMS AT CONFERENCE ED DISPER SUB COMMISSION
HAVE FOLLOWING THINGS FOR AGENDA PARM ABLE PARM WAYS AND MEANS FACILITATE RESTRICTION
EX ITALY PARTICULARLY GERMANS PARM BAKER PARM RESETTLEMENT PARM CHARLIE PARM
ACCEPTANCE POLITICAL DEPORTES PARM DOG PARM MEANS ENCOURAGING REHABILITATION AMONG
DISSIDENTS ED YOU AND ADDRESSEES NO DOUBT HAVE FURTHER PROBLEMS WHICH WOULD BE ADDED
TO AGENDA ED DIRECTION OF COMBINED CHIEFS OF STAFF ALSO WOULD BE DISCUSSED IF RECEIVED
BUT SUGGEST MEETING BE NOT DELAYED ON ACCOUNT NEW RECEIPT OF SUCH ED KINDLY INFORM OF
YOUR APPROVAL AT EARLIEST SO THAT ADDRESSEES MAY BE INFORMED

PRIORITY

DISPER

392

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO, USA,
Assistant Adjutant

4231

Copy to: Sec. Commission

see M290

9/
John M.
(Signature)

785017

0023

0024

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

785017

287

Ref. : 2204/287/EC

28 May 1946.

SUBJECT: Movement to Greece from Italy of
women of ex-enemy nationality married to
Greek subject.

TO : Director, Displaced Persons and
Repatriation Sub-Commission.

285 ref

1. It would be appreciated if a copy of your reply to Mr. Jones
Memorandum of May 14th on the above subject might forwarded to this
office.

By Command of Rear Admiral Stone:

14 H. Mc M.
Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

4230

See 7-295

[Signature]

2204 41
286
DPR/46/ADM

HQ ACDPR ALCOM

26 1100 May 1946
(1) GEORGE FIVE AFHQ (2) BAOR FOR DISPLACED PERSONS (3) USFET
FOR DISPLACED PERSONS (4) GRX (5) USFA FOR DISPLACED PERSONS
(6) HEADQUARTERS FRENCH ZONE AUSTRIA (7) ACABRIT FOR PW AND
DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION (8) HEADQUARTERS UNRRA USFET FOR
DISPLACED PERSONS

3270

MAY 25 1946

UNCLASSIFIED

PARA ONE PD IT IS REGRETTED THAT DISPLACED PERSONS
CONFERENCE PLANNED FOR THREE ONE MAY AND ONE JUNE
MUST BE POSTPONED UNTIL LATER DATE PD WILL INFORM
YOU AS SOON AS DATE FIRM PD

Distribution: Executive Commissioner A.C. _____
IGCR
D.R.O. Rome
UNRRA Italian Mission

PRIORITY

DISPER

576

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO, USA
Assistant Adjutant

4223

see 17290

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

785017

0023

0028

785017

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

FOR DISPLACED PERSONS (4) CRK (5) USA FOR DISPLACED PERSONS
(6) HEADQUARTERS FRENCH SONE AUSTRIA (7) ACARIT FOR PW AND
DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION (8) HEADQUARTERS UNRRA USSET FOR
DISPLACED PERSONS

MAY 25 1946

UNCLASSIFIED

3270

PARA ONE PD IT IS REGRETTED THAT DISPLACED PERSONS
CONFERENCE PLANNED FOR THREE ONE MAY AND ONE JUNE
MUST BE POSTPONED UNTIL LATER DATE ED WILL INFORM
YOU AS SOON AS DATE FIRM PD

Distribution: Executive Commissioner A.C. _____
IGCR
E.R.C. Rome
UNRRA Italian Mission

4228

see M290

PRIORITY

DISPER

576

NICHOLAS RICHARDSON
CWO, USA
Assistant Adjutant

John Mac
(*work*)

0027

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

785017

2204

90

285

460/ /46

Office of the British
Political Adviser.

MAY 27 1946

Director,
Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Commission,
Allied Commission.

Subject: Movement to Greece from Italy
of women of ex-enemy nationality
married to Greek subjects.

I should also be interested to see a copy of
your reply to Mr. Jones' memorandum of May 14th on
the above subject.

(Sgd) A.S. Halford

23.v.46

Political Adviser (Br)

De 287

Copied to: Polad (A)
Executive Commissioner, ✓
British Embassy.

(9/6/46)

4228

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

420 794

DEPLACED PERSONS AND REHABILITATION SUB-COMMISSION

DER/9-1/ADM

Tel. 439081 Ext. 576

23 May 1946

SUBJECT: Nomenclature of D.P.R.S.C. Centres.

TO: Distribution.

MAY 24 1946

Effective date of letter the under-mentioned new designations will be taken into use by all concerned.

OLD DESIGNATION

Independent Centres

IT 32 Aversa Reception Centre
AC DP Camp Bagnoli
'K' Assembly Centre Barletta-Trani

NEW DESIGNATION

Independent Centres

No. 1 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Aversa
No. 2 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Bagnoli
No. 3 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Barletta-Trani

Ancona Group

IT 37 Riccione
IT 38 Senigallia
IT 39 Fermo
IT 90 Servigliano
IT 91 Jesi
IT 47 Bologna
IT 48 Bologna
IT 43 Reggio Emilia
IT 44 Reggio Emilia

Ancona Group

No. 6 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Riccione
No. 7 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Senigallia
No. 8 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Fermo
No. 9 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Servigliano
No. 10 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Jesi
No. 11 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Bologna
No. 12 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Bologna
No. 13 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Reggio Emilia
No. 14 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Reggio Emilia

AMG 13 Corps - Venezia Giulia

'G' Assembly Centre Trieste

Venezia

IT 4 Udine
IT 23 Bolzano

AMG 13 Corps - Venezia Giulia

No. 17 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Trieste

Venezia

No. 18 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Udine
No. 19 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Bolzano

Centres affected will notify postal and signal authorities of their new designation.

For the Director:

DISTRIBUTION:

Distr. Lists 'A' & 'B', D.P.R.S.C.
Executive Commission, A.C.
C.A. Section, A.C.
POW Div. M.M.I.A.
Transportation Sub-Commission, A.C.
G-5 A.T.H.Q.
(2)

B. WOODCOCK

Major,

O. 1/c ADM.

4227

D.P.C. Civilian War Relief
B.R.C. South Europe Commission

MAY 24 1946

TO : Distribution.

Effective date of letter the under-mentioned new designations will be taken into use by all concerned.

OLD DESIGNATION

Independent Centres

- IT 32 Avessa Reception Centre
- AC DP Camp Bagnoli
- 'K' Assembly Centre Barletta-Trani

Ancona Group

- IT 87 Riccione
- IT 88 Sanigallia
- IT 89 Forno
- IT 90 Servigliano
- IT 91 Jesi
- IT 47 Bologna
- IT 48 Bologna
- IT 43 Reggio Emilia
- IT 44 Reggio Emilia

AG 13 Corps - Venezia Giulia

'G' Assembly Centre Trieste

Venezia

- IT 4 Udine
- IT 23 Bolzano

Centres affected will notify postal and signal authorities of their new designation.

DISTRIBUTION :

- Dist. Lists 'A' & 'B', D.P.R.S.C.
- Executive Commission, A.C.
- C.A. Section, A.C.
- POW Div. M.E.I.A.
- Transportation Sub-Commission, A.C. (2)
- G-5 A.T.H.Q.
- No. 3 District
- 217 Area
- 59 Area
- 211 Sub Area
- R.A.A.C.

NEW DESIGNATION

Independent Centres

- No. 1 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Avessa
- No. 2 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Bagnoli
- No. 3 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Barletta-Trani

Ancona Group

- No. 6 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Riccione
- No. 7 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Sanigallia
- No. 8 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Forno
- No. 9 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Servigliano
- No. 10 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Jesi
- No. 11 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Bologna
- No. 12 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Bologna
- No. 13 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Reggio Emilia
- No. 14 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Reggio Emilia

AG 13 Corps - Venezia Giulia

No. 17 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Trieste

Venezia

- No. 18 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Udine
- No. 19 D.P.R.S.C. Centre Bolzano

For the Director:

B. WOODCOCK
Major,
O. i/c ADM.

- B.R.C. Civilian War Relief
- B.R.C. South Europe Commission
- B.R.C. Milan
- A.C. Liaison Officers.
- A.P.A.
- I.G.C.R.
- J.D.C.
- Ministero Assistenza Post Bellica.

343 in
M
J
1946

785017

4223

Ref: DFR/1-10/ADM

21. May, 1946

SUBJECT: Suggested Procedure for Closing Out DFR.

MAY 21 1946

TO : G-5 Section,
A.F.H.Q. (2)

1. Reference your G-5 inter office memo dated May 1946 regarding the suggested procedure for closing out DFR.

2. In your appreciation you suggest that UNRRA should take over the balance of the Rules in category 'b' and the miscellaneous persons in category 'd'. After many months of dealings with UNRRA I consider that it is mere wishful thinking to imagine that UNRRA will in fact accept these persons.

Past experience has shown that after months of procrastination UNRRA for one reason or another are unable to accept responsibility.

3. I consider that the balance of category 'b' and category 'd' should become the responsibility of the Allied Civilian Organisation, working with UNO on questions of resettlement, when Allied Administration ceases.

For the Chief Commissioner.

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Bx Com ✓

(CAPT X)

4228

785017

F 66480
MAY 20 1820 B

RESTRICTED

F/3142
MAY 21 0900
ROUTINE

AFHQ SIGNED GITE THREE
ALCON ROME FOR DP AND RSC

MAY 20 1946

RESTRICTED.

1. Recapitulation inmates DP camps April 20 and 27 indicates a gain of 1070 children BARLETTA-TRANI camp.
2. An UNRRA report alleges that Roman numeral 2 Polish corps has sponsored clandestine importation of children from AUSTRIA on vegetable trucks.
3. Immediate investigation and report by camp commander is desired.

AG DIST

ACTION DISPER SC 2
INFO CHIEF COMMISSIONER
EX COMM
FLOAT 2
FILE

21 MAY 1946

4225

RESTRICTED

ONE
2
(CAPT K)

785017

DPR/E-A/

ALCOM FROM BRIGADIER LUSH

18

May 46

ALCOM L.O. BOLZANO FOR COLONEL MILLER

3144

CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCE ACLO/BZ/29 DATED 13 MAY PD
ONE PD OWING GRAVE LACK PERSONNEL UNABLE PROVIDE
STAFF FROM THIS HQ (.) IF YOU CONSIDER NECESSARY
YOU WILL APPOINT OFFICER FROM YOUR LIAISON GROUP

PRIORITY

DISPER

414

NICHOLAS PIOMBINO
CWO, U.S.A.

C.F. FOTHERGILL
Lieut. Colonel
D/Director;

Representative Commission

(CAPT K)

4224

PA

785017

ACLO/BZ/29

MAY. 131200

H/3054

MAY. 171600

PRIORITY

ALCOM BOLZANO MAJ STEWART

ALCOM ROME FOR DISPER COL FINDLY.

MAY 20 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL.

Position in camp is now calm. Consider incidents that occurred entirely due to insistence of Cap Dawson not to have carabinieri in camp and to leaving protection of camp in hands of German guards. Questura and PSS still seem to regard camp as sep center and of 12 prisoners in camp held for questioning on behalf above authorities. 7 escaped. 60 German soldiers ex POW plus 3 Officers held in camp as workers although release papers have come. This is continuation of policy of sep center. Am regretfully forced to agree with Clo that Cap Dawson should be replaced. A strong man is needed and strongly urge that Maj Burnell take over command by the weekend. Am posting one from Turin to this camp as well as Sgt Mac Taggart from Genova. Colonel Miller absent till 14th therefore am awaiting his return. Whole of administration of camp needs complete overhaul. Recommend Capt Dawson be given command of small camp and that he is posted to Bologna camp.

HEADQUARTERS

20 MAY 1946

ACTION
INFO

AC DIST

DISPER SC 2

CHIEF COMMISSIONER

EXEC COMM

P. SAFETY SC

FILE

SKELETON

4223

CONFIDENTIAL

0034

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

785017

Col. Soulin left
this for you
to read.

K. S.

8/25/5

6 2 1 1

2204

228

Reference: 1/1

Allied Commission Headquarters,
Via Vittorio Veneto,
ROME, C.M.F.

16th May, 1946.

MAY 20 1946

Dear Malin,

I am writing hurriedly to catch you before you leave for America, and to thank you for your letter IC/268/118/2 of the 2nd May.

I have just been to a meeting called by ^{AC}AFHQ, at which were present Lush, Findley, American and British Political Advisors, and others, to make recommendations to Combined Chiefs of Staff about the disposal of displaced persons in Italy during the interim period. The numbers thrown back by UNRRA as ineligible apparently amount to over seventeen thousand, and the problem of how the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission of Allied Commission are to cope with them and at the same time compete with demobilisation are very acute.

I understand that the Polish Corps is likely to return to England at the rate of twenty-five thousand a month, but the problem of their dependents, numbering some six thousand in Italy, still remains. UNRRA may be asked to look after them, but may not.

The Yugoslavs, numbering about six thousand, now in camps, plus four thousand Royalist ex-military personnel, who may have to be admitted later, plus about thirteen thousand Teletnik surrendered enemy personnel (a special British commitment) present a problem which, for various reasons, is unlikely to be handed over to the Italian Government.

Roughly a further five thousand of various nationalities rejected by UNRRA are also included. The Italian Government may be asked to take over this group.

Your letter was of the greatest value to me in the discussion, and I was able to explain exactly how we stand.

Mr. Patrick Malin,
ICCR, London.

Seen by
Eve Pearson

4222

PAe

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

785017

277

(2)

The main need of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission of AQ is the recruiting of civilian personnel suitable as camp attendants, and at least one or two doctors to replace military personnel who have gone or are going. I was asked whether I could not discount the future and obtain personnel recruited by IRO or the "new body" who could be appointed now and carry on later under the new organization. To this, of course, I had to reply in the negative, but it all shows the urgent need for crystallization, as you say in your penultimate paragraph.

I have no doubt that when you are in America you will see AFHQ's recommendations to the Combined Chiefs of Staff as regards Italy. I feel that if we are going to be in the picture at all, now is the time to be able to produce something constructive, because the need is so great.

Forgive a hurried letter, which does not touch on many other points discussed, such as policy vis-a-vis Italian Government, provision of food and supplies for camps, repatriation and resettlement. The main point I want to make is that the DEROG are in dire need of personnel to run their camps during the interim period, and have turned to us for help.

Yours sincerely,

Lt. Col. Julian L. Tomlin,
Acting Resident Representative,
I.C.C.R.

4221

2204
2/1986/82
DUPLICATE

MAY 13 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

SUBJECT: Italian workers repatriating from Germany.

1. Several Italian workers repatriating from Germany should still receive arrears of wages earned while working in German concerns in the late stage of the war.
2. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would greatly appreciate if the Allied Commission could consider the matter and kindly inform whether a favorable solution to it could be envisaged. *

Rome, May 3rd, 1946.

4223



*I spoke with Col. Hargrave:
letter is being drafted to Italian Govt.
pointing out that this is a domestic
problem. Copy will be sent to us.
J. W. E. M. 30/5*

EC DIST-17 May

ACTION - DISPER

MAY 13 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ALLIED COMMISSION

SUBJECT: Italian workers repatriating from Germany.

1. Several Italian workers repatriating from Germany should still receive arrears of wages earned while working in German concerns in the late stage of the war.
2. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs would greatly appreciate if the Allied Commission could consider the matter and kindly inform whether a favourable solution to it could be envisaged. **k*

Rome, May 3rd, 1946.

*I spoke with Col. Thurgill.
Letter is being drafted to Italian Govt.
pointing out that this is a domestic
problem. Copy will be sent to us.
J.W.C.M. 30/5*

4223



EC DIST - 17 May

ACTION - DISPER

INFO - EC

(H.C. and H.C.M.)

0039

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

785017

2204 40
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of Political Adviser (A)

275

MAY 16 1946

Memorandum to: Director, Displaced Persons and
Repatriation SubCommission

Subject : Movement to Greece from Italy of
women of ex-enemy nationality married
to Greek subjects.

274

The American Embassy in Rome has received from the American Embassy in Athens a copy of a Note Verbale from the Greek Ministry of Foreign Affairs protesting against the movement to Greece, apparently facilitated by the Allied Commission, of women of ex-enemy nationality married to Greek subjects. There is enclosed a copy of the Greek Note Verbale and I would be grateful for your comments and suggestions on the nature of the reply which the American Embassy at Athens should make to the Greek Government.

J. Wesley Jones
Political Adviser (A)

Enclosure

Rome, May 14, 1946

See 7-285
287

see 294

4219

Copies to:
Polad B;
Executive Commissioner

(CSQ)

TRANSLATION

KINGDOM OF GREECE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
REF: No. 10350 D/9

NOTE VERBALE

The Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs gives its compliments to the United States Embassy and it has the honour to call your attention to the following facts:

Major Hartman of Displaced Persons of the Allied Commission in Italy sent to Greece some women with nationality of ex-enemy countries, married with some Greece men only because these people were in possession of documents having the armorial of the Hellenic Military Mission in Germany, notwithstanding the prohibition made by the Royal Hellenic Government, and notified to the Allied Commission by the Greek Delegation.

Therefore this Royal Department will be very grateful to the U.S. Embassy if it will be so kind to inform the competent Allied Authorities, and let us know the action has been taken.

Thanking you in advance, this Royal Department takes the occasion, to send to the American Embassy all its high consideration.

Athens, April 8th, 1946

Embassy of the United States
Athens.

4213

COPIE

ROYAUME DE GRECE

Ministere des Affaires Etrangeres

No. 10350 D/9

NOTE VERBALE

Le Ministere Royal des Affaires Etrangeres presente ses compliments a l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis d'Amerique et a l'honneur d'attirer son attention sur le cas suivant:

Le Commandant Hartman, de la Sous-commission D.P. & R. Commission Interalliee d'Italie, a envoye en Grece des femmes de nationalite des pays ex-ennemis mariees a des sujets grecs, se fondant sur le fait que ces personnes-la etaient munies de cartes d'identite portant le sceau de la Mission militaire Hellenique en Allemagne, malgre l'interdit du Gouvernement Royal Hellenique, qui a ete notifie par la Delegation Hellenique aupres de la Commission Interalliee de Rome au prealable au sus-nomme.

En portant ce qui precede a la connaissance de l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis ce Departement Royal lui serait tres oblige si elle voudrait bien saisir les autorites allies competentes de la question et lui faire savoir en temps du la suite qui lui a ete donnee.

En la remerciant d'avance, ce Departement Royal saisit cette occasion de reiterer a l'Ambassade des Etats-Unis les assurances de sa plus haute consideration.

Athenes, le 8 avril 1946

Ambassade des Etats-Unis d'Amerique

En Ville

4217

0042

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

785017

DPR/44/ADM

2204 40

272 8

MAY 16 1946

HQ AODPR ALCOM

16

1215

May 1946

- (1) GEORGE FIVE ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS (2) HEADQUARTERS
BRITISH ARMY OCCUPATION RHINE (3) HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES
FORCES EUROPEAN THEATRE (4) COMBINED REPATRIATION EXECUTIVE
(5) HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES AUSTRIA (6) HEADQUARTERS
FRENCH ZONE AUSTRIA (7) HEADQUARTERS BRITISH TROOPS AUSTRIA
(8) HEADQUARTERS UNRRA USPT

3090

UNCLASSIFIED

PARA ONE PD PROPOSED CONFERENCE DISPLACED PERSONS ROME
FRIDAY THIRTY FIRST MAY AND SATURDAY FIRST JUNE PD SUGGEST
ARRIVAL LATEST THIRTIETH PD

PARA TWO PD CAN ARRANGE ACCOMMODATION UP TO FOUR FOR ADDRESSEE
SIGNAL ALCOM DISPER FOR FINDLAY GIVING NUMBERS NATIONALITY OR
ORGANISATION AND ESTIMATED TIME ARRIVAL PD

Copy to: UNRRA Rome

Executive Commissioner

4216

PRIORITY

DISPER

576
(CAPT K)

ERSON E. HUMPHREYS

CWO USA Asst. Adjt.

2204 271
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

DPR/1/ADM

11 May 1945

SUBJECT : Channels of Communication.

TO : Distribution.

Reference this H.Q. letter 1/ADM. dated 7 May '46

1. The duties of D.P.R.S.C. L.O. UNRRA Camps Group Bologna relinquished by Maj. Sansone will be taken over by Major A.J. Stewart as laid down in the a/q letter.

2. Pending assumption of duties by Major Stewart the following channels of communication will be used.

- (i) H.Q. D.P.R.S.C. to H.Q. UNRRA Camps Group Bologna and vice versa - on matters pertaining to Military Personnel - copies to H.Q. "N.W." Group D.P.R.S.C. Milan.
- (ii) H.Q. D.P.R.S.C. to (IT 46 Modena (IT 48 Bologna and vice versa - on all matters. Copies to H.Q. "N.W." Group and to H.Q. UNRRA Camps Group Bologna where appropriate.

3. On the assumption of duties of D.P.R.S.C. L.O. North Italy by Major Stewart channels of communication will be used as prescribed in the a/q instructions. 4215

For the Director.

B. Woodcock

B. WOODCOCK
Major
O. i/o ADM.

DISTRIBUTION:

Distr. List 'B', D.P.R.S.C.
Executive Commissioner, A.O.
G-5 A.F.H.Q. (2)

SUBJECT : Channels of Communication.

TO : Distribution.

Reference this H.Q. letter 1/ADM, dated 7 May '46

1. The duties of D.P.R.S.C. I.O. UNRRA Camps Group Bologna relinquished by Maj. Sansone will be taken over by Major A.J. Stewart as laid down in the a/q letter.

2. Pending assumption of duties by Major Stewart the following channels of communication will be used.

(i) H.Q. D.P.R.S.C. to H.Q. UNRRA Camps Group Bologna and vice versa - on matters pertaining to Military Personnel - copies to H.Q. "N.W." Group D.P.R.S.C. Milan.

(ii) H.Q. D.P.R.S.C. to (IT 46 Modena (IT 48 Bologna and vice versa - on all matters. Copies to H.Q. "N.W." Group and to H.Q. UNRRA Camps Group Bologna where appropriate.

3. On the assumption of duties of D.P.R.S.C. I.O. North Italy by Major Stewart channels of communication will be used as prescribed in the a/q instructions.

For the Director.

B. WOODCOCK
Major
O. i/o ADM.

DISTRIBUTION:

Distr. List 'B', D.P.R.S.C.
Executive Commissioner, A.C.

Q-5 A.T.H.Q. (2)

H.Q. 3 District.

211 Sub-Area.

59 Area.

217 Area.

UNRRA Camp Group Bologna.

UNRRA Camp Group Ancona.

All A.C. Liaison Officers.

'A' Branch, D.P.R.S.C.

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

785017

0044

22014 269
ACLO/BZ/29.

SUBJECT : D.P. Camp No. 23

TO : HQ, Allied Commission,
for DPRSC.

10 May 1946.
SWM/gg.

MAY 15 1946

CONFIDENTIAL

- 1.) Confirming conversation with Col. FINDLEY this morning. -
- 2.) Yesterday certain disturbances took place in No. 23 DP Camp at Bolzano:
- a) 7 Prisoners escaped from the cells by filing through the bars,
 - b) Petrol, tyres, flour, utensils, electric light bulbs, electric fittings etc. etc. being stolen from the Camp,
 - c) Cognac and other spirits are being obtained in large quantities from Merano,
 - d) Lorryloads of furniture are being brought into the Camp from Sanitätspark Feltre at Merano,
 - e) Medical stores, tons of candles and other material have been brought into the Camp from Merano (much of this has been taken out of the Camp and sold in Bolzano,
 - f) Vehicle discipline scarcely exists and trucks are leaving the Camp at all times by day and night.

3.) The DP's have objected to your letter No. DPR/1/P 4215/46 as shown in the attached translation.

4.) Discipline and general tone of the Camp is bad. In order to maintain some kind of check in the Camp I have replaced the DP's on guard by CRR and intend to leave them there until your Yugoslavian Detachment arrives.

5.) I am arranging for a better supervision of transport, stores and other material and for the flood-lighting at the Camp. *I hope these steps will be effective.*

S. Miller, Colonel

S. MILLER, Colonel,
Chief Liaison Officer
BOLZANO.

1 encl.

SUBJECT : D.P. Camp No. 23

TO : HQ, Allied Commission,
for DPRSC.

MAY 15 1946

- 1.) Confirming conversation with Col. FINDLAY this morning. -
- 2.) Yesterday certain disturbances took place in No. 23 DP Camp at Bolzano:
 - a) 7 Prisoners escaped from the cells by filing through the bars,
 - b) Petrol, tyres, flour, utensils, electric light bulbs, electric fittings etc. are being stolen from the Camp,
 - c) Cognac and other spirits are being obtained in large quantities from Merano,
 - d) Lorryloads of furniture are being brought into the Camp from Sanitätspark Feltre at Merano,
 - e) Medical stores, tons of candles and other material have been brought into the Camp from Merano (much of this has been taken out of the Camp and sold in Bolzano,
 - f) Vehicle discipline scarcely exists and trucks are leaving the Camp at all times by day and night.

3.) The DP's have objected to your letter No. DPR/1/P 4215/46 as shown in the attached translation.

4.) Discipline and general tone of the Camp is bad. In order to maintain some kind of check in the Camp I have replaced the DP's on guard by CCHR and intend to leave them there until your Jugoslavian Detachment arrives.

5.) I am arranging for a better supervision of transport, stores and other material and for the flood-lighting at the Camp. I hope these steps will be effective.

St. M. Miller
STW. MILLER, Colonel,
Chief Liaison Officer
BOLZANO.

1 encl.

Copy to the Executive Commissioner.

1289 9 M 283

See Mr. 270

(over)

TRANSLATION

No.23 Camp - Bolzano

10 May 1946.

To the Commandant of the above Camp.

We German refugees accommodated in No.23 Camp, protest energetically against the contents of the circular posted in the hall of the various billets, dated 1st of May and signed by Col. FINDLAY, because this circular is insulting our honour.

We answer: Firstly we are not internees nor political nor civilian, but we are simply refugees who want to be repatriated.

It is not true that we have refused to repatriate, on the contrary, since February last we anxiously await our departure which was officially fixed by the papers for the 20th of that month. Therefore the clandestine evasions of single persons or of whole groups are, as you know, very numerous.

We energetically refuse to work in because our work is in Germany where we absolutely want to go and where we are awaited.

We protest against the insultation contained in that circular to ~~us~~ move us into the prisons whilst we only want to be repatriated.

We ask you therefore, Commandant of the Camp to arrange that justice will be given to us and that we shall repatriate in spite of all written in the circular and what is a lie.

Signed: All Refugees of the
No.23 Camp Bolzano.

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

785017

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

DIR/1/ADM

7 May 1946

SUBJECT : D.P.R.S.C. Representative - Northern Italy.

TO : Distribution.

Reference attached instructions.

1. On relief by UNRRA Representative as Commander North West Group D.P.R.S.C. Major Stewart will assume the duties of D.P.R.S.C. Representative Northern Italy.

2. Subject to the approval of the Chief Liaison Officer ALCOM Liaison Group LOMBARDIA will retain his present offices in Milan.
He will also retain such members of his present staff, files and office machinery as may be required. The remainder will be handed over to UNRRA Representative if required by UNRRA.

3. J/Cmdr. M.T. Bourne, AFS, is appointed Staff Officer to D.P.R.S.C. Representative.

Address :- D.P.R.S.C. Representative Northern Italy,
c/o ALCOM Liaison Officer, Milan.

Telephone No. :- 12641 Ext. 2021.

C. B. FIDLEY
Colonel,
Director.

DISTRIBUTION :

Distr. List 'B', D.P.R.S.C.
Executive Commissioner, A.C.
G-5 A.F.H.Q. (2)
D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officer Bologna. (2)
D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officer Ancona. (2)
H.Q. 3 District.
211 Sub-area.
59 Area.
217 Area.
UNRRA Camp Group Bologna.
UNRRA Camp Group Ancona.
All A.C. Liaison Officers.
'A' Branch, D.P.R.S.C.

4212

m266

PAF
2/5/46

11/11/2011

2016 2017

THEY : The Revolutionary Movement - Northern Italy, May 4, 1976

• www.mhhe.com/9780130352373

THE RATION OF D.F.M.C. IN PROSECUTION THAT WILL BE
ON COLLARS :-

1. McMahon with His United Army Group in Northern Italy particularly
his view the military authorities. In addition to the normal liaison duties:

(a) So long as UNEPA draws rations from the Army ho should assist H.Q. UNEPA Groups in compiling the returns required by H.Q. UNEPA Rome for forwarding to H.Q. D.D.R.S.C.

(b) During the period the Ministero Audistensa Post Bellica is providing cash for Campa expenses, he should draw the attention of Campa's Ground Supervisor to any excessive expenditures on the Post Bellica Account which may come to his notice.

(c) He should assist Camp Supervisor to compile inventory of military stores, equipment and vehicles temporarily on charge to UNRRA.

Note :- It should be remembered that until the SACED/UNRA Agreement is signed and until all military vehicles, stores, etc, are either paid for by UNRA or turned in to the military, Allied Comd/Zone are responsible to A.F.H.Q. for the accountability of such property.

(a) Ensure the rendition of all military returns and casualties collecting military personnel remaining with United Groups and Camps. Be responsible to this H.Q. for the discipline, administration and general welfare of such military personnel.

2. Liaison with A.C. Liaison Officers Institute, Baltimore, Maryland, STAMPA, PHILA. and BOWLING.

J. Jackson with D.P. and 13 Corps and D.P. EDIE Provoked. This may involve litigation between D.P. and 15 Corps and DUEA Registration Branch.

Relation with D.C. Political and Financial Authorities Australia.

5. We will assume command of any D.F.R.S.C. formation which does not come under D.F.R.S.C. Group control or which is not under other A.C. or D.A.C. Authority.

6 No bill report to H.Q. D.D.A.S.C. when necessary and send a

000000

7 May 1945

Subject: D.P.R.S.S. 1. Representative - Northern Italy. MAY 9 1945

TO: D.P.R.S.S. 1.

The duties of D.P.R.S.S. 1. Representative Northern Italy will be as follows:-

1. Liaison with H.Q. UNRA Camp Groups in Northern Italy particularly as a via the Military Authorities. In addition to the normal liaison duties:

(a) So long as UNRA draws rations from the Army he should assist H.Q. UNRA Groups in compiling the returns required by H.Q. UNRA Rome for forwarding to H.Q. D.P.R.S.S. 1.

(b) During the period the Ministero Assistenza Post Bellica is providing cash for Camps expenses, he should know the situation of Camp Groups Supervisor to any excessive expenditures on the Post Bellica Account which may come to his notice.

(c) He should assist Camp Groups Supervisor to compile returns of military stores, equipment and vehicles temporarily on charge to UNRA.

Note:- It should be remembered that until the SACRED/UNRA agreement is signed and until all military vehicles, stores, etc. are either paid for by UNRA or turned in to the Military, Allied Commission are responsible to A.F.H.Q. for the accountability of such property.

(1) Ensure the rendition of all military returns and cash returns affecting military personnel remaining with UNRA Groups and Camps. **4211**
Be responsible to this H.Q. for the discipline, administration and general welfare of such military personnel.

2. Liaison with A.C. Liaison Officers LIGURIA, PIEMONTE, LOMBARDIA, VENETIA, EMILIA and ROMAGNA.

3. Liaison with D.P. AR 13 Corps and D.P. UMBRE Province. This may involve liaison between D.P. AUG 13 Corps and UNRA Repatriation Branch.

4. Liaison with D.P. British and French Authorities Austria.

5. He will assume command of any D.P.R.S.S. 1. formation which does not come under D.P.R.S.S. 1. Group control or which is not under other A.C. or A.F.H.Q. authority.

6. He will report to H.Q. D.P.R.S.S. 1. when necessary and send a summary of matters of particular interest at end of each month.

See 761

.../2

(over)

785017

MEMORANDUM

3 May 1946
MAY 6 1946

TO : Professor Franklin
FROM : E. W. Richardson
Lt. Colonel G.S.C.
G-5 Section A.F.H.Q.

SUBJECT : Future disposition of UNRRA ineligible Displaced Persons in Italy

As agreed on 30 April, 1946, and again at conference 2 May 1946, the following data is informally put in writing reference the future disposition of UNRRA ineligible displaced persons in Italy. Data as subsequently furnished expresses my personal understanding of the problem and my beliefs as to the desires of the military reference the solution. In view of your early departure for London, the subsequent material cannot be submitted (as I would prefer) for concurrence at A.F.H.Q., thereafter to become official in nature.

1. Recapitulation of UNRRA Eligibility Survey shows:

a	Total D.P.'s in Camps	-	26,000 (approx.)
b	Not acceptable to UNRRA (Including questionable Barletta-Trani group of 6,000)	-	13,000 "
c	Acceptable to UNRRA (in addition to 17,000 persons receiving UNRRA assistance outside of camps.)	-	8,000 "
			4213

2. Position of the Allied Military is:

- That nineteen (19) camps have been set up for administration by UNRRA, anticipating the eligibility of 15,000 or 16,000 persons.
- That seven (7) camps have been planned for retention by the military, to accommodate what was expected to be 10,000 persons (including BARLETTA AND TRANI Camps not yet screened for possible eligibility by UNRRA)
- That based on a and b above, the military, due to shortage of personnel, would very much prefer not to

259-263

FROM : E. W. Richardson
Lt. Colonel G.S.C.
G-5 Section A.F.H.Q.

SUBJECT : Future disposition of UNRRA ineligible Displaced Persons in Italy

As agreed on 30 April, 1946, and again at conference 2 May 1946, the following data is informally put in writing reference the future disposition of UNRRA ineligible displaced persons in Italy. Data as subsequently furnished expresses my personal understanding of the problem and my beliefs as to the desires of the military reference the solution. In view of your early departure for London, the subsequent material cannot be submitted (as I would prefer) for concurrence at A.F.H.Q., thereafter to become official in nature.

1. Recapitulation of UNRRA Eligibility Survey shows:

a	Total D.P.'s in Camps	-	26,000 (approx.)
b	Not acceptable to UNRRA (including questionable Barletta-Trevisi group of 6,000)	-	13,000 (")
c	Acceptable to UNRRA (in addition to 17,000 persons receiving UNRRA assistance outside of camps.)	-	3,000 (")
			4210

2. Position of the Allied Military is:

- a That nineteen (19) camps have been set up for administration by UNRRA, anticipating the eligibility of 15,000 or 16,000 persons.
- b That seven (7) camps have been planned for retention by the military, to accommodate what was expected to be 10,000 persons (including BARILETTA AND TREVISI Camps not yet screened for possible eligibility by UNRRA)
- c That based on a and b above, the military, due to shortage of personnel, would very much prefer not to

254-263

11-13

(CAPT X)

(2)

operate the additional camps and care for the displaced persons in question.

3. The categories of displaced persons in question are all a part of "Group 11 Red", total of approximately 6,400, and are in greatest proportion "Disident Yugoslavs". The categories are:

- a. Group 11 - All categories not displaced. This includes Camps 18, 13, and 14. According to UNRRA directives these persons are "illegal entrants" into Italy. D.P.R.S/C states that 90% of the large Yugoslav block now in D.P. Camps, either crossed the frontier into Italy between 8 May and 8 June 1945, or were in Italy before the end of hostilities in Europe.
- b. Group VII - United Nationals, ex-army soldiers. This Group has been considered with Group 11, because they logically deserve to share any reduction in the quantity of food or standard of care, incident to the proposed plan (para. 4 below).
- c. Persons specified in sub-paragraphs a and b above will not include:
 1. Persons of admitted or actual Russian Nationality;
 2. Any person who has served as a member of a British or American military formation.
- d. Persons in question are ones already in camps. Proposed plan (para. 4 below) is not intended to establish a precedent, (except as may pertain to Yugoslavs only) reference individuals who are not presently in D.P. Camps.
4. Under terms of occupational agreements, the Italian Government has been given, and has accepted, financial responsibility for all displaced persons in Italy. With the execution of the UNRRA-SACME Agreement, UNRRA will assist the Italian Government with respect to eligibles. The UNRRA eligibles, as set forth in Para. 3 above, are viewed by the military as an ultimate responsibility which the Italian Government should as early as possible be considering and dealing with, from the standpoint of an alien problem. At present the Italian Government is not believed fully capable of feeding and administering the groups; but unless the Italian Government, assisted as may be necessary, is encouraged to assume these responsibilities, the Italian Government may well face its eventual problem without background, understanding, or preparation therefor. Accordingly the military contemplates approaching the Italian Government, suggesting that it, in turn, ask the assistance of UNRRA in caring for the specified UNRRA eligibles. Prior to this action entitled 3 part of the military, it is desirable to know what would be UNRRA's answer to such a request on the part of the Italian Government.
5. Factors which favor UNRRA assistance to the Italian Government in caring for the specified UNRRA eligibles are:

785017

(3)

- UNRRA personnel are already in the camps proposed for the Yugoslav Block and persons specified in para 3. (ANCONA Group)
- UNRRA is already committed to assist in Repatriation and Resettlement of the referred persons as well as all other D.P.'S in Italy.
- UNRRA guidance and direction by furnishing personnel only, does not involve financial expenditure for food, care or repatriation expenses.
- Without assistance, the Italian Government should not initially, administer the camps because:
1. Misuse of food is a distinct possibility;
 11. The large block of Yugoslavs will respect and obey Anglo-American authority of a camp commander, whether military or UNRRA. However, the staff under a camp commander could properly be largely Italian personnel.
111. Until signature of the Peace Treaty it would be undesirable to give the Italian Government complete authority.
- e. Although UNRRA would be using funds for providing personnel, the military has to date provided personnel to care for UNRRA eligibles, over a considerable period of time.
- f. The Italian Government is preparing to register all displaced persons in Italy, anticipating the probable alien status of D.P.'s at some future date. The group in question, being likely subjects for eventual alien status (unless resettled), are comparatively proper subject for early registration and joint UNRRA-Italian Government administrations.
- g. UNRRA has already envisioned the need and propriety of informing and educating particularly the Yugoslav disidents in Italy. It is proposed to tell them facts about home conditions, as obtained from completely neutral UNRRA sources in Yugoslavia, also to tell them what the future may hold for residual D.P.'s when UNRRA and the military cease to exist in Italy.
- h. UNRRA apparently has been considering resettlement as an alternate (or a second) step to sub-para. g above. Unless UNRRA assists the Italian Government with UNRRA ineligibles, there will be no appreciable numbers of persons in D. P. Camps associated with UNRRA, to make a resettlement program worthwhile.
- i. (See para. 3 a statement of D.P. at S/G.) By a technicality a large proportion of Yugoslavs in Italy become ineligible for UNRRA assistance - time of displacement was within approximately one month of deadline date. Now, by a technicality, it is sought to effect the "qual-eligibility" of this group -- UNRRA directly to administer, but the Italian Government to pay for food and care of this group.
- j. Although the comparison has many different viewpoints, the percentage of ineligibles in UNRRA operated D.P. Camps in Germany, is as large as here counting the acceptance of persons specified in para. 3.

(4)

5. As a partial check-list for you, I understood Mr. Keany's (and your) objections at 2 May 1946 Conference to be:

- a The problem is a military one;
- b UNRRA cannot undertake the project under existing policies and directives;
- c Unless otherwise specified, UNRRA Italy must anticipate completion of work here, and return of employees to U.S.A. by 31 December, 1946.
- d Unauthorized use of UNRRA personnel is currently a critical question.
- e Italian Mission is not comparable to other Missions due to certain special considerations such as:
 - 1) the present phase being the latter stages of UNRRA's work; and
 - 2) the provisions of Resolution 73.
- f Until the Peace Treaty for Italy is made known and signed, UNRRA does not clearly understand the exact position of the Italian Government with respect to the groups of persons in question.
- g Acceptance of the plan might undesirably involve UNRRA politically.

6. The objections stated above are considered logical, yet removable. Therefore, being fully convinced that Mr. Keany and his entire staff have been, and are still, most desirous of cooperating, I dare continue to hope that the bases of objection can be removed or waived.

EMR:cmw


E. W. RICHARDSON
Lt. Colonel G.S.C.

408

785017

785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
AFC 194

DISPLACED PERSONS AND RE-ENTRY SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/1-13/A

1st May 1946

SUBJECT : Amendment to H.E. CM/1205/1.

MAY 2 1946

TO : G-1 (B), H.Q., A.C. (2)

Reference your letter XC/2/111/A dated 25 April 1946.

1. Forwarded herewith :

- (1) Appendix 'A' - Amended H.E.
- (11) Appendix 'B' - Allocation of personnel and duties.
- (111) Appendix 'C' - Union of Germany.

2. The Proposal.

- (a) A.M.G. and A.C. (Ita/y)
- (b) Amended H.E.
- (c) H.E. CM/1205/1 to be amended.
- (d) To send designation to read Displaced Persons and Resettlement Sub-Commission.

3. The effect of the proposal.

Involves the following additions :-

(1) Personnel

(a) H.Q. D.P.R.S.C.	S.O. II (24)	1 Major, H & A
(b) H.Q. Group	S.O. I (24) S.O. II (24) S.O. III (24) Clerks G.D.	1 Major 1 Major 1 Captain Sgt 2 Cpl 1
(c) Accommodation Centres (5).	Majors Captains Sgt 1 Sgt 2 Clerks G.D. Cpl. Cook (ACC) Ptes	5 5 5 5 5 5

(11) Support.

To provide for one extra Group H.Q. and five additional Assembly Centres and to meet minimum practical requirements of 10 Assembly Centres :-

- 1 x M/c
- 1 x Cars, 2 str
- 11 x 15 Cots

0057

785017

1. Formulas hereafter :

- (i) Appendix 'A' - Amended H.E.
- (ii) Appendix 'B' - Allocation of personnel and duties.
- (iii) Appendix 'C' - Chain of Command.

2. The Proposal.

- (a) A.M.C. and A.C. (Italy)
- (b) An amended U.S.
- (c) W.E. 64/1205/1 to be amended.
- (d) To amend designation to read Displaced Persons and Resettlement Sub-Commission.

5. The effect of the regional.

Involve the following additions :-

(f) Personnel

- | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------------|---------------------|----------|------------------|
| (a) | H.Q., D.F.R.S.C. | S.O. | II (CA) | I Major, E.A. |
| (b) | H.Q. Group | S.O. | I {CA} | 2 Lieut.-Colonel |
| | | S.O. | II {CA} | 1 Major |
| | | S.O. | III {CA} | 1 Captain |
| | | Clerks S.D. | | Sgts 2 |
| | | | | Cpls 1 |
| (c) | Accommodation Centres (5). | Majors | | 5 |
| | | Captains | | 5 |
| | | Sets Hygiene (EALC) | | 5 |
| | | Sgt's C.B. | | 5 |
| | | Clerks G.B. Cpls. | | 5 |
| | | Cooks (ACC) | | 5 |
| | | | | Plcs 5 |
| | | | | Total 4208 |

(3) Reamont.

To provide for one extra Group H.O., and five additional Assembly Centres and to meet minimum practical requirements of 10 Assembly Centres :-

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------|
| 2 | x | M/c |
| 1 | x | Cars, 2 str |
| 11 | x | 15 Cabs |
| 31 | x | 3 Tonnors |
| 4 | x | Ambulances |
| 10 | x | 3 Ton Trucks Water |

Call Action 2781 (h).
Q12 Q12
(150)

258

2

4. Reasons for the proposal.

(4) Background

H.S. D.B.3.S.C. - Major 1 (S & A)

The channels of communication in regard to movements of D.P.s outside Italy, as proposed by G-5 AFHQ, will bring increased responsibility on this Department.

In addition, resettlement problems concerning disbanded 2 Polish Corps, Czechoslovak and Baltic Divs, also unrepatriable D.P.s, will most probably become the responsibility of this Department.

Group H.C. and five additional Assembly Centres.

Required to take over care of D.P.s outside D.P.s' Center as

under :-

Group H.C. ANCHIA
Groups JESI
 RICHIERE
 FERRAO
 GERVILLANO
 SUTTORELLA

(11) Transport

The present allotment of transport is considered to be totally inadequate due to the following reasons :-

- (a) General condition of vehicles is such that it is impossible to keep more than 50% of vehicles on the road at any one time.
- (b) Arising from (a) above, every vehicle requires to be off the road at least 1 1/2 days per week for maintenance.
- (c) Camps of average population 2,000 require 2 x 3 tonners per day for drawing of mail as above.
- (d) Local purchase of fresh vegetables, timber for fuel, collection of stores, salvages, soap and other materials essential to camp maintenance involve a heavy drain on transport.
- (e) Arising from (c) and (d) above, the run-down of L of U is involving longer journeys for vehicles and is likely to have increasingly adverse effects on transport as the previous conditions.
- (f) The proposed establishment for transport is almost identical with that allowed for Assembly Centres in Italy and Austria (see CM/975/1).
- Even this has proved to be inadequate when supply points for stations, fuel, etc. are distant.

(11i) Means of destination.

The general character of the work of this Sub-Commission apart from the actual care of D.P.s is likely to become that of resettlement. The word "Resettlement" in lieu of "repatriation" is therefore more appropriate.

W.S.M.
D.B. JUNE 1947

785017

under :-

Group H.O. and five additional Assembly Centres.

Required to take over care of D.Ps outside GORE's Center as

Group H.O. ARADIA
 Camps JESSY
 RICHARDS
 FERNANDEZ
 SUDHAKARAN
 SUNDARARAJAN

(ii) Transport

The present allotment of transport is considered to be totally inadequate due to the following reasons :-

- (a) General condition of vehicles is such that it is impossible to keep more than 50% of vehicles on the road at any-one time.
- (b) Arising from (a) above, every vehicle requires to be off the road at least 14 days per week for maintenance.
- (c) Cams of average population 2,000 require 2 x 3 to 4 hours per day for driving of rations alone.
- (d) Local purchase of fresh vegetables, timber for fuel, collection of stores, wages, soap and other materials essential to camp maintenance involve a heavy drain on transport.
- (e) Arising from (c) and (d) above, the run-down of H.O. is involving longer journeys for vehicles and is likely to have increasingly adverse effects on transport as the process continues.
- (f) The proposed establishment for transport is almost identical with that allowed for Assembly Centres in Italy and Austria (see CM/97/1).

Even this has proved to be inadequate when supply points for rations, fuel, etc. are distant.

(iii) Change of designation.

The general character of the work of this sub-commission apart from the actual care of D.Ps is likely to become that of resettlement. The word "Resettlement" in lieu of "Repatriation" is therefore more appropriate.

Copy to:- Executive Commissioner, A.C. ✓
 G-5 ACHQ.

W.S.N.
 C.D. FIDELAY
 Colonel,
 Director.

4703

CM/1205/1

Allied Military Government and Allied Commission for Italy

DISPLACED PERSONS AND RESETTLEMENT SUB-COMMISSION

WAR ESTABLISHMENT (AMENDED)

(1) Personnel

Amst No	
Date	
Officers	39
S.O.R.s	67
Total	106
M.Cs.	3
Vehicles	86
Trailers	—

Detail	Officers	Warrant Officers Class I	Warrant Officers Class II	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance Corporals	Privates	Total
HEADQUARTERS STAFF									
Dep. Director of Civil Affairs (Colonel)	1								1
Assistant Directors of Civil Affairs	2								2
Dep. Assistant Directors of Civil Affairs	4								4
Staff Captain (Civil Affairs)	1								1
Medical Officer (Major)	1								1
Clerks, General duties, (any arm)		1		3	2	1			7
GROUP HEADQUARTERS (2)									
Staff Officer, 1st Grade (civil affairs)	2								2
Staff Officer, 2nd Grade (civil affairs)	2								2
Staff Officer, 3rd Grade (civil affairs)	2								2
Clerks, General duties, (any arm)				2	2				4
General Dutymen				2					2
LIAISON POOL (UNHRA)									
Staff Officers, 2nd Grade (civil affairs)	4								4
Clerks, general duties (any arm)									
ACCOMMODATION CENTRE POOL									
Staff Officers, 2nd Grade (civil affairs)	10								10
Staff Officers, 3rd Grade (civil affairs)	10								10
Clerks, General duties (any arm)									
Hygiene Inspectors, R.A.M.C.				10					10
General Dutymen				20					20
Cooks, A.C.C.									
								10	10

785017

785017

Detail	Personnel						Total	
	Officers	Warrant Officers Class I	Warrant Officers Class II	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Lance/Corporals	Privates
HEADQUARTERS STAFF								
Dep. Director of Civil Affairs (Colonel)	1							1
Assistant Directors of Civil Affairs	2							2
Dep. Assistant Directors of Civil Affairs	4							4
Staff Captain (Civil Affairs)	1							1
Medical Officer (Major)	1				3	2	1	1
Clerks, general duties, (any arm)								7
GROUP HEADQUARTERS (2)								
Staff Officer, 1st Grade (civil affairs)	2							2
Staff Officer, 2nd Grade (civil affairs)	2							2
Staff Officer, 3rd Grade (civil affairs)	2							2
Clerks, general duties, (any arm)				2	2			4
General Dutymen								2
LIAISON POOL (UMRA)								
Staff Officers, 2nd Grade (civil affairs)	4					4	0	4
Clerks, general duties (any arm)					4			4
ACCOMMODATION CENTRE POOL								
Staff Officers, 2nd Grade (civil affairs)	10							10
Staff Officers, 3rd Grade (civil affairs)	10							10
Clerks, general duties (any arm)					10			10
Hygiene Inspectors, R.A.M.C.				10				10
General Dutymen				20				20
Cooks, A.C.C.								10
TOTAL, Allied Military Government & Allied Commission for Italy, Displaced Persons and Resettlement Sub-Commission.	19	1	1	37	18	1	10	106

CM/1205/1

Allied Military Government and Allied Commission for Italy.

DISPLACED PERSONS AND RESETTLEMENT SUB-COMMISSION

WAR ESTABLISHMENT (AMENDED) continued

(ii) Transport

Motor Cycles, solo	3
Cars, 4 x 2, Light Utility	7
Cars, 4-seater, 4 x 2	1
Trucks, 15-cwt, 4 x 4, G.S.	20
Lorries, 3 ton, 4 x 2, G.S.	40
Ambulances, 4-stretcher, 4 x 2	8
Trucks, 3 ton, Water Carriers	10
Total, Vehicles	86

4203

0063

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

785017

4.03

(ii) Transport

Motor Cycles, solo	3
Cars, 4 x 2, Light Utility	7
Cars, 4-seater, 4 x 2	1
Trucks, 15-cwt, 4 x 4, G.S.	20
Lorries, 3 ton, 4 x 2, G.S.	40
Ambulances, 4-stretcher, 4 x 2	3
Trucks, 3 ton, Water Carriers	10
Total, Vehicles	86

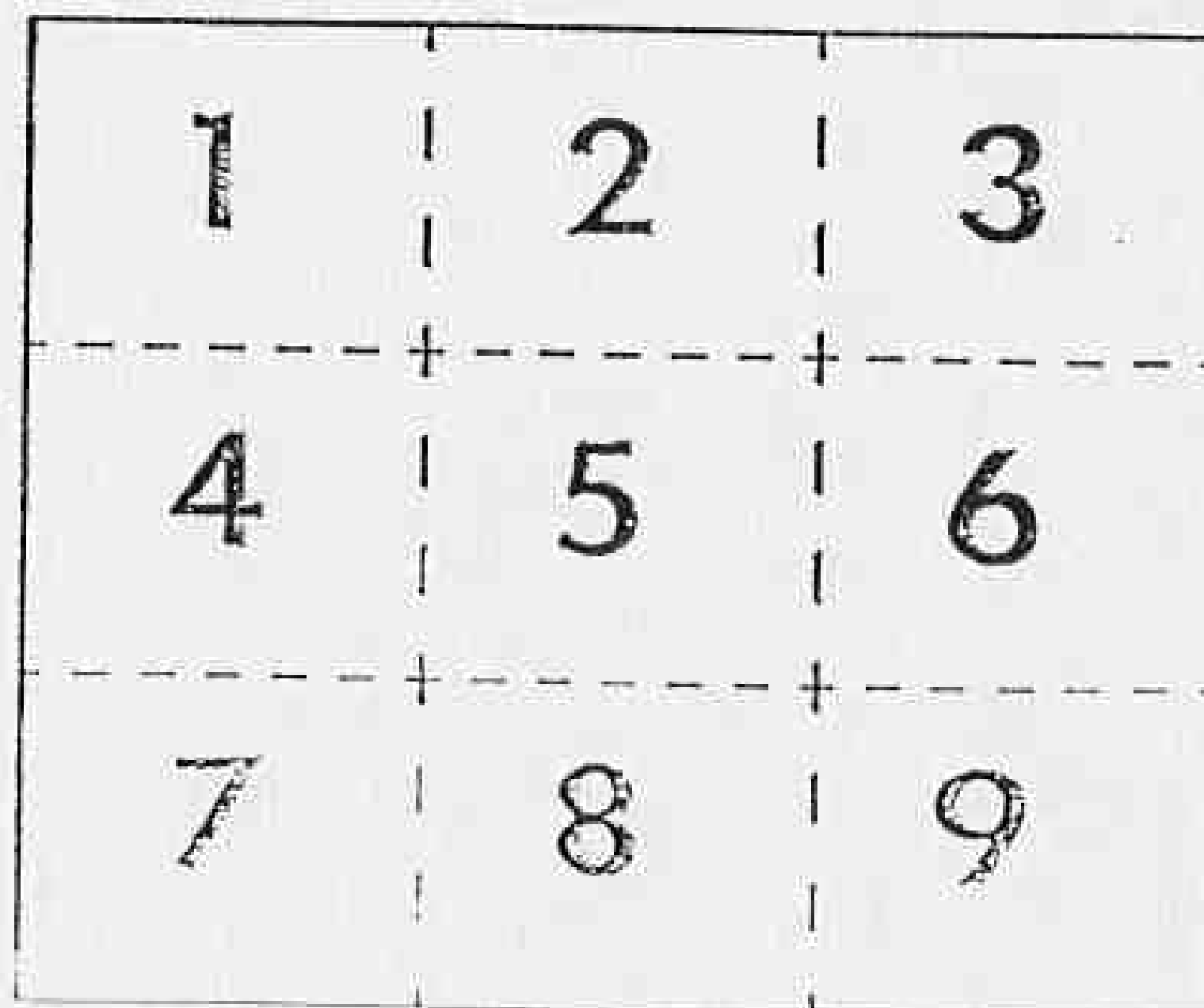
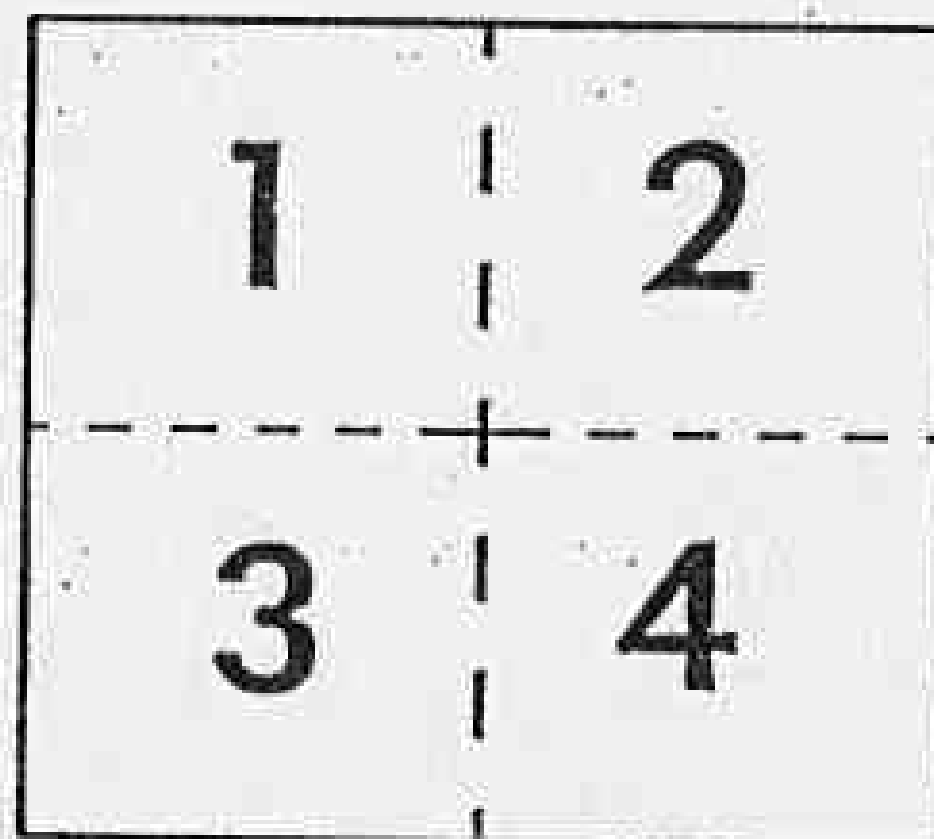
0064

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

785017

MAPS AND CHARTS TOO LARGE TO FILM
ON ONE EXPOSURE ARE FILMED CLOCKWISE
BEGINNING IN THE UPPER LEFT CORNER,
LEFT TO RIGHT, AND TOP TO BOTTOM.

SEE DIAGRAMS BELOW.



785017

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

ORGANISATION AND ALLOCATION OF STAFF AND DUTIES

Director - Colonel
D/Director - Lt.Col.

Co-ordination of Director's Policy
Reports - Activities - Progress - Conferences - Liaison UNRRA - AFHQ

<u>O. 1/c ADM</u> Major	<u>Medical & Hygiene</u> Major	<u>G-II (DP)</u> Major
Co-ordination A/Q Policy and general Administrative Procedure Officers - Postings - Reports - All 'A' matters	Medical and Hygiene Policy - Personnel Supplies - Rations.	Liaison accredited Military Missions
<u>SC. 'Q' (Capt)</u>	<u>MAC Civilian War Relief</u> Welfare Workers D.P. & R.S.C. Centres	
'Q' Returns Fpt - Supply to Groups Maintenance and Records Rations and Supplies - Fuel		

785017

APPENDIX "B"

ORGANISATION AND ALLOCATION OF STAFF AND DUTIES

Director - Colonel
D/Director - Lt.Col.

Co-ordination of Director's Policy

Activities - Progress - Conferences - Liaison UNRRA - AFHQ - Political Aspects

Medical & Hygiene

Major

G-II (DP)

Major

Emigration and Advisory

Lieut-Colonel
Majors (2)

Medical and Hygiene
Policy - Personnel
Policies - Rations.

Liaison accredited
Military Missions

- (a) Questions concerning emigration and resettlement.
- (b) Liaison UNRRA Repatriation Office
- (c) Liaison UNRRA Record Bureau
- (d) Liaison Italian Government and Ministero Assistenza Post Bellica
- (e) General Welfare of Displaced Persons in Camps not handed over to UNRRA.
- (f) Arrangement of moves of DPs outside Italy.

Civilian War Relief

Care Workers
& H.S.C. Centres

0067

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

785017

Medical Supplies
Clothing Equipment
Salvage
Local Purchase
Accommodation

Administ

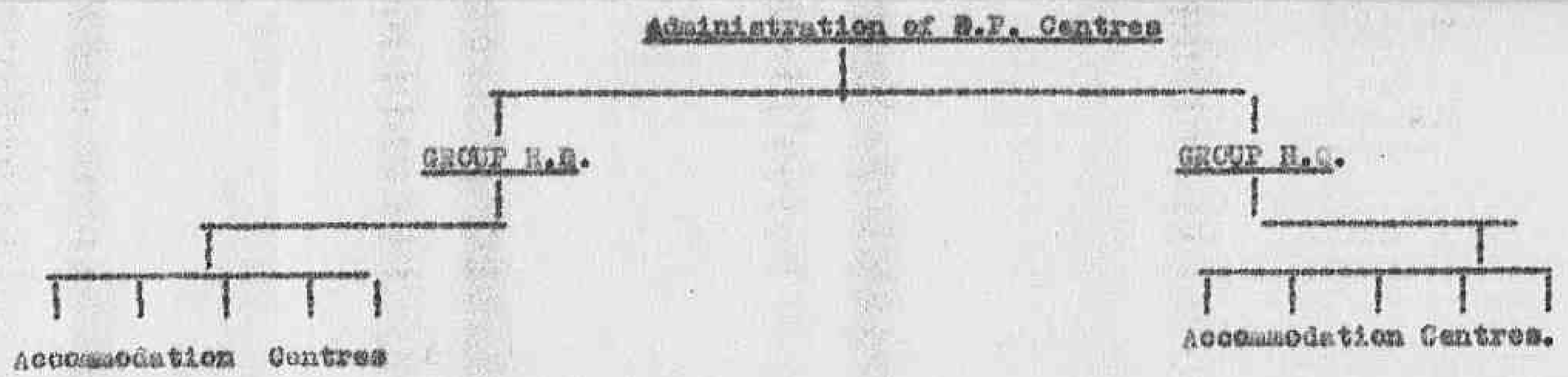
GROUP H.R.

Accommodation Centres

Liaison Officers with U.N.R.R.A. Groups

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

785017



R.R.A. Groups

0069

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

785017

4203

3024

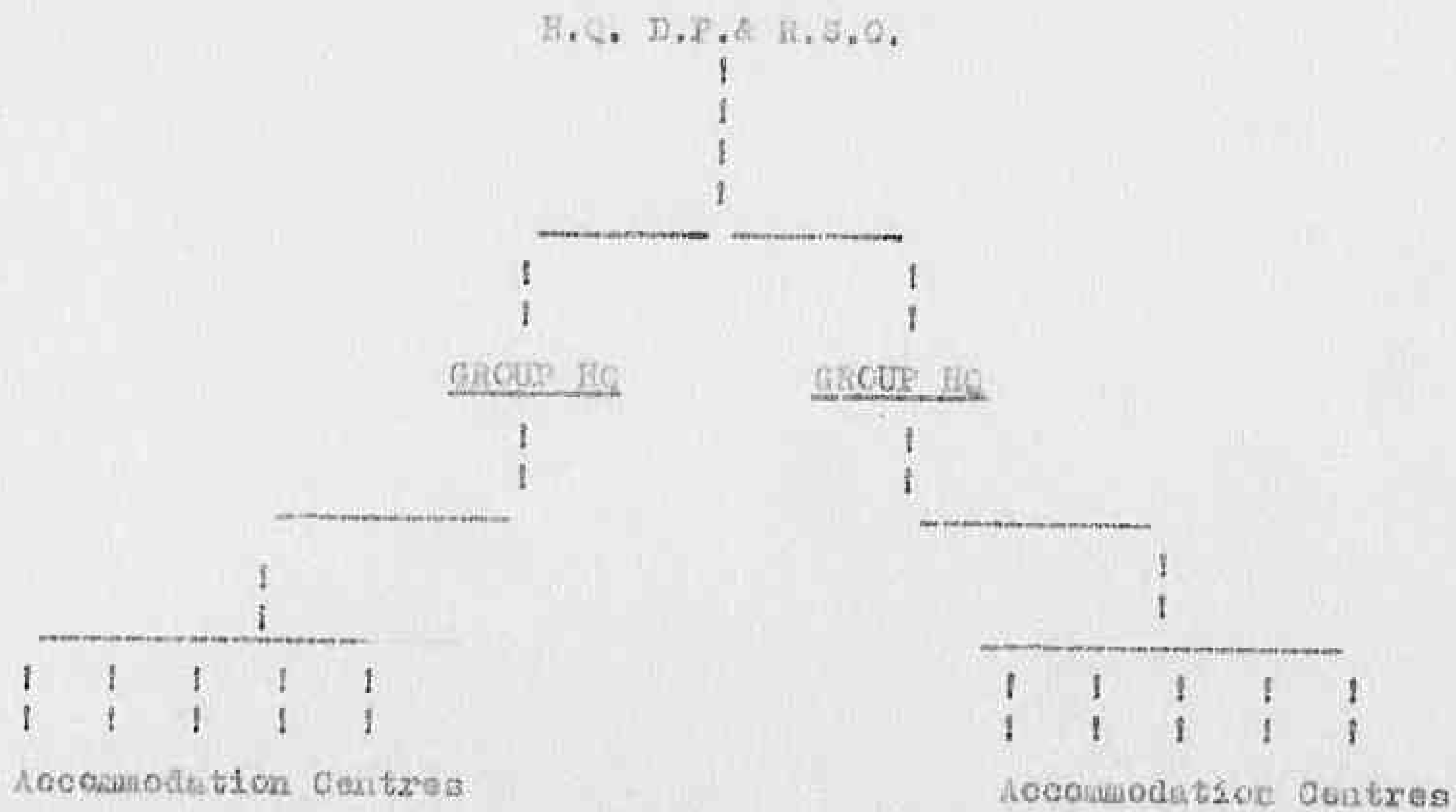
Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

APPENDIX 'C'

249

CHAIN OF COMMAND



420

2204
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/10-12/ADM

3rd April 1946

MEMORANDUM

MAY 2 1946

Screening of Displaced Persons for retention
or acceptance in UNRRA Camps.

1. It is realised that persons who desire relief from UNRRA must be screened - but the present inflexible rules will drive many poor and destitute men, women and children out of Refugee Centres. This will produce unrest and may be violence throughout Italy.

2. It is essential also that the screening parties are very carefully selected. This is a difficult business as the various countries, mainly concerned, have very violently opposed parties - not in a political sense as in U.S.A. and Britain, but not shrinking from murder to obtain their ends. For example, the preliminary report on certain Yugoslav Centres (administered by UNRRA since mid January 1946) show 99% outside UNRRA care. These people are certainly violently opposed to the present regime in Yugoslavia, but on the other hand, at least 90% have been in Centres in this country since May or early June 1945 and have proved generally to be easy to handle, honest, clean and hardworking decent folk.

3. The present tendency in Italy, if continued, will throw practically all the Poles, Yugoslavs and others similarly situated back on the hands of the Allied Commission, while UNRRA will be able, as their Charter is being interpreted, to care only for those of Jewish faith.

4. The principle of the Allied Commission has been to accept all those passed by Field Security of whatever race or faith - the criterion being destitution and need. It is felt the United Nations Organisation should have the same general objectives, naturally with certain safeguards.

C.B. Findlay
C.B. FINDLAY
Colonel,
Director.

4201

2

Received from Office of LC 2/5.

Taken to Washington &
Admiral Stone.
No Action

Q. A. H.
(CAPT R)

HA
2/5/46

INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

HR/3-4/EA

Tel. 459001. Ext 392

19 March, 1946.

SUBJECT: Displaced Persons in Italy.

MAY 2 1946

TO : Executive Commissioner.

462201EC

1. Forwarded herewith comments regarding folio 32.

2. (a) Italy is one of the principal countries in Europe where a major and urgent residual refugee problem exists. The number of refugees involved, and Italy's precarious economic condition, with the fact that a large percentage of such refugees are dissidents due to fear or political reasons who do not wish to return to their own countries make it undesirable that Italy, even if she were able to do so, be asked to cope with the problem. The problem is one which requires international treatment.

(b) (i) Refugees in Camps, Evacuation Centres, or other organised Groups :-

32,000 Chetwicks
N.B. This figure excludes 12,000 Czechs, 10,000 Ukrainians in care of ARHQ and 100,000 Poles of POLCORPS.

(ii) Scattered about in the country, but not under organised control

Getting assistance under UNRRA Charter: 15,000
Others not falling into the above category (estimated) :- 10 -20,000

3. The following figures and statements give the facts regarding the refugee problem in Italy.

(a) Poles : 6,700 Civilians

In addition to this figure there are over 100,000 Poles in POLCORPS for whose future a solution will be required. About 14,000 Poles were repatriated to Poland at the end of 1945. The remainder of the Poles in Italy, when given the choice to do so, were adamant in their refusal to return to Poland while it is under the present Regime.

The Poles in Italy represent the Officer class, landed and middle class and the majority of soldiers come from the peasant agriculture class.

(b) Yugoslavs :- 10,586 Civilians

Of these in Camps 1,829 are Serbs, 2,747 are Croats and 2,010 are Slovenes and some further 4,000 Yugoslavs are employed by Allied services. In addition, there are 12,000 Croats, surrendered enemy personnel at 254,000 near MARLES in care of ARHQ. These twenty thousand odd Yugoslavs, and their number is augmenting inspite of every effort to control their flow on the frontiers, are dissident to the present Regime in Yugoslavia.

The majority of Yugoslavs are the professional and shop-keeping middle class, with a leavening of the landed class and richer peasants.

785017

1. Forwarded herewith comments regarding folio 32.

2. (a) Italy is one of the principal countries in Europe where a major and urgent residual refugee problem exists. The number of refugees involved, and Italy's precarious economic condition, with the fact that a large percentage of such refugees are dissidents due to fear or political reasons who do not wish to return to their own countries make it undesirable that Italy, even if she were able to do so, be asked to cope with the problem. The problem is one which requires international treatment.

(b) (i) Refugees in Camps, Evacuation Centres, or other Organised Groups :-

32,000 Chechniks
 N.B. This figure excludes 12,000 ~~Chechniks~~, 10,000 Ukrainians in care of ARHQ and 100,000 Poles of POLCORPS.

(ii) Scattered about in the country, but not under organised control

Getting assistance under UNHRA Charter: 15,000
 Others not falling into the above category (estimated) :- 10 -20,000

3. The following figures and statements give the facts regarding the refugee problem in Italy.

(a) Poles : 6,700 Civilians

In addition to this figure there are over 100,000 Poles in POLCORPS for whose future a solution will be required. About 14,000 Poles were repatriated to Poland at the end of 1945. The remainder of the Poles in Italy, when given the choice to do so, were adamant in their refusal to return to Poland while it is under the present Regime.

The Poles in Italy represent the Officer class, landed and middle class and the majority of soldiers come from the peasant agriculture class.

(b) Yugoslavs :- 10,586 Civilians

Of these in Camps 1,829 are Serbs, 2,747 are Croats and 2,010 are Slovenes and some further 4,000 Yugoslavs are employed by Allied services. In addition, there are 12,000 Croats, surrendered enemy personnel at 234,000 near NAPLES in care of ARHQ. These twenty thousand odd Yugoslavs, and their number is augmenting inspite of every effort to control their flow on the frontiers, are dissident to the present Regime in Yugoslavia.

The majority of Yugoslavs are the professional and shop-keeping middle class, with a leavening of the landed class and richer peasants.

.../2...

ACTION copy on file 2201/EC.

PA

Only
(copy)

246

(c) Jews :-

It is difficult to estimate the exact number of Jews who have entered Italy illegally since the conclusion of hostilities and whose intention is to reach Palestine. The following statistics are based on data provided by Camps Returns and Jewish Welfare Organisations.

In Camps	UNRRA Camps in the "Heel" of Italy	6,500
	GERMANIA	500
	TURIN	800
In "Kibbutzim" and other collective Jewish Institutions		8-10,000
Living in cities under precarious conditions		4,000
	TOTAL	19-21,800

Although most of these Jews claim to be "Palestinians" or "Stateless", the following table has been compiled from Camp Returns and is believed to be a relatively accurate picture of their nationality breakdown.

Polish	75%	German	1%
Russian	7%	Baltics	12%
Czech	5%	Others (Russian, Yugoslav, Greek, Genuine Stateless)	4%
Hungarian	3%		
Austrian	2%		

These Jews, who represent a part of those who escaped persecution in Europe under Nazi rule consist mostly of small tradesmen and shop-keepers. Jewish youth is being actively trained as agriculturists in the hope of future emigration to Palestine. A small percentage are professional men, but this class of Jew seems to find plenty of outlets for its activities in Italy. With the advent of summer and the re-opening of the mountain passes it is feared that further persons may cross the frontier into Italy.

(d) Various dissidents and unrepatriables living in Camps :-

Hungarians	400	Rumanians	120
Albanians	470	Baltics	300
		Total	1,290

(e) There are about 600 Italians accommodated in Allied National Camps. These are mostly persons who have lived outside Italy and members of whose families have acquired or claim to have acquired the nationality of their country of previous pre-war residence.

(f) "Turks", of which 400 are accommodated at AVERSA, are believed to be mostly dissident Caucasians, and, as such, Soviet citizens or Moslems from Yugoslavia, who remained in that country after the break-up of the Ottoman Empire. Their claim to Turkish citizenship is at present being examined by the Turkish Consular Authorities in Italy. 4,333

(g) Similarly, there are about 300 persons, called for convenience "of undetermined national status", in Camps and Reception Centres in Italy. These are dissident Soviet citizens or "Stateless" Russians, who were holders of "Nansen" Passports before the war.

785017

In "Kibbutzim" and other collective Jewish Institutions

8-10,000

Living in cities under precarious conditions

4,000

TOTAL 19-21,800

Although most of these Jews claim to be "Palestinians" or "Stateless", the following table has been compiled from Camp Returns and is believed to be a relatively accurate picture of their nationality breakdown.

Polish	75%	German	1%
Rumanian	7%	Baltics	12%
Czech	5%	Others (Russian, Yugoslav, Greek, Genuine Stateless)	4%
Hungarian	3%		
Austrian	2%		

These Jews, who represent a part of those who escaped persecution in Europe under Nazi rule consist mostly of small tradesmen and shop-keepers. Jewish youth is being actively trained as agriculturists in the hope of future emigration to Palestine. A small percentage are professional men, but this class of Jew seems to find plenty of outlets for its activities in Italy. With the advent of summer and the re-opening of the mountain passes it is feared that further persons may cross the frontier into Italy.

(a) Various dissidents and unemployables living in Camps :-

Hungarians	400	Rumanians	120
Albanians	470	Baltics	300
		Total	1,290

(e) There are about 600 Italians accommodated in Allied National Camps. These are mostly persons who have lived outside Italy and members of whose families have acquired or claim to have acquired the nationality of their country of previous pre-war residence.

(f) "Turks", of which 400 are accommodated at AVERSA, are believed to be mostly dissident Caucasians, and, as such, Soviet citizens or Moslems from Yugoslavia, who remained in that country after the break-up of the Ottoman Empire. Their claim to Turkish citizenship is at present being examined by the Turkish Consular Authorities in Italy. 4133

(g) Similarly, there are about 300 persons, called for convenience "of undetermined national status", in Camps and Reception Centres in Italy. These are dissident Soviet citizens or "Stateless" Russians, who were holders of "Wansen" Passports before the war.

...../3.....

0076

785017

243

(h) A further 1,835 persons of many nationalities, race, religion and creed are under Allied care in Italy. They are gradually being sorted out and repatriated, but it is estimated that about 20% of these will be unretrievable.

(i) Apart from the information given in sub-paragraphs (a) and (h) and as already mentioned, there are an estimated 10-20,000 Displaced Persons who are scattered throughout Italy. Exact figures would only be known when the Italian Authorities would be able to undertake the proper documentation of all foreigners in Italy. However, it is thought that the following breakdown, compiled from data from Consular and other sources, would give a relatively true picture of Displaced Persons scattered throughout Italy.

Jews	4,000
Yugoslavs	2,000-6,000
Poles	3,000-4,000
Soviet Citizens	1,000-2,000
French, Belgians, Dutch and other minor Axis collaborators	500-2,000
Others	500-2,000

4. For easy reference, the total of sub-paragraphs of para 3 are summarised.

(a) Poles	6,700
(b) Yugoslavs	10,586
(c) Jews	21,800
(d) Various dissidents in Camps	1,290
(e) Italians ?	600
(f) Turks	400
(g) Undetermined	300
(h) Various nationalities	567
(i) Persons scattered throughout Italy	10-20,000
Total	<u>62,043</u>

(sgd) C.F. POMEROY, Lieut-Colonel, Deputy Director.

4198

0077

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

785017

ACLO/29
161800

2204 *RL*

Ev Comm.
H/2089
APR 170900B *244*

IMPORTANT

ALCOM BOLZANO

ALCOM HOME DPRSC EXECUTIVE COMMISSIONER

APR 17 1946

UNCLASSIFIED

700 and 66 Displaced Persons now in NO 23. Camp awaiting repatriation to Germany. Many have been there nearly 2 months. Trains urgently awaited

AC DIST

ACTION: DISPER 2

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER

EX COMMISSIONER

FILE 2

FLOAT

*Spoke with my boss about
No action by this office
AWB
18/4*

HEADQUARTERS
17 APR 1946
A.C.

4187

(CPT K)

*PA
RER*

0078

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

785017

47
22

100-113000-100

ACTION: 100-113000-100

3

April 1946

(1) ACTION TO LIONEL

APR 9 1946

(2) ACTION TO LIONEL

2150

DECLASSIFIED

PARA ONE TO DESTROYED PERSONNEL PERSONNEL WILL NOT REPORT FOR REPORT UNDER REPORTING. CIRCUMSTANCES ABSENCE OF A CAMP FOR PERSONNEL NOT LIVED UNDER ALLIED OR ITALIAN CONTROL. TO DISPLACED PERSONNEL OFFICERS IN AN EMERGENCY MAY BE SENT TO NEW A CAMP

DISSEMINATION (By hand) :
Executive Commission, A.C.
Public Safety, A.C.
Naval Sub-Commission, A.C.

4138

PRIORITY (2) (2)

DISPATCH

392

(1) ACTION TO LIEBIA

APR 9 1946

(2) ACTION FROM HEADQUARTERS

2300

UNCLASSIFIED

PARA ONE TO DISPLACE PERSONS PERSONNEL WILL NOT BECOME NEW SUBJECT UNDER INVESTIGATION.
CIRCUMSTANCES ADMITTING A CAMP FOR PERSONS INTERIRED BEING ALLIED OR ITALIAN CONTROL. TO
DISPLACE PERSONS SUPPLIES IN AN EMERGENCY MAY BE LEFT TO SUCH A CAMP

DISSEMINATION (by hand):

Executive Commission, A.C.
Public Safety, A.C.
Naval SubCommission, A.C.

4138

PRIORITY (1) (2)

PRIORITY

392

CAPT K

(capt K)

W. M. 243

PA 12/4

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

785017

0079

785017

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

DPR/9-1/ADM

Tel. 489081 Ext 576

28 March 1946

SUBJECT: Position regarding "Centres" in Italy
as at 27 March 1946.

TO : Distribution.

CENTRE	CAPACITY	REMARKS
AMG 13 Corps - Venezia-Giulia		
"G" Assembly Centre Trieste - fair accommodation	1000	Mixed Transit - to be retained.
<u>Venezia</u>		
IT. 4 Udine - fair accommodation	1000	Mixed transit-to be retained
IT. 23 Bolzano - good accommodation	500	Transit - Germans & Austrians for repatriation - to be retained until or or about 1 April 1946.
IT. 1 Padua	3000	Handed over to Ministero Assist. Post Bellica on 12 Dec. 1945
IT. 53 Verona	800	Handed over to Ministero Assist. Post Bellica on 1st Feb. 1946.
IT. 52 Verona	1000	Handed over to Ministero Assist. Post Bellica on 15 Sept. 1945.
IT. 54 Pescantina	2-3000	Handed over to Italian Prisoners of War S/C & others on 1st Feb. 46
H.Q. N.W. Group DPRSC - Lombardia Piemonte - Liguria.		
IT. 77 Milan - very good accommodation	500	Transit Allied Nationals - to be handed over to UNRRA.
IT. 17 Turin - excellent accommodation	1500	Persons of Jewish Faith - to be handed over to UNRRA.
IT. 71 Genoa - excellent accommodation	550	Transit Allied Nationals - to be handed over to UNRRA.
IT. 19 Novara	2000	Handed over to Ministero Assist. Post Bellica on 30 Sept. 1945.
IT. 21 Moncalieri	1500	Handed over to Italian Army on 29 Sept. 1945.
IT. 72 Genoa	1200	Handed over to Ministero Assist. Post Bellica on 25 Sept. 1945.
IT. 73 Bordighera	1000	Handed over to Ministero Assist. Post Bellica on 26 Sept. 1945

as at 27 March 1946.

TO : Distribution.

CENTRE

CAPACITY

REMARKS

AMG 13 Corps - Venezia-Giulia

"G" Assembly Centre Trieste - fair accommodation

1000

Mixed Transit - to be retained.

Venezia

IT. 4 Udine - fair accommodation
IT. 23 Bolzano - good accommodation

1000
500

Mixed transit-to be retained
Transit - Germans & Austrians
for repatriation - to be
retained until or or about
1 April 1946.

IT. 1 Padua

3000

Handed over to Ministero Assist.
Post Bellica on 12 Dec. 1945

IT. 53 Verona

800

Handed over to Ministero Assist.
Post Bellica on 1st Feb. 1946.

IT. 52 Verona

1000

Handed over to Ministero Assist.
Post Bellica on 15 Sept. 1945.

IT. 54 Pescantina

2-3000

Handed over to Italian Prisoners
of War S/C & others on 1st Feb. 1946

H.Q. N.W. Group DPRSC - Lombardia
Piemonte - Liguria.

IT. 77 Milan - very good accommodation

500

Transit Allied Nationals -
to be handed over to UNRRA.

IT. 17 Turin - excellent accommodation

1500

Persons of Jewish Faith -
to be handed over to UNRRA.

IT. 71 Genoa - excellent accommodation

550

Transit Allied Nationals -
to be handed over to UNRRA.

IT. 19 Novara

2000

Handed over to Ministero Assist.
Post Bellica on 30 Sept. 1945.

IT. 21 Moncalieri

1500

Handed over to Italian Army on
29 Sept. 1945.

IT. 72 Genoa

1200

Handed over to Ministero Assist.
Post Bellica on 25 Sept. 1945.

IT. 73 Bordighera

1000

Handed over to Ministero Assist.
Post Bellica on 26 Sept. 1945

(copy)

2/3

785017

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

0082

785017

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

- 2 -

CENTRE	CAPACITY	REMARKS
<u>UNRRA Camps Area Bologna</u>		
IT.46 Modena - good accommodation	3000	Static - those not acceptable to UNRRA & not repatriable.
IT.48 Bologna	3000	Transit - normally Italians only.
IT.87 Riccione	1000	Handed over to UNRRA.
IT.43-44 Reggio Emilia	3000	Handed over to UNRRA.
IT.82 Cremona	1500	Handed over to UNRRA.
IT.47 Bologna	400	Handed over to UNRRA.
<u>UNRRA Camps Group Ancona</u>		
IT.88 Senigallia	600	Handed over to UNRRA.
IT.89 Fermo	2500	Handed over to UNRRA.
IT.90 Servigliano	1000	Handed over to UNRRA.
IT.91 Jesi	1-2000	Handed over to UNRRA.
<u>Independent Centres.</u>		
IT.31 Bari	2000	Transit - to be handed over to UNRRA.
Barletta - Trani	7000	Static Dissident Poles.
IT.32 Aversa	2000	Handed over to UNRRA.
IT.33 Cine Citta	1500	Handed over to UNRRA.
<u>UNRRA Lecce</u>		
IT.34 Di Bagni	6000	Mixed statics - Handed over to UNRRA.
IT.35 Di Leuca		
IT.36 Santa Cesarea		
IT.39 Tricase		

For the Director:

W. C. Fothergill
C.F. FOTHERGILL,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

- DISTRIBUTION:
- istr. Lists "A" & "B", DPRSC
 - Executive Commissioner, A.C.
 - A. Section, A.C.
 - POW Div. M.M.I.A.
 - Transportation Sub-Commission, A.C.
 - 5 A.F.H.Q. (2)
 - o.2 District
 - o.3 District
 - 1 Area
 - 17 Area
 - A.A.C.
 - R.C. Civilian War Relief.
 - R.C. South Europe Commission.
 - R.C. Milan
 - C. Liaison Officers.

IT.43-44 Reggio Emilia
IT.82 Cremona
IT.47 Bologna

ITFA Camps Group Ancona

IT.88 Senigallia
IT.89 Fermo
IT.90 Servigiano
IT.91 Jesi

Independent Centres.

IT.31 Bari

Barletta - Trani
IT.32 Aversa
IT.33 Cine Citta

NRRA Lecce

IT.34 Di Bagnoli
IT.35 Di Leuca
IT.36 Santa Cesarea
IT.39 Tricase

1000 Handed over to UNRRA.
3000 Handed over to UNRRA.
1500 Handed over to UNRRA.
400 Handed over to UNRRA.

600 Handed over to UNRRA.
2500 Handed over to UNRRA.
1000 Handed over to UNRRA.
1-2000 Handed over to UNRRA.

2000 Transit - to be handed over
to UNRRA.
7000 Static Dissident Poles.
2000 Handed over to UNRRA.
1500 Handed over to UNRRA.

6000 Mixed Statics - Handed over
to UNRRA.

For the Director:

Robert May
C.F. FOTHERGILL,
Lieut. Colonel,
Deputy Director.

DISTRIBUTION:

istr. Lists "A" & "B", DPRSC
Executive Commissioner, A.C.
A. Section, A.C.
POW Div. M.M.I.A.
ransportation Sub-Commission, A.C.
-5 A.F.H.Q. (2)
o.2 District
o.3 District
1 Area
17 Area
A.A.C.
R.C. Civilian War Relief.
R.C. South Europe Commission.
R.C. Milan
C. Liaison Officers.
F.A.
Ministero Assistenza Post Bellica.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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

DFR/1/ADM

28 March 1946

SUBJECT : Displaced Persons Camps Trieste & Udine.

TO : Executive Commissioner, A.C.

1. The question of closing these Camps has again been under consideration.

2. In view of the objections to closing these Camps received from AMG 13 Corps and Provincial Commissioner Udine, it has been decided that the Camps will remain open until further orders. It is understood that G-5 have agreed verbally.

C.B. Findlay
C.B. FINDLAY
Colonel,
Director.

Copy to:- G-5 AFHQ. (2)
AMG 13 Corps (Your 13C/AMG/20/83 of 21 March 46 refers.)
P.C. Udine (Your UDI/PC/52 of 20 March 1946 refers.)
H.Q. N.W. Group, D.P.R.S.C.
IT 4 Udine
'G' Assembly Centre.

4194

(CHIT K)

CONFIDENTIAL

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

DPR/88/ADM

March 1946

SUBJECT : Report by Col. C.B. Findlay on liaison trip to
H.Q. Civil Affairs London, UNRRA London and various
Headquarters in Germany.

TO : Executive Commissioner, A.C.

1. Objectives:-

- (a) To endeavour to discover a formula so that there should be only one Displaced Persons Organisation in Italy, i.e. UNRRA.
- (b) To ensure as far as possible that all persons coming from Germany into Italy are properly screened and that only bona fide Italians enter Italy. The only exception being those especially authorised to transit Italy.
- (c) To effect liaison with other Displaced Persons Organisations and to study their conditions.

2. Programme carried out :-

Tuesday 12th February 1946 - left Naples by air with S/Comdr. O. Grant, Displaced Persons G-5 AFHQ, and arrived in London.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 13th, 14th and 15th February 1946 - Visited Civil Affairs Headquarters London. Discussions with Brig. Drew (Acting Chief) - Col. Hammer and Major Monaghan Displaced Persons Section. Visited UNRRA H.Q. London. Discussions with Mr. Dudley Ward (Counsellor), Mr. Van Huyning and Miss Rabin - H.Q. D.P. Section. Visited H.Q. I.G.C.R. and saw Sir Herbert Emersen. Visited Travel Bureau and arranged onward journey.

Mr. Sorieri UNRRA (Italy) having been delayed in Paris, S/Comdr. Grant and I decided to go to our homes Friday evening - returned London Monday.

Monday and Tuesday, 18th and 19th February 1946 - After further discussions arranged conference on Tuesday - Mr. Dudley Ward, Mr. Van Huyning, Miss Rabin, Mr. Sorieri and Mr. Varrichione (D.P. UNRRA (Italy)). So far had been unable to contact Sir George Randall (British Foreign Office). Mr. Dudley Ward had been particularly helpful throughout.

Wednesday 20th February 1946 - Entrained London 11.20 a.m. (for B.A.O.R.) - cancelled on account of storms in channel. Similarly cancelled just before departure on Thursday 21st.

Thursday 21st February 1946 - Appointment interalia with Sir George Randall (British Foreign Office) who was leaving for U.S. on 23rd February to attend UNRRA General Conference.

Friday 22nd February 1946 - left London for H.Q. B.A.O.R.

Results of above conference and discussions :-

- (a) A considerable hope that Polish Refugees in Italy - who refuse to

MAR 21 1948

TO : Executive Commissioner, A.C.

1. Objectives:-

- (a) To endeavour to discover a formula so that there should be only one Displaced Persons Organisation in Italy, i.e. UNRRA.
- (b) To ensure as far as possible that all persons coming from Germany into Italy are properly screened and that only bona fide Italians enter Italy. The only exception being those especially authorised to transit Italy.
- (c) To effect Liaison with other Displaced Persons Organisations and to study their conditions.

2. Programme carried out :-

Tuesday 12th February 1946 - left Naples by air with S/Comdr. O. Grant, Displaced Persons G-5 AFHQ, and arrived in London.

Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 13th, 14th and 15th February 1946 - Visited Civil Affairs Headquarters London. Discussions with Brig. Drew (Acting Chief) - Col. Hammer and Major Monaghan Displaced Persons Section, Visited UNRRA H.Q. London. Discussions with Mr. Dudley Ward (Counsellor), Mr. Van Huynning and Miss Rabin - H.Q. D.P. Section. Visited H.Q. I.G.C.R. and saw Sir Herbert Emerson. Visited Travel Bureau and arranged onward journey.

Mr. Sorieri UNRRA (Italy) having been delayed in Paris, S/Comdr. Grant and I decided to go to our homes Friday evening - returned London Monday.

Monday and Tuesday, 18th and 19th February 1946 - After further discussions arranged conference on Tuesday - Mr. Dudley Ward, Mr. Van Huynning, Miss Rabin, Mr. Sorieri and Mr. Varrichione (D.P. UNRRA (Italy)). So far had been unable to contact Sir George Rendall (British Foreign Office). Mr. Dudley Ward had been particularly helpful throughout.

Wednesday 20th February 1946 - Entrained London 11.20 a.m. (for 193 B.A.O.R.) - cancelled on account of storms in channel. Similarly cancelled just before departure on Thursday 21st.

Thursday 21st February 1946 - Appointment interalia with Sir George Rendall (British Foreign Office) who was leaving for U.S. on 23rd February to attend UNRRA General Conference.

Friday 22nd February 1946 - left London for H.Q. B.A.O.R.
Results of above conference and discussions :-

- (a) A considerable hope that Polish Refugees in Italy - who refuse to go home - would be "treated" as Camp followers of Polish Corps.
- (b) A feeling that in British Official, Civil Affairs and UNRRA H.Q., that the various refugee problems in Italy were appreciated and would be sympathetically considered in the overall plans for the future. The urgency of the problem has been recognised by U.N.O. - I obtained copies of U.N.O. discussions and resolutions.

Shirley
(CAPT K)

785017

0086

785017

237

British H.Q. Germany:-

Arrived a.m. Saturday 23rd February - spent day with H.Q. D.P. & P.W. Control Commission and H.Q. UNRRA. Displaced Persons B.A.O.R. appear to also have difficulties in handing over to UNRRA. 80% of the Camps now run by UNRRA Personnel owing to "non homogeneous" Camps - they have not yet divided all "Blacks" and "Whites". Overall supervision not yet undertaken by UNRRA. At present 50% food for Displaced Persons from German civilian sources and about 50% imported. Further food outlook black. Payments for labour in Camps similar to Italy. First UNRRA clothing just arrived.

No-one repatriated against their will - unless war criminals.

Monday 25th and Tuesday 26th Berlin - visited Advance H.Q. C.C.G. B.E. and Combined Repatriation Executive - latter consisting of Representatives American, British, French, Russian and UNRRA in 4 interconnecting rooms. Discussed various Displaced Persons Problems including screening of trains to Italy. - Night train to KASSEL.

Wednesday 27th February 1946 - General Mergan's (H.Q. UNRRA, AIROSEN) 20 miles west of KASSEL. Collected much informations regarding UNRRA operations Germany, including a copy of a telegram authorising UNRRA to look after refugees who had been Allied ex-P.W. - also copies of UNRRA agreement with American, British and French Zones.

Thursday 28th February 1946 Frankfurt - contacted Displaced Persons H.Q. USFET and UNRRA. - Night train to Munich.

Friday 1st March 1946 Munich - H.Q. UNRRA U.S. Zone (Mr. Whiting) also Military Government Displaced Persons for return of German "Refugees" from Italy. The Military Government Representative was determined to have this done officially through C.R.X. Phoned C.R.X. and after discussion decided now necessary to work through official channels - although number of German refugees involved from Italy are very small in comparison with U.S. Zone commitment for some 2½ million "Sudeten Germans".

Saturday 2nd March 1946 - H.Q. U.S. 3rd Army Bad Hols, (30 miles South of Munich).

Deputy Chief of Staff for Displaced Persons (Col. Roffe) promised to give all possible help in assuring only those authorised should enter Italy. U.S. Zone have had many thousands illegal entry from Poland - (20,000) - anticipate many more when passes are clear of snow and as 99% are Zionists - in open Camps - are far from confident of preventing them moving to Italy. Camp visited said that their population (like those in Italy) were continually on the move.

After perilous drive reached Mittenwald on French border; found trains for Innsbruck was many hours late and unlikely to reach Innsbruck that night. Most hospitably accommodated by U.S. Coy. in charge of Mittenwald D.P. & P.W. Camps.

5. Conclusion Germany :-

(a) Relations of UNRRA with Military :-

British Zone - Displaced Persons under Military Government - at all levels - but Camps when run by UNRRA have generally still a military O.C. who is responsible for supplies, transport etc.

... military formations at all

No-one repatriated against their will - unless war criminals.

Monday 25th and Tuesday 26th Berlin - visited Advance H.Q. C.C.G. B.E. and Combined Repatriation Executive - latter consisting of Representatives American, British, French, Russian and UNRRA in 4 interconnecting rooms. Discussed various Displaced Persons Problems including screening of trains to Italy. - Night train to KASSEL.

Wednesday 27th February 1946 - General Mangan's (H.Q. UNRRA, ALROSEN) 20 miles west of KASSEL. Collected much information regarding UNRRA operations Germany, including a copy of a telegram authorising UNRRA to look after refugees who had been Allied ex-P.W. - also copies of UNRRA agreement with American, British and French Zones.

Thursday 28th February 1946 Frankfurt - contacted Displaced Persons H.Q. USFET and UNRRA. - Night train to Munich.

Friday 1st March 1946 Munich - H.Q. UNRRA U.S. Zone (Mr. Whiting) also Military Government Displaced Persons for return of German "Refugees" from Italy. The Military Government Representative was determined to have this done officially through C.R.X. Phoned C.R.X. and after discussion decided now necessary to work through official channels - although number of German refugees involved from Italy are very small in comparison with U.S. Zone commitment for some 2½ million "Sudeten Germans".

Saturday 2nd March 1946 - H.Q. U.S. 3rd Army Bad Hols, (30 miles South of Munich).

Deputy Chief of Staff for Displaced Persons (Col. Roffe) promised to give all possible help in assuring only those authorised should enter Italy. U.S. Zone have had many thousands illegal entry from Poland - 7(20,000) - anticipate many more when passes are clear of snow and as 99% are Zionists - in open Camps - are far from confident of preventing them moving to Italy. Camp visited said that their population (like those in Italy) were continually on the move.

After perilous drive reached Mittenwald on French border; found train for Innsbruck was many hours late and unlikely to reach Innsbruck that night. Most hospitably accommodated by U.S. Coy. in charge of Mittenwald D.P. & P.W. Camps.

5. Conclusion Germany :-

(a) Relations of UNRRA with Military :-

British Zone - Displaced Persons under Military Government - at all levels - but Camps when run by UNRRA have generally still a military O.C. who is responsible for supplies, transport etc.

American Zone - UNRRA are directly under military formations at all levels - local Unit Commanders have responsibility of inspecting and assisting UNRRA Camps in their vicinity.

236
- 3 -
Commanding General 3rd Army has recently issued orders that all Camps must be inspected by a Senior Army Officer - at least once monthly.

(b) Germany is committed to receive some 6 1/2 million "Sudeten etc" from outside the present boundaries. Constant pressure will be necessary to not only ensure that those Germans whose original homes are in Germany are accepted, but also to stop infiltration into Italy of the many who have illegally entered Germany and Austria.

6. Final Conclusions :-

(a) UNRRA are definitely committed to help Italy and it was suggested that if the Italian Government ask UNRRA to assist with those Displaced Persons for whom the Italian Government will be ultimately responsible, even although some of them might be technically outside UNRRA's Charter, approval could be obtained.

(b) Resettlement in other lands is the only eventual solution for many in Germany and Italy. Constant pressure must be kept up to ensure that actual effect is given to this policy, with which all authorities appear to concur, but about which so far there has been little or no action.

13/12/47
C.B. FINDLAY
Colonel,
Director.

Copy to:- G-5 AFHQ. (2)
UNRRA, Italian Mission.

4191

2204 46

231 234

MAP 1 8 1045

ACLO/B3/29.

SUBJECT : D.P. Camp No.23

TO : H.E. The Prefect of BOLZANO.

12 March 1946.
SWM/29.

1. I feel I should inform you that information has reached me to-day that No.23 Displaced Persons Camp is due to close on the 15th of March.
2. This information will be broadcast on the BOLZANO Radio to-day in case there are displaced persons still waiting to take advantage of the machinery of this Camp for their repatriation.
3. The Separation Centre BOLZANO is also due to close on the 15th of March. This brings me to the point that many undesirable persons still remain in the Province and time does not now admit of their being examined by the Allied Security Services and, where necessary, repatriated through the D.P. Camp. As you know, a considerable number has already been dealt with in this way.
4. You will appreciate that those remaining can no longer be regarded as an allied responsibility, but if there is anything at all I can do to help, I shall only be too pleased to do so.
5. I do not yet know what is to happen to No.23 D.P. Camp, whether it is to be taken over by another organisation or by the Italian Government or remain empty.
6. Perhaps when you have had time to consider this subject and if you have any proposals you wish submitted to my HQ and will let me know, I shall be happy to do all I can to assist. -

4193

S.W. Miller

S.W. MILLER, Colonel,
Chief Liaison Officer
BOLZANO.

Copy to:

Brig M. GARDNER

V. President Civil Affairs Section A/C

Brig M.S. BUSH, Executive Commissioner

HQ 60 Sub-Area (2x)

Officer in Charge of No.23 D.P. Camp

Public Safety.

E.C. DIST - 183/1946

Action - D.S.P.E.R

INFO - E.C.O.M.

MAR 18 1946

ACIO/32/29.

12 March 1946.
SWH/29.

SUBJECT : D.P. Camp No. 23
TO : H.E. The Prefect of BOLZANO.

1. I feel I should inform you that information has reached me to-day that No. 23 Displaced Persons Camp is due to close on the 15th of March.
2. This information will be broadcast on the BOLZANO Radio to-day in case there are displaced persons still waiting to take advantage of the machinery of this Camp for their repatriation.
3. The Separation Centre BOLZANO is also due to close on the 15th of March. This brings me to the point that many undesirable persons still remain in the Province and time does not now admit of their being examined by the Allied Security Services and, where necessary, repatriated through the D.P. Camp. As you know, a considerable number has already been dealt with in this way.
4. You will appreciate that those remaining can no longer be regarded as an allied responsibility, but if there is anything at all I can do to help, I shall only be too pleased to do so.
5. I do not yet know what is to happen to No. 23 D.P. Camp, whether it is to be taken over by another organization or by the Italian Government or remain empty.
6. Perhaps when you have had time to consider this subject and if you have any proposals you wish submitted to my HQ and will let me know, I shall be happy to do all I can to assist. -

4:93

S. W. Miller

S. W. MILLER, Colonel,
Chief Liaison Officer
BOLZANO.

Copy to:
Brig M. CARR MC,
V. President Civil Affairs Section A/C
Brig M. S. LUSH, Executive Commissioner
HQ 60 Sub-area (2x)
Officer in Charge of No. 23 D.P. Camp
Public Safety.

E.C. DIST - 183/1946

Action - DSPER
INFO - E.COM.

See Mar 23

2204

233

BW/fr

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

DPR/L/ADM Tel. 489081 Ext 414 16 March 1946

SUBJECT: Communications.

TO : Distribution.

MAR 18 1946

1. Liaison Officers to UNRRA Camps Groups have been appointed as follows :-

Major R.H. Sansome to Emilia Camps Group ("E" Group)
Address : - D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officer
c/o 217 Area Bologna
Telephone No. : - Vicksburg 421
Cable address :- Alcom LO Bologna for Disper
LO Easy Group

Lt.Col. C.A. Oliver to Ancona Camps Group ("H" Group)
Address : - D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officer
HQ "H" Group
APO S 587
Telephone No. : - Ancona 2002
Cable address : - 61 Area for Disper
LO How Group

2. With effect from date all communications for the a/m Groups will be channelled through the respective Liaison Officers.

In urgent cases communications may be made direct with Groups, but the Liaison Officers will be kept informed.

Where purely routine matters are involved copies of correspondence may be forwarded direct to Groups.

Group Supervisors are requested to pass copies of all correspondence addressed direct to this HQ or other D.P. Organizations to Liaison Officers concerned.

3. Major R.H. Sansome is requested to register his address and arrange collection of mail with H.Q. 217 Area.

For the Director:

(C.F. FOTHERGILL)
C.F. FOTHERGILL
Lt. Colonel
Deputy Director.

DISTRIBUTION:
D.P.R.S.C. List "A" & "B"
Executive Commissioner

785017

0092

SUBJECT: Communications.

TO : Distribution.

MAR 16 1946

1. Liaison Officers to UNRRA Camps Groups have been appointed as follows :-

Major R.H. Sansome to Emilia Camps Group ("E" Group)
Address : - D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officer
c/o 217 Area Bologna
Telephone No. : - Vicksburg 421
Cable address :- Alcom LO Bologna for Disper
LO Easy Group

Lt.Col. C.A. Oliver to Ancona Camps Group ("H" Group)
Address : - D.P.R.S.C. Liaison Officer
HQ "H" Group
APO S 587
Telephone No. : - Ancona 2002
Cable address : - 61 Area for Disper
LO How Group

2. With effect from date all communications for the a/m Groups will be channelled through the respective Liaison Officers.

In urgent cases communications may be made direct with Groups, but the Liaison Officers will be kept informed.

Where purely routine matters are involved copies of correspondence may be forwarded direct to Groups.

Group Supervisors are requested to pass copies of all correspondence addressed direct to this HQ or other D.P. Organizations to Liaison Officers concerned. 4:33

3. Major R.H. Sansome is requested to register his address and arrange collection of mail with H.Q. 217 Area.

For the Director:

(C.F. FOTHERGILL)
C.F. FOTHERGILL
Lt. Colonel
Deputy Director.

DISTRIBUTION:

D.P.R.S.C. List "A" & "B"
Executive Commissioner
G-5 A.F.H.Q.
61 Area
217 Area
Lt.Col. Oliver
Maj. Sansome.

(Capt K)

2204 98
232
JAN/EGH
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
4FO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS & REPARATION SUB COMMISSION

DEC/2-14/4

Tel. 489061 Ext. 434

15 March, 1946.

SUBJECT: Disbandments

TO : C.H.Q. 02E, C.M.F.

MAR 16

Further to this H.Q. letter of even number dated 12 March '46.

1. According to latest returns the following OR personnel are on present strength of 'A', 'C', 'E', 'G' and 'K' D.P. Assembly Centres and it is requested that on disbandment of these units the personnel be posted or earmarked to the new W.E. of this Sub Commission.

<u>'A' D.P. Assembly Centre</u>	-	6288359	Sgt F.B. Clonko, R.A.
<u>'C' D.P. Assembly Centre</u>	-	NIL	
<u>'E' D.P. Assembly Centre</u>	-	798399	Sgt T. Lloyd, R.A.
<u>'G' D.P. Assembly Centre</u>	-	1462568	Sgt J.H. Urwin, R.A.
		720172	Sgt M. Hornin, I.I.A.
		805291	Sgt J. Alston, R.A.
<u>'K' D.P. Assembly Centre</u>	-	NIL	

2. On the disbandment of other D.P. Assembly Centres and D.P. Control Camps listed in this H.Q. letter dated 7 March '46, there will be rendered surplus a number of N.C.O.'s experienced in D.P. Camp administration who are urgently required to complete the new W.E.

3. Having absorbed all suitable A.C. personnel and taken into account D.P. Assembly Centre personnel listed at para 1 above, the following vacancies will remain to be filled.

<u>Sjts Hygiene</u>	<u>Sjts G.D.</u>	<u>Cpl Clerks</u>	<u>Cpl Cooks</u>	
4	7	2	-	4188

4. May this H.Q. be supplied with a nominal roll of personnel who can be earmarked for eventual posting to the new W.E.

For the Director:

Woodcock
B. WOODCOCK, Major,
O. I/c Adm.

Copies to: G-5 A.F.H.Q.
A-9, G.H.Q. C.M.F.
Exec Commissioner
C.A. Section

785017

Further to this H.Q. letter of even number dated 12 March '46.

1. According to latest returns the following OR personnel are on present strength of 'A', 'C', 'E', 'G' and 'K' D.F. Assembly Centres and it is requested that on disbandment of these units the personnel be posted or earmarked to the new W.E. of this Sub Commission.

'A' D.F. Assembly Centre	-	6288359 Sgt P.B. Clocke, R.A.
'C' D.F. Assembly Centre	-	NIL
'E' D.F. Assembly Centre	-	798399 Sgt T. Lloyd, R.A.
'G' D.F. Assembly Centre	-	1462568 Sgt J.H. Urwin, R.A. 720172 Sgt M. Mcnair, L.I.R. 805291 Sgt J. Alston, R.A.
'K' D.F. Assembly Centre	-	NIL

2. On the disbandment of other D.F. Assembly Centres and D.F. Control Camps listed in this H.Q. letter dated 7 March '46, there will be rendered surplus a number of N.C.O.'s experienced in D.F. Camp administration who are urgently required to complete the new W.E.

3. Having absorbed all suitable A.C. personnel and taken into account D.F. Assembly Centre personnel listed at para 1 above, the following vacancies will remain to be filled.

<u>Sjts Hygiene</u>	<u>Sjts G.D.</u>	<u>Cpl Clerks</u>	<u>Cpl Cooks</u>	
4	7	2	-	4188

4. May this H.Q. be supplied with a nominal roll of personnel who can be earmarked for eventual posting to the new W.E.

For the Director:

B. Woodcock, Major
B. WOODCOCK, Major,
O. I/c Adm.

Copies to: G-5 A.F.H.Q.
A-9, G.H.Q. C.H.F.
Exec Commissioner
C.A. Section
Est Section
G-1(B), H.Q. A.C.

(Capt. B.)

2204-9
230

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/1/ADM

14 March 1946

SUBJECT : Closing Displaced Persons Headquarters
and Centres.

TO : Distribution.

1. H.Q. 'A' Group will close on or about 20 March 1946 and Group Commander (Capt. Hayward) will bring Archives etc. to Rome prior to proceeding to U.K. on release.

2. The situation of the remaining Centres in 'A' Group Area will be as follows :-

Trieste :- As previously - directly under AMG 13 Corps.

Udine :- For general discipline and local matters under Provincial Commissioner Udine Province - (Col. Bright has concurred).

Bolzano :- (a) Intention is to close Centre on departure of last train of German civilians about 1st April - (So far clearance has not been obtained for either train).

(b) O.C. Centre has received verbal instructions to send all food, accommodation stores etc. to IT 46 Modena. D.P. transport Pool Riccione will supply necessary transport. Any remaining Medical Stores will be handed into UNRRA Medical Store Bologna.

(c) Camp Buildings will be handed over to local Italian Authorities and receipt obtained - (unless otherwise directed by Col. Miller). 4187

(d) On completion O.C. Centre will bring receipts and archives to Rome.

(e) Displaced Persons Pst Brenner will be closed at same time and Mr. Charles Hoffmann, if not otherwise assigned, will report to Modena.

(f) It would be appreciated if Col. Miller A.C. Liaison Officer Bolzano would supervise general discipline and local matters until the Camp is closed.

785017

TO : Distribution.

1. H.Q. 'A' Group will close on or about 20 March 1946 and Group Commander (Capt. Hayward) will bring Archives etc. to Rome prior to proceeding to U.K. on release.

2. The situation of the remaining Centres in 'A' Group Area will be as follows :-

Trieste :- As previously - directly under AMG 13 Corps.

Udine :- For general discipline and local matters under Provincial Commissioner Udine Province - (Col. Bright has concurred).

Bolzano :- (a) Intention is to close Centre on departure of last train of German civilians about 1st April - (So far clearance has not been obtained for either train).

(b) O.C. Centre has received verbal instructions to send all food, accommodation stores etc. to IT 46 Modena. D.P. transport Pool Ricerche will supply necessary transport. Any remaining Medical Stores will be handed into UNRRA Medical Store Bologna.

(c) Camp Buildings will be handed over to local Italian Authorities and receipt obtained - (unless otherwise directed by Col. Miller). **4187**

(d) On completion O.C. Centre will bring receipts and archives to Rome.

(e) Displaced Persons P. st Brenner will be closed at same time and Mr. Charles Hoffmann, if not otherwise assigned, will report to Modena.

(f) It would be appreciated if Col. Miller A.C. Liaison Officer Bolzano would supervise general discipline and local matters until the Camp is closed.

See Mr. 231

(Cont K)

0098

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

785017

- 2 -

3. For technical matters, from date of closing H.Q. 'A' Group, Udine and Bolzano will come under O.C. Displaced Persons Camps North West Italy (Major Arthur Stewart) Milan (12641). Major Stewart will also be available to carry out liaison duties with AMG 13 Corps (for Trieste Centre).

4. Reference DPR/1/AM dated 31st January 1946. Germans and West Austrians for repatriation will not be sent to Bolzano after 25 March 1946. They will then be collected at Modena.

C. B. FINDLAY
Colonel,
Director.

DISTRIBUTION :

Dist. List 'B', D.P.R.S.C.
Executive Commissioner, A.C.
Message Centre, A.C.
G-5 A.H. (2)
AMG 13 Corps
Liaison Officer Bolzano Province
Provincial Commissioner Udine.
B.H.C. Milan
B.R.C. Rome
I.G.C.R.

0099

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

785017

2204

Exp. Commit.

228

O 28869

H/361

MARCH 081439A

MARCH 090908A

ROUTINE

AIR 6-5

ALOGN ROME ,INFO: UNHRA ROME FOR DEPRAC

UNCLASSIFIED:

Essential that screening of blacks from UNHRA , PS be completed at early date so that extent of Commitment may be known. See par 7 AFHQ letter AG 383.7 GEG-0.25 February 1946. Subject transfer DP responsibility from Allied Commission to UNHRA. It is desired that UNHRA assistance in this matter be solicited , and screening completed at earliest practicable date. Forecast of when this screening is likely to be completed is urgently required.

AO DIST

ACTION - DISPER 2

INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER

EX COMMISSIONER 2

ECOM SEC 2

FINANCE

FILE 2

FLOAT

4188

HEADQUARTERS
MAR 1946

See min
224

(CAPT 0)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Ref: DPR/10-6/ADM

// March 1946

SUBJECT: Cine Gitta Reception Centre.

MAR 11 1946

TO : Il Ministero dell'Interno.

1. Reference is made to your No. 8452 of 24 February 1946 addressed to Allied Commission.

2. As the Camp referred to has now been handed over to UNRRA we are unable to take any action in this matter. I have therefore passed your letter to UNRRA, Italian Mission, for necessary action.

For the Chief Commissioner:

N. W. HIND-SMITH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Exec Comm.

4185

Page 13

(Copy to)

CONFIDENTIAL

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

DPF/88/ADM

Tel. 469081 Ext 392

8 March 1946

SUBJECT : Conditions in UNRRA Camps in
Southern Italy.

MAR 8 1946

TO : Executive Commissioner.

1. Attached herewith reports submitted by Lt. Col. ANDREWS who was instructed to visit and report on the conditions in the Southern Camps administered by UNRRA.

2. I fully agree with this report and during my visit to the camps with the Anglo-American Committee it was entirely obvious that the camps Committees influence is paramount in the camps. Conditions in many cases are indifferent and the Camp Staffs exercise the minimum of control.

3. Copy of Lt. Col. ANDREWS general report will be sent to UNRRA with a request asking what steps they intend to take to remedy the present state of affairs.

For the Director.

C.F. Fothergill

C.F. FOTHERGILL,
Lt. Colonel.
Deputy Director.

CONFIDENTIAL

4184

(CAPT B)

REPORT ON VISIT TO CAMPS IN CE GROUP

BY

LT. COL. PAUL SHIPMAN ANDREWS

AND

MRS. CHARLES DE BOSSIS

16 TO 20 FEBRUARY 1946.

TO : Colonel C.R. Fiddley,
Director D.P.R.S.C., A.C.

1. The a/m were assigned to visit the Lecce Group of Refugee Camps, UNRCA, and report.

Due to snow storms on the 15th between Naples and Foggia, reached Lecce only on morning of 16th. The Group Supervisor, Mr. Zimmerman, was out of town, but our arrival was expected and we were billeted comfortably at the mess of Group Capt. Ollason, Air Forces Sub-Commission. On the afternoon of that day, 16th, visited Santa Cesarea Camp. On 17th visited Tricase and returned for dinner and the evening to Santa Cesarea. On 18th, visited Santa Maria di Dagni and on 19th, Santa Maria di Leuca. On 20th spent the morning at Group Headquarters with Mr. Zimmerman, leaving Lecce in the afternoon. On the evening of the 18th had a helpful conversation with Mr. Durham, who had just left di Leuca.

2. General Comments regarding all Camps of the Group. (A report on each Camp follows in more detail, on which these comments are based.)

The refugees in all four Camps are nearly all Jewish, predominantly Polish, except that at di Leuca, there is a so called "International" contingent, mostly white Russians of some 200 persons. The Jewish Group, originally consisting for the most part of humble and simple people, not intellectuals, and not well educated nor intelligent, have necessarily been terribly marked by their sufferings. For 6 years they have seen mothers, fathers, wives, husbands, relatives, friends, tortured, killed, enslaved. For 6 years they have been subjected to every indignity and indecency of body and spirit which could be devised by a "master" race endowed with intelligence and ingenuity, armed with arbitrary power of life or death, but devoid of moral sense or kindness and with the diseased mind and appetite for sadism of a backward and vicious child. For 6 years in Dachau or Buchenwald or other like places of infamy, in forests, in caves, or, herded in filthy ghettos, they have lived, those who survived, by being more successful in deceit than their Nazi slave drivers, by lying and stealing from their "masters", by their wits, by enduring day after day all that could be done to them. One looks at them with wonder and with awe. These are the tough residue, who lived through the worst of the Nazi heels. One feels they deserve all that the more fortunate of the earth can do for them now. If ever a group needed help, these Jewish refugees need it. To be sure, they need food, clothing, shelter, safety, occupation and hope. These in a measure they are being given. But their need is deeper than this. "Men cannot live by bread alone". Perhaps a great psychiatrist could prescribe for men and women so deeply scarred in mind and spirit. The task of preparing them to be born again and live in the world of men is one that calls for advice from the best minds available. The need is and the purpose must be not merely rehabilitation, but resurrection.

They have lived for 6 years - many for much longer - in prison of body and of soul. Fear stood always beside them. Their only law was force. Justice for them, did not exist. The cruelties inflicted on them, were not punishment, for punishment connotes a moral basis of wrong and judgment, and to no moral law could they appeal. Their high duty was to hate, to lie, to steal, to deceive the Nazis. Their highest hope, to keep from being killed. They were given no education, no contact with the world outside, no news except Nazi news. The tough and the clever lived, the others died.

785017

1. The a/m were assigned to visit the Lecce Group of Refugee Camps, UNRRA, and report.

Due to snow storms on the 15th between Naples and Poggia, reached Lecce only on morning of 16th. The Group Supervisor, Mr. Zimmerman, was out of town, but our arrival was expected and we were billeted comfortably at the mess of Group Capt. Ollason, Air Forces Sub-Commission. On the afternoon of that day, 16th, visited Santa Cesarea Camp. On 17th visited Tricase and returned for dinner and the evening to Santa Cesarea. On 18th, visited Santa Maria di Leuca and on 19th, Santa Maria di Leuca. On 20th spent the morning at Group Headquarters with Mr. Zimmerman, leaving Lecce in the afternoon. On the evening of the 18th had a helpful conversation with Mr. Durban, who had just left di Leuca.

2. General Comments regarding all Camps of the Group. (A report on each Camp follows in more detail, on which these comments are based.)

The refugees in all four Camps are nearly all Jewish, predominantly Polish, except that at di Leuca, there is a so called "International" contingent, mostly White Russians of some 413 persons. The Jewish Group, originally consisting for the most part of humble and simple people, not intellectuals, and not well educated nor intelligent, have necessarily been terribly marked by their sufferings. For 6 years they have seen mothers, fathers, wives, husbands, relatives, friends, tortured, killed, enslaved. For 6 years they have been subjected to every indignity and indecency of body and spirit which could be devised by a "master" race endowed with intelligence and ingenuity, armed with arbitrary power of life or death, but devoid of moral sense or kindness and with the diseased mind and appetite for sadism of a backward and vicious child. For 6 years in Dachau or Buchenwald or other like places of infamy, in forests, in caves, or, herded in filthy ghettos, they have lived, those who survived, by being more successful in deceit than their Nazi slave drivers, by lying and stealing from their "masters", by their wits, by enduring day after day all that could be done to them. One looks at them with wonder and with awe. These are the tough renegades, who lived through the worst of the Nazi heels. One feels they deserve all that the more fortunate of the earth can do for them now. If ever a group needed help, these Jewish refugees need it. To be sure, they need food, clothing, shelter, safety, occupation and hope. These in a measure they are being given. But their need is deeper than this. "Man cannot live by bread alone". Perhaps a great psychiatrist could prescribe for men and women so deeply scarred in mind and spirit. The task of preparing them to be born again and live in the world of men is one that calls for advice from the best minds available. The need is and the purpose must be not merely rehabilitation, but resurrection.

They have lived for 6 years - many for much longer - in prison of body and of soul. Fear stood always beside them. Their only law was force. Justice for them, did not exist. The cruelties inflicted on them, were not punishment for punishment connotes a moral basis of wrong and judgment, and to no moral law could they appeal. Their high duty was to hate, to lie, to steal, to deceive the Nazis. Their highest hope, to keep from being killed. They were given no education, no contact with the world outside, no news except Nazi news. The tough and the clever lived, the others died.

Now, out of the darkness, they come up to the light. Their eyes are blinded still. One would hardly have expected them to become overnight, restrained practitioners of democracy, careful users of freedom, wise citizens of the world.

UNRRA is carrying out the necessary first steps in these Camps, food, shelter etc. That is we think all that should be expected of UNRRA. The bulk of this report will consist of comment on these first steps. But the deeper problem is in our opinion one which demands more than even able Camp Directors and Staffs can possess of specialized and technical knowledge in the field of human behavior. As yet, many are learning best how to operate in the black market, how to demand and get all benefits they can, without paying for them in work or loyalty; how to evade and ignore regulations. For them it is tragic. And we do not think there is any easy solution, though we feel that too easy a control is not the way to give them the opportunity and education for good citizenship.

It is hoped that the best minds of the Jewish and of other races, among them, skilled psychologists and psychiatrists will be called to help these tragic prisoners learn to use their new found freedom well.

3. All this, not surprisingly, makes the Jewish people in the Camps a problem different from any, for example, in the Camps of the Ansons Group. Any spirit of cooperation with the management, with some honorable individual exceptions, is hard to build among the refugees. Broad minded leaders are few and do not themselves command much loyalty.

The shortage of materials such as building materials, lumber, cotton or other cloth, thread, needles, anything to make work for the refugees, is acute to the point of bitterness and only 10 to 12% of the population is employed at any Camp. Moreover, all employees are on full time. There is nowhere a rotation of jobs, nor a part time system to employ more persons. Indeed, it is not always easy to get enough workers. (Refugees are not industrious.) The shortage of such items as lumber and many others, is perhaps made more acute because Camp Directors have no money of their own with which they can go out and buy even a small item, however urgently needed; because, so it was stated, even Group H.O. may not buy items until it has checked with UNRRA, Rome, and been informed that the desired item is not in stock there or elsewhere, a process which takes from a week to a month; because even if Rome has the item, its delivery to the Camp where needed may take weeks; and because Camp Directors and Staffs are forbidden by Group H.O. to do any "scrounging" whatever and must rely on one Officer at H.O. who does all scrounging for the Group.

4. Additional and grave difficulty in respect to every Camp activity is created by the fact that the physical arrangements of all the Camps and the kind of land on which they are situated are unfortunate. The refugees live in small groups in houses built for summer use of a second rate resort type mostly with no running water or toilets, scattered in each case over a wide area. This is marked at di Bagni, which is said to cover 13 square miles and least at Santa Cesarea. Moreover, each Camp is on a steep coast thickly studied with rocks. There is no room anywhere for football or adequate athletic fields; no opportunity for even garden plots (every inch available is cultivated by the local Italian people), not to speak of agriculture, which is the foundation of the life in Palestine to which these refugees hope to go. There is no adequate theatre or hall in any Camp. It is not apparent that these numerous bleak small houses (too many for more than rare inspections) crowded as they are in most cases with too many persons in a room, (sometimes young men and girls), contribute anything to a homelike atmosphere, to comfort, to privacy, to the well-being or happiness of their inhabitants. These would, we believe, be better off physically, morally and spiritually if all four Camps were closed and moved to points where land was available or could be obtained, and where all inhabitants of each Camp could be

785017

market, how to demand and get all benefits they can, without paying for them in work or loyalty; how to evade and ignore regulations. For them it is tragic. And we do not think there is any easy solution, though we feel that at too easy a control is not the way to give them the opportunity and education for good citizenship.

It is hoped that the best minds of the Jewish and of other races, among them, skilled psychologists and psychiatrists will be called to help these tragic prisoners learn to use their new found freedom well.

3. All this, not surprisingly, makes the Jewish people in the Camps a problem different from any, for example, in the Camps of the Ancona Group. Any spirit of cooperation with the management, with some honorable individual exceptions, is hard to build among the refugees. Broad minded leaders are few and do not themselves command much loyalty.

The shortage of materials such as building materials, lumber, cotton or other cloth, thread, needles, anything to make work for the refugees, is acute to the point of bitterness and only 10 to 14% of the population is employed at any Camp. Moreover, all employees are on full time. There is nowhere a rotation of jobs, nor a part time system to employ more persons. Indeed, it is not always easy to get enough workers. Refugees are not industrious. The shortage of such items as lumber and many others, is perhaps made more acute because Camp Directors have no money of their own with which they can go out and buy even a small item, however urgently needed; because, so it was stated, even Group H.C. may not buy items until it has checked with UMRA, Rome, and been informed that the desired item is not in stock there or elsewhere, a process which takes from a week to a month; because even if Rome has the item, its delivery to the Camp where needed may take weeks; and because Camp Directors and Staffs are forbidden by Group H.C. to do any "scrounging" whatever and must rely on one Officer at H.C. who does all scrounging for the Group.

4. Additional and grave difficulty in respect to every Camp activity is created by the fact that the physical arrangements of all the Camps and the kind of land on which they are situated are unfortunate. The refugees live in small groups in houses built for summer use of a second rate resort type mostly situated running water or toilets, scattered in each case over a wide area. This is marked at di Bagni, which is said to cover 13 square miles and least at Santa Cesarea. Moreover, each Camp is on a steep coast thickly studded with rocks. There is no room anywhere for football or adequate athletic fields; no opportunity for even garden plots (every inch available is cultivated by the local Italian people), not to speak of agriculture, which is the foundation of the life in Palestine to which these refugees hope to go. There is no adequate theatre or hall in any Camp. It is not apparent that these numerous bleak small houses, (too many for more than rare inspections) crowded as they are in most cases with too many persons in a room, (sometimes young men and girls), contribute anything to a homelike atmosphere, to comfort, to privacy, to the well-being or happiness of their inhabitants. These would, we believe, be better off physically, morally and spiritually if all four Camps were closed and moved to points where land was available or could be hired, and where all inhabitants of each Camp could be concentrated into a few large buildings. There cleanliness could be enforced, inspections more often made; black market activities better controlled; water points would be nearer (water has to be carried to most of the houses in the Camps,

222
sometimes long distance); bathing accommodations would be better and nearer, as would latrines; one or a few kitchens instead of 8 - 10 or more would serve for all; a dining room could be provided instead of refugees eating where they live; camp spirit and loyalty might be created; welfare, entertainment, dramatics, music and recreation could be better organized, and the refugees better controlled by their own leaders and the Camp Staff. The only feature of the location of the Camps seems to be the opportunity of sea bathing in summer.

5. There are Kibutz Organizations at each Camp, comprising half or more of the Jewish population. Each Kibutz has its leader and is represented on the main Camp Committee. The Kibutz in the refugees camp is stated to be a branch of a parent Kibutz in Palestine, where it controls and administers a collectivist community in a geographical area. In the camps the members of each Kibutz live together in one or more houses, largely under control of their own leaders. They must turn over all their wages to the Kibutz. The Camp Director seems to deal with Kibutz members mainly through the leaders. The Kibutz has over its members a very real power, which the camp management can, we think, hardly equal. The members, it is said, do volunteer cleaning and other work for their Kibutz, but not for the Camp. We suspect that few would work for the Camp, even for wages (which the Kibutz takes), except that the Kibutz wants their earnings and makes them work. And the quality and quantity of the work they do is generally low, well below that of the Italian workmen hired locally. There is no pay incentive and no camp spirit or loyalty as a substitute. They ask "why work, after what we have been through!" Except by hiring Italians, for example, the camp streets and grounds cannot be kept decently clean, nor sanitation taken care of properly. The power of the Kibutzism in the camp over their people is such that with wise leadership they could become a strong support for the effort to help and rehabilitate the refugees. Certainly they are doing good for their members. But we think they could, and given time we hope will, do more and more. They have been organized in the camps only for three to five months - some are older than others. But wise, constructive, strict leadership is imperative, if the people are to be trained for the responsibilities of freedom.

6. Another feature common to all Camps, black market activity, is most difficult to deal with, with refugees living in separated, open houses. Blankets, palliasses, food, anything movable disappear and find their way into the black market. Moreover, in the few cases where refugees have been caught, the camp counts seem to have been weak. And the camp police and the refugee leaders seem unable or unwilling to help in discovering offenders. It is reported that the proceeds are not turned over to the Kibutz treasury!

7. It is stated that it is planned to have every refugee employed in every camp and that each worker will get 300 Lire per month from UNRRA, plus 300 Lire more from A.J.D.C.. Six hundred Lire, even if not taken by the Kibutz will not stop the black market, when one blanket will bring from 1,000 to 3 or 5,000 Lire. And warm weather is coming! Moreover, the project of giving work to every refugee, where no land is available for farming, with the present acute shortage of materials and the difficulty of obtaining the quantities required, seems to make this project, at least under present conditions, somewhat impractical. And once inaugurated, there would be the problem of markets and competition with local producers. In Ancona, there was being planned, for gradual development, a system of small camp industries, producing goods which would not compete with and destroy Italian producers. But it would, and should, have taken much time to perfect.

8. Blankets in the camps have been issued 3 per refugee but many have been sold. The Camps now are short. The blankets are of good quality; some very good; at a guess, the very good quality are worth 3,000 to 5,000 Lire in the black market! Palliasses too are short for the same reason. Most blankets and palliasses now were dirty, many filthy.

785017

the population. Each Kibutz has its leader and is represented on the main Camp Committee. The Kibutz in the refugees camp is stated to be a branch of a parent Kibutz in Palestine, where it controls and administers a collectivist community in a geographical area. In the camps the members of each Kibutz live together in one or more houses, largely under control of their own leaders. They must turn over all their wages to the Kibutz. The Camp Director seems to deal with Kibutz members mainly through the leaders. The Kibutz has over its members a very real power, which the camp management can, we think, hardly equal. The members, it is said, do volunteer cleaning and other work for their Kibutz, but not for the Camp. We suspect that few would work for the Camp, even for wages (which the Kibutz takes), except that the Kibutz wants their earnings, and makes them work. And the quality and quantity of the work they do is generally low, well below that of the Italian workmen hired locally. There is no pay incentive and no camp spirit or loyalty as a substitute. They ask "Why work, after what we have been through!" Except by hiring Italians, for example, the camp streets and grounds cannot be kept decently clean, nor sanitation taken care of properly. The power of the Kibutz in the camp over their people is such that with wise leadership they could become a strong support for the effort to help and rehabilitate the refugees. Certainly they are doing good for their members. But we think they could, and given time we hope will, do more and more. They have been organized in the camps only for three to five months - some are older than others. But wise, constructive, strict leadership is imperative, if the people are to be trained for the responsibilities of freedom.

6. Another feature common to all Camps, black market activity, is most difficult to deal with, with refugees living in separated, open houses. Blankets, palliasses, food, anything movable disappear and find their way into the black market. Moreover, in the few cases where refugees have been caught, the camp counts seem to have been weak. And the camp police and the refugee leaders seem unable or unwilling to help in discovering offenders. It is reported that the proceeds are not turned over to the Kibutz treasury!

7. It is stated that it is planned to have every refugee employed in every camp and that each worker will get 300 Lire per month from UNRRA, plus 300 Lire more from A.J.D.C.. Six hundred Lire, even if not taken by the Kibutz will not stop the black market, when one blanket will bring from 1,000 to 3 or 5,000 Lire. And warm weather is coming! Moreover, the project of giving work to every refugee, where no land is available for farming, with the present acute shortage of materials and the difficulty of obtaining the quantities required, seems to make this project, at least under present conditions, somewhat impractical. And once inaugurated, there would be the problem of markets and competition with local producers. In Ancona, there was being planned, for gradual development, a system of small camp industries, producing goods which would not compete with and destroy Italian producers. But it would, and should, have taken much time to perfect.

8. Blankets in the camps have been issued 3 per refugee but many have been sold. The Camps now are short. The blankets are of good quality; some very good; at a guess, the very good quality are worth 3,000 to 5,000 Lire in the black market! Palliasses too are short for the same reason. Most blankets and palliasses seen were dirty, many filthy.

9. In all the camps refugees can and do disappear. No camp knows what its strength is. There is no real check of any kind. All think they are drawing many more rations than they have inhabitants, which of course must contribute to the very extensive black market activities going on in all the Camps.

0108

785017

10. All the Camps in this group feel neglected and forgotten, both in respect to lack of supplies and in respect to lack of adequate and sufficient visits from higher Headquarters, including Rome.

11. Food.

The ration, as supplemented by A.I.D.C. contributions, is said to contain about 3,000 to 3,100 calories. The kitchens seen were fairly to very clean, though not white washed; the food seemed well cooked and appetizing. We were informed that there are few complaints on the score of food. But the great number of small houses, scattered widely, the lack of any dining hall or halls, and perhaps also the desire of each Kibuts to do its own cooking, has resulted in having from 7 or 8 to 12 or 14 separate kitchens in the respective camps, drawing their rations from the camp store. This again fosters the black market, particularly since there is nowhere an adequate or indeed any real check on the numbers for which each kitchen draws. It is wasteful of fuel (naphtha), and the refugees in almost all the houses, eat their food in their bed-rooms. Mission huts could serve as kitchen and dining halls. Meal cards are not used, probably are not practicable in the numerous kitchens. And any refugees (in one camp six hundred) draw rations and cook individually in their own houses.

12. Health.

The Camp hospitals and M.I. Rooms seemed clean, well kept and equipped. The Group hospital at di Leuca made an excellent impression. But Col. Hamilton, who was in the Lecce Group at the same time as we, is more qualified to report in this field. He is quite aware, moreover, of the bad situation as to sanitation and cleanliness, which, it seems to us, may in rare weather constitute a menace to health.

13. Administration and local self-government.

At each Camp there is a staff which seems large by D.P.R.S.C. standards. Certainly one result of this is that there is no such pressure as existed in D.P.R.S.C. Camps we have known, to find competent and trustworthy refugees to handle the important phases of camp life, to organize local self-government, to make the refugees responsible for planning, organizing and carrying on their own activities. It was said that the very doctors, dentists and nurses in the Camp M.I. Rooms and hospitals were kept busy, because of the bad medical condition of so many of these unfortunates. But outside of these, the staffs were larger than in the D.P.R.S.C. Static Camps we knew. And the refugees seemed to have few actively functioning committees in any camp, except that in each, a central committee existed which reported to the Camp Director. It consisted of representatives of the various refugee groups, both Kibutsin and others. It was supposed, in theory, to run the camp under the supervision of the camp director; actually it does not, in the sense in which, in some other Camps, the refugees governed themselves. When the camp director wants anything done which is hard work, dirty or not pleasing, the refugee central committee ostensibly and often genuinely willing to help, finds itself in a difficult position, and cannot do much. Outside clean-up of grounds, roads, etc. is an example.

The central committee does not to an effective extent, if at all, function with respect to Transport, to Stores, to Health, to Sanitation, to Education, to Welfare (it sometimes does a little for theatre, entertainment, recreation, sports, though there are 2 to 4 welfare officers in the respective Camps whose job it is to do this sort of thing), to Police and Public Safety, to Camp Industries and employment, except perhaps to nominate persons for jobs. It does have a function in communicating needs and complaints. But self-government in a camp consists of handling, subject of course to supervision, but with responsibility, such matters as the above. Such self-government does not exist.

4183

785017

number of small houses, scattered widely, the lack of any dining hall or halls, and perhaps also the desire of each Kibutz to do its own cooking, has resulted in having from 7 or 8 to 12 or 14, separate kitchens in the respective camps, drawing their rations from the camp store. This again fosters the black market, particularly since there is nowhere an adequate or indeed any real check on the numbers for which each kitchen draws. It is wasteful of fuel (naphta), and the refugees in almost all the houses, eat their food in their bedrooms. Nissen huts could serve as kitchen and dining halls. Meal cards are not used, probably are not practicable in the numerous kitchens. And any refugees (in one camp six hundred) draw rations and cook individually in their own houses.

12. Health.

The Camp hospitals and M.I. Rooms seemed clean, well kept and equipped. The Group hospital at di Louca made an excellent impression. But Col. Hamilton, who was in the Lacoe Group at the same time as we, is more qualified to report in this field. He is quite aware, moreover, of the bad situation as to sanitation and cleanliness, which, it seems to us, may in warm weather constitute a menace to health.

13. Administration and local self-government.

At each Camp there is a staff which seems large by D.P.R.S.C. standards. Certainly one result of this is that there is no such pressure as existed in D.P.R.S.C. Camps as have known, to find competent and trustworthy refugees to handle the important phases of camp life, to organize local self-government, to make the refugees responsible for planning, organizing and carrying on their own activities. It was said that the many doctors, dentists and nurses in the Camp M.I. Rooms and hospitals were kept busy, because of the bad medical condition of so many of these unfortunates. But outside of these, the staffs were larger than in the D.P.R.S.C. Static Camps we knew. And the refugees seemed to have few actively functioning committees in any camp, except that in each, a central committee existed which reported to the Camp Director. It consisted of representatives of the various refugee Groups, both Kibutzim and others. It was supposed, in theory, to run the camp under the supervision of the camp director; actually it does not, in the sense in which, in some other Camps, the refugees governed themselves. When the camp director wants anything done which is hard work, dirty or not pleasing, the refugee central committee ostensibly and often genuinely willing to help, finds itself in a difficult position, and cannot do much. Outside clean-up of grounds, roads, etc. is an example.

The central committee does not to an effective extent, if at all, function with respect to Transport, to Stores, to Health, to Sanitation, to Education, to Welfare (it sometimes does a little for theatre, entertainment, recreation, sports, though there are 2 to 4 welfare officers in the respective Camps whose job it is to do this sort of thing), to Police and Public Safety, to Camp Industries and employment, except perhaps to nominate persons for jobs. It does have a function in communicating needs and complaints. But self-government in a camp consists of handling, subject of course to supervision, but with responsibility, such matters as the above. Such self-government does not exist. As to Justice, there are camp courts, but they seemed not effective anywhere.

14. The most critical needs and lacks common to all Camps are :-

(a) Cleanliness - In each camp some living quarters are clean, some are dirty. In all camps the standard of cleanliness in the streets and grounds is low, except at di Louca, where outside cleaning is done by hired Italian help. In some, there are spots of filth as where a vacant room next a sleeping room has been used for weeks as a latrine and a small open shelter like a sentry box at one corner of a roof terrace available to the inhabitants of a house had been similarly used, apparently without being cleaned for some time. There is nothing like one latrine for each house, there are far too few and too far away, the grounds around the houses are apparently freely used for this purpose at night. We saw no containers for rubbish, orange peel, tin cans etc.. set out near the houses, though at di Bagni a certain number, about one for each 2 houses, was planned. On the other hand, the kitchens we saw seemed clean, and many of the bed rooms as well. In some camps the conditions may constitute a grave health menace, especially when flies come, as they soon will. The kitchens that we saw are not screened.

The bathing facilities are inadequate at all Camps. There are no "ablutions" that we saw, shower heads are too few, though good water from the Pugliese aqueduct reaches the camps and is said to be plentiful. But not more than one bath a week is possible per person. Bathing is not compulsory. There is no piping for additional facilities. In summer, however, so we were informed at di Louca, the water supply may run very short. We saw dishes being washed at di Bagni in sea water and sand, without soap.

(b) Beds - We did not learn the exact number in any Camp, except Tricase, which had 10 beds and 94 blankets bunks, only a small fraction of the people slept on anything that could be called a bunk. We saw, however, great numbers of doors, raised on blocks of stone, and covered sometimes only with thin blankets, sometimes with old dirty clothing or with palliasses filled with thin old and inadequate straw. We were informed that doors have been stolen from every nearby vacant house, as well as taken from their hinges in the Camp houses. Most of the few bunks we saw were badly made, uneven, sagging. Many were made only of interwoven, criss-crossed reeds.

(c) Supplies - Camp Staffs speak with some bitterness of the acute lack of such items as beds, window glass or substitute, musical instruments, lumber and building materials, canvas oressian, yardage goods to make shirts, trousers, dresses, underclothes, etc. Thread, needles, water pipe, indeed almost everything to give employment to men and women and improve the camps. There are said to be enough tools for more workers, if there were materials to work with. And there are skilled workmen, now idle. Yet in July and August and later, very large stocks of good lumber were available for purchase no farther away than Bari. For Ancona we got some 90 or 100 3 ton truck loads.

(d) Land for gardening or farming, and for fields for football or other athletics : Despite great difficulties, the camps have organized football teams and play on nearby Italian fields by courtesy of the authorities. The impossibility of agriculture is disappointing the welfare workers from Palestine (of whom there are 6 in the Group) where that activity is the basis of the entire economy.

(e) Halls or theatres - Santa Cesarea has no hall or theatre, but uses a hall in a hotel, holding about 400 standing, once a week for movies, and often when needed for this or other purposes. Tricase has none except a good sized room in a house. The small hall at di Bagni will hold perhaps 200, standing. It has a small and inadequate stage. That at di Louca will hold perhaps 400. Its stage is larger, but is dirty and dilapidated, with soiled, grab hangings. The need room has stone walls and concrete floors, and is drab and unattractive. The need

785017

looking like one latrine for each house, there are far too few and too far away, the grounds around the houses are apparently freely used for this purpose at night. We saw no containers for rubbish, orange peel, tin cans etc., set out near the houses, though at di Bagni a certain number, about one for each 2 houses, was planned. On the other hand, the kitchens we saw seemed clean, and many of the bed rooms as well. In some camps the conditions may constitute a grave health menace, especially when flies come, as they soon will. The kitchens that we saw are not screened.

The bathing facilities are inadequate at all camps. There are no "ablutions" that we saw, shower heads are too few, though good water from the Pugliese aqueduct reaches the camps and is said to be plentiful. But not more than one bath a week is possible per person. Bathing is not compulsory. There is no piping for additional facilities. In summer, however, so we were informed at di Leuca, the water supply may run very short. We saw dishes being washed at di Bagni in sea water and sand, without soap.

(b) Beds • We did not learn the exact number in any camp, except Tricase, which had 10 beds and 94 ~~beds~~ bunks, only a small fraction of the people slept on anything that could be called a bunk. We saw, however, great numbers of doors, raised on blocks of stone, and covered sometimes only with blankets, sometimes with old dirty clothing or with palliasses filled with thin old and inadequate straw. We were informed that doors have been stolen from every nearby vacant house, as well as taken from their hinges in the Camp houses. Most of the few bunks we saw were badly made, uneven, sagging. Many were made only of interwoven, criss-crossed reeds.

(c) Supplies. • Camp Staffs speak with some bitterness of the acute lack of such items as beds, window glass or substitute, musical instruments, lumber and building materials, canvas or hessian, yardage goods to make shirts, trousers, dresses, underclothes, etc. Thread, needles, water pipe, indeed almost everything to give employment to men and women and improve the camps. There are said to be enough tools for more workers, if there were materials to work with. And there are skilled workmen, now idle. Yet in July and August and later, very large stocks of good lumber were available for purchase no farther away than Bari. For Ancona we got some 90 or 100 3 ton truck loads.

4179

(d) Land for gardening or farming, and for fields for football or other athletics: Despite great difficulties, the camps have organized football teams and play on nearby Italian fields by courtesy of the authorities. The impossibility of agriculture is disappointing the welfare workers from Palestine (of whom there are 6 in the Group) where that activity is the basis of the entire economy.

(e) Halls or theatres. • Santa Cesarea has no hall or theatre, but uses a hall in a hotel, holding about 400 standing, once a week for movies, and oftener when needed for this or other purposes. Tricase has none except a good sized room in a house. The small hall at di Bagni will hold perhaps 200, standing. It has a small and inadequate stage. That at di Leuca will hold perhaps 400. Its stage is larger, but is dirty and dilapidated, with soiled, drab hangings. The room has stone walls and concrete floors, and is drab and unattractive. The need for a more adequate hall in each camp is acute. In passing through Bari, Molfetta and Foggia one sees, from the road, some 20 or 30 large empty Nissen huts standing idle. Perhaps efforts have been or could be made to obtain some of them. Such a hut is successfully used at Jesi as a recreation hall. They could serve equally as dining halls.

0112

785017

219

(f) Discipline - There are few grave offences among the refugees, to their credit be it said - but camp regulations are difficult to enforce. The Camp police at each of the camps is weak, untrained, not respected, unwilling or unable to enforce the camp regulations. The remark has been made by refugees, that after knowing the S.S., they are not afraid of anything that Camp directors or staffs or camp police can do to them, and, even mild discipline is lacking. The Camp police are appointed by the Camp director, on consultation with the Kibutz leaders. But with no camp loyalty or pride to build on, with men devoid of training (except for unhappy experience in deceiving and escaping the S.S.) to choose from with every incentive in the Kibutz leader, if he is less than very high minded, to nominate persons who will not be hard on their friends, the result is deplorable. In one camp, young refugees broke into the detention room and liberated a friend serving sentence. In another the so-called camp court and camp police are stated to be much more interested in fastening the blame for a black market sale of blankets on the Italian purchaser than on the refugee who, stole, sold, was caught by the Carabinieri and brought in. The Carabinieri Officer in charge was reported to have said that unless he got better cooperation from camp authorities he would no longer arrest refugees for black market violations; also, that with 3 Carabinieri he could undertake to police the camp better than the 36 camp police. In another camp, serious offenders were turned over to the Italian police. But in the third it was stated to us by an Allied member of the staff, that the refugees objected to this and it was not done for fear of "hurting their feelings". In one camp, members of the staff were afraid of physical violence if they tried to check and search in the houses for stolen goods. One staff member at this camp actually was attacked, but rescued by Italians who happened to be passing. At one camp, a prisoner in the detention room, when refused permission by the camp police to go out for lunch with his wife, broke down the door with the police looking on, and went away, announcing to them that he would be back at two. He was! At this Camp, and we think at others, the drivers constantly pick up refugees, even on ration trucks. The refugees wait outside camp. This is forbidden, but the prohibition is not enforced.

In case of any serious trouble the camp police would be useless or worse. And such trouble is not impossible at any camp. What these people have been through has not been calculated to make them calm, objective, dispassionate. The wonder is that they behave as well as they do. But to instill a sense of the value of law and order, of honesty, of even-handed justice, should be part of their preparation for a useful life.

Training courses in each camp for a police force of better selected persons might help to create a body of men with some pride in their work as an important arm of democracy. Now, police work probably means, to their mind, the kind of things the S.S. did. An experienced British policeman, Lt. Col. Kerr is available in leisure, if asked, to help weed out the weak members of the camp police forces and find better substitutes and to organize and carry on such courses. But in addition some incentive should be found, beyond wages which the Kibutz takes away, such as a special cigarette allowance or what not, if good work is expected.

Furthermore, no way seems to have been found to persuade or compel refugees to work. At one camp, the day we arrived, the sanitary and clean-up squad did not appear for work at all. And most of the time, we were told, members of it would work for an hour or two and then go home. The roads in this camp were in atrocious condition; but nothing would induce the refugees to do real work on them. After an hour they would go home. Wages are no incentive - the Kibutz takes them away from the members. There is no camp pride or spirit.

(g) Education - There were so-called schools at all the camps; but the subjects taught, outside of Hebrew and Biblical studies, were few. There were not many qualified teachers available among the refugees. In every camp the

4178

785017

dominate persons who will not be hard on their friends, the result is deplorable. In one camp, young refugees broke into the detention room and liberated a friend serving sentence. In another the so-called camp court and camp police are stated to be much more interested in fanning the flame for a black market sale of blankets on the Italian purchaser than on the refugee who, stole, sold, was caught by the Carabinieri and brought in. The Carabinieri Officer in charge was reported to have said that unless he got better cooperation from camp authorities he would no longer arrest refugees for black market violations; also, that with 3 Carabinieri he would undertake to police the camp better than the 36 camp police. In another camp, serious offenders were turned over to the Italian police. But in the third it was stated to us by an allied member of the staff, that the refugees objected to this and it was not done for fear of "hurting their feelings". In one camp, members of the staff were afraid of physical violence if they tried to check and search in the houses for stolen goods. One staff member at this camp actually was attacked, but rescued by Italians who happened to be passing. At one camp, a prisoner in the detention room, when refused permission by the camp police to go out for lunch with his wife, broke down the door with the police looking on, and went away, announcing to them that he would be back at two. He was! At this Camp, and we think at others, the drivers constantly pick up refugees, even on ration trucks. The refugees wait outside camp. This is forbidden, but the prohibition is not enforced.

In case of any serious trouble the camp police would be useless or worse. And such trouble is not impossible at any camp. What these people have been through has not been calculated to make them calm, objective, dispassionate. The wonder is that they behave as well as they do. But to instill a sense of the value of law and order, of honesty, of even-handed justice, should be part of their preparation for a useful life.

Training courses in each camp for a police force of better selected persons might help to create a body of men with some pride in their work as an important arm of democracy. Now, police work probably means, to their mind, the kind of things the S.S. did. An experienced British policeman, Lt. Col. Kerr is available in Lecce, if asked, to help weed out the weak members of the camp police forces and find better substitutes and to organize and carry on such courses. But in addition some incentive should be found, beyond wages which the Xibuta takes away, such as a special cigarette allowance or what not, if good work is ~~4.178~~ expected.

Furthermore, no way seems to have been found to persuade or compel refugees to work. At one camp, the day we arrived, the sanitary and clean-up squad did not appear for work at all. And most of the time, we were told, members of it would work for an hour or two and then go home. The roads in this camp were in atrocious condition; but nothing would induce the refugees to do real work on them. After an hour they would go home. Wages are no incentive - the Xibuta takes them away from the members. There is no camp pride or spirit.

(g) Education - There were so-called schools at all the camps; but the subjects taught, outside of Hebrew and Biblical studies, were few. There were not many qualified teachers available among the refugees. In every camp the curriculum was grossly inadequate. A school plan, vague but apparently a considerable improvement over the present situation, was under consideration at di Leuca, but even that fell far short of anything that could be called good

education. The need for education in these Camps is the more critical because for 6 years, few if any of the refugee children of any age have had schooling. It would be fortunate if an adequate number of trained and competent teachers could be sent in, from Palestine or elsewhere, with a supply of text books and a reasonably complete curriculum built up, always with a view to the capacity of the children (who are said to be bright and to learn quickly) and to the plans for their future. Copy books, paper, pencils, maps, moreover are all said to be critically short; though elsewhere it has been found possible to scrounge large quantities and buy more.

We found no adult education going on, except for some English classes at one camp attended by 12 adults of the non-Jewish or "International" group. A qualified teacher is needed. There are few if any organized discussion groups; no outside lecturers except occasional visiting Rabbis. In certain other camps, where the Allied staffs were much smaller, they nevertheless themselves gave English classes regularly to children and adults.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
ITALIAN MISSION
Camps Group - Lecce

AVERAGE MONTHLY PATROLS
Lecce - Southern Italian Camps

DI RAGNI
Class I
Italians
Refugees
Italians - Drivers & Mechanics
Doctors & Nurses

53,437
218,718
400,745
98,600
102,500

874,099

DI LECCE
Class I
Italians
Refugees
Italians - Di Leuca Hospital
Refugees - Di Leuca Hospital
Italians - Drivers & Mechanics
Doctors & Nurses

75,966
310,348
323,746
133,049
32,010
63,815
152,334

1,091,268

TRICASE
Class I
Italians
Refugees
Refugees - Yugoslav Police
Italians - Drivers & Mechanics
Doctors & Nurses

24,750
38,183
166,173
60,450
29,124
44,400

363,080

S. CESAREA
Class I
Italians
Refugees
Refugees - Yugoslav Police
Italians - Drivers & Mechanics
Doctors & Nurses

93,971
20,462
389,215
120,900
25,569
75,732

725,849

BARBONESE & UFFICIA D.I.D. - GALLIE
Class I
Italians
Refugees
Italians - Drivers & Mechanics

11,376
54,975
11,123
5,820

83,294

P.O. LECCE
Class I
Italians
Refugees
Drivers & Mechanics

155,457
89,156
99,869
114,700

139,182

785017

DI RAGNI
 Class I
 Italians
 Refugees
 Italians - Drivers & Mechanics
 Doctors & Nurses

53,437
 218,718
 420,745
 98,600
102,599

874,099

DI LEMMA
 Class I
 Italians
 Refugees
 Italians - Di Lenca Hospital
 Refugees - Di Lenca Hospital
 Italians - Drivers & Mechanics
 Doctors & Nurses

75,966
 310,348
 323,746
 133,049
 32,010
 63,815
152,334

1,091,268

TRICASE
 Class I
 Italians
 Refugees
 Refugees - Yugoslav Police
 Italians - Drivers & Mechanics
 Doctors & Nurses

24,750
 38,183
 166,173
 60,450
 29,124
14,100

363,040

S. CESAREA
 Class I
 Italians
 Refugees
 Refugees - Yugoslav Police
 Italians - Drivers & Mechanics
 Doctors & Nurses

93,971
 20,462
 389,215
 120,990
 25,569
75,732

725,849

4178

FAERHORN & WILMA D.I.D. - FAGLIE
 Class I
 Italians
 Refugees
 Italians - Drivers & Mechanics

11,376
 54,975
 11,123
5,820

83,294

P.O. LACCA
 Class I
 Italians
 Refugees
 Drivers & Mechanics

155,497
 89,156
 99,869
114,700

119,222

3,556,812

785017

216

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
ITALIAN MISSION
Camps Group - Lecce

EXPENSES FOR JAN 1946 - OTHER THAN PAYROLLS

Professional Services (0.03)	10,400
Subsistence (1.15)	62,588
All other Travel & subsistence expenses (1.19)	10,000
All other general supplies & materials (3.39)	5,206
All other general equipment (1.49)	7,537
Repairs & rental of facilities (5.54)	900
Charges for Services (5.55)	1,600
All other special Services (6.69)	1,200
	99,431

4175

785017

A.J.D.C.

USED FOR MEDICAL EXPENSES (ONE-THIRD) AND WELFARE EXPENSES (TWO-THIRDS)

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT OF LIRE 150,000

EXPENDITURES:

CHECK BOOK	57
PREGNANT WOMEN - MONTHLY PAYMENT (42)	22,000
PREGNANT WOMEN - MONTHLY PAYMENT (20)	20,000
PREGNANT WOMEN - MONTHLY PAYMENT (21)	21,000
PREGNANT WOMEN - MONTHLY PAYMENT (61)	61,000

TOTAL SPENT	<u>114,057</u>
-------------	----------------

4173

CONFIDENTIAL REPORT

VISIT TO CAMPS IN LEUCE GRO.

BY

LT. COL. PAUL SHIPMAN AMMERSON

AND

MRS. CHARIS DE ROSIS

16 TO 20 FEBRUARY 1946.

TO : Director, D.P.R.S.C., A.C.

In the accompanying general report we have undertaken to give facts based in each instance on personal observation or on statements made to us by members of the camp staffs. We did not feel competent after a day at each camp to weigh the difficulties and obstacles facing the camp and group staffs, nor to determine to exactly what extent improvement is possible. Moreover, the camp director at di Bagni was away, and at di Leuca the acting camp director had only been in office 10 days.

A few additional confidential comments, considered unsuitable for insertion in the general report which is to be made available to UNRRA, follow:-

1. We felt convinced that except to a considerable extent at di Leuca, the camp directors and staffs were hesitant to deal firmly with the refugees, particularly with the Kibutzim, and that the camp staffs do not or cannot run the camps, nor certainly make the refugees run them, as they should be run. At di Bagni, the staff are afraid of physical violence. At Santa Cesarea and Tricase the wishes of the refugees control far too much, and this results in marked lack of discipline. Mr. Martin at Santa Cesarea impressed us as baffled, in respect to discipline and cleanliness. He said the Yugoslav Royal Navy contingent sent down as guards had not been used, because the refugees would have resented outsiders. The same was true at Tricase. Very likely, of course, he was right: the refugees have lived under the S.S. ! He stated "there is no way to enforce cleanliness except by persuasion and education, and after all, if the refugees want to live in dirty quarters, it is their concern". In all the camps except di Leuca, where Italians are hired to do cleaning and sanitation outside the houses, the camp managements were defeated in any attempt to enforce cleanliness. At di Bagni, and we think elsewhere, drivers, though forbidden, constantly pick up refugees, even on ration trucks. The rule against this is not enforced.

At di Leuca, about half of the "International" contingent (White Russians etc.) were of a good class, and the Jewish group was leavened by a higher percentage of educated, intelligent persons than at other camps. We felt that for these or other reasons, the camp management had got the Jewish group under control - ~~the~~ "got the jump on them", as it were - when they first arrived; had obtained and preserved a moral ascendancy, to a greater extent than was done at the other camps. One of three Kibutzim there was said to be wholly loyal and cooperative; the second, fairly so; the third doubtful but improving.

2. The Central Jewish Committee in Rome and the American Joint Distribution Committee have much power in the camps - more power, through their control over the refugees, than the camp managements or UNRRA, it seems. It is so their representatives, recently at least, have been cooperative officials not always actually. Officials were unwilling to speak out. But the management, in respect to such matters as cleanliness and sanitation market, ~~is~~ not respected; and the Jewish organizations do not seem to make it so. But the 6 welfare workers from Palestine (2 at di Bagni, 1 at Santa Cesarea and Tricase) were warmly spoken of.

In the accompanying general report we have undertaken to give facts based in each instance on personal observation or on statements made to us by members of the camp staffs. We did not feel competent after a day at each camp to weigh the difficulties and obstacles facing the camp and group staffs, nor to determine to exactly what extent improvement is possible. Moreover, the camp director at di Pagni was away, and at di Leuca the acting camp director had only been in office 10 days.

A few additional confidential comments, considered unsuitable for insertion in the general report which is to be made available to UNRWA, follow:-

1. We felt convinced that except to a considerable extent at di Leuca, the camp directors and staffs were hesitant to deal firmly with the refugees, particularly with the Kibutzim, and that the camp staffs do not or cannot run the camps, nor certainly make the refugees run them, as they should be run. At di Pagni, the staff are afraid of physical violence. At Santa Cesarea and Tricase the wishes of the refugees control far too much, and this results in marked lack of discipline. Mr. Martin at Santa Cesarea impressed us as baffled, in respect to discipline and cleanliness. He said the Yugoslav Royal Navy contingent sent down as guards had not been used, because the refugees would have resented outsiders. The same was true at Tricase. Very likely, of course, he was right: the refugees have lived under the S.S. ! He stated "there is no way to enforce cleanliness except by persuasion and education, and after all, if the refugees want to live in dirty quarters, it is their concern". In all the camps except di Leuca, where Italians are hired to do cleaning and sanitation outside the houses, the camp managements were defeated in any attempt to enforce cleanliness. At di Pagni, and we think elsewhere, drivers, though forbidden, constantly pick up refugees, even on ration trucks. The rule against this is not enforced.

At di Leuca, about half of the "International" contingent (White Russians etc.) were of a good class, and the Jewish group was leavened by a higher percentage of educated, intelligent persons than at other camps. We felt that for these or other reasons, the camp management had got the Jewish group under control - ~~the~~ "got the jump on them", as it were - when they first arrived; had obtained and preserved a moral ascendancy, to a greater extent than was done at the other camps. One of three Kibutzim there was said to be wholly loyal and cooperative; the second, fairly so; the third doubtful. But improving.

2. The Central Jewish Committee in Rome and the American Joint Distribution Committee have much power in the camps - more power, through their control over the refugees, than the camp managements or UNRWA, it seems. It is as their representatives, recently at least, have been cooperative officials not always actually. Officials were unwilling to speak out. But the management, in respect to such matters as cleanliness and sanitation market, is not respected; and the Jewish organisations do not seem to make it so. But the 6 welfare workers from Palestine (2 at di Pagni 1 at Santa Cesarea and Tricase) were warmly spoken of.

213

3. There is little if any cooperation from the refugees - Kibutzin, police or others - in discovering black market offenders. It would be interesting to know how black market profits are distributed! As to these and other offences, the spirit seems to be that the refugees stand together.

4. Mr. Martin at Santa Cesarea was most pleasant. His mess was in a dignified, decent room. But his Italian 2 i/c, Rota, seemed to know more about the camp and to be the stronger man. While Mr. Martin walked about the camp with us in the afternoon, with Rota, he went to a refugee wedding in the evening, and Mr. Rota very kindly answered the many detailed questions we wanted to ask. Mr. Hamlander at Tricase lived with his wife at an attractive little villa. He seemed to know his camp and his refugees, and to have ambitions for his camp. At the staff mess, where we lunched, the food was fair but the toilet was so unpleasantly dirty as to make one doubt the staff's standards. Mr. Lloyd at di Bagni was unfortunately away. The mess was in drab, ugly quarters, where no attempt had been made to make the room attractive. The meal was poor. At di Leuca the mess dining room was most attractive, the food very good. The Camp Director, Mr. Durham had just been ordered away, and his acting substitute, Mr. Thom, had only been there 10 days. Miss Fast, welfare, showed us about. She impressed us as quite outstanding and unique in character, attitude and intelligence, among the welfare workers we have seen in any camp. Her "Children's house" was something to be proud of.

5. The best camp was di Leuca. The morale of the camp was higher. The streets and grounds were clean. (An Italian sanitary and clean-up squad is hired, because the refugees will not do the work.) There was a fine sewing room and tailor shop in operation. The camp has 22 sewing machines. Even at di Leuca, however, there were rubbish and dirt piled in a vacant room of 1 house we saw, where there lived young Jews not members of any Kibutz.

So far as we saw in a day's visit, the worst roads, the dirtiest streets and grounds, the worst conditions of filth in houses were at di Bagni.

6. The staffs in 2 or 3 camps or members, said in substance that it was a pleasure and relief to have some one come to visit them and see what they were doing. They felt neglected and forgotten, as we never did in D.P.R.S.C. They felt that no one ever or practically ever came, either from UNRRA, or the Group Supervisor. Some expressed the wish for a liaison officer between the camps and Lecce and Rome. When UNRRA people came from Rome they made many promises which were never kept. The burden of paper work was unnecessarily heavy. The organisational policy was so rigidly centralised as to defeat the ends for which it was organised: was focussed on forms and methods, not on getting the job done. Camp Directors cannot spend a penny even for urgent items; say not "scrumpage" at all, though the acute shortage of so many important articles in the Camps underlines the utter futility of expecting one woman, at Group H.Q., however able, to scrounge unassisted for 4 Camps. Purchases for the Camps cannot be made even by Group H.Q. until Rome says the item is not in UNRRA stocks, and the delays in getting answers, and again, if the item is in stock in Rome or elsewhere, in sending it to the Camps, mean losing weeks and are crippling. When Rome checks the monthly expense accounts of Group H.Q., money to reimburse the imprest fund is not sent until every small error is adjusted. Once, this meant that payrolls could not be met. The group supervisor is so submerged in paper work (he has no admin. asst.) and in trips to Rome on occasion, that he seldom can visit the camps. Camp directors, before hiring an employee, even a replacement, must get approval from Group. Then they must send five copies of a form (P.3) about him, and again five copies if he is discharged. These criticisms, and others, to whatever degree just, have undermined morale and loyalty.

4173

785017

about the camp and to be the stronger man. While Mr. Martin walked about the camp with us in the afternoon, with Rota, he went to a refugee wedding in the evening, and Mr. Rota very kindly answered the many detailed questions we wanted to ask. Mr. Hamlander at Tricase lived with his wife at an attractive little villa. He seemed to know his camp and his refugees, and to have ambitions for his camp. At the staff mess, where we lunched, the food was fair but the toilet was so unpleasantly dirty as to make one doubt the staff's standards. Mr. Lloyd at di Bagni was unfortunately away. The mess was in drab, ugly quarters, where no attempt had been made to make the room attractive. The meal was poor. At di Leuca the mess dining room was most attractive, the food very good. The Camp Director, Mr. Durham had just been ordered away, and his acting substitute, Mr. Thom, had only been there 10 days. Miss Past, welfare, showed us about. She impressed us as quite outstanding and unique in character, attitude and intelligence, among the welfare workers we have seen in any camp. Her "Children's house" was something to be proud of.

5. The best camp was di Leuca. The morale of the camp was higher. The streets and grounds were clean. (An Italian sanitary and clean-up squad is hired, because the refugees will not do the work.) There was a fine sewing room and tailor shop in operation. The camp has 22 sewing machines. Even at di Leuca, however, there were rubbish and dirt piled in a vacant room of 1 house we saw, where there lived young Jews not members of any Kibutz.

So far as we saw in a day's visit, the worst roads, the dirtiest streets and grounds, the worst conditions of filth in houses were at di Bagni.

6. The staffs in 2 or 3 camps or members, said in substance that it was a pleasure and relief to have some one come to visit them and see what they were doing. They felt neglected and forgotten, as we never did in D.P.R.S.C. They felt that no one ever or practically ever came, either from UMRRA, or the Group Supervisor. Some expressed the wish for a liaison officer between the camps and Lecce and Rome. When UMRRA people came from Rome they made many promises which were never kept. The burden of paper work was unnecessarily heavy. The organizational policy was so rigidly centralized as to defeat the ends for which it was organized: was focussed on forms and methods, not on getting the job done. Camp Directors cannot spend a penny even for urgent items: say not "scrums" at all, though the acute shortage of so many important articles in the Camps underlines the utter futility of expecting one woman, at Group H.Q., however able, to scrounge unassisted for 4 Camps. Purchases for the Camps cannot be made even by Group H.Q. until Rome says the item is not in UMRRA stocks, and the delays in getting answers, and again, if the item is in stock in Rome or elsewhere, in sending it to the Camps, mean losing weeks and are crippling. When Rome checks the monthly expense accounts of Group H.Q., money to reimburse the imprest fund is not sent until every small error is adjusted. Once, this meant that payrolls could not be met. The group supervisor is so submerged in paper work (he has no admin. asst.) and in trips to Rome on occasion, that he seldom can visit the camps. Camp directors, before hiring an employee, even a replacement, must get approval from Group. Then they must send five copies of a form (P.3) about him, and again five copies if he is discharged. These criticisms, and others, to whatever degree just, have undermined morale and loyalty.

7. The Group supervisor felt strongly and has advised UMRRA, that the best and only solution of the grave difficulties of the Camps, the dirt, the lack of discipline and control, the relatively great power of the Central Jewish Committee and A.I.F.C., is to turn the Camps over, lock, stock and barrel to a Jewish organization such as the Central Committee. UMRRA would continue to help and to furnish supplies etc. But it would be free from responsibility. At present, UMRRA has responsibility, but has not in fact adequate nor commensurate power.

4172

0123

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

785017

2204

EC
212

TRANSLATION

No. 5452

THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR

Rome, 24 February, 1946.

MAR 7 1946

Dear Admiral,

The Police are continuously being signalled of criminal acts carried out by ^{people} coming from the concentration camp of "Cinecitta".

It is known that the inmates of that particular camp are of various nationalities, and they are often uncontrollable, and manage to conceal themselves after performing thefts, rapes, and even murder.

We are doing our best to study ways and means by which to stop these offences, but the difficulties we come up against, are innumerable.

Having taken several things into consideration, it has finally been suggested that the concentration camp be transferred elsewhere, maintaining that if it is far from Rome or any other large city, it is far easier to control and superintend ~~it~~.

I hope that the competent Offices of the Allied Commission will take this matter into consideration.

With best regards,

I remain,

Yours truly,

(s) Romita.

Admiral Milary W. Stone
Allied Commission
Rome.

4171

EC DIST - 7 Mar

ACTION - CA Sec

INFO - CC

- KC.

(CAPT 13)

028 11/3
(13)

0124

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

785017

Ref: 2204/211/EC.

11. March 1946.

211

Brigadier Lush has asked me to acknowledge your note forwarding a memorandum for Mr. Stokes which has been sent on to him.

With regard to your request for figures on refugees, I think you will find all the information you require in the attached memorandum.

Lgt. O'Hara

Mrs. Clara Urquhart,
Hotel Victoria,
ROME.

11/3
4170

0125

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

785017

210

Ref: 2204/210/EC.

11. March 1946.

206

Attached is a memorandum from Mrs. Clara Urquhart which she has asked me to pass on to you.

(Lyn) O. hurd

R. Stokes, Esq., MP,
c/o House of Commons,
Whitehall,
LONDON.

Page 4
41683

0126

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

785017

220H ~~6529~~ 91

Ex. Comm
209

PK 61981
MAROH 042026A

H/131
MAROH 050900

AFHQ A BRANCH CMT

ROUTINE

AICOM INFO: PERHASE DISTWO DISTTHRE

RESTRICTED

MAR 5 1946

RESTRICTED:

1. Authority is given for Colonel JAKOVLEV to proceed to Pesaro Bologna Salsomaggiore Milan Pisa for the purpose of examining the work of his Officers and giving them necessary instructions.
2. Period of travel probably 8 March for approx 10 days.
3. Please inform Col JAKOVLEV that he may not enter the special enclosure at Salsomaggiore until authority is given by this CMT.

AC DIST

ACTION - DEARM SC 2

INFO - CHIEF COMMISSIONER

AL COMM

FILE 2

FOAT

RESTRICTED



4168

(COPY C) ~~CMT~~ 7/3

P.A. 7/3
P.P.

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

785017

2204 ~~BY~~
FX 61345

222044A

AFHQ GHQ CMF
ALCOM INFO DISTWO

RESTRICTED

208
E/9703

FEB 230900

PRIORITY

FEB 24 1946

RESTRICTED

Reference GHQ 3491/A2 of 12 Feb.

1. At conference yesterday Col Jakoblev was asked to arrange with Major Simcock for recce of site at Salsomaggiore.
2. Latest information that Salsomaggiore not yet vacated. Request you advise Jakoblev of delay in evacuation. Do not arrange Russian Recce until advised Salsomaggiore clear. DISTWO A/308/14(0) of 18 Feb refrs.

~~AC DIST~~
~~DISPER~~
ACTION: ~~EX COMMISSIONER~~ 2
INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER
~~EX COMMISSIONER~~
~~DISPER~~
FILE

RESTRICTED



Action taken by Major S. 23/2

(CPT 10) 25/2

PA
25/2
CR

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

785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

P.A. → Ack. 210
 ① → Send on to R. Stoker 211.
 → Send Miss O. the recent letter from Dieter
 address to Embassy giving figure - which will
 appear - Jan monthly report

W/413

194

✓ ~~Can you produce please?~~

BU on file

R. 6/3

4168

0129

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

785017

2204

40

207

Hotel Victoria
Monday.

I should very much like you to read
the enclosed Brigadier Lush and then
to ask your secretary to be so kind
as to send it on to Mr Stokes.

Lu 210
211

You promised to let me have some
figures on the refugee position here
and I should be most interested to
have them at your convenience.

Sincere thanks,

Clara Urquhart (Mrs.)

(10000)

785017

Some suggestions on the problem of the non-repatriable Displaced Person.

1. It is to be assumed that almost a year will elapse before a permanent re-settlement of these persons can begin.
2. During that year it is essential in the humanitarian and material interest of all concerned that everything be done to assist these people to become an asset to whatever country they will ultimately go.
3. It is clear that it is not enough just to feed and clothe and house them adequately. As a result of all the experiences they have undergone they are nearly all psychological casualties.
4. These psychological casualties can be divided into a-social and anti-social elements - the a-social being the victims of the cataclysmic events of the past years, and the anti-social ones being those who actively participated in those events.
5. A segregation should take place between the still actively fascist and the other elements in the camps, as different means must of necessity be employed in the treatment and re-education of these two sections of the Displaced Persons Community.
6. In order that the still actively fascist elements should not constitute a danger to the countries where they will reside permanently, they should undergo a re-education before they emigrate. This re-education should be the function of representatives of an international body - possibly of the Social and Economic Council of UNO, or of the international Red Cross whose delegates were used as neutral observers in POW camps throughout the war. The re-educators should be drawn from people who have lived through the fascist era in Europe and who have resisted its influence, as well as from others whose knowledge of the problem is theoretical and therefore more easily completely objective.

7. For the others, everything should be done to prepare them to be of use in the country to which they are to go. This requires not only education in the instructional sense but the psychological readjustment which they need so badly after the many shocks they have endured prior to reaching the present camps.

8. I think I am correct in saying that this vital aspect of the problem is at present the competence or none of the organisations employed in this field.

9. There are in Italy - and I am sure this applies to Germany people who have a deep and practical knowledge of the problem and its solution, and I should like to suggest those people be given the means to work on the lines suggested above, so that by September when the Economic and Social Council reports back to the General Assembly of UNO, this work could serve as an experimental and constructive basis for further action.

Clara Urquhart (Mrs) Rome
March 1946.

Some suggestions on the problem of the non-repatriable Displaced Person.

1. It is to be assumed that almost a year will elapse before a permanent re-settlement of these persons can begin.
2. During that year it is essential in the humanitarian and material interest of all concerned that everything be done to assist these people to become an asset to whatever country they will ultimately go.
3. It is clear that it is not enough just to feed and clothe and house them adequately. As a result of all the experiences they have undergone they are nearly all psychological casualties.
4. These psychological casualties can be divided into a-social and anti-social elements - the a-social being the victims of the cataclysmic events of the past years, and the anti-social ones being those who actively participated in those events.
5. A segregation should take place between the still actively Fascist and the other elements in the camps, as different means must of necessity be employed in the treatment and re-education of these two sections of the Displaced Persons Community.
6. In order that the still actively Fascist elements should not constitute a danger to the countries where they will reside permanently, they should undergo a re-education before they emigrate. This re-education should be the function of representatives of an International body - possibly of the Social and Economic Council of U.N.O., or of the International Red Cross whose Delegates were used as neutral observers in POW camps throughout the war. The re-educators should be drawn from people who have lived through the Fascist Era in Europe and who have resisted its influence, as well as from others whose knowledge of the problem is theoretical and therefore more easily completely objective.
7. For the others, everything should be done to prepare them to be of use in the country to which they are to go. This requires not only education in the instructional sense but the psychological readjustment which they need so badly after the many shocks they have endured prior to reaching the present camps.
8. I think I am correct in saying that this vital aspect of the problem is at present the competence of none of the organizations employed in this field.
9. There are in Italy - and I am sure this applies to Germany people who have a deep and practical knowledge of the problem and its solution, and I should like to suggest those people be given the means to work on the lines suggested above, so that by September when the Economic and Social Council reports back to the General Assembly of U.N.O., this work could serve as an experimental and constructive basis for further action.

4165
Clara Urquhart (Mrs) Rome
March 1946.

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB COMMISSION

DPR/3-5/EA

Tel. 489081 Ext. 392

4 March 1946

SUBJECT : Repatriation to Germany of Persons
in Bolzano.

TO : Executive Commissioner,
H.Q. Allied Commission.

1. On 22 January 1946 this Sub Commission was informed by Movements that 350 vacancies were available on a hospital train departing from Bolzano to Munich on or about 28 January 1946. This was accepted and the train previously bid for on 31st January 1946 was cancelled.
2. By 1st February 1946 the train had not reached Bolzano and enquiries were made with Movements Allied Commission and Movements AFHQ. No trace could be found of the train and it was not until the afternoon of the 10th February 1946 that a refugee found the "Ghost train" in Bolzano station. This refugee on speaking to the Italian Colonel in charge of the train was informed that the train had been held up at Verona.
3. The camp commander on being informed at once loaded the train and it left at 2200hrs on 11 February 1946 for Munich.
4. Movements have been requested to take every step to avoid the recurrence of such an incident in the future.

For the Director.

C. P. Fothergill
C. P. FOTHERGILL
Lt. Col.
Deputy Director.

Good
FIA.

4163

(CAPT 6)

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 2204/202/EC

4 March 1946

SUBJECT: Displaced Persons in Italy.

TO : American Embassy
U.N.R.R.A.
I.G.O.R.

The attached extracts from a report on the above subject supplied by Displaced Persons Sub-Commission to the British Embassy are passed to you for information.

For the Chief Commissioner,

N. W. HIND-SMITH

Brigadier
Executive Commissioner

4163

PA
H/3

0134

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

785017

2204

El. Comm. 2

201

MAT 1:01
251716A

RESTRICTED

0/9885

FEB 27 0930

IMPORTANT

FEB 27 1046

AFIN: SIGNS SACRED

ACTION AGAS WASHINGTON FOR CBS FOR CAGE. INFO: CABINET OFFICE

INTERALL LONDON FOR CBS SIGNS HOME TROOPERS LONDON ONIRA WASHINGTON UNTIL LONDON.

RESTRICTED:

REFERENCE OUR MAT 969 AND 979. WOULD BE GRATEFUL FOR ANY INDICATION THAT MAY BE GIVEN OF AN MILITARY PERIOD OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR DISPLACED PERSONS MAY BE EXPECTED TO END. IT IS IMPORTANT FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND PLANNING PURPOSES THAT WE SHOULD KNOW IF DATE MAY BE LATE DELAYED.

AD. DET.

INFORMATION: LISPEN S/C 2

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER

EL COMMISSIONER 2

RESTRICTED

C.A.S.

4162

SECH SEC 2

FINANCE

FILE

SPILLTON

27 FEB 1946

(CONT'D)

0135