

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

785020

ACC

10000/120/668

SD/13

opened

Oct.

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

785020

10000/120/668

SD/132/B P.O.W. - EVACUATION SCHEME 1st Cover
Opened Oct 20, 1944 - Closed Nov 1, 1944
Oct. - Nov. 1944

SECRET

Subject: Repatriation of ex-Italian Army personnel

Land Forces Sec Commission A.C.
(Malia.)

TS/AQ/10

/ Nov 44

Chief of Staff, A.C.

Copy to :- G-5 Sec Army
May 91 (M) WNC
7-9 (M) WNC

Ref your 4.37.1/ C.A. dated 27 Oct to G-5 Sec Army ~~as above~~
~~subject~~, my TS/AQ/10 dated 5 Oct and our many talks on above subject:-
1. I have tried to crystallise the whole problem and its implications
in the attached appreciation.

2. I have only dealt with the subject in broad outline. The matter,
as you say, is urgent and I have not had time to go into it in great
detail.

3. You will see that, in my opinion, there is a great deal to be
worked out, authorised and provided before I can accept the
responsibility for this extra commitment.

But I am prepared to take it on if I am given the policy, the
tools and the means to do the job.

I do not want a repetition of the earlier days of Malia this year.

ADU
C.C.

Major General
P. I. A.

4218

SECRET

(100's)
Appreciation of situation regarding
repatriation of ex-Italian army personnel as at 1 Nov 44

OBJECT

1. To evolve the best possible organization and method for handling the repatriation of ex-Italian army personnel.

SCOPE

2. (a) The officially authorized existing Italian army personnel are NOT considered in this appreciation; these can be handled through normal military channels.
- (b) This appreciation deals with those members of the ex-Italian army NOT officially recognized by the Allies as combatant soldiers. These men from the Allied point of view are civilians and do NOT come within the purview of Italy. (On the other hand, the Italian Ministry of War (which works under the orders of Italy) are vitally concerned, from the point of view of demobilization, records, repatriation, pensions, etc.
- (c) Civilian proper are continue to be handled by the "Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission A.C." in conjunction with the Italian Government.
- (d) The A.C. "I.C." and War Materials Disposal Sub-Commission is the existing agency for I.C. and W.M.D. purposes.

REFERENCE

3. CATEGORIES

The personnel to be handled consist of the following categories of ex-Italian army personnel :-

- (a) those in existing liberated territory:
The Italian Ministry of War is handling these. Part are in the existing army; part have been demobilized to their homes in liberated Italy; part are demobilized and awaiting return to their homes in North Italy.

785020

(c) Civilian proper that continues to be handled by the "Displaced Persons and Registration Sub-Commission" in conjunction with the Italian Government.

(d) The I.D. "I.D." and her "Internale Registro Sub-Commission" is the existing agency for I.D. and I.D. purposes.

Remarks

3. Comments

The personnel to be handled consist of the following categories of ex-Italian army personnel:-

(a) those in existing liberated territory:
The Italian Ministry of War is handling these. Part of in the existing army; part have been demobilized to their homes in liberated Italy; part are demobilized and awaiting return to their homes in North Italy.

(b) those parts of the present battle-line:
these will be Fascist or non-Fascist. The former presumably will be treated as P.W. The numbers are indeterminate.

(c) those in Germany and the Balkans:
Some of these (e.g. approx 3,000 in Germany) are fighting with IIC. Some (approx 5,000) are "civilian slaves" to the population; as in Greece.

(d) those who are P.W. or labour detainees in Germany and the rest of the world:
Figures have been stated of 500,000 ex-Italians (though these may well be larger) and 1 million from Allied P.W. camps all over the world.

4. Requirements

(i) The requirements of any organization to handle the problem are:-

(1) an adequate controlling staff, Allied and Italian.

(2) an organization embracing transit camps, main depots etc., together with facilities for demobilization and records of personnel.

(3) accommodation for (i) and (ii).

/Signed S...

4213

- 2 -

- (iv) Transport facilities
- (v) Clothing and blankets
- (vi) Food
- (vii) Medical and welfare facilities

(viii) A rate of repatriation within the power of the organization to handle.

(a) Under its present charter, M.M.I.A. is not authorized to use existing Italian army personnel, facilities or stocks to fulfill any of the above requirements, except for a limited number of personnel (under the recently approved Military Territorial Region - District - Depot Scheme) for record and demobilization purposes. Even so this "limited" number (50, 5, 3 per Region, District, Depot respectively) is totally inadequate to compute with numbers running into more than a million. Even though the rate and volume of repatriation will be controlled, extra personnel will be needed if the whole process is not to be unduly prolonged.

As regards, facilities and stocks - the transport (M.T.), clothing, blankets and tentage at the disposal of the Italian army is already insufficient for its proper needs. No surplus will be available for the repatriation organization. Food and medical facilities are provided by the Allies only in proportion to the scaling of total authorized personnel.

Accommodation could doubtless be arranged on orders from M.M.I.A.

Welfare facilities for homeless and convalescents are a matter for the Italian Government.

CONCLUSION

M.M.I.A. and the Italian Ministry of War would seem to be the logical authorities to handle this problem. But they have not the authority or the means to do so. On the other hand, provided these latter were forthcoming, they could take on the job as an extension to their existing organization and commitments.

% PLAN -

6 Assuming that responsibility were vested in M.M.I.A. and Italian Ministry of War, the following, in broad outline, would be required:-

- (a) Abolition of E.P. part of M.M.I.A. and M.M.I.B. Sub-Commission A.C.
- Increase in M.M.I.A. staff to compare with the extra commitment (see Annex, para 1)

4217

clothing, blankets and tentage at the disposal of the Italian Army is already insufficient for its proper needs. No surplus will be available for the repatriation organization. Food and medical facilities are provided by the Allies only in proportion to the peeling of total authorized personnel.

Accommodation could be obtained by arranged on orders from JN.

Welfare facilities for homeless and convalescents are a matter for the Italian Government.

RECOMMENDATION

USA and the Italian Ministry of War would seem to be the logical authorities to handle this problem. But they have not the authority or the means to do so. On the other hand, provided these latter were forthcoming, they could take on the job as an extension to their existing organization and commitments.

PLAN

Assuming that responsibility were vested in USA and Italian Ministry of War, the following, in broad outline, would be required:-

- (a) Abolition of I.R. part of "P.R. and R.D.D. Sub-Commission A.C." Increase in USA Staff to compare with the entire commitment (see App. "A")
- (b) Authorization of lay-out as suggested in App. "B" plus NOTE.
- (c) Authorization for USA to use VII-III personnel as required (see APPENDIX "B") This could be at the expense of one Guard Battalion.
- (d) Provision of material facilities (such as food, clothing etc) from sources, either Allied or Italian, outside USA control.

4212

APPENDIX "A" TO M.M.I.A.
LETTER TS/AQ/10 dated
/ Nov 44

INCREASE REQUIRED IN MMIA STAFF

G.S.O. 2 (SD)

G.S.O. 3 (SD)

One L/Cpl Clerk

One Pte Clerk

} Detailed org. and
Establishment of
transit camps and
depots and movement
of troops.

D.A.A.G. (PW)

Two Staff Capts A

One Sjt. Clerk

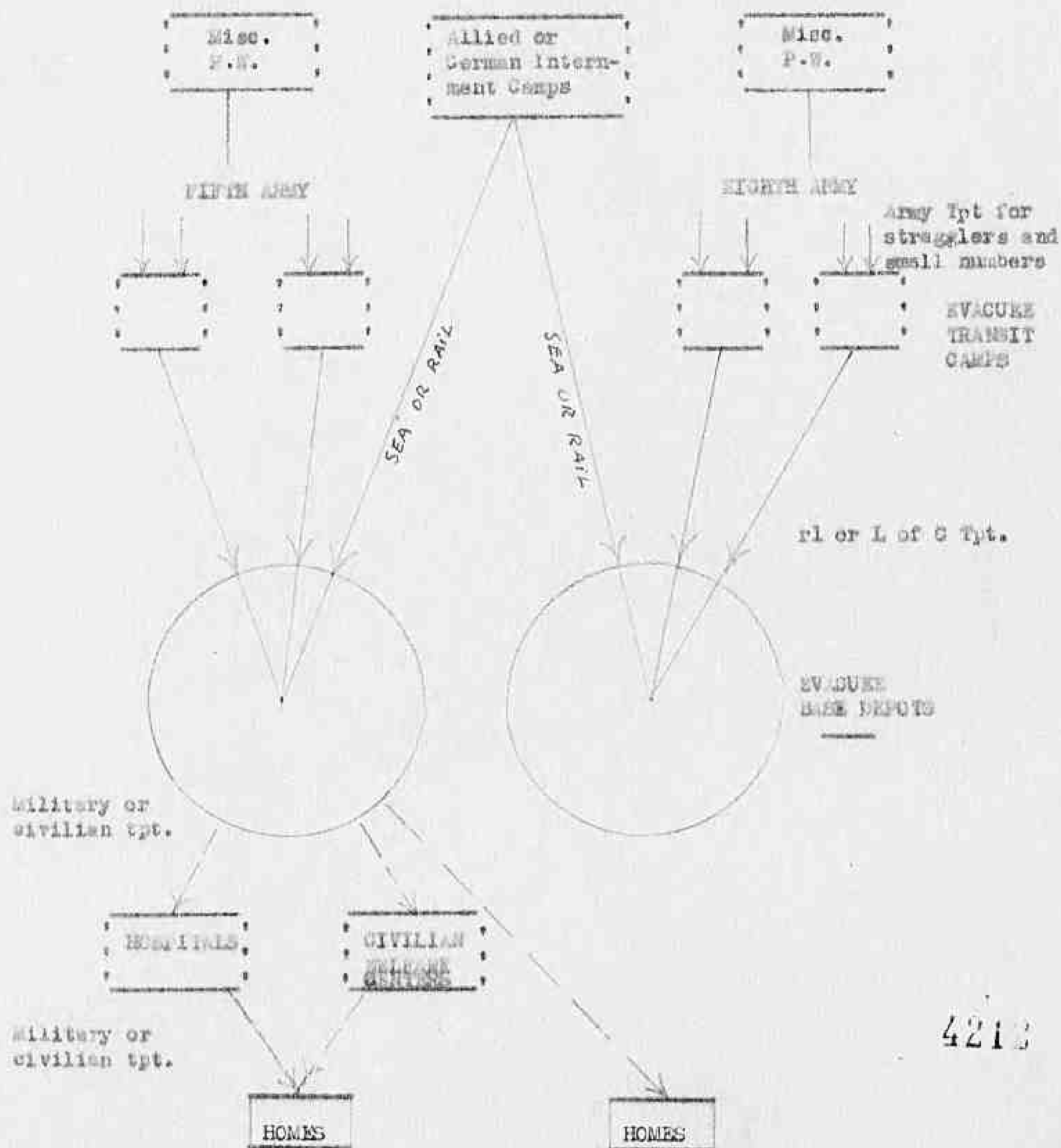
Three Pte Clerks

Civilian Italian Staff
ex P.R. Sub-Com. A.C.

} Administration,
documentation,
food, clothing,
Medical etc.

APPENDIX "B" TO NMIA
LETTER TS/AG/10 dated
Nov 44

ORGANISATIONAL LAYOUT OF PROPOSED PW/EVACUEE SYSTEM



NOTA ON / WALKER 1950
TO MILA L. FOR IS/AB/19
dated / Nov 64

NOTES ON PROPOSED P. M. EVACUATION SCHEDULE

1. (a) Every endeavor should be made to induce P. M. and refugees to remain in their present internment camps. Personnel are only likely to remain in their present locations if there is a general armistice. Otherwise it is human nature to endeavor to return home especially during the confusion of a rapid Allied advance.

(b) If personnel remain, as instructed, they can be moved in an orderly manner. If, as is anticipated, bodies of approx 50 to 100 personnel escape, they will be directed by the two types to Army Evacuee Transit Camps.

2. (a) Evacuee Transit Camps should be capable of holding 500 and should require a staff of approx 25 Italians plus one Allied Capt. L.O. (for movement of type). Consider two such camps should be formed as a start for each of Fifth and Eighth Armies.

(b) Duties:-

- (i) receive P.M. from field areas
- (ii) provide personnel with washing facilities
- (iii) give hot meal, night's shelter, breakfast next morning
- (iv) arrange evacuation to Evacuee Main Depot
- (v) dress wounds of any urgent cases and arrange for as comfortable transportation as possible for the sick.

No documentation should take place at transit camps.

3. (a) Evacuee Main Depots will be static and should be capable of holding approx 4,000 each. Staff should consist of 90 Italians plus one Allied and L.O. Consider one camp should be established at each of following:

- 1. Rome
- 2. Florence
- 3. Formed now for Bologna
- 4. Personnel earmarked for Milan
- 5. " " Padova
- 6. " " Udine

(b) Duties:-

(b) Duties:

- (i) receive food from Fed. Bureau
 - (ii) provide personnel with washing facilities
 - (iii) give hot meal, night's shelter, breakfast next morning
 - (iv) arrange evacuation to Advance Main Depot
 - (v) dress wounds of any urgent cases and arrange for as comfortable transportation as possible for the sick.
- No documentation should take place at transit camps.

3. (a) Advance Main Depots will be static and should be capable of holding approx 4,000 each. Staff should consist of 90 Italians plus one Allied Maj L.S. Consider one camp should be established at each of following:

1. Rome
2. Florence
3. Formed now for Bologna
4. Personnel earmarked for Milan
5. " " " Padova
6. " " " Udine

(b) Duties:

- (a) receive from transit camps
 - (b) documentation and placing into categories
 - (c) provide complete ablution facilities
 - (d) administer minor medical attention
 - (e) retain personnel for 21 days (quarantine etc) and then disperse to homes, less those already sent to hospitals and civilian volunteer welfare centers.
4. Civilian Welfare centres for homeless and unaccompanied should be organized by Italian civilians. There would be no difficulty in Italian Army collecting and consolidating offers and making suitable arrangements for personnel to be sent from Main Depots.

DRAFT

Land Forces Sub Comm, A.C. (LMLA)

SD/

Nov 46

Appreciation of Italian PW Evacuee Situation as at 31 Oct 46.

OBJECT

1. The object of this appreciation is to ascertain the best agency for handling Italian PW evacuees and the best method to be adopted by this agency for dealing with same.

FACTORS

2. Strengths. There are approx 500,000 PW to be evacuated from GERMANY. It is considered that this will present the major problem because the rate of flow of PW from Allied countries like SOUTH AFRICA, CANADA etc could be regulated according to the capacity of absorption within ITALY.
3. A certain number will be evacuated across the ALPINE which means that the system to be adopted must be flexible.
4. Time. During the advance of the Allies up ITALY the PW returning PW have been dealt with by PW Sub Comm, A.C. As the BELGIANS are being liberated and as the advance into AUSTRIA and GERMANY appears close, it is necessary that a larger scale org is established, competent to handle large nos of evacuees in a short time. Speed of action is therefore essential.

2. Strengths. There are approx 500,000 POW to be evacuated from GERMANY. It is considered that this will present the major problem because the rate of flow of POW from Allied countries like SOUTH AFRICA, CANADA etc could be regulated according to the capacity of absorption within ITALY.
3. A certain number will be evacuated across the ATLANTIC which means that the system to be adopted must be flexible.
4. Time. During the advance of the Allies up ITALY the few returning PW have been dealt with by PW Sub Comm, A.C. As the BALKANS are being liberated and as the advance into AUSTRIA and GERMANY appears close, it is necessary that a larger scale org is established, competent to handle large nos of evacuees in a short time. Speed of action is therefore essential.
5. Rations. It is not considered that the Allies will provide anything but the ^{bare} minimum as the evacuees will not be assisting the Allied war effort. The system to be adopted should therefore include the provision of approx scale of rations as for Refugees in Camps administered by A.C. Refugee Branch, and as economical a method of distributing same as possible. The method of distrib. ^{now} in bulk to base depots presents itself.
5. Clothing. It is not considered that the Allies could possibly spare clothing at this or any other stage in the war, so it appears that the Italian Govt should at once be warned to requisition civilian factories

-2-

for the production of essential clothing and to organise civilian workers for patch work, needle work etc. The system of Italian Army Territorial H.Q. and District H.Q. presents itself as suitable for organising this.

7. Medical Facilities. As military resources are required for the persecution of the war, it is obvious that civilian resources will have to be tapped to the greatest possible degree. It is known that a large number of demobilised medical officers are available and a certain number of civilian hospitals already exist, although their accommodation has been taken over by military hospitals. The Allied military authorities together with the Italian Army authorities would therefore be the best medium of tackling the medical problem. A large no of hospitals exist in Northern ITALY, the reservation of which would have to be arranged by AAI. If the war in EUROPE ended suddenly the twelve FA Hospitals in "GRUPPI TAIL" and the twelve FA Hospitals in "GRUPPI" themselves would come in extremely useful.

8. Tpt. Both for evacuation of FSN and for the delivery of rations to evacuee base depots. Tpt is at present in extremely short supply therefore the Allied military authorities and MIA would be the appropriate controlling agency. DEAS, controlled by AFHQ, which of course be called upon to assist.

9. Personnel. The personnel required for handling evacuee base depots and evacuee transit camps could either be Italian civilians or Italian military personnel. Owing chiefly to the speed of action required, it is considered that Italian military personnel would be most suitable. If this is accepted it would seem that MIA would have to be the controlling agency.

COURSES OPEN.

reservation of which would have to be arranged by AAI. If the war in EUROPE ended suddenly the twelve Fd Hospitals in "GRUMPY TAIL" and the twelve Fd Hospitals in "GRUMPY" themselves would come in extremely useful.

8. Sgt. Both for evacuation of POW and for the delivery of rations to evacuee base depots. Tpt is at present in extremely short supply therefore the Allied military authorities and MIA would be the appropriate controlling agency. DCMs, controlled by AFHQ, which of course be called upon to assist.

9. Personnel. The personnel required for handling evacuee base depots and evacuee transit camps could either be Italian civilians or Italian military personnel. Owing chiefly to the speed of action required, it is considered that Italian military personnel would be most suitable. If this is accepted it would seem that MIA would have to be the controlling agency.

COURSES OPEN.

10. Adopt as the controlling agency the existing PW Sub Comm A.C. (with increased staff). This would have the advantage of continuity.

11. Adopt as the controlling agency MIA (with increased staff) assuming approval could be obtained for a change in its charter, which at present only permits it to deal with the Italian Army, as it exists to-day, in the prosecution of the war. This would have the following advantages:-

(a) Italian Army has been delegated this function by Italian Govt and it is logical that it should receive its orders from MIA which is its composite No. in Allied Org.

Sheet 3/.....

-2-

- (b) Italian Army would receive its orders from one source only. The alternative is for MIA to give instructions on evacuation of PW through Corps and Army areas to AF and rear Dists, where AC would take over and issue further orders on documentation, hospitalisation and dispersion.
- (c) Reduction in AC of PW Sub Comm as recommended by Manpower and Reorg Investigation Committee (PRB/MS/MS26 of 1 Oct para 5). This Committee also recommended evacuation of PW be undertaken by MIA.
- (d) Greater efficiency in that MIA could place certain additional resources of Italian Army at the disposal of the org (i.e. Italian exp) and could obtain certain extra help from Allied military quarters which would be more difficult for AC to obtain i.e. clothing, tentage, medical supplies, loan of tps.

PLAN.

12. Adopt MIA (with additions to staff) as the controlling agency vide para 11 above.
13. The system of evacuation would be approx the reverse to the proposed Italian Army reinf system. A diagrammatical lay-out is shown at Appendix "A", with notes on the working of same at Appendix "B".
14. Civilian refugees should be handled in the same manner as PW but should remain the responsibility of the Refugee and Displaced Persons Sub Comm.
15. Priority of movement of refugees will be ^{ex-} after that of Military/PW.
16. Apply to AFH for authority to disband say one Gd En in III - III category to allow for ceiling of "overhead" personnel required to operate

PLAN.

12. Adopt MIA (with additions to staff) as the controlling agency vide para 11 above.
13. The system of evacuation would be approx the reverse to the proposed Italian Army reinf't system. A diagrammatical lay-out is shown at Appendix "A", with notes on the working of same at Appendix "B".
14. Civilian refugees should be handled in the same manner as POW but should remain the responsibility of the Refugee and Displaced Persons Sub Comm ex.
15. Priority of movement of refugees will be after that of Military/POW.
16. Apply to AFHQ for authority to disband say one Gd En in ITI - ITI category to allow for ceiling of "overhead" personnel required to operate transit camps and base depots. If, or as, more overheads are needed so will ITI - ITI category have to be amended. ITI - ITI reinf't ceiling is suggested as suitable at present time.
17. Apply to AFHQ for the following additions to MIA staff consequent upon increased commitments and change in charter.

ADD

O II(SD)
G III(SD)
One L/Opd Clerk
One Pte Clerk

) Detailed org and VZs of transit camps and
) depots and movement of tps.
)

4208

ADD

DAAC(PW)
Staff Capt A
Staff Capt A
One Sgt Clerk
Three Pte Clerks
Civilian staff ex (W Sub Comm AC)

) Supervising of adm, documentation, feeding
) and hospitalisation.
)

Sheet 4/.....

ADD

A small number of LOs and tpt dependent on the nos of transit camps and depots
it is decided to form.

The above are considered the minimum to handle efficiently the scheme as
outlined. The balance of PW Sub Comm AC should be disbanded.

3/c

Major General.,
Land Forces Sub Commission, AC.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785020

4207

MILITARY ASSISTANT
ITALIAN ARMY

SB/2

29 Oct 64

To: C.A.C.

Notes on proposed P.W. Evacuation Scheme.

Ref your note att, I have discussed with AG and we recommend two schemes in order of priority as under

FIRST SCHEME

1. MIA takes over entire control of Italian P.W. org from AOC. This would have following advantages:

- (a) Italian Army has been delegated this function by Italian Govt and it is logical that it should receive its orders from MIA which is its opposite No. in Allied org.
- (b) Italian Army would receive its orders from one source only. The alternative is for MIA to give instructions on evacuation of P.W. through Corps and Army areas to AAI and rear Dist where AOC would take over and issue further orders on documentation, hospitalization and dispersion.
- (c) Reduction in AOC of P.W. Sub Comms recommended by Manpower and Recorg Investigation Committee (P.W./526/2026 of 1 Oct para 3). This Committee also recommended evacuation of P.W.s be undertaken by MIA.
- (d) Greater efficiency in that MIA could place certain additional resources of Italian Army at the disposal of the org (i.e. Italian typ) and could obtain certain extra help from Allied military quarters which would be more difficult for AOC to obtain i.e. clothing, tentage, medical supplies, loan of typ.

2. The system would be annex the reverse to the proposed Italian army reprint system. A diagrammatical layout is shown at Appx 1A, with notes on the working of same at Appx B.

(b) Italian Army would receive its orders from the source only. The alternative is for DIA to give instructions on evacuation of P.W.s through Corps and Army areas to AAI and rear Dists where AOC would take over and issue further orders on documentation, hospitalization and dispersion.

(c) Reduction in AOC of P.W.s. Sub Com as recommended by Panover and Navy Investigation Committee (PIL/P26/1126 of 1 Oct para 3). This Committee also recommended evacuation of P.W.s be undertaken by DIA.

(d) Greater efficiency in that DIA could place certain additional resources of Italian Army at the disposal of the org (i.e. Italian rpt) and could obtain certain extra help from Allied military quarters which would be more difficult for AOC to obtain i.e. clothing, baggage, medical supplies, loan of bus.

2. The system would be approx the reverse to the proposed Italian Army print system. A diagrammatical layout is shown at Annex 1, with notes on the working of same at Annex 5.

3. Civilian refugees should be handled in the same manner as P.W.s but should remain the responsibility of the Refugee and Displaced Person Dist Com AOC. Priority of movement of refugees will be after that of military ex P.W.s.

4. Both AOC and I are opposed to Special Secs. If a GII(SB) and one clerk were added to G to deal with detailed org and hrs of transit camps and details and movement of bus, and if a BAC(PW), a Staff Capt 4 and two clerks were added to AOC for supervising of adv, documentation, feeding and hospitalization we consider we could handle the added commitments and make the system work smoothly and efficiently.

HUMAN SOURCE

4206

5. If scheme CIII is not acceptable it is recommended that the same principle as detailed in Para 2 above be adopted but that

(a) DIA and AOC are jointly responsible for making out initial plan.

- 2 -

SHOULD SCHEME (CONT'D)

- (b) MIA are responsible for evacuation of P.W. through Corps and Army areas to AAI and thence to Depots on L of C. (Personnel to remain in Depots for max period of 21 days only, as before.)
- (c) ACC to take over one of personnel once they enter depots i.e. documentation, sorting into categories. MIA to arrange for food on civilian basis; ACC to arrange for clothing.
- (d) ACC to be responsible for hospitalization and call on MIA if military units are required to supplement civilian resources. Italian Territorial HQs to arrange for food through civilian channels for patients in hospital.
- (e) ACC to arrange for movement to homes from depots.

6. In this case MIA will require a staff of 4 instead of 6. GIL(SD) and one clerk for G, DAAG(W) and one clerk for AG. In addition to duties enumerated in para 3, which are only slightly modified by Scheme TWO, the above officers would be required for liaison duties with P.W. Sub Com ACC.

CIVILIAN STAFF P.W. Sub Com.

7. It is understood that there is a civilian staff (chiefly Italian) at present working for P.W. Sub Com dealing with routine matters. It is recommended that this should pass to MIA if Scheme ONE is accepted but otherwise remain with ACC. This seems logical.

7. It is understood that there is a civilian staff (chiefly Italian) at present working for I.O. Sub Com dealing with routine matters. It is recommended that this should pass to CIA if Scheme DMR is accepted but otherwise remain with ACC. This seems logical.

Lt. Col.
C.S.

4203

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND

No.

785020

TRANSLATION FROM THE ITALIAN

GENR. PART.
691/Sp.

20-10-44

SUBJECT: Repatriation of refugees and civilian internees from abroad.

TO: H.E. The President of the Council of Ministers, Rome.

For info to: The Minister of Foreign Affairs
The Minister of the Interior
The Minister of War.
The High Commissioner For P.O.W.

1. This High Commissioner's task, by virtue of the R.D. of the 29th May 1944 No. 137, is to give moral, material, and medical assistance to Italian civilian internees and deportees, upon their repatriation from foreign lands.

So as not to find ourselves unprepared in case of events which might unexpectedly come up, we think that it is opportune to draw up, at least along essential lines, a plan for the repatriation of these, our co-nationals.

2. In view of the great number of these people, which should number in the hundred thousands, and in view of the transportation difficulties, we must strive to reduce to a minimum uncontrolled repatriation, which could give rise to some grave consequences, from both the point of view of sanitation, and the point of view of public order, and even from the political view point.

To avoid these perils, it is necessary to arrive at well determined accords with both the Allied Authorities, in the occupied German territories, and with the authorities of the various bordering countries, so that we can regulate where it may be possible to receive the refugees, in organized convoys, in view of the possibility of reception and dispersion in Italian territory.

3. Since both military and civilians will repatriate from the bordering countries, a separation of these people, in foreign lands cannot be thought of. Therefore it is believed opportune that both the organizations of the Minister of War, and this High Commissioner, relative to the repatriation of the military and civilian, be consolidated as much as possible.

Said consolidation is also necessary to avoid useless duplication, and wasting of energy, especially where it pertains to sanitary measures, taken to avoid the spreading of infectious diseases.

4. Advance groups (Nuclei) will be stationed at Frontier Camps, with the express duty of gathering their co-nationals, who will repatriate both singly or in organized convoys, and send them to the reception centers.

To this end the A.P.O. units, created by the Minister of War, can be utilized. They are at present operating under Allied orders, and in conjunction with this High Commissioner, in the advance refugee camps.

4204

5. Since a separation of the military elements from the civilians, at the Frontier Camps would be difficult, because of the non distance at these camps of the necessary organization to make these Frontier Camps, concentration points, this separation should take place at the reception centers, which should be situated in the most convenient locations, not too far from the German border.

It is necessary that both the High Commissioner's Centers for the reception of civilians, and the Minister of War's Centers for the reception of the military, are situated in the same locality. In this way the dispersal of these people can be more conveniently and rapidly effected, not to mention the unification of necessary services. (as for example - disinfection).

6. In the reception centers we must disinfect the repatriates, and we must take the necessary measures, to avoid the spreading of any infectious diseases. To achieve this, special isolation centers must be provided for. We repeat that to guarantee a satisfactory result in these camps, it is necessary to effect the closest possible collaboration between this High Commissioner, and the Military Health authorities, without which it will not be possible to have an efficient organization. (In this respect we are arriving at some new understandings with the General Office of Public Health.)

At the reception centers, we must accumulate a considerable quantity of clothing, to distribute to the repatriates, who will be in absolute need, and to perform a human act.

8. In the reception centers we must also effect an accurate screening system, because of political necessity, to prevent the infiltration of elements, who might be particularly dangerous, especially if military operations are still under way.

9. On the basis of past experience, the reception centers capacity should not be more than 5,000.

10. The maximum personnel needed to run a center of 5,000 capacity is as under:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) <u>Directors Office:</u> | 1 Director, an assistant Director, a typist. |
| (b) <u>Registration Office:</u> | 1 Chief Clerk, 14 registration clerks of whom 2 should be typists. |
| (c) <u>Administrative Office:</u> | 1 bookkeeper, and 4 helpers. |
| (d) <u>Welfare Office:</u> | 1 Chaplain, and 4 helpers (preferably Sisters) |
| (e) <u>Ration Storehouse:</u> | 1 head warehouseman, 2 helpers (possibly Sisters) 4 laborers. |
| (f) <u>Kitchen:</u> | (5 - 1 for 1000 people) 5 cooks, 10 helpers, 5 ration men, 50 men or women for K.P. duties. |
| (g) <u>Clothing storehouse:</u> | 1 warehouseman, 2 helpers (possibly Sisters) 4 laborers. |
| (h) <u>Sanitation service and maintenance</u> | 50 men; more or less will depend on the condition and location of the camp, these men to be divided into squads of 10, and commanded by a Squad leader. |
| (i) <u>Police:</u> | 1 CC.RR Officer, 4 MCO's 50 Carabinieri. |
| (j) <u>Medical Service:</u> | (for an infirmary of 100 beds for emergency cases, or cases which it is not felt necessary to hospitalize) - 10 doctors, 24 Red Cross nurses, 30 medics. |

This data is set up, taking into consideration that the organization will be a civilian one, but in view of the circumstances in which these centers must function, it is believed opportune that from the direction of the camp, and the various services, that we be allotted military personnel.

11. At the end of the quarantine period the refugees will be transferred from the reception centers to dispersal centers, which will be set up near important roadheads or railheads so that from there they can be dispersed by whatever means is available to their provinces.

12. The distribution of these centers, along the various borders, can be arranged as under:

(a) Yugoslav Border:

- (aa) APC Nuclei: Should be set up in the frontier points of, Piuma, Dolina dei Riccioli (Fontana d. Conte) Postumia, Grude and Godovici (Zella), Zulia, Predicelle (S. Lucia di Tolmino and Tarvisio).
- (bb) Reception Centers: Should be set up in or around Trieste (Monfalcone) Gorizia and Udine, for a total capacity of 30,000 men. The repatriates coming from the zone between Piuma and Postumia should be sent to the Camp at Trieste, from the zone Postumia and Predicelle to camp at Gorizia, from Tarvisio sector etc. to camp at Udine.
- (cc) Dispersal Centers: Treviso (or Padova).

(b) Austrian Border:

- (aa) APC Nuclei: To be set up in the frontier points of Tarvisio (see above), Tisau, S. Candido, Brannero and Resia.
- (bb) Reception Centers: In the Udine zone (for Tarvisio and Tisau) Merano and Bolzano zone (for S. Candido, Brannero and Resia). Total capacity around 30,000 - 40,000.
- (cc) Dispersal Centers: Verona (or Treviso).

(c) Swiss Border:

- (aa) APC Nuclei: To be set up in the frontier points of Tirano, Chiavenna, Chiasso, Lanzo, P/te Trese, Zenna, Canobbio, P/te Ribellasca Domodossola, S. Remy.
- (bb) Reception Centers: In the Como zone for repatriates coming in between Tirano and Chiasso; Varese zone, for those coming in from around Chiasso and Zenna, and the Gravellova or Banone zone for repatriates coming in from the Canobbio and Domodossola area. The eventual repatriates from S. Remy will be gathered at Aosta. Total capacity for 20,000 repatriates keeping in mind that through Switzerland we will receive many co-nationals repatriated from Germany.

We must observe that the conditions of the railway lines, and the roads, and other considerations might make it necessary, that the major part of the traffic from Germany may have to pass through Switzerland. In this case we will have to increase the number of camps in the Swiss border, and decrease respectively, those centers near the Austrian border. Accords will have to be reached with the Allied authorities for the setting up of centers in German territory near the Swiss border for the concentration of the repatriated and eventual journey through Switzerland to the Italian Frontier.

785020

(cc) Dispersal Centers: Milano (and for the eventual repatriates from S. Remo, Aosta; Torino.)

(d) French Borders:

(aa) APC Hubs: To be set up in the frontier points of Piccolo S. Bernardo (La Thuile), Molaretto (Susa), Bardonecchia, Claviere, Argentera, S. Dalmazzo di Tenda, Grimaldi.

(ab) Reception Centers: In the Bordinera zone (for Grimaldi) Cuneo zone (for Argentera and S. Dalmazzo) Oula zone (for Claviere and Bardonecchia) Aosta zone (for il Piccolo S. Bernardo) Total capacity for 20,000 repatriates.

(ac) Dispersal Centers: Torino.

In drawing up this plan, the following has been kept in mind:- That if the repatriates arrive during the winter season, and that if we can count on, at least for a few frontiers, an orderly flow, the construction of some of these reception centers might prove superfluous.

The main difficulty in the organization of the centers, will be in the furnishing of the necessary bedding, and especially blankets, and medicines.

It is necessary therefore, that all possible means be brought to bear, to get a priority for all the supplies we will have to request.

THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
(Tito Zaniboni)

