

1465

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

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

10000/136/236

REPORTS FOR ADVISORY COUNCIL
NOV. 1944 - SEPT. 1945

806/CC

Office of the
Chief Commissioner
ALLIED COMMISSION

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 806 REPORTS FOR ADVISORY COUNCIL

~~SECRET~~

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SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1	Ltr Goshie	20 Nov 44	Stone	Grateful for rpt on activities of Displaced Persons Sub-Commission
2	Ltr Stone	20 Nov 44	Goshie	Acknowledgement of request
3	Memo Quayle	22 Nov 44	G of S	Please have rpt prepared
4	Ltr 2204/6/CCS Lush	23 Nov 44	CA Sec	Please have rpt prepared for CC
5	Rpt HQ AC	30 Nov 44	Adv Council	Report on Displaced Persons S/C
6	Ltr 2204/15/CCS Quayle	30 Nov 44	Goshie	Herewith requested report
7	Ltr Secty Adv Council	8 Jan 45	Stone	Request rpt on medical supplies
8	Ltr CC 806 Quayle	10 Jan 45	Goshie	Will fwd rpt when ready
9	Ltr CC 806 Quayle	10 Jan 45	Parkinson	Pls prepare rpt on medical supplies
10	Ltr CC 806 Quayle	18 Jan 45	Goshie	Report on medical supplies forwarded.
+ 11	Rpt AC Local Govt S/C	27 Sep 45		Rpt on background and present status of plans for holding local and nat'l elections in Italy.

2357

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CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Report Hq AC Local Govt S/C

27 September 1945

REPORT MADE TO ADVISORY COUNCIL ON BACKGROUND AND
PRESENT STATUS OF PLANS FOR THE HOLDING OF LOCAL
AND NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN ITALY

Headings:

present system of Govt

Franchise

etc

DOCUMENT FILED IN 204/CC, "Local Elections"

2256



Ref. OC 806

18 January 1945

My dear Mr. Goshie:

As requested enclosed herewith are seven copies of a paper prepared by the Public Health Sub Commission of this Headquarters on the medical supply situation in liberated Italy.

This paper is for presentation at your meeting tomorrow, 19 January 1945, by Brigadier G. S. Parkinson.

Yours very truly,

FOR PAPER, SEE
minutes of Mtg H.C.I.,
29th Oct 19 Jan 45

J. A. Quattle
J. A. QUATTLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CO

By <i>ECR</i>
DISPATCHED
Date-Time <i>18 Jan 45</i>
Via <i>46 Special Regt.</i>
Initials <i>ECR</i>

2355

Mr. John L. Goshie
Secretary to the Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
R O N E.

10

*cc. Capt
H. Files*

806/OC

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 394

JAG/Hfc

CC 206

10 January 1945

Subject: Report on Medical Supply Situation in Liberated Italy

To: Brigadier Parkinson, Public Health Subcommittee
(through Chief of Staff and DCS, CA Section)

1. The Chief Commissioner has been asked by the Advisory Council for Italy to arrange for the presentation of a report at the next meeting of the Council on January 19 on the medical supply situation in Liberated Italy, indicating total amount and origin of supplies shipped, system of distribution of these supplies, accounting procedure, and safeguards adopted by both the Allied Commission and Italian authorities to assure the distribution of these supplies to the public through legitimate channels.

2. I am directed by the Chief Commissioner to ask you to prepare a suitable report covering the points raised, which should take 10 to 15 minutes to read, no longer. The draft of this report is required for the Chief Commissioner's approval, and should reach this Office by Monday, 15 January. Seven copies of the approved report will be required by the Secretariat of the Advisory Council not later than Thursday, 18 January.

J. A. QUAYE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

2354

cc: 2 of 8
DCS, CA Section
CC Files

S 56/150
X - 720 Presentation of 18 January

(1)

184

1471

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

JAG/88c

CC 806

10 January 1945

My dear Mr. Goshie:

I am instructed by the Chief Commissioner to thank you for your letter of January 9th and to tell you that the Public Health Subcommission is being instructed to prepare the report you asked for, for presentation at the next meeting of the Council on January 19th.

Yours very truly,

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CG

Mr. John M. Goshie
Secretary to the Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

2353

cc: C of S
A Files

1472

JAN 9 1945

SECRETARIAT

ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, January 8, 1945

The Chief of Secretariat of the Advisory Council for Italy presents his compliments to the Chief Commissioner of the Allied Commission and has the honor to inform the latter that the Advisory Council for Italy would be grateful if, for the next meeting of the Council scheduled for January 12, 1945 under the chairmanship of the United States Representative, he would arrange to have presented a report on the medical supply situation in liberated Italy, indicating total amount and origin of supplies shipped, system of distribution of these supplies, accounting procedure, and safeguards adopted by both the Allied Commission and Italian authorities to assure the distribution of these supplies to the public through legitimate channels.

2552

yes
(in)

Pls ack

3-

(7)

S. J.

JES

1 4 7 3

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

Ref: 2204/15/XB

30 November 1944

My dear Mr. Goshie:

Further to your letter of 21 Nov 44 to the Chief Commissioner:
I am sending you herewith the seven copies you require of a report of
the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission.

Yours very truly,

J. A. QUAIL
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CG

Mr. John L. Goshie,
Secretary to the Advisory Council for Italy,
119 Via Vittorio Veneto,
ROMA.

2351

30 4762

THE ACTIVITIES AND PROGRESS OF THE
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REHABILITATION SUB-COMMISSION

The primary purpose of the Displaced Persons and Rehabilitation Sub-Commission is to prevent interference with military operations by reasons arising out of the massing or mass movement of refugees and thereby also to relieve the Army from using its own personnel and resources for such purposes.

From these primary purposes arise most of the secondary but more obvious tasks which one so easily tends to consider on the real purpose of this Sub-Commission. A starving population is a centre of trouble; it will thieve, murder and riot in its struggle for existence and is liable to move on mass following rumours as to where food may be found; as it moves, it devastates the countryside, ever increasing in size the number of those starving. It is a breeding ground for disease and as it moves, so it spreads disease.

The first necessity, therefore, is food; then, to keep down disease and to maintain morale follow housing and clothing.

The necessity to keep the roads clear for the movement of troops and supplies requires machinery to control movement. All movement has to be planned in conjunction with the operational staff; so that military traffic shall not be interfered with, certain roads must not be used or used only at certain times.

Then administrative difficulties raise other problems. It is happening to the fighting troops to fight among large numbers of civilians, it is disorganising for the Army to have to deal with large numbers of wounded women and children; in small shattered battle areas the Army wants all the shelter available and lastly the difficulties of the Army are still further amplified if the civil population has to be fed over the same supply routes and if their food has to be distributed in the battle zone. So comes the necessity for evacuation.

We have now a picture of the main day-to-day tasks of the Commission: Evacuation - Movement Control - Quartering - Feeding - Clothing - Medical Care; but this does not end the story. If the country has to be fed it is necessary that it should feed itself; Allied shipping cannot accept that burden, so as the battle moves forward the country must be rehabilitated. Not only must devastated areas be brought back into cultivation but factories must commence producing in support of the Allied war effort. Who so suitable to bring back the peasants and workers to their homes as those who removed them? They know where they are and have the staff and means to bring them back.

Among the civil population are non-Italian nationals, which include Allied nations who were resident in or have been interned in Italy, refugees from other countries who, at an earlier stage of the war, fled to Italy or have been evacuated to Italy either to remove them from a centre of disturbance or as forced labour, or have, since the Allies occupied Southern Italy, escaped there from enemy occupied countries. Such persons have no home in Italy and while the Italian nationals can at some stage be sent home or found work and become self supporting, the true Dis-

From these primary purposes arise most of the secondary but more obvious tasks which one so easily tends to consider to be the real purpose of this Sub-Commission. A starving population is a source of trouble; it will thieve, murder and riot in its struggle for existence and is liable to move in mass following rumors as to where food may be found; as it moves, it devastates the countryside, over increasing in size the number of those starving. It is a breeding ground for diseases and as it moves, so it spreads disease.

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Among the civil population are non-Italian nationals, which include Allied nations who were resident in or have been interned in Italy, refugees from other countries who, at an earlier stage of the war, fled to Italy or have been evacuated to Italy either to remove them from a centre of disturbance or as forced labour, or have, since the Allies occupied Southern Italy, escaped there from enemy occupied countries. Such persons have no home in Italy and while the Italian nationals are at some stage be sent home or found work and become self supporting, the true displaced person is likely to continue a liability.

There are at present in liberated Italy some 23,000 Displaced Persons. Of these 9,000 live in camps and 14,000 are living in private residences. These 14,000 are entitled to certain financial allowances from the Italian Government and also, in many cases, to allowances from the countries to which they belong. The nationals of the United Nations are also entitled to rations on a more generous scale than the ordinary Italian civilian ration. The Sub-Commission administers and pays these allowances and distributes the ration cards for the additional rations.

The Army/.....

Files A

The army is not interested in the repatriation of Displaced Persons, but for political, economic and ethical reasons, the Allied Governments desire to secure the safe return of their own nationals, to return to their own countries nationals who have been forcibly evacuated and to find homes for the stateless and persecuted. All such persons are in Italy in the charge of this Sub-Commission. No body can be more suitable to plan their repatriation so this duty, which does not arise from military necessity has been appended to the functions of the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and it has become the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission.

With the freeing of France and the Balkans a further problem has arisen. There are in Southern France 250,000 Italians, partially refugees, partially forced labour, to be returned to Italy. There is in the Balkans, a large number of soldiers who formerly belonged to the Italian army and of civilians who resided or worked in Albania or Greece. The Commission has the personnel and the machinery to plan and deal with the reception of such persons and it has therefore been made responsible for the repatriation of Italians (other than prisoners of war) to Italy and of other nationals from Italy. In this connection the term "repatriation" is used loosely to cover the return of persons to their normal place of residence, though not their country of origin and the settling of the stateless or persecuted in their new homes.

I have referred here to ex-soldiers to be repatriated. The problem is a mixed one: some have deserted from the army and have been fighting against the Germans, some have not. In some cases the Land Forces Sub-Commission may be primarily responsible for bringing these troops back, but when they do so it will be done in co-operation with the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. It is impossible to lay down in advance what proportion will be dealt with by the two Commissions. I include the total figures to keep the picture simple and to give an idea of the whole picture.

This gives a fairly comprehensive picture of the field covered by the Commission: now as to its organization. Biggerover is limited. The Allied war effort does not receive its maximum aid if personnel are employed in IG instead of in the army or on some other military task; that is surely a charge from one pocket to another. But if one employs only skilled organizers to build up an organization from personnel not otherwise available to assist the war effort then there is some fit to the war effort.

So here, at all the camps there is a camp staff formed from the nationals there housed; at hospitals they have their own doctors and nurses; the children are taught by their own teachers; welfare work and entertainment is all self-organized; they do their own cooking and housework, conduct their own repair and other workshops, keep their own stores, etc.

Similarly the Commission is assisted in its work and by way of supplies and by advice by many and various bodies, such as the Inter-Governmental Committee on Refugees, the American Friends Service Committee, the War Refugee Board, the American, British and Italian Red Cross, the American Joint Distribution Board, and, shortly, UNRRA will relieve it of responsibility for the camps in Southern Italy.

It is also assisted by military missions from ten of the Allied countries who advise on many matters but also screen the persons from the security angle.

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This gives a fairly comprehensive picture of the field covered by the Commission: now as to its organization. Manpower is limited. The Allied war effort does not receive its maximum aid if personnel are employed in it instead of in the army or in some other military task; that is a real change from one pocket to another. But if one employs only skilled organizers to build up an organization from personnel not otherwise available to assist the war effort then there is benefit to the war effort.

So here, at all the camps there is a camp staff formed from the nationals there housed; at hospitals they have their own doctors and nurses; the children are taught by their competitors, welfare work and entertainment is all self-organized; they do their own cooking and housework, conduct their own regular and other work-shops, keep their own stores, etc.

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It is also assisted by military missions from ten of the allied countries who advise on many matters but also screen the persons from the security angle.

In a resume such as this it is not possible to deal in detail with locations and organization of particular camps but a summary of what has been done and what still has to be done will assist to give an idea of the size of the problem.

	Dealt with	To be dealt with in North Italy (est)	Total
Italy War Refugees to-date	141,000	200,000	341,000
Displaced Persons repatriated	21,500		21,500
Displaced Persons	23,500	50,000	73,500
			446,000

Estimate of/.....

Estimate of Repatriations to be effected :

<u>To Italy:</u>	
From Enemy Countries	380,000
From Albania	200,000
From former Italian Divisions	600,000
	<u>1,180,000</u>
<u>From Italy:</u>	
Czechs and Poles	5,000
Yugoslavs	9,000
Germany	25,000
Other Nations	5,000
Italians	<u>3,300</u>
	49,000

These figures also indicate one of the problems to be faced: REPARATION. Over one million Italians have to be returned to Italy. It is for the Commission to provide the necessary machinery to receive them but when this should take place is a matter of high policy involving both political and economic questions as well as transport. Planning cannot be taken to any advanced stage until a key plan on this subject has been received. Any such plan will be dependent also on the plans of the staff responsible in the Italian countries, with whom the plans will have to be co-ordinated.

The question as to whether the frontier shall be closed to prevent unorganised self-registration with the possibility of dislocation of labour, transport and supplies, and the importation of typhus or other diseases by herds of returning refugees is also one of high policy. Here again the planning of staging camps and transportation cannot proceed until the routes by and rates and times at which repatriation will be allowed are known. Such plans will also have to be co-ordinated with the neighbouring countries.

A great deal of planning is required. Accommodation centres have to be arranged as to assembly, reception, staging and Dispersal Stations in accordance with the routes to be used and the permitted rate of entry. Frontier control posts have to be organised with staffs for checking papers, registering particulars of those entering and leaving the country. Arrangements for transport and for supplies at assembly, reception, staging and Dispersal Stations have to be planned. **2349**

There are also many subsidiary problems such, for instance, as providing exchange for repatriates. Nine hundred Jews are shortly to leave for Palestine. CCS have been approached for instructions as to how much money they may take and how any balance remaining in this country shall be dealt with.

The second major problem is CLOTHING. An attempt is being made to obtain salvage clothing from the American and Russian shops and being set up to deal with such salvage as may be obtained. The scale of the problem can be grasped when it is said that 100,000 blankets and 75,000 coats are required at once for present urgent needs and other items on the same scale.

Many of the ex-Italian soldiers to be repatriated from overseas are invalids and in rags. They will have to be received in hospitals and whether Land Forces or Displaced Persons are responsible will require clothes to go home in. It is no answer to say that that is a responsibility of the Italian Government unless that Government is in a position to find clothes or that needs - at present it is not.

These figures also indicate one of the problems to be faced: REUNIFICATION. Over one million Italian have to be returned to Italy. It is for the Commission to provide the necessary machinery to receive them but when this should take place is a matter of high policy involving both political and economic questions as well as transport. Planning cannot be taken to any advanced stage until a key plan on this subject has been received. Any such plan will be dependent also on the plans of the staff responsible in the importing countries, with whom the plans will have to be co-ordinated.

The question as to whether the frontier should be closed to prevent unorganised self-repatriation with the possibility of dislocation of labour, transport and supplies, and the transportation of typhus or other diseases by hordes of returning refugees is also one of high policy. Here again the planning of staging camps and transportation cannot proceed until the routes by and rates and times at which repatriation will be allowed are known. Such plans will also have to be co-ordinated with the despatching countries.

A great deal of planning is required. Governmental entities have to be arranged as to assembly, reception, staging and Dispersal stations in accordance with the routes to be used and the permitted rate of entry. Frontier control posts have to be organised with staffs for checking papers, registering particulars of those entering and leaving the country. Arrangements for transport and for supplies at assembly, reception, staging and dispersal stations have to be planned. **2349**

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Any of the ex-Italian soldiers to be repatriated from overseas are invalids and in rags. They will have to be received in hospitals and whether land forces or displaced persons are responsible will require clothes to go home in. It is no answer to say that that is a responsibility of the Italian Government unless that Government is in a position to find clothes on that scale - at present it is not.

Lastly there is the problem which is the problem of the whole AG; insufficiency of TRANSPORT - the problem of providing further transport is urgent and acute.

30 November 1944.

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22 November 1993

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Office of the Chief Commissioner

Report on Activities and Problems of the
Displaced Persons and Repatriation
Subcommission of the Allied Commission

22 November 4

Chief of Staff

The Chief Commissioner wishes you to give instructions to the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Subcommission to prepare the report as asked for in Mr. Goshie's letter. The report should take 10 to 15 minutes to read, no longer. A draft should be submitted for approval by the Subcommission, not later than Monday, the 27th.

JAW
J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

1 Incl. in duplicate

cc: A File

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

Jay/afe

24 November 1944

My dear Mr. Goshie: (1)

I am instructed by the Chief Commissioner to thank you for your letter of November 21st and to tell you that the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Subcommission are being instructed to prepare the report you asked for, for presentation at the next meeting of the Council on November 1st.

Yours very truly,

/s/ J. A. Quayle
J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

Mr. John L. Goshie
Secretary to the Advisory Council for Italy
119 Via Vittorio Veneto
Rome

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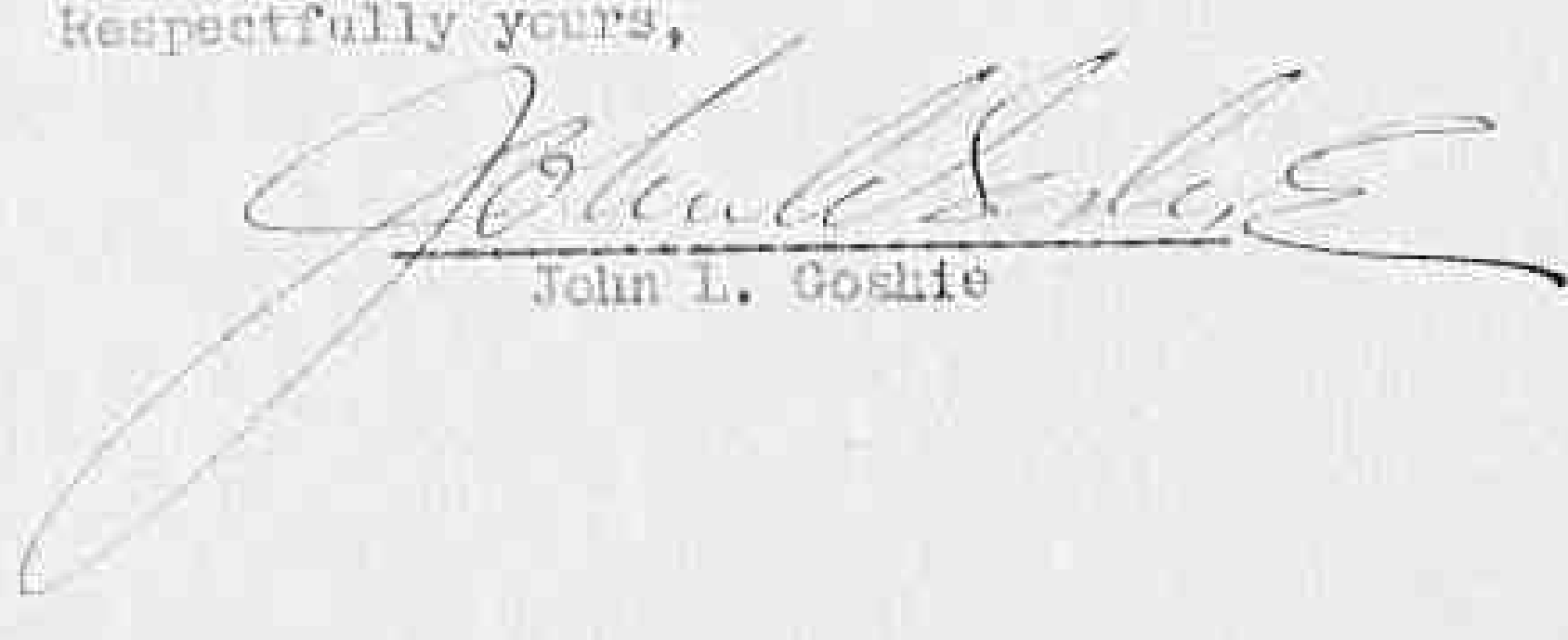
SECRETARIAT
ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY

Rome, November 20, 1944.

My dear Commodore,

The Advisory Council for Italy would be grateful if you could arrange for the presentation at the next meeting of the Council, scheduled for December 1, 1944 under Greek chairmanship, of a report on the activities and problems of the "Displaced Persons and Repatriation Subcommittee of the Allied Commission". To facilitate discussions of this report, at the time of the meeting, it would be appreciated if seven copies of this report were made available to the Secretariat of the Council at the latest the day before the meeting.

Respectfully yours,


John L. Goshie

COMODORE STONE

Chief Commissioner

Allied Commission

Rome.

(1)

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