

Italy CAMPS

#14



SHAM WALKER

892038 Third Cut

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

January 16, 1945

To: George Xanthaky

From: Paolo Contini

Please note this confidential memo from
Keeny to Campbell. Should it be brought
to the attention of anyone else?

No - done

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

23 December 1944

air mail

TO: Ned Campbell, Jeanne d'Arc Refugee Camp
FROM: S. M. Keeny, Chief, Italian Mission
SUBJECT: Message re Hadley

On 19 December we received the following message from London:

"Following sent to Washington.

"It is recommended that Hadley should be relieved of his assignment as quickly as possible. He should return to Washington instead of proceeding for a field assignment. Jackson will bring details confirming this position. Request that you arrange return. We are advising Campbell and Keeny and requesting that Campbell assign representation to receive supplies in Algiers and perform other necessary functions."

"2. Please advise Campbell confidentially through American Consul, Algiers, and have him make the necessary assignment."

Paragraph 2, requesting us to advise you, seems inconsistent as the cable states that London is also advising you; hence, it did not seem necessary to wire you.

Also on the 21st of December I received the following message from you:

"Hurley Algiers indicates Petree resign one January. Suggest your sending port officer immediately Algiers or as alternative we can keep Petree to fill place until all supplies are despatched. Reply Algiers earliest verifying by mail."

We have assumed that "Petree", the fourth word of the text is an error for "Hadley", and this confirmed my opinion that you already had the message.

518421

Ned Campbell - 2

23 December 1944

Because of the confidential nature of the whole matter, I have not repeated the telegram, but I am sending you this letter instead.

My assumption is that you have acted to relieve Hadley and are arranging to return him to Washington. If you have not already done this, please do so at once.

cc: Gov. Cochran
Washington
Hodgetts

Kenny

518421

TO: P. Contini
FROM: E. R. Fryer *E. R. Fryer*

SUBJECT: REVIEW AND ADJUSTMENT OF PERSONNEL RECRUITED AND BEING RECRUITED FOR THE CAMPS DIVISION CENTRAL OFFICE, AND THE THREE SOUTHERN ITALIAN CAMPS AS NOW CONSTITUTED

Pos. No.	Title	Source of Recruit.	Names	Comment and Recruitment Progress
✓ 72	Camps Admin.	U.S.	<u>LOUIS VARRICHIONE</u>	All clear
✓ 73	Asst. Camps Admin.	U.S.	<u>EDWIN MARTIN</u>	P2 approved by Mr. Keeny on 18 Oct., and sent through the same day
✓ 74	Camp Manager	U.S.	<u>F. X. SERVAITES</u>	Approved by Mr. Keeny on 18 Oct. and P2 sent through the same day
75	Camp Manager	U.S.	<u>MAXWELL FELDMAN</u>	Awaiting approval. P2 made out 21 Oct. and given to Mr. Contini
76	Camp Manager	ITALY	- - - - -	- - - - -
77	Asst. Camp Mgr.	U.S.	<u>HAZEL WILLIAMS</u>	P2 has been approved and sent to Mrs. Morris transferring her from the Balkan Budget to the Italian Budget. She is now at the School, and should be through in about two weeks.
78	Asst. Camp Mgr.	ITALY	- - - - -	- - - - -
79	Asst. Camp Mgr.	ITALY	- - - - -	- - - - -
✓ 80	Supply Officer	LONDON	- - - - -	To operate from Central Office, to be in charge of supplies for all three camps. A cable has been sent to London giving this position to them for recruitment.
81	Warehouseman	U.S.	<u>JOHN L. RITCHIE</u>	Approved by Mr. Keeny 17 Oct. and has been assigned to this Line. P2 sent through on 20 October.
82	Warehouse & Supply Officer	LONDON	- - - - -	- - - - -

-2-

No. Pos.	Title	Source of Recruit.	Names	Comment and Recruitment Progress
83	Warehouse & Supply Officer	U. S.	MARTIN K. VALDEMAR	P2 being sent through 21 Oct to Mr. Contini. In view of the fact that there was a previous understanding with Mr. Valdemar for a position on the Italian Budget as Steward, he has been put on this line, which he is equally capable of filling.
84	Warehouse & Supply Officer	U. S.	JOHN PYTLIK	This position accepted by Mr. Pytlik on Oct. 9, and his papers are now in Investigation
85	Trans. Officer	LONDON	- - - - -	- - - - -
86	Maintenance & Trans. Officer	U.S.	--vacant--	We are taking steps to recruit these two positions and have competent prospects under consideration
87	Maintenance & Trans. Officer	U.S.	--vacant--	
88	Maintenance & Trans. Officer	ITALY as	- - - - -	- - - - -
89	Steward	ITALY	- - - - -	- - - - -
90	Steward	Italy	- - - - -	- - - - -
91	Steward	ITALY	- - - - -	- - - - -

FOLLOWING POSITIONS ARE BEING RECRUITED BY THE WELFARE DIVISION:

28	Chief Welf. Officer	U.S.	---vacant---	(camps). Position is being actively recruited by the Welfare Division
29	Welfare Officer	ITALY	* * - - - -	(camps). We understand that these positions will be filled in Italy
30	Welfare Officer	ITALY		
31	Welfare Officer	Italy		

Pos. No.	Title	Source of Recruit.	Names	Comment and Recruitment Progress
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FOLLOWING POSITIONS ARE BEING RECRUITED BY THE HEALTH DIVISION:

55	Chief Med. Officer	U. S.	Dr. Chas. H. Benning	Is already employed. Will work out of the Central Office for Camps.
56	Medical Officer	U. S.	Dr. Forcione	Health Division informs us that this man is in the process of being employed.
57	Medical Officer	LONDON		
58	Medical Officer	LONDON	- - - - -	- - - - -
59	Chief Nurse	U. S.	Miss MacKenzie	(camps)
60	Chief Nurse	LONDON	- - - - -	- - - - -
61	Chief Nurse	U.S.	Miss Schumacker	(camps)
62	Nurse	U.S.	Miss Commins	(camps)
63	Nurse	U.S.	Miss DeBrincat	(camps)
64	Nurse	U.S.	Miss Buschlen	(camps)
65	Nurse	LONDON	- - - - -	(camps)
66	Nurse	U.S.	Miss Moretti	(camps)
67	Nurse	LONDON	- - - - -	(camps)

FOLLOWING POSITIONS ARE BEING RECRUITED BY THE DIVISION OF FINANCE

97	Senior Acct.	U. S.	Wm. I. Prince	(camps). P2 has been made out
98	Assoc. Acct.	U.S.	Geo. W. Atwood	(camps). P2 has been made out
99	Assoc. Acct.	U.S.	R. B. Carson	(camps). P2 has been made out
100	Assoc. Acct.	U. S.	H. F. Kerner	(camps). P2 has been made out

Pos. No.	Title	Source of Recruit.	Names	Comment and Recruitment Progress
101	Asst. Fin. Officer	U.S.	---vacant---	Mr. Siegel is actively recruiting for this position.
119	Finance Officer	U.S.	Col. Thos. E. Thrasher	(Camps Central Office). P2 put through on 20 October
113	Secretary II	U.S.	ROSE GUGLIELMO	Miss Guglielmo is now in Rome and this line has been assigned to her.
114	Secretary II	U.S.	FLORENCE ROWLES	Miss Rowles is at present in Philippeville and this line has been assigned to her. She was promised a position as Refugee Records Clerk, but this position was cancelled. It is suggested that she be given this position, as she is a most efficient person, with an excellent administrative background.
115	Secretary II	U.S.	EVELYN LANDSMAN	This line is being held for Miss Landsman, a secretary connected with the U.S. Surgeon-General's office. She is considered by Dr. Benning and Mr. Varrichione to be invaluable because of her knowledge of administration as well as her background as medical secretary.
116	Stenographer	LONDON	- - - - -	- - - - -
117	Stenographer	LONDON	- - - - -	- - - - -
118	Stenographer	LONDON	- - - - -	- - - - -

<u>Pos.</u> <u>No.</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Incumbent</u>	<u>Comment</u>
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It is requested that steps be taken to advise Mr. Parker, of the Investigation Unit, of the urgency of getting these people to Italy at the earliest possible moment. Whatever can be done by Mr. Parker to set up the investigations of the personnel on this list will be most helpful.

In view of the personnel alignment as it is now constituted, it is requested that a cable be sent to London to reconcile their present understanding of recruitment to agree with this memorandum.

Should London be unable to recruit any or all of these positions assigned to them at once, word should be sent to Washington indicating what positions they are able to recruit and what positions they wish to refer back to Washington.

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

UNRRA Algiers
Nov. 3, 1944.

Mr. Reeseman Fryer,
Washington D.C.

Dear Sir:-

Not knowing just how information you have regarding the BRINDISI-TARANTO district camp site, in the hope the little additional data I have secured will be helpful I am enclosing a rough pencil-drawn map of the district and a running report of what the situation is as I see it.

If you will refer to cable "SASERTA TO LEHMAN No.29 dated Oct. 11th, and refer to this as we go along it will assist you in getting a composite picture.

LEECE

The displaced persons have set up temporary HDQ here. The town is a typical Italian village, rather pleasant in appearance and evidently reasonable living conditions. It lies about an equal distance (about 20 miles) between Brindisi and Magli. It is about 40 miles from Taranto

Magli

Here there is a Hospital (cap. about 500) a temporary set-up in a school having about 210 patients at the present time. This is purely a temporary set-up and while it is adequate for what it is doing there is ample room for improvement in the way of beds, sanitary facilities and particularly drugs.

POGGIARDO

Here is another temporary Hospital almost a parallel condition with the one at MAGLI. It has about 50 patients at the present time. (Cap 100)

SANTA CESAREA

Here, right on the Adriatic is a typical Summer resort town, reminiscent of the smaller New Jersey Summer places. Here are housed about 1350 Yugo-slav refugees - 50 men 150 women and about 1150 children, mostly orphans. With Orphanage Cap.2000.

SANTA MARIE DI LEUCA

Lies right at the base of the "Italian heel". It is another of the "summer resort" type of village. Here is also a converted building made into a Hospital with about 200 patients (Cap 250) Here including a large orphanage there is a capacity of 2500 Present pop. about 1900.

GALLIPOLI

Swinging northward on the Gulf of Taranto side of the "heel" about 25 miles you come to Gallipoli. Here is another Hospital, small, with about 90 patients. Cap.200

SANTA MARIE DI BAGNI

About 10 miles north of Gallipoli lies DiBagni. This is another typical Summer resort town. Present population refugee about 3100. Cap. 2500. This includes Santa Caterina and Santa Croce.

I purposely have left FERRAMONTI from this report. It is a small town about 150 miles over the mountains from this "heel" concentration. At Ferramonti however, there are about 300 refugees of about every nation (Poles, Ethiopians Yugo-slavs,) I know very little about this place. This is almost in the center of the "Toe"

BARI

At Bari is located a Transient Camp housing now about 800. Here is a real mixture of Nations. The Ethiopians brought to Italy by Mussolini, a few Chinese, French, Poles, Czechs, Yugo-Slavs, Greeks, etc. etc. This Camp is in good shape, well run and adequately staffed. Bari, however, is quite a distance from the rest of the refugee camps listed above, but should be considered a part of the operation.

General

WATER

Water supply is adequate coming from the Apian Aqueduct built recently

92261

UNITED STATES POLITICAL ADVISER
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

and is in excellent condition. Water is secured way up in the mountains and runs through this aqueduct to supply all the towns and villages in the Southern-east section of Italy. The water however, should be chlorinated as at present, before use.

Roads.

Highways are macadam or surfaced dirt and in good condition between towns but "spur" roads are bad, yet passable.

Railways

Such railways as are available are in terrific condition and should not be depended upon at all.

Air.

A splendid air field at Bari - no other of any use to the Camp. There is one plane a day from Algiers, three a day to Naples, but service is greatly curtailed now.

Fuel

Cooking is done by use of oil but there is not heating available for either the Hospital or Camp "villas".

POWER

There is ample electric power available through the local Italian sources. Current is 150 voltage which will not take any American appliances etc.

Climate

Climate is about the same as the Eastern shore of Maryland, delightful summer and cold winter temperatures. When the wind is from the Mediterranean, as it is most of the time, it makes the summer pleasant, but the winter can be very uncomfortable. Freezing is little known, but warm clothing are desirable.

Supplies

Supplies can be brought in through Taranto (most favorable) Brindisi and Bari.

→ Taranto A good deep harbor that will take draft up to 35 feet with a reasonable facility to handle supplies. Storage not too great, but trucking would be preferable for storage at Camp.

Brindisi A good harbor, but not as good as Taranto. About the same storage possibilities.

Bari Reasonably good harbor with better storage facilities.

Labor

Prices for labor have skyrocketed but there is ample labor available at any of the three ports. It might be advisable to consider using refugee labor for the movement of supplies etc.

Comments.

It is hard to look on this section of Italy as a CAMP. The refugees are housed in various types of summer cottages etc. and not crowded. Families occupy a single house. Staff housing is particularly attractive, the present British staff etc., occupying really elaborate homes. The whole section of Italy is one of the worst so far as terrain is concerned. It is mostly rock and the small "spot" farmer is the rule. His land sometimes under cultivation is smaller than the average American bed-room. Here he ekes out a living by bringing soil to bare spots between rocky slopes and raises barely enough for his personal use. It will be necessary to import all food as there is nothing raised in this section in the way of vegetables poultry etc. that would be available.

Sanitary conditions are bad. the present latrines are inadequate, uncovered and

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are excellent fly-traps. There is a good job ahead for about three good sanitary officers to get this cleaned up. Bathing facilities are about 50% of what should be used. The bath-houses are uncovered at the top and usable only on warm days.

Streets are muddy and lack of water facilities at the "villas" do not tend to cleanliness among the refugees. One of the plans for this place would be "duck-walks" or some type of sidewalk.

The Italians live in many cases in "Beehive" sandstone tombs, the only ventilation being the doorway. The houses are all practically occupied by Military or refugees leaving the catafalques to the Italians. (I feel like apologizing to the Arabs in the various Kasbahs - they live in luxury compared to the squalor of the Italians living in the "heel" of Italy)

Practically all the refugees have scabies, there is some diphtheria, malaria, scarlet fever and I'm sure they are facing dysentery. There is immediate need for adequate medical staff here.

I consider this "Camp" a real challenge to UNRRA and a splendid chance to do a real peice of work. The Hospitals are undermanned, food conditions could be immensely improved, housing could be made better and the sanitary conditions could be brought within reach. There is a tremendous amount of work possible at this place, but none of the problems are insurmountable. I feel it a splendid opportunity to see what UNRRA has on the ball. It's the type of challenge I'd like to sink my teeth into - boy what an opportunity to really DO SOMETHING, something worthwhile.

There is inadequate motor transportation, too little unbalanced food, disease, filth, vermin, dirt and squalor, but it's a real baby to do things with. The British have labored with it and done remarkably well with the little they have to work with. But with REAL HONEST-TO-GOD AMERICAN methods, supplies, transport, and ingenuity - a remarkable job can be done.

Of co rse, this is probably information you have received from the vario s Italian Mission sources, but I send it on with a prayer one iota of information ~~my~~ maybe helpful.

Respectfully yours,

Paul R. Hadley
Paul R. Hadley

. P.S. I am of course, indebted to Major Slattery (B), Lieut. Bengi (YS) and especially to Col. Enge for the various things mentioned in this brief statement. (I knew this section, but was naturally, unacquainted with the refugee situation)

C O P Y

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

WDW/jjjr

G-5: 383.7-24

15 October 1944

SUBJECT: Camps for Displaced Persons in Italy -
handing over to UNRRA.

TO: Mr. R. L. Cochran
UNRRA Representative at A.F.H.Q.

1. At the meeting of the Political Committee held on Wed. 11 Oct. 1944 the Supreme Allied Commander directed that the undermentioned establishments for Displaced Persons in Italy should be;

- a) renamed "Accommodation Centres"
- b) eventually taken over by UNRRA.

2. Establishments concerned are;

S. Maria di Bagni
S. Maria di Leuca
S. Cesarea
Gallipoli
Hospital at St. Maria di Leuca
Hospital at Maglie (Lecce)

3. The Supreme Allied Commander further directed that these accommodation centres be regarded as equally available for Displaced Persons of all kinds.

4. Arrangements to effect the hand over will be the subject of further discussion.

For the Asst. Chief of Staff, G-5:

/s/ W. Driffield-White
Major.

Copy to:-Allied Control Commission

Displ

2(2)

ANTONIO A. SORISRI

August 19, 1944

FERRAMONTI CAMP (visited August 4-5, 1944)

General Information

Location - This camp is situated on the main highway about 5 miles south of Tarsia in Calabria. (It is about 25 miles north of Cosenza. The nearest railroad station is about 5 miles away).

History - This camp was established by the Italian government as an internment camp for Jews. It was "discovered" by A.M.G. and at that time a police officer was put in charge of the camp. Afterwards A.M.G. welfare officers were assigned to the camp and a constitution was prepared and approved for the administration of the camp by the internees.

Responsibility - The financing of the camp continues to be a responsibility of the Italian government. This includes cost of food, maintenance, improvements, expansion and supplies in general. This responsibility rests with the Ministry of the Interior and is discharged generally thru the Prefettura representative in the camp. Financing and supplying is done thru three sources: (1) budget payments from the Intendenza di Finanza (2) relief payments from the Prefettura, charged to the Ministry of the Interior (3) rations issued by Sepral (Sezione Provinciale Alimentazione) charged to Ministry of the Interior.

These arrangements are, in general, a continuation of those existing when this was an internment camp. (Inci-

dently, many of present population were at Ferramonti during that period, and their comments about Italian administration then are most favorable.)

Among the funds mentioned above are Italian government payments of 145,000 lire per month, used to meet payrolls of maintenance squads, welfare needs and other administrative purposes.

Internees receive their subsistence in cash and in kind. Payments are made of 15 lire per day for adults and 10 lire for children. These sums, plus issues in kind, are supposed to meet the rations scale fixed by A.C.C., altho actually this standard is not reached.

Administration - The constitution established by A.M.G. - and under which the camp now operates - provides for a three-man committee administering the camp under the supervision of the camp commandant. This committee consists of a Director, a Deputy Director and a Secretary. At present, the Committee consists of two men. One employee is in charge of the camp department.

There was a committee of management and advisory council combined, representing the various nationalities in the camp. The need for this Committee disappeared since the departure of many nationalities from the camp.

The committee is responsible for the internal organization and administration of the camp and for carrying out the policies of Allied authorities. The

first committee was appointed by the A.M.G. regional office (Col. Geny). At present the I.D.P.S.C. appoints the Director who in turn appoints the other members.

The committee has necessary office space and staff of clerks required for directing the affairs of the camp.

Description of Camp

A few hundred yards off the main road is an open square around which are a group of buildings which contain the offices, store, infirmary, and quarters for the operating staff. To the side of these are stables and other utility buildings. There are about 45 buildings outside of the administration buildings.

Behind this square, and built around large open squares are the barracks, which are of light permanent construction. The walls are mostly of cement faced rush blocks. The roof are rush work which is exposed in those buildings which have no ceilings. (In the latter case, there is complaint re the presence of bugs).

Some of the barracks are divided into huts for families, consisting of kitchen passage and either one or two bed-living rooms. Others are for single persons, without partitions. Between each pair of barracks is an annex with sanitary and water facilities. (Water is pumped by hand into over head tanks for flushing purposes and flows into cesspit.) In addition,

there are bathing facilities for which charges were made until recently (6 lire for spray, 20 lire for both.)

Because of the small population at present, many of the barracks have been closed off and others utilized for various purposes. One is used for a combination café, recreation room and reading room (rather well-stocked with books). Others are used for store-houses, synagogue etc. There is an excellent bakery operated by the ex-internees.

Population and capacity

The present population is slightly more than 300. Most are Jews, but of some 17 nationalities. In addition, there are 14 Chinese sailors who were interned at the out break of war.

The capacity of the camp is estimated at 1500; probably higher if proper repairs are made.

Food and cooking

As mentioned above, rations are issued partly in kind and partly in cash. In order to supplement the ration, the ex-internees have developed agricultural projects of their own, are raising some livestock and have contracted on a shares basis with neighboring farmers for fruit, vegetables, and even fuel. They have established a food shop in the camp at which purchases of food can be made.

Provision is made for communal cooking and feeding for single persons as well as for individual

family cooking. Some of the families have single plate electric burners.

Medical

There is a small but well-kept infirmary managed by an Italian doctor and his wife. He was medical officer during the internment period and was as well-liked that he was retained. In addition, there are two or three refugee doctors who give medical care. Serious cases are taken to the hospital at Cosenza. Recently, vigorous anti-malarial control measures have been taken, thru drainage etc. because of the concern over this problem.

Special activities.

There is a cooperative agricultural group and thru their efforts vegetable gardens are maintained and other farming activities carried on. They have 6 or 7 tons of grain, for example.

They have a cooperative bakery and butcher shop on a non-profit basis.

A school is maintained and taught by the ex-internees.

Antonio D. Lioni

SANTA MARIA DI BAGNI CAMP

T

August 1-2, 1944

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

This camp actually consists of three villages (Santa Maria di Bagni, Santa Caterina, Santa Croce) on the coast of the Gulf of Taranto. These are summer resort villages, ideally situated, most of the houses of which have been requisitioned for the refugees. Unfortunately, the requisitioning was done a bit haphazardly. Entire villages were not requisitioned and the refugees are not separated totally from the native population. This occasionally leads to friction.

The camp extends over several square miles as these are three neighboring villages a short distance apart from each other. The administrative offices are located at Di Bagni, as are the central stores and other principal activities.

WATER SUPPLY

Water supply is principally from the Apulian aqueduct and is generally adequate. Some of the larger houses have water piped into them, but most do not. Water is obtained from fountains in the villages and is transported by tank truck to the outlying sections.

WASTE

Dry waste is collected daily by carts manned by sanitation squads.

Latrines are generally glazed earthenware

pans over pits in houses. Some are WC type but must be hand flushed. Deep trench latrines are not too practical because of rocky nature of soil.

RATIONS AND COOKING

Scale 30 rations used here as elsewhere in camps. There are from central cook houses throughout the villages. For those families who wish to prepare their own meals, rations are issued individually. Oil flash are used in the central kitchens.

DISINFESTATION AND BATHING

A portable disinfestor is now being used and is operated by a squad of trained Yugoslav workers.

A bath house with 44 shower heads has been installed. There is hot water 3 times a week and each refugee gets a weekly both.

STAFF

The administrative staff consists of Capt. Corrigher (B) in command, assisted by Lt. Rivans (B) and Lt. Kolivas (A). A sergeant-major is in charge of hygiene and six other enlisted men are responsible for clerical and maintenance work. One British Red Cross worker and at least one F.A.U. worker are assigned for welfare purposes.

The number is Yugoslav and other workers doing maintenance duties is large, probably about 200. (It must be borne in mind that Partisan workers do not accept pay for their work, hence an accurate count of these employees is not always possible).

OTHER FACILITIES

There is a small infirmary at Di Bagni and two local doctors are on service here. Cases of any seriousness are taken to the Maglie hospital.

Also at Di Bagni is an orphanage with some 50 children which is housed in a large villa with an enviable location.

CAPACITY

There are varying estimates of the capacity of this camp because of its nature. Differing use of the houses in these villages materially affects the capacity. The official estimate is 3500.

The present population (Aug.1) is 3177 of whom some 500 are Jews living in the upper village. These, naturally, are more permanent residents and the villas they occupy are more scattered. Some of the Jews have funds, and prefer to do their own cooking and, in other ways, lead a more normal permanent life.

COMMENTS

Because of the scattered character of the camp, there are obvious problems of supervision and transportation. On the other hand, these are permanent houses in a natural setting, permitting of a reasonable amount of segregation by families, and avoiding the congregate aspects of a barracks type of camp. Capacity can be increased by further requisitioning of homes. (Because of transportation difficulties, owners of these summer

villas would not be able to occupy them at the present time). There are practically no heating facilities and fuel-wood or coal - is most scarce in this part of Italy. On the other hand, the houses are most substantial and winters not too rigorous.

Guido A. Scuri

LEUCA HOSPITAL

51
August 1, 1944

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

The Leuca Hospital is situated at the Santa Maria di Leuca Camp overlooking the ocean. It is an ideal location particularly during the pleasant months of the year. It consists of a large building and a few subsidiary small buildings housing laundry and other facilities. The hospital building was a former sanitarium so it is well suited for its present purpose.

A short distance away, four rather large houses in the village of Santa Maria di Leuca have been taken over less serious TB cases. (The hospital is situated on the edge of the village which constitutes the S. Maria di Leuca Camp.)

PURPOSE OF HOSPITAL

This hospital cases for TB cases and pregnant women. The chronic, more serious TB cases are kept in wards at the hospital itself while the less serious ones are treated in the cottages.

FACILITIES - SANITATION ETC.

The hospital is satisfactorily equipped in many respects. Latrine accommodations are good, WC's are of pedestal type; waste matter is disposed of in the sea. Laundry facilities, in a small building back of the hospital, are quite adequate. Showers and baths are satisfactory.

The disinfection facilities of the Di Leuca Camp are at the disposal of the hospital so there is no need for separate facilities.

BED CAPACITY

The bed capacity of the hospital is slightly more than 100 (about 112). There are no facilities for major operations.

STAFF

The staff consists of one officer in charge. In addition, there are two British Red Cross personnel assigned (Mr. and Mrs Mood) and four F.A.U. workers. Mrs Mood, who is a nurse, is training Yugoslav girls as nurses or nurses aids. The doctor is an Italian who was a former fighter with the Yugoslav Partisans. He is considered to be quite good and is extremely well-liked.

There are about 70 Yugoslav workers doing manual labor and maintenance work. While this seems rather large, it must be remembered that the hospital includes the form separate TB cottages, which have their own central kitchen, maintenance staff etc.

COMMENTS

The need expressed by the staff is for more medical and nursing personnel.

The hospital is in excellent condition and possesses all basic equipment and facilities.

R1
ANTONIO A. SORIERI

August 17, 1944

PERSONNEL NEEDED FOR SOUTHERN ITALIAN
CAMPS

Yugoslav

This preliminary draft of personnel needed by UNRRA is based on:

1. Assumption of responsibility for Santa Caesarea, Santa Maria di Leuca, Santa Maria di Bagni, Colonia Marina (Gallipoli), Ferramonti, Maglie Hospital, Santa Maria di Leuca Hospital.

2. The retention of a small central office similar to the present Sub-Section. This is desirable from the point of view of supervision and coordination and also because one person in this office can cover a function for all the camps (e.g. The finance officer)

Notes on accompanying table of personnel

1. Assistant officer in command will serve as commandant at Colonia Marina. Medical officer, non-refugee and non-Italian, is in command of hospital.

2. Assistant commanding officers will have specific function in charge of supply in addition to serving as deputy.

3. Finance officer at Sub-Section is in charge of accounting, payments, personnel procedures and routines.

4. Movements officer may not be needed. In charge of acceptance and movement of refugees.

5. Medical Officers - In addition to one UNRRA

doctor in charge of each hospital, present medical staff (one Italian doctor at Di Leuca, one Greek and two Italian doctors at Maglie) would be retained. The same is true for doctors employed at camps. The doctor assigned to Sub-Section will give service and medical supervision to the camps.

6. Nurses - Chief Medical Officer of I.D.P.S.C. raises question as to advisability of assigning UNRRA nurses to camps in which there may be only local or refugee doctor. (See suggested plan of Col. King). Emphasis should be placed on training of refugees as nurses or nurses aides.

7. Hospital staff - In addition to medical and nursing staff, there is need for orderlies, clerks etc. It is our opinion most or all of these, except possibly clerk in charge of medical stores, should be refugee labor.

8. Hygiene officer. - This classification of employee, represented now by sergeants or other non-coms, is responsible for supervision of specific sanitary jobs, such as cleaning of latrines, fly-proofing food stores, prevention of disease sources, collection and disposal of waste etc. This function is considered extremely important.

9. Welfare officer - The number of these could easily be doubled. Camp commandants are unanimous in expressing the importance of this personnel for handling of industrial problems. Also, assignment of welfare personnel to these camps would be excellent preparation for future assignments. Voluntary society personnel would be ideal for this work.

10. Warehouse clerks - There is general agreement as to the necessity of one non-refugee clerk in charge of supplies for each camp or hospital.

11. Drivers - Eventually all drivers should be refugee drivers. The six non-refugee drivers provided for initially should be Army drivers, later to be replaced. In addition to these six there should be about a dozen refugee drivers. (This will depend on number of vehicles and the system of transport utilized.)

12. Motor transport Repair - One person is provided for this purpose based on the premise that Army repair and service facilities will be made available.

13. Supervising cooks - These jobs may be filled by refugee labor but it is suggested that a few trained persons may be needed. (On the table, they have been arbitrarily allotted to the four large camps, but two of them might be better used at the hospitals.)

14. All maintenance work should be done by refugee or Italian labor. Some of above jobs may also be filled in the same way if proper personnel is available in the camps.

	Sub- Section	Santa Caesarea	Santa Ma- ria di Ba- gni	Santa Ma- ria di Leu- ca	Ferra- monti	Colonia Maria	Maglie Di Leuca Hospi- tal	Hospital
Officer in Command	1	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Assistant	1	1	1	1	1	1	-	-
Finance Officer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Movements Of- ficer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Of- ficer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical Officer	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Nurses	-	1	1	1	1	-	3	3
Hygiene Officer		1	1	1	1	-	-	-
Welfare Officer	1	1	1	1	1	-	1	1
Nutritionist	1							
Clerks-Typists	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Warehouse clerks	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Drivers	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance clerk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supply clerk	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trans.clerk	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mot.Trans.Rep.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Supervising cooks	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL:	23	8	8	8	8	3	7	7

TOTAL 72

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HEADQUARTERS

INTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS SUB COMMISSION

No.1 Sub Section

16 August, 1944

SUBJECT: Medical Staff Recommended for UNRRA

TO : ADMS I & D.P.S.C.

A. British or American

B. Yugoslavs etc.

MAGLIE HOSPITAL (220 beds)

- A.1. Officer Commanding. (MD)
- 2. Matron and three sisters.
- 3. Orderlies - 6
- 4. Cooks - 2
- 5. Storeman - 1
- 6. Clerks - 1

- B.1. Three doctors.
- 2. Present Yugoslav nursing and general duty staff.

At present there is a British O.C. who is employed part time on other duties which occupies too much of his time.

There is one British Matron but all sisters are Yugoslav.

There are four members of the Friends Ambulance Unit (British) - this is inadequate to cope with the work which they do.

This is the largest hospital (is on the line of evacuation) and arranges consultations with specialists etc. All requests for drugs etc. are consolidated, collected and issued from this hospital.

LEUCA HOSPITAL (115 beds)

- A.1. Officer Commanding (MD)
- 2. Matron and three sisters
(at least 3 to be CMB)
- 3. Orderlies - 4
- 4. Cooks - 2
- 5. Storeman - 1
- 6. Clerks - 1

- B.1. Two Doctors.
- 2. Present Yugoslav nursing and general duty staff.

Present staff of Yugoslav nursing and general duty staff. One of the doctors (Lieut. UMBERTALLI) is capable and has been running the hospital as O.C. He would be a capable Deputy. There is a British Matron but all Sisters are Yugoslav. It would be only natural to add British Sisters with a

British O.C., and have the general standard of nursing raised, otherwise the Italian doctor would possibly object and friction and no improvement would result.

There are three to four members of the Friends Ambulance unit. It is not known whether they would stay and work with UNRRA or not - they are not a Military Body, but have certain military status.

This hospital does almost all the obstetrical and gynaecological work and runs a separate sanatorium for non acute tuberculosis cases.

CAMPS

Each camp has a sick bay or Camp Reception Station which acts as an emergency or short term hospital. Gravely ill cases or sickness (except Malaria, V.D. and some chronic cases with relatives in camp) which will be more than 5-6 days ill are not ordinarily kept. The C.R.S. is run in conjunction with the M.I. Room.

We have found that these C.R.S. and M.I.R. can be moderately well run by "Foreign" staffs under controlling supervision of a British Camp Commandant and a Hygiene officer (or N.C.O.) and visits by British administrative staff.

The British staff consequently required is:-

1. Camp Commandant - one
2. Hygiene personnel- one

It is my opinion that the medical problems are rather those of "Hygiene" than pure medicinal. It has been the intention to prevent the entrance of diseases in the camps and to maintain the camps at as high a sanitary level as possible to prevent the onset or possible spread of any illness.

It is noted that BARI (No.1 Transit Camp) is not included in the proposed handover to UNRRA. Should this Reception Camp not be included and the facilities of such a camp not be made available to arriving refugees then necessary disinfection centre or centres would be required. The diseases over which greatest hygiene activity has been expended have been typhus, malaria and dysentery. The work of major importance is therefore disinfection, mosquito and anti-malaria control, antily measures, supervision of latrines, foodstores, cookhouses - in addition to camp cleanliness, ventilation, bathing etc. This it will be noted is vastly different from straightforward medical attention.

JLS/o'c.

Lieut.-Colonel (King)
A.D.H.

P₁

ANTONIO A. SORIERI

August 17, 1944

COST INFORMATION - SOUTHERN ITALIAN CAMPS

The following information on costs for the Southern Italian camps covers Santa Caesarea, Santa Maria di Leuca, Santa Maria di Bagni, Colonia Marina (Gallipoli), Maglie Hospital, and di Leuca Hospital. It also includes Taranto, which is not being considered for transfer to UNRRA, but whose present population is too small to affect the cost information to any great extent.

NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS

1 - Ferramonti figures are not included as this camp is financed by the Italian Government.

2 - Food costs include rations for military personnel in the camps hospitals and the Sub-Section.

3 - A ration equals food for one person for one day. Note that rations figures are based on some 4800 persons (rations divided by number of days in month). Present population of camps included in closer to 6000. Cost of rations is British Army estimate of value.

4 - It must be kept in mind that Yugoslav Partisan labor, which is used to a large extent, is voluntary and therefore unpaid.

5 - Cost of rent for the houses requisitioned in the "village" camps is not known at this point.

6 - The number of motor vehicles appears to be high, but details of loading, disposition etc. not yet obtained.

MONTHLY COSTS (in Pounds)

1 - Approximate cost of rations - Scale 30 (excluding
No.1 Transit Camp and Ferramonti)

a - Over 7 years of age	125,000	£.	6250	
b - 1 - 7 " " "	12,000	"	300	
c - 0 - 1 " " "	6,000	"	150	
		£.	6700	£. 6700

Field Service Rations (for military personnel)	10,000	"	1080	£. 1080
---	--------	---	------	---------

2 - Cost of refugee labor (excluding No. 1 Transit Camp)		£.	420
---	--	----	-----

3 - Cost of medical stores		£.	165
----------------------------	--	----	-----

TOTAL	£.	8365
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=====

(Approximate cost per day per person for above
Items - \$. 23)

4 - Motor vehicles for No. 1 Sub-Section

3 Ton	25
3/4 "	10
Motor Ambulance Cars	3
Staff Car	1
Utilities or Jeeps	10
Motorcycles	4

ANTONIO A. SORIERI

August 17, 1944

COST INFORMATION - SOUTHERN ITALIAN
CAMPS

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b - 1 - 7 " " "	12,000	"	300	
c - 0 - 1 " " "	6,000	"	150	
			<hr/>	
		£.	6700	£. 6700

Field Service Rations (for military personnel)	10,000	"	1080	£. 1080
---	--------	---	------	---------

2 - Cost of refugee labor (excluding No. 1 Transit
Camp) £. 420

3 - Cost of medical stores £. 165

TOTAL £. 8365
=====

(Approximate cost per day per person for above
items - \$. 23)

4 - Motor vehicles for No. 1 Sub-Section

3 Ton	25
3/4 "	10
Motor Ambulance Cars	3
Staff Car	1
Utilities of Jeeps	10
Motorcycles	4

COPY

Antonio A. Sorieri
August 14, 1944

DISPLACED PERSONS - GENERAL

Most of the camps under the jurisdiction of the Internees and Displaced Persons Sub Commission are situated in Southern Italy. This group is supervised by Sub-Section No. 1, with offices at Lecce, under the command of Lt. Col. Oldfield (B). The Aversa Camp (near Naples) and the Cinecitta Camp (near Rome) are the only camps outside of forward collecting camps not under the supervision of the Sub-Section. Also in the Southern group, of course, are the Maglie and Di Leuca hospitals.

No. 1 Sub-Section HQ - Lecce

The office of the Sub-Section is in the Bank of Rome building in Lecce. Its function is to supervise and coordinate the activities in the Southern Italian camps and hospitals under the jurisdiction of the Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. With the exception of the Ferramonti camp, they are within relatively short distance of Lecce. The main roads are very good; the camps can be reached only by car.

The commanding officer is Lt. Col. Oldfield (B). Major Charles Phelps (A) is in charge of finance, administrative matters, transport, etc., Captain James Black (B) in charge of supplies and actually executive assistant to the C.O.; Captain George Hartman (B); Col. Swanston, medical. There are 15 EM and OR working as clerks, drivers, etc.

Nature of camps and capacity .(Attached is a tabulation of the camps, capacity etc.)

The camps at Di Bagni, Di Leuca and Santa Caesarea are summer resort towns of permanent villas ideally situated on the coast in the heel of Italy.

The Di Bagni Camp consists of three villages, in one of which are some 500 Jewish ex-internees. There are some 2500 Partisans at present. The Di Leuca Camp is a Partisan Camp while Santa Caesarea is at present used almost exclusively for Partisan Orphans. These camps have all the advantages inherent in a normal living arrangement as well as the disadvantages of administration and supervision. Capacity of these three camps depends on allocation of space; that is, if they are used as permanent camps and better provision for family living are made, the capacity would be lessened somewhat.

The Bari Transit Camp (for the reception of all refugees) especially constructed as a prisoners camp, is compact and flexible and can readily be partitioned or otherwise modified for permanent residence. Actually, there are some 800 static residents who have been there some months, but their present arrangements are not too satisfactory.

The hospitals at Maglie and Di Leuca are excellent for their purpose (Maglie for general medical care, Di Leuca for TB cases and pregnant mothers) and their major need is for medical and nursing staff. The Maglie hospital consists of two buildings, a new school building connected by a passageway with the old school building. The new building is used for the hospital wards, duty rooms, etc., the old one for central kitchen, refugee staff quarters and storage. The Di Leuca hospital is a former sanatorium at the edge of the Di Leuca Camp and also includes four former villas nearby which are used for less advanced TB cases.

INTERNEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS SUB-COMMISSION ACC
REFUGEE CAMPS AND HOSPITALS

<u>Name of Camp</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Population (7/31/44)</u>
No. 1 transit camp (1)	Reception and dispatch.	Bari	3500	983
Santa Maria di Bagni	Yugoslav Partisan Refugees and Jewish Settlement	S. Maria di Bagni (near Lecce)	3500	3177
Colonia Marina (2)	Woyal Yugoslav Camp	Gallipoli	500-600	143
Santa Maria di Leuca	Yugoslav Partisan camp and orphanage	S. Maria di Leuca	2500	1300
Santa Caesarea	Yugoslav Partisan orphan camp	S. Caesarea	2000	1100
Taranto (3)	Embarkation Camp	Taranto	5000	48
Ferramonti	Ex-Internees (Jewish)	Near Tarsia (Calabria)	1500	315
Maglie Hospital	General Medical Care-refugees	Maglie	215	190
Di Leuca Hospital	TB and Pregnant women	S. Maria di Leuca	112	
Aversa Camp (4)	Reception of refugees	Aversa (near Naples)	4000	
Cinecitta (5)	" " "	Near Rome	2000	

- (1) About 800 of present population is static (Maltese, Ethiopians, Jews, etc.)
- (2) Capacity based on addition of tents.
- (3) Taranto could not be used as permanent camp without considerable expense. Undesirable location; presence of sand-flies during summer. Satisfactory for present purpose.
- (4) Formerly insane asylum. Four buildings now being used by I.D.P.S.C., rest for Italian refugees. Gradually being taken over by I.D.P.S.C.
- (5) Mostly Italia Refugees, gradually being taken over by I.D.P.S.C.

The Royal Yugoslav camp at Gallipoli is housed in the Colonia Marina there. (A Colonia Marina is a seaside summer camp for children). It consists of a single large building for living quarters, staff, office, cooking, storage, small infirmary, and a tent colony. Expansion is possible only through additional tents. The present population of about 150 is the present actual capacity, although there is tent space to expand to 500-600.

The embarkation camp at Taranto is well-suited for its present purpose but cannot be considered for permanent use. It is a former brick fields in the city of Taranto. Situated on the harbor, it is within a quarter of a mile of the loading dock for refugee ships. There are two large brick buildings with dirt floors, resembling vast barren garages. There are several subsidiary buildings for offices, stores, etc. Sand flies are rather prevalent in summer and there are many cases of sand-fly fever.

Ferramonti camp was constructed by the Italians for internment of Jews. It is situated near Tarsia in Calabria. It consists of permanent barracks and a group of administrative buildings. Generally speaking, it is the best of all the camps from the point of view of permanent residence. It is operated under an intricate arrangement between the Italian government which is responsible for financing the camp, the ex-internees, who operate the camp under a constitution granted by AMG and the Sub-Commission, which is responsible for administration, policy-making and supervision. The present population of some 315, consists mostly of Jewish ex-internees. There are a few Chinese sailors also. Although once considered malarious, extensive anti-malarial controls have almost eliminated this danger.

The Aversa camp, at Aversa near Naples, was formerly a federal insane asylum. It is an extensive establishment of which only four buildings at present are used for Partisans. The rest of the camp houses Italian refugees although gradually more of the facilities are being turned over to the IDPSG.

The Cinecitta camp (not yet seen by me) has been used for Italian refugees and is gradually being turned over for reception of refugees and displaced persons.

Staff

Attached is a summary of the military personnel assigned to Sub-Section No. 1, the camps and hospitals. It also includes British Red Cross and Friends Ambulance Unit personnel assigned to the camps. Recently there has been considerable transfer of the latter personnel from one point to another. It would appear that military camp personnel is at a minimum level.

Refugees participate extensively in maintenance, sanitation and other work of the camp. It must be borne in mind that Partisans volunteer for this work and do not receive pay. Yugoslavs who do not declare themselves Partisans are paid. At the Bari camp, for example, pay ranges from 55 cents per day for laborers to \$2.00 per day for doctors. Sanitation, garbage-collecting, cooking and other squads are organized thru the camp committees in Partisan camps. The number and cost of actual paid refugee personnel is not known at this point. (Cost figures to be obtained soon).

Most officials interviewed stress the need of more medical and nursing personnel. The doctors are refugee or local Italian doctors. Nursing at the two hospitals is supervised, and to a great extent done, by the BRCS nurse in each hospital. Every effort is made by these two BRCS nurses to train Yugoslav and other refugees as nurses and orderlies. Many of these have been drained off by the Partisans.

PARTICULARS OF MILITARY PERSONNEL
AND DUTIES IN HQ NO 1 SUB SECTION I.D.P.S.C. AND CAMPS IN S. ITALY

Duties	No. 1 Sub-Section HQ	No. 1 Trans. Camp Ref.	S. Cesarea	Di Bagni	Di Leuca Camp	Ferra- monti	Maglie Hospi- tal	Maglie Ord. Depot	Taranto	Gallipoli
Camp Management. <u>Administration</u>	1	1	1	1	1	1			1	
Finance	1									
Supplies	1			1	1					
Transport	1									
Medical	Hygiene 1	Hygiene 1	Hygiene 1	Hygiene 1	Hy- giene 1		1 O.C.	(De Leuca Hospital 1 O.C.)		
Nursing Personnel	1									
Refugee Movements. " Static	1	1								
"A" Clerks	4	1	1	1	1				1	1
Finance Clerks	1									
Supply "	1			1	1					
Warehousemen (Transport Clerks	1	2	2	2	1		1	1	1	1
(M.T. Repair Drivers	1 6	2	1			2			1	
Medical Clerks	1						1			
Disinfestation Sanitary		2 2		1	1					
Refugees-Static " -Movements		1 1								
Cooks	1	2		1			1	1		
TOTALS	23	17	6	9	7	3	4	1	4	2
Welfare:										
B.R.C.S.		1	1	1	2*(Hospital)	2				
F.A.U.					4		5			

* 1 Matron

for Army use but more equitable arrangements are being worked out. It would appear that more trained nurses are needed both for service to patients and for training of refugee workers.

Equipment

Since February 1944, when most of the camps were started, a great deal of work has been done on the physical aspects of the camp. Almost without exception, the basic essentials for sanitation, sewage, water supply, disinfection central cooking, storing of supplies, bathing, malarial control, bedding, etc. have been adequately provided. Eliminating Taranto from consideration, and assuming that present equipment and supplies remain, there would appear to be no major expenditure necessary. The problem of heating is of some importance but it would have to be faced realistically in the light of moderately severe winters, temporary nature of program and other advantages of the camps.

For more desirable family accommodations, partitions would be necessary at the Bari transit camp. This would also be true if plans were made to increase the family capacity at Ferramonti. In both instances the capacity of the camps would be reduced somewhat.

With some additional equipment and more staff, the hospitals could perform at least minor operations and give more specialized service.

Facilities

Again excepting Taranto, the camps have adequate space and buildings for special uses such as infirmaries, schools, recreation halls, orphanages old peoples homes. All the camps have infirmaries at present. Di Leuca has two orphanages and an old peoples home. Di Bagni has an excellent orphanage. Ferramonti has fitted one barrack as a cafe, recreation hall and library. Bari camp has a large wooden building for recreational purposes. The seashore camps of Di Bagni, Gallipoli (Colonia Marina), Di Leuca and Santa Gaesarea have enviable beaches and swimming facilities. The Di-Bagni camp has a shoe shop, tailor shop, barber shop and serving shop. The workers are volunteers; they reclaim old army shoes, make garments from condemned army materials, etc.

School supplies and items which might serve for recreational purposes are naturally lacking. Schools are conducted in the camps but there is a great need of books, paper, pencils, etc. Volunteer teachers do an enthusiastic job under handicaps.

Supplies for vocational purposes are also lacking; it is apparent that with a small amount of material the shop idea of Di Bagni could be extended.

Rations and cooking

The British Scale 30 (Ration Scale for Civilian Escapees and Refugees) attached is used in all camps except Ferramonti. (See copy of Scale attached). In hospitals the British Field Service Scale is used, while women in hospital receive the British ATS Scale. "Medical Comforts" - corn flour, milk, ovaltine etc. - are issued on request thru the medical officer. There was available some Red Cross milk but the supply has decreased. Scale 30 is found rather inadequate.

No. 30 RATIONS SCALE
FOR ALLIED CIVILIAN ESCAPEES AND REFUGEES

1. In areas where the British Army is operating, and no A.M.G. supplies are available, rations at the following scales may be issued, subject to prior approval from this H.Q. to Allied Civilian Escapees and Refugees.

(a) Persons over 7 years old.

Commodity:	Scale in ozs. per day
Bread	12
or Biscuits	9
Meat frozen (bone in)	5
or Meat frozen (boneless)	3 3/4
or Meat Preserved	3 3/4
Vegetables, fresh	4
or Vegetable Tinned	1
or Beans, canned	1
Onions	2
or Onion powder or flakes	1/6
Potatoes, fresh	8
or Potatoes, Tinned plus	4
Macaroni	1
or Flour	1
Peas or Beans or Lentils (local dried)	3
Macaroni	4
or Flour	4
Fruits, Fresh	2
or Groundnuts (with shells)	2
or Fruit Dried	2/7
Sugar	1
Tea	1/4
or Coffee	3/4
Milk U. K. or Dominion Origin	1 3/5
or U. S. A.	2
Jam	1
Cottonseed Oil	1 3/4
Salt	1/2
Pepper	1/100
Mustard	1/100
Fuelwood	2 lbs.
or Coal	1 lb.

(b) Children 1 to 7 years old. 50% of (a) above.

(c) Children 0 to 1 years old.

Milk, 20 ozs. of fresh milk per day (or condensed milk in lieu)

Oranges 1 orange per day.

Note: If breast fed, an extra pint of fresh milk per day to nursing mothers, and omit child's ration of milk.

2. The above scales have been authorized solely as a provisional expedient, and will be issued only until such time as A.M.G. can assume responsibility for the subsistence of Allied Civilian Escapees and Refugees.

Cooking is almost always done with oil flash fires; developed during North Africa desert campaigns. Controlled flows of diesel oil and water mix, and are ignited in a shallow pan set in long home-made ovens or stoves. It is efficient, tho it leaves a characteristic odor. More important, it overcomes the problem of fuel shortage in Italy. Central cooking and communal dining rooms are the rule, tho in a camp such as Di Bagni, it is possible for individual families to draw rations and cook their own meals.

Clothing

In most of the camps, Red Cross clothing has been available and has been distributed by BRCS workers. This has not been an ample supply, but it has been most helpful.

Welfare Aspects

BRCS and FAU workers have been assigned to almost all the camps and hospitals. Their services have been invaluable and the general opinion is that more of such staff could be utilized to good advantage. In the case of the two hospitals, the BRCS workers have taken over nursing and superintending duties. In the camps, these workers are in charge of clothing distribution, development of projects and determination of needs of individuals or groups.

Refugee Participation

1) Partisan Committees - As is well-known, there is a high degree of organization among the Partisans. Each camp has its Camp Committee which assumes extensive responsibility for representing the refugees in discussions with the camp commandant, for disciplining the Partisan refugees, for organizing labor squads and for assisting generally in the operation of the camp. Above the Camp Committee is the Central Committee, representing the total Partisan interests.

Admittedly, the Committees do an earnest, intensive job of organizing the refugees and distributing work assignments. Garbage collection, spraying, cooking, cleaning and other jobs are done by the refugees. Those refugees who are party members do not receive pay for this work as it is for the common effort.

Not all the Yugoslavs in the Partisan camps are party members, although they are not Royalists. It was the feeling of IDPSC and Sub-Section officers that Committee members have made efforts to intimidate these non-party members and otherwise interfere with the administration of the camps.

A series of irritating incidents led Col. Findlay to send a memorandum to the Yugoslav representatives on July 11, 1944 making several specific suggestions to them: (1) members of the Central Committee were not to visit camps without clearance with the Sub-Section. (2) the Central Committee was not to move members of the camp and hospital staffs, that this responsibility rested with the Sub-Section (this arose principally from the action of Col. Nikola Micolic of the Yugoslav Medical Mission who ordered the transfer of Yugoslav nurses), (3) they were not to dictate who should be treated in the hospitals as these hospitals are for the benefit of all, regardless of political affiliation, and (4) they were not to try to dictate who should receive clothing.

Major General Poljanac, his aide and representatives of the Committee were inspecting the camps at the same time I was, and these problems were discussed with him by Col. Oldfield and others of the Sub-Section. He pointed out he was most anxious to learn the details of all such problems and report them to Tito so that proper instructions could be given to the Central Committee. He also stressed the voluntary nature of party membership and the impropriety of interference with non-party members who had committed no crime against the Partisans or Yugoslavia. Such persons should be free to remain out of the party and to accept pay for their work as against party members who, as volunteers, should and do work in the camps without pay.

It should be borne in mind that the camp and Central Committee activities are extensions of Partisan government with respect to the refugees. It would not seem difficult to effect reconciliation between the current form of government of the Partisans and the proper administration of the camps. The discussions with the Partisan representatives should make for improvement in this direction.

In most camps, provision has been made for a Committee building and Committee mess so that the affairs of the Committees can be properly carried on.

2 - Yugoslav Royalists - This group, at Colonia Marina, is not highly organized and does not present any complex organizational problems.

3 - Jewish Ex-Internees - The Jewish ex-internees at Santa Maria di Bagni number about 500 and live in a section somewhat separate from the bulk of the camp. They have their own committee and a building for central activities. Though not highly organized, they participate to a considerable extent in the management and presentation of their problems. Some have money and naturally live more independently.

The Jewish ex-internees at Farranonti now greatly reduced in numbers, assume major responsibility in the operation of the camp thru the Camp Committee provided for by the constitution worked out by AMG. This Committee, under the supervision of the camp commandant, actually operates and manages the camp. The three man committee consists of a Director, Deputy Director and Secretary. (at present it is a two man committee).

Flow of Refugees

1 - ACC officials have given estimates of from 30,000 to 80,000 refugees who might come down from the north upon the liberation of that part of Italy, of whom about half might be Yugoslavs. Partisan representatives told us they expect no more than 2000 of their people from this region, most of whom will be able-bodied. Because of this anticipated influx, ACC is uncertain of the demands that will be made on present camps, thus affecting the Middle East and Philippeville picture.

2 - Influx from Yugoslavia has slowed down to about 400 a week and will probably remain low unless winter comes on before the end or lessening of hostilities. Orphans are still being flown in to as great an extent as possible and this will continue because of their high priority.

8

NOTES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF REFUGEE CAMP ADMINISTRATORS IN
THE KEEPING OF ACCOUNTS

General.

USE OF LOCAL ARMY SERVICES TO BE MADE WHENEVER POSSIBLE.

Purchase of stores, stationery etc., should not be made from shops when such can be obtained from Service sources.

Accounts.

A Cash Book only to be kept in which all bank and cash transactions should be entered. Receipts on the left (Dr.) side and payments on the right (Cr.) side. Each side should have three columns, the first for Bank transactions, the second for cash and the third for the total amount. (See Annex I)

A certified copy of all entries appearing in the Cash Book is to be submitted to MERRA, Cairo, on the 15th and last day of each month, accompanied by the supporting vouchers.

On the last day of each month a certificate to be submitted, in duplicate, signed by the Camp Administrator, regarding cash in hand on that day. (Annex II)

On the last day of each quarter, i.e. 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December, a Banker's certificate regarding cash at Bank on the last day of the quarter (see Annex III) should be forwarded in duplicate to MERRA.

Receipts.

A receipt, in accordance with attached specimen, should be obtained, in duplicate, for every payment effected. The original, accompanied by the supporting Bill, Invoice, etc., if available, should be sent with the accounts and the duplicate retained in the files. All invoices should be receipted when payment is made and should be endorsed by means of a rubber stamp (see Annex IV) and signed by the Camp Administrator.

Bills or Invoices in a foreign language should be accompanied by translations in English. Additions and/or alterations to receipts or bills should be initialled by the recipient.

Salaries and wages to be paid fortnightly on Army Pay Roll forms (M.E. Form 11 Revised). For this purpose it will be necessary for each Service (Cookhouse, Laundry, Stores, etc.) to keep a Record Book of the labourers employed giving their names, identity numbers, and days worked. On the basis of this book the Head of the Service will prepare his Pay Roll at the end of each fortnight, sign the certificate on the space provided for i.e. "Signature of Employing Officer", and submit it to the Officer i/c Pay for payment. The latter, when effecting payment, will ensure that each workman affixes his signature or thumb print opposite his name on receipt of his wages. The completed Pay Rolls should then be numbered consecutively and their totals summarised on a separate sheet over the signature of the Paying Officer. (Annex V)

Pocket Money

If payment of pocket Money is sanctioned, this should be paid fortnightly. For this purpose a Book should be started giving the refugee's identity No., his name, rate of pocket money and amount due. (See Annex VI). The refugee's signature or thumb print should be placed opposite his or her name when payment is effected. A summary similar to that for wages should then be prepared and submitted to MERRA, in duplicate, with the accounts. The rates of pocket money will be communicated to the Camp at the time when authority is given by MERRA for such payments.

Local Purchases

Purchases from local sources should be limited to the minimum. Whenever circumstances render this necessary, application by means of a requisition form (Annex VII) should be made to the Camp Administrator for permission to purchase the required article. The requisition form should be retained by the Paying Officer.

Funds and Banking arrangements

An Account to be opened with.....
Bank at.....to be called.....
This account will be operated by the Camp Administrator, a specimen of whose signature should be sent to the Bank at the earliest opportunity.

MERRA will supply necessary funds for the Camp's cash expenses. A first instalment of..... will be remitted through the National Bank of Egypt, and application should be made well in advance whenever funds are required to replenish the account at the Bank.

M.E.G.O. 478/43. This General Order refers to the rendering of accounts by Command Paymasters in the Middle East for Services rendered by the Army to refugees. A copy is attached for information.

ANNEX I
CASH BOOK ENTRIES

Date 1943	Receipts	Bank	Cash	Total	Date	Payments	Bank	Cash	Total
Nov. 1	To Remittance from MERRA, Cairo	500.000		500.000	Nov. 1	By Stamp duty on cheque book	0.500		0.500
" 2	" Cash from Bank		100.000	100.000	" 2	" Cash from Bank (Cheque No)	100.000		100.000
					" 3	" 1 Desk & 4 chairs for Office use		15.000	15.000
					" 5	" 20 Electric bulbs for Office		4.000	4.000
					" 10	" Greek Hospital, Jeru- salem - Hospital Treatment for 5 Refu- gees (5days at L.P. 0.500 per person) Cheque No....	12.500		12.500
					" 15	" Wages - Native Labou- rers for period 1 - 15.11.43		26.000	26.000
					" 15	Balance carried forward	387.000	55.000	442.000
		500.000	100.000	600.000			500.000	100.000	600.000
Nov.15	To Balance brought forward	387.000	55.000	442.000					

ANNEX II

CERTIFICATE OF CASH IN HAND

I hereby certify that at the close of business
on the, the cash in hand of
(last day of the month)
this Camp amounted to.....(
(repeat in words amount)

Signature :.....
Camp Administrator.

..... Camp
..... 194 .

ANNEX III

BANKER'S CERTIFICATE OF BALANCE

.....Bank
.....
Date.....

We hereby certify that at the close of business on
this day the A/c.....with
us showed a balance of.....to credit.

Signature.....

ANNEX IV

Rubber stamp to be used on Receipts & Invoices.

.....
• AUTHORIZED •
• •
• Camp Administrator. • 1"
• Camp •
• •
2"

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE, CAIRO.
MIDDLE EAST RELIEF & REFUGEE ADMINISTRATION.

QUARTER 19.....

SCHEDULE No.

VOUCHER No.

L.E.

Received from *Camp.*
M.E.R.R.A., *Cairo.*

the sum of

being

194

Signature

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER OF STATE, CAIRO.

MIDDLE EAST RELIEF & REFUGEE ADMINISTRATION.

QUARTER 19.....

SCHEDULE No.

VOUCHER No.

L.E.

Received from **M.E.R.B.A.,** *Cairo.*

the sum of

being

DUPLICATE

194.....

Signature

ANNEX V

Summary of wages paid to Labourers at.....Camp
during the period.....to.....194.

Sheet No. 1	£ 10.000
" 2.....	5.000
" 3.....	15.000
Total	<u>30.000</u>

Certified that the above amount was paid by me to
the employers named on the attached Sheets Nos. 1 to.....

Date

Officer i/c Pay
..... Camp

ANNEX VI

RECORD OF POCKET MONEY PAID TO REFUGEES

Identity No. of Refugee	Name	Ini- tials	Cate- gory	Rate per week	Amount due & period 1 - 14.11.43	Signature	Amount due & period 15 - 26.11.43	Signature	
1	PSAROS	P	A	15)	75	(Sd) P. Psaros	75	P. Psaros	Conti- nued oppo- site page
2	"	E (W)	A	10)					
3	"	A	C	5)					
4	"	B	I	5)					
A = Adult C = Child I = Infant									

REFUGEES-RECORDS OF CASH EXPENDITURE, ISSUES AND SERVICES PROVIDED.

General Order 1736 of 1942 is hereby cancelled.

Method of Recording.

1. At the end of each calendar month, a return showing supplies, stores and services provided on behalf of all refugees will be rendered by units or formations concerned to the Base Command Paymaster of the Command in which the issue, etc., is made.

Details required.

2. These returns will show actual (if known) or estimated values, and will be supported by priced and receipted vouchers and/or statements, in DUPLICATE. Departmental expenses and freight charges will be included where applicable. Where exact vocabulary rates are not readily obtainable, estimated values will be shown. SEPARATE RETURNS WILL BE RENDERED FOR EACH NATIONALITY.

Examples.

3. The following are examples of items which will be included in returns :-

- (a) Values of tentage and accommodation stores issued. (Credit will be allowed for assessed value on return.)
- (b) Capital cost of R.E. Works services.
- (c) Supplies.
- (d) Actual rail and road transport in M.E., normal repayment rates being charged for use of W.D. transport.
- (e) Treatment in W.D. hospitals.

Action by Command Paymasters.

4. Officers i/c Base Command Pay Offices and Advance Base Pay Offices will prepare separate monthly schedules in quintuplicate for each nationality.

Three copies of these schedules, together with supporting vouchers, will be forwarded to M.E.R.R.A., Office of the Minister of State, Cairo, for subsequent recovery by the Foreign Office. M.E.R.R.A. will receipt and return one copy as an acknowledgment.

One copy of the schedule will be forwarded to the Financial Adviser of the Command concerned.

Cash Expenditure.

5. Cash Expenditure will, wherever possible, be met direct by M.E.R.R.A., but where charges in connection with refugees are unavoidably included in bills payable by Army Paymasters, debit vouchers will be raised against M.E.R.R.A. and recovery effected locally by the Paymaster concerned.

(76722/Q.5)

/FAS

ANNEX VII

REQUISITION ORDER

The Camp Administrator
.....Camp

No.....

Date.....

May be purchase of the following articles required
for the.....be authorised please?

(Office, Hospital, Kitchen, Carpenters' Shop etc.)

.....

.....

.....

Signed.....

Rank.....

To.....

APPROVED/REJECTED

Signed.....
Camp Administrator

Date.....

Accounting reference :-

Voucher No.....of.....

July folder

~~Dispe~~

CAMPS

Estimated Populations applied to Estimates

(7m)

For period May - June 1944

El Shatt	22,500
Khatatha	5,000
Nuseirat	10,000
Tolubat	1,000
Aleppo	1,000
Moses Wells	<u>3,500</u>
TOTAL	43,000

For period July - September 1944

El Shatt	30,000
Khatatha	5,000
Nuseirat	12,000
Tolubat	1,000
Aleppo	1,000
Moses Wells	<u>5,000</u>
	54,000

POLES:

At Ahwas	2189	
" Isfahan	2270	
" Teheran	<u>3796</u>	8,255 Persian Total
" Jamnagar	420	
" Karachi	779	
" Kholapur	3050	
" Pary Yam	<u>70</u>	4,319 Indian Total

GREEKS

At Jerusalem	Responsibility of Greek Gov't.	350
In Ethiopia	" " " "	1047
In Tanganyika	(Doubtful?)	513
In Belgian Congo	Responsibility of Belgian Gov't.	2432
In Cyprus	" " British "	<u>5277</u>
	TOTAL	9619

X2

August 15, 1944

AGENDA FOR DISCUSSION WITH GOV. COCHRAN

DISPLACED PERSONS

Proposed plan

Assumption of responsibility of cost and staffing by UNRRA of Southern camps (Santa Maria di Bagni, Santa Maria di Leuca, Santa Caesarea, Ferramonti) and two hospitals, Maglie and S. Maria di Leuca.

Conditions: a) These camps to become permanent camps.

b) No families including children under 6 years of age to be sent to African camps.

c) Middle East Camps to be filled if necessary; Philippeville to held in reserve and used as last resort.

d) Pressure in central and northern part can be relieved if transport is made available to remove Italian refugees from camps to homes, thus leaving camp space available for possible influx of refugees from north.

e) Transfer of all equipment, stores and supplies to UNRRA.

f) Gradual transfer of camps and hospitals to UNRRA over one or two month period.

Points of discussion

1 - Staff for camp and hospital operations - Casablanca, staff intended for Philippeville, and some of voluntary society personnel in Cairo.

2 - Arrangements for supplies for camp.

= 2 =

3 - Arrangements for transport.

4 - Decision with regard to Bari Transit
camp No. 1.

5 - Medical and nursing personnel for hospitals and camps.

6 - Supervision of Italian Displaced Persons
operation - by Cairo, Washington, London?

7 - Attitude of AFHQ towards plans Commitments
regarding Philippeville.

Antonio A. Loiuri

73

August 15, 1944

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- 5 - Medical and nursing personnel for hospitals and camps.
- 6 - Supervision of Italian Displaced Persons operation - by Cairo, Washington, London?
- 7 - Attitude of AFHQ towards plans Commitments regarding Philippeville.

*Italy from
replaced*

(K)

Population at Camps
23 May 1944

Camp	Men	Women	Children			Total	Nationality
			14-18	3-13	Under 3		
Khatatba	701	1666	648	2051	305	5371	Yugoslav
El Shatt	3843	6407	2155	4825	1062	18292	"
	22					22	Albanians
Aleppo	65	71	21	112	16	285	Dodecanese
	363	91	52	75	7	588	Greeks
	63	15	4	9	3	94	Italians
		1				1	Spaniard
	1					1	Cypriot
	1					1	American
	1	1				2	Hungarian
Nuseirat	1025	933	379	675	96	3108	Greeks
	1024	1823	707	2039	318	5911	Dodecanese
	5	6	1			12	Americans
	2	1		3	1	7	British
	1		2			3	Yugoslavs
	5	1				6	Turks
	2					2	Italians
Tolunbat	81	46	9	18	2	156	Yugoslavs
	202	120	14	46	6	388	" (Chetniks)
	36	33	12	19	4	104	Greeks
	1					1	French
	1					1	Spaniard
	10	19	1	4	4	38	Italians
	2					2	Romanians
Moses Wells	362	1057	327	855	143	2744	Greeks
	30	32	12	21		95	Dodecanese
	4	1		1		6	British
	1	1	2			4	Albanians
	7854	12,325	4346	10,753	1967	37,245	

CLOTHES FOR 50,000 NON-ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTHERN ITALY

Item No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
WPB Commodity Division - TEXT					
<u>Dresses or equivalent.</u>					
1.	Infants - wrapper or nightdress, muslin or outing flannel. 3 per 250 infants 0 - 6 mos. Quantity: <u>250</u> <u>500</u> Size : <u>Small</u> <u>Medium</u>	Each	750	.19	142.50
2.	Infants - blanket, wrapping, 8 oz. baby bunting or 250/0 wool, 72" by 36". 1 per 500 infants 0 thru 1 yr.	Each	500	1.00	500.00
3.	Infants - diapers, Birdseye cotton, 27" or equivalent. 10 per 500 infants 0 thru 1 year.	Each	5000	.11	550.00
4.	Infants - creepers, cotton flannel or equivalent. 2 per 250 infants 7 mos. thru 1 yr. Quantity: <u>83</u> <u>166</u> <u>166</u> <u>83</u> Size : <u>1</u> <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u>	Each	500	.35	175.00
5.	Childrens - dresses, washable, color fast, assorted fabrics and styles. 2 per 2050 girls 2 yrs. thru 6 yrs. Quantity: <u>205</u> <u>410</u> <u>615</u> <u>1435</u> <u>1435</u> Size : <u>2</u> <u>3</u> <u>4</u> <u>5</u> <u>6</u>	Each	4100	1.15	4715.00
6.	Girls - dresses, washable, color fast, assorted fabrics and styles. 2 per 3700 girls 7 yrs. thru 13 yrs. Quantity: <u>740</u> <u>1480</u> <u>1850</u> <u>1850</u> <u>1480</u> Size : <u>7</u> <u>8</u> <u>10</u> <u>12</u> <u>14</u>	Each	7400	1.50	11,100.00
7.	Misses, blouses, cotton, long sleeves, 2 per 7400 girls and small women 14 years and over. Quantity: <u>370</u> <u>2368</u> <u>4144</u> <u>4144</u> <u>3552</u> Size : <u>12</u> <u>14</u> <u>16</u> <u>18</u> <u>20</u>	Each	14800	.70	10,360.00
8.	Women's - blouses, cotton, long sleeves, 2 per 5600 large girls and women 14 yrs. and over. Quantity: <u>1344</u> <u>2240</u> <u>2688</u> <u>2688</u> Size : <u>38</u> <u>40</u> <u>42</u> <u>44</u>	Each	11200	1.00	11,200.00

CLOTHES FOR 50,000 NON-ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTHERN ITALY

Item No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
WPB Commodity Division - TEXT (Continued)					
<u>Dresses or equivalent.</u>					
9.	Misses - skirts, tweed, 50% wool, gored. 1 per 7400 girls and small women 14 years and over.	Each	7400	1.05	7770.00
	Quantity: <u>296</u> <u>1184</u> <u>2072</u> <u>2072</u> <u>1776</u>				
	Size : 12 14 16 18 20				
10.	Misses - skirts, tweed, 50% wool, gored. 1 per 5600 large girls and women 14 years and over.	Each	5600	1.10	6160.00
	Quantity: <u>672</u> <u>1120</u> <u>1344</u> <u>1344</u> <u>672</u> <u>448</u>				
	Size : 38 40 42 44 46 48				
<u>11. Slips</u>					
11.	Misses - slips, cotton. 1 per 7400 girls over 14 and small women (57% of group).	Each	7400	.35	2590.00
	Quantity: <u>296</u> <u>1184</u> <u>2072</u> <u>2072</u> <u>1776</u>				
	Size : 12 14 16 18 20				
12.	Women's - slips, cotton. 1 per 5600 larger girls and women (43% of group).	Each	5600	.42	2352.00
	Quantity: <u>672</u> <u>1120</u> <u>1344</u> <u>1344</u> <u>672</u> <u>448</u>				
	Size : 38 40 42 44 46 48				
<u>13. Socks and Stockings.</u>					
13.	Infants - stockings, cotton and wool mixture, full length, reinforced heel and toe. 2 per 1000 infants 0 thru 3 years.	Pair	20,000	.22	240.00
	Quantity: <u>160</u> <u>800</u> <u>800</u> <u>240</u>				
	Size : 4 4½ 5 5½				
14.	Children's - stockings, below-the-knee, cotton. 3 per 11,000 children 4 thru 13 years.	Pair	33,000	.20	6600.00
	Quantity: <u>1320</u> <u>1320</u> <u>2640</u> <u>2640</u> <u>3960</u> <u>5280</u>				
	Size : 5½ 6 6½ 7 7½ 8				
	Quantity: <u>5280</u> <u>5280</u> <u>2640</u> <u>1320</u> <u>1320</u>				
	Size : 8½ 9 9½ 10 10½				

CLOTHES FOR 50,000 NON-ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTHERN ITALY

Item No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
----------	-------------	------	----------	-----------	------------

WPB Commodity Division - TEXT (Continued)

Socks and Stockings.

15. Men's - socks, heavyweight, work type, cotton, assorted shades. 2 per 25,000 boys and men 14 yrs. and over.

Quantity: 2000 6000 12000 14000 10000 4000 2000
 Size : 9½ 10 10½ 11 11½ 12 13

Pair 50,000 .15 7500.00

16. Women's - stockings, cotton (no rayon) full length, reinforced heel and toe, assorted shades. 3 per 13,000 girls and women 14 years and over.

Quantity: 1625 6500 9750 11375 8125 1625
 Size : 8½ 9 9½ 10 10½ 11

Pair 39,000 .30 11700.00

Shirts, work type.

17. Youth's - shirts, heavyweight fabric, durable construction. 2 per 4150 boys 8 years thru 15 years.

Quantity: 828 1104 1380 1380 1104 828 828 848
 Size : 10 10½ 11 11½ 12 12½ 13 13½

Each 8300 .80 6640.00

18. Men's - shirts, heavyweight fabric, durable construction. 2 per 24,000 men 16 years and over.

Quantity: 1980 4950 5940 11880 11880 6930
 Size : 14 14½ 15 15½ 16 16½
 Quantity: 3960 320 160
 Size : 17 17½ 18

Each 48,000 .90 43,200.00

Shoes

19. Shoes - high, infants - 7 mos. thru 2 yrs. 1 per 480 infants.

Quantity: 16 24 48 80 96 104 112
 Size : 5 5½ 6 6½ 7 7½ 8

Pair 480 1.10 528.00

20. Shoes, - high, children's - 3 yrs. thru 5 yrs. 1 per 2720 children.

Quantity: 232 290 290 290 300 390 464 464
 Size : 8½ 9 9½ 10 10½ 11 11½ 12

Pair 2720 1.30 3536.00

21. Shoes - high, children's - 6 yrs. thru 8 yrs. 1 per 1760 children.

CLOTHES FOR 50,000 NON-ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTHERN ITALY

Item No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
WPB Commodity Division - TEXT (Continued)					
<u>Shoes</u>					
21.	Shoes - high, misses, 6 yrs. thru 8 yrs. 1 per 2360 girls.	Pair	2360	1.40	3304.00
	Quantity: $\frac{206}{12\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{257}{13}$ $\frac{257}{13\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{328}{1}$ $\frac{328}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{369}{2}$ $\frac{328}{2\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{287}{3}$				
22.	Shoes - high, youth's, 6 yrs. thru 8 yrs. 1 per 2164 boys.	Pair	2164	1.45	3137.80
	Quantity: $\frac{200}{12\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{200}{13}$ $\frac{200}{13\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{230}{1}$ $\frac{288}{1\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{336}{2}$ $\frac{374}{2\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{336}{3}$				
23.	Shoes - high, boys', 9 yrs. thru 12 yrs. 1 per 1980 boys.	Pair	1980	1.55	3069.00
	Quantity: $\frac{165}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{231}{4}$ $\frac{297}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{363}{5}$ $\frac{429}{5\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{495}{6}$				
24.	Shoes - high, men's, 13 yrs. and over. 1 per 25,020 boys.	Pair	25,020	1.65	41,283.00
	Quantity: $\frac{695}{6\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{2085}{7}$ $\frac{2085}{7\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{4170}{8}$ $\frac{4865}{8\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{4865}{9}$				
	Quantity: $\frac{2780}{9\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{2085}{10}$ $\frac{1390}{11}$				
25.	Shoes - high, women's and growing girls 9 yrs. and over (13% of this group). 1 per 1932 growing girls.	Pair	1932	1.60	3,091.20
	Quantity: $\frac{92}{3\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{115}{4}$ $\frac{184}{4\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{184}{5}$ $\frac{253}{5\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{276}{6}$ $\frac{253}{6\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{230}{7}$				
	Quantity: $\frac{161}{7\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{92}{8}$ $\frac{46}{8\frac{1}{2}}$ $\frac{46}{9}$				

CLOTHES FOR 50,000 NON-ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTHERN ITALY

Item No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
----------	-------------	------	----------	-----------	------------

WPB Commodity Division - TEXT (Continued)

Shoes

26. Shoes, oxfords, medium heel, women's. 9 yrs. and over (87% of this group). 1 per 13,104 growing girls and women 9 yrs. and over.

Pair 13,104 1.60 20,966.40

Medium width

Quantity:	224	280	392	420	560	448	420	308
Size :	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8
Quantity:	196	140						
Size :	8½	9						

Wide width

Quantity:	196	280	336	616	756	980	980	700	560
Size :	3½	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½
Quantity:	420	280	224						
Size :	8	8½	9						

Extra wide width

Quantity:	252	336	420	476	560	476	420	280	168
Size :	4	4½	5	5½	6	6½	7	7½	8

Sweaters: heavyweight, minimum 50% wool, long sleeves, assorted shades.

27. Infants - sweater, button front preferred. 1 per 1000 infants 0 thru 3 years.

Each 1000 1.00 1000.00

Quantity:	170	332	498
Size :	1	2	3

28. Children's - sweater, pullover. 1 per 5000 children 4 thru 7 years.

Each 5000 1.45 7250.00

Quantity:	832	1664	1634	840
Size :	22	24	26	28

29. Boys' and girls' - sweater, pullover. 1 per 8000 boys and girls 8 thru 18 years.

Each 8000 1.75 14,000.00

Quantity:	888	1184	2080	2072	888	592	296
Size :	28	30	32	34	36	38	40

CLOTHES FOR 50,000 NON-ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTHERN ITALY

Item No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
WPB Commodity Division - TEXT (Continued)					
<u>Sweaters</u>					
30.	Men's - sweater, coat type. 1 per 24,000 men 14 and over.	Each	24,000	2.50	60,000.00
	Quantity: <u>1000</u> <u>3000</u> <u>6000</u> <u>7000</u> <u>5000</u> <u>2000</u>				
	Size : 36 38 40 42 44 46				
31.	Women's - sweater, coat type. 1 per 12,000 women 14 and over.	Each	12,000	2.25	27,000.00
	Quantity: <u>1677</u> <u>2331</u> <u>2331</u> <u>1998</u> <u>1998</u> <u>1665</u>				
	Size : 36 38 40 42 44 46				
<u>Trousers and Playsuits.</u>					
32.	Children's - playsuits, 1 or 2 pieces, heavy durable cotton fabric, strongly tailored. 2 per 2600 boys 2 thru 7 yrs.	Each	5200	1.10	5,720.00
	Quantity: <u>433</u> <u>866</u> <u>866</u> <u>1303</u> <u>1200</u> <u>433</u>				
	Size : 2 3 4 5 6 7				
33.	Youth's - trousers, work type, heavy cotton fabric. 1 per 4150 boys 8 thru 15 years.	Each	4150	1.25	5,187.50
	Quantity: <u>690</u> <u>690</u> <u>1035</u> <u>1045</u> <u>690</u>				
	Size : 10 12 14 16 18				
34.	Men's - trousers, work type, heavy, cotton fabric. Assorted inseams 30 - 34, finished. 1 per 24,000 men 16 years and over.	Each	24,000	1.50	36,000.00
	Quantity: <u>333</u> <u>333</u> <u>999</u> <u>1998</u> <u>3330</u> <u>4352</u> <u>4329</u>				
	Size : 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ 28 30 32 34 36				
	Quantity: <u>4329</u> <u>2331</u> <u>999</u> <u>333</u> <u>333</u>				
	Size : 38 40 42 44 46				
<u>Underwear</u>					
35.	Infants - knit shirts, 25% wool, long sleeves. 2 per 500 infants 0 thru 1 year.	Each	1000	.25	250.00
	Quantity: <u>328</u> <u>328</u> <u>164</u> <u>98</u> <u>82</u>				
	Size : 2 3 4 5 6				

CLOTHES FOR 50,000 NON-ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS IN NORTHERN ITALY

Item No.	Description	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Total Cost
WPB Commodity Division - TEXT (Continued)					
<u>Underwear</u>					
36.	Children's - union suits, knee length, short sleeve, button front. 2 per 500 infants 2 thru 3 yrs; 2 per 3000 girls 4 thru 9 yrs; 2 per 2500 boys 4 thru 8. Quantity: <u>1000</u> <u>2000</u> <u>3000</u> <u>3000</u> <u>3000</u> Size : 4 6 8 10 12	Each	12,000	.50	6000.00
37.	Boys - union suits, short sleeves, ankle length. 2 per 3000 boys 9 thru 13 years. Quantity: <u>500</u> <u>1000</u> <u>1500</u> <u>1500</u> <u>1500</u> Size : 26 28 30 32 34	Each	6,000	.65	3900.00
38.	Misses - vest and pants, knit. 2 sets per 2500 girls 10 thru 13 years. Quantity: <u>832</u> <u>1664</u> <u>2504</u> Size : Small Medium Large	Set	5,000	.60	3000.00
39.	Mens - union suits, knit, short sleeve, ankle length. 2 per 25,000 men 14 years and over. Quantity: <u>4141</u> <u>8282</u> <u>12423</u> <u>12423</u> <u>8282</u> <u>4149</u> <u>225</u> <u>75</u> Size : 36 38 40 42 44 46 48 50	Each	50,000	.85	42,500.00
40.	Womens - vest and pants, knit. 2 per 13,000 women 14 yrs. and over. Quantity: <u>4340</u> <u>8644</u> <u>10830</u> <u>2166</u> Size : Small Medium Large Extra Large (34-36) (38-40) (42-44) (46-48)	Set	26,000	.82	21,320.00

Total

\$445,537.40