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Reference

To: Director, Division of Operational Analysis

From: Reports and Statistics Branch.

Subject: Italian Mission Report for November.

The following items from the November report of the Italian Mission may be of interest to you:

1. UNRRA Activities.

1. Extensions of Programme.

Welfare and Medical Operations. During November, UNRRA was invited to commence operations in the northern provinces, and new district offices were opened in Padua, Milan and Genoa on 30th November.

Displaced Persons. As of 1st January, 1946, UNRRA will take over the administration of 15 additional camps, accommodating approximately 20,000 persons; the ultimate responsibility for non-Italian displaced persons in Italy will, however, remain with the military authorities until the end of the military period.

2. Relationships with the Government.

A marked improvement took place in the understanding by the Italian Government of the scope of the UNRRA programme for 1946 and its effect on Italy's economic life.

There was a noticeable improvement in the effectiveness of the Italian Delegation during the month.

3. Finance.

The Italian Treasury made a further sum of LIT.250,000,000 available to the Mission for administrative and operating expenses, making a total of LIT.525,000,000 to date.

4. Distribution.

Fewer complaints regarding distribution were received; these were based mainly on the disproportion of the number receiving assistance as against those in need. Other complaints were against the slowness of communal officials in carrying out selection and distribution, discrimination, and requests for food for categories outside the scope of the programme. Communal committees stopped malpractice in all cases brought to their notice.

San Marino. Some 51 tons of food and 1 ton of clothing were released to San Marino.

5. Supplies.

Agreement was reached with A.C. on the proposed list of requirements for 1946, including groceries, coal and raw materials. Owing to the wheat shortage, however, the Government has appealed for food as a first priority and has requested the import of 2,000,000 tons of wheat by next harvest. The Mission insists that supplies necessary for the improvement of the 1946 harvest must be included in the imports. Recent wheat returns show a decrease in acreage and reports on the amassing of stocks are discouraging.

Textiles. The first thousand tons of cotton has arrived and is expected to result in the manufacture of approximately 10 million square yards of cotton goods, about half of which will go to hospital supplies.

6. Health and Welfare.

Malaria Eradication. The Joint Committee has recommended the purchase of the necessary supplies, including 200 trucks, for the project to eradicate



malaria in Sardinia and has voted the first Lire 15,000,000 for immediate needs.

Medical Supplies. The first consignment of medical supplies to Sicily, Sardinia and the Central and Southern Provinces was completed.

Carbonia Relief Programme. Plans were completed for assisting the families of coal-miners in Carbonia, Sardinia, by the distribution of clothing and supplementary foods. Supplies necessary for the improvement and expansion of the Carbonia civil hospital were expected to leave Rome mid-December.

## II. General Information.

### 1. Unemployment.

No improvement in the general civil and economic situation is reported by field staff. In the Bari district, agricultural workers are employed but industrial unemployment is still rising. Industries have been forced to close down owing to lack of raw materials and fishing boats are tied up because of lack of fuel. Reduction in allied activity, the employment of German P.O.W. and the return of refugees have all added to the unemployment lists. The cost of living continues to rise, prices of food-stuffs having increased by about 20%.

In the Florence district, unemployment has been reported from the minor industrial centres of Florence, the metallurgical works of Lucca, the marble quarries of Apuania, and the docks of Livorno. Improved conditions are reported from the mineral mines at Grosseto.

Italy is anxious to re-animate trade with her neighbours but, although she has exported quantities of seed and sulphur to Balkan countries during the last year, no indication of settlement, either in foreign exchange or by barter, has been received. Failing a change in the attitude of these countries or intervention by UNRRA or some other international body, trade between Italy and her European neighbours is likely to remain dormant.

## III. Action.

No action suggested for the P.R.D.G.

K.I. Poau.

31st December, 1945.



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From: Reports and Statistics Branch.  
Subject: Italian Mission Report for November.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

ITALIAN MISSION

Chief of Mission's Narrative Report for the month of  
November 1945

CONTENTS

This report consists of a brief summary of the Italian Mission's major activities during the month of November 1945, its most important unsolved problems and targets for the immediate future, plus more detailed reports, statistical data, minutes of important meetings, etc., from the various Divisions. The material appears as follows:

- A. Introduction
- B. Relationship with the Italian Government
- C. Relationship with other Agencies
- D. Supply and Distribution
- E. Service Provided with UNRRA Resources
- F. Public Relations
- G. Organisation and Administration of the Mission
- H. List of Attachments (Monthly Reports of the individual Divisions, with statistical data, etc.)

S.M. KELNY  
Chief of Italian Mission

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## A. INTRODUCTION

1. Although we cannot hope to rival Greece in this respect, we too had our political crisis this month. The crisis was precipitated by the resignation from the Parri Government of the Liberal Party. After three weeks of endeavour, De Gasperi, the leader of the Christian Democratic Party, has been successful in forming a Government. Fortunately our Lira Fund enables us to carry on cheerfully in these periods. We hope that when the time comes next month to negotiate our supplementary agreement, we shall have someone to negotiate with.
2. The first steps to produce our agreement with the Government to meet the needs of the expanded program have been taken. Mr. Robertson's ten days with us resulted in a first draft that satisfies the Mission. It was prepared after discussions with the financial talent of A.C. and of the British and American Embassies. As we know from experience, however, it can be a long way from our draft to the final document.
3. Current operations have been brisk in the month:
  - (a) The D.P. program is being extended to take over 15 more camps including about 19,927 persons. The new staff are to be in position by 1st January 1946; all but about 25 are lined up or are in process. The majority are American and British, but with a liberal sprinkling of others, for we are learning that even our two great nations have no monopoly of understanding of how to work with people with backgrounds different from our own.
  - (b) We have been invited to start welfare and medical operations in the Northern provinces, even though these provinces are not formally turned back to the Italian Government. The A.C. order was dated 27 November. This means adding about 450,000 children in 28 provinces to our feeding program. The need is somewhat less intense in the North. The allowance per million population is, therefore, about only half as high as in the South. The need may, however, increase sharply during the winter.
  - (c) The project to eradicate malaria in Sardinia is taking shape. The Joint Committee has recommended the purchase of the necessary supplies, including 200 vehicles, and has voted the first Lire 15,000,000. Dr. Soper of the Rockefeller Foundation is in Italy. He and the Chief of Mission, together with Professor Bergami, High Commissioner for Health, are to leave for Sardinia on 2 December to work out plans on the spot. The project will employ up to 4,000 workmen at the peak and will, if successful, mean the end for 1,000,000 people of a particularly malignant form of malaria.
  - (d) Finance and Administration, which had threatened never to smile again when it heard that AFHQ was coming to Rome with thousands of bodies, beamed once more at the news that they are not coming. We do not like the idea of our friends facing another cold winter in Caserta, but we liked even less the fact that every hotel and even all the office space in our own building had been frozen for AFHQ. In the administrative sense, "la vita ricomincia".
  - (e) Because we could not get textiles, 2,000 tons of cotton was ordered some months ago; the first thousand tons have arrived. Something like 10 million square yards of cotton goods will eventually result, the manufacture being paid for from our Lira Fund. About half of it will go to hospital supplies. By next spring we hope to change our hospital linen.
  - (f) The melodrama of the month is being provided by bulletins on the adventures of the second 1%, that will determine the fate of the expanded program. On the assumption that the program will be approved, we have sent a list of groceries, coal and raw materials showing how the \$ 61,500,000 might be spent. It was easy to get agreement with A.C. and UNRRA, but the Government is desperately aware of the wheat shortage and wants 2,000,000 tons imported by next harvest. In the light of all the uncertainties the



Government has appealed for food as a first priority, even suggesting the elimination of seed, machinery and phosphate necessary for the 1946 crop. We have insisted that aid in improving the 1946 harvest be included in the imports, for Italy's position at the end of the year will be hopeless if UNRRA leaves and there is a bad crop as well. The most recent wheat returns show that the acreage for 1946 decreased 12 percent, or approximately 3,706,500 acres below the last pre-war year and that yield is 36 percent less per acre. To crown our woes, the current reports on amassing are discouraging with 72 percent amassed, or 936,200 tons of the 1,304,000 target and an increase of only 1% for last month.

4. Our three most recalcitrant problems at the moment are:

(1) difficulties in maintaining our priorities for army surplus. The local liquidation office was arguing that with the disappearance of FEA, UNRRA has lost its priority. This matter has been appealed to Washington for decision. The present situation hits Italy specially hard because of our earlier noble resolution to give Greece and Yugoslavia the first chance at available transport.

(2) difficulties in determining what A.C. staff will be available for UNRRA. We are prepared to make definite offers, with a 30-day cancellation clause, but the terminal date of A.C. is not clear, so that it is difficult to build an UNRRA staff without dislocating the A.C. staff, which must continue to do its job until we definitely take over the responsibility. A sub-committee is at work on this and will report weekly.

(3) Exchange of indigenous supplies. We continue to get urgent requests for these supplies, but nobody else wants to offer real money or even goods for them. We are eager to help out, but the next move must come from those who want the stuff.



## B. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

### 1. Supplemental Agreements Negotiated or in Process

The Legislative Decree for the implementation of the 8 March Agreement was ready to be submitted to the Council of Ministers, but could not be approved as the Government had just resigned. It should be noted that in spite of the very long delay in the issuance of this Decree, the Mission has not experienced any practical difficulty in obtaining from the Government the facilities granted in the 8 March Agreement.

Negotiations are proceeding with the Delegation for the purpose of concluding an Agreement with the "Federazione Italiana Consorzi Agrari", for the handling and warehousing of UNRRA supplies. A basis for payment for these services is being determined as well.

A number of meetings were held between Mr. Robertson (Legal Adviser for ERO) and the Mission staff, for the purpose of preparing the first drafts of the supplementary Agreement with the Italian Government, related to the 1946 programme. Representatives of the American and British Embassies and the Allied Commission were consulted on the financial clauses of the Agreement. Informal discussions were also held, with Avv. Montini, President of the Italian Government Delegation, dealing mainly with the relations between UNRRA and the Government in 1946, and the future of the Italian Government Delegation. Official negotiations with the Italian Government will begin after the E.R.O. approves the draft Agreement.

### 2. General Problems of Relationship

During the month there was a marked improvement in the understanding by the Italian Government of the scope of the UNRRA programme for 1946, and its effect on Italy's economic life.

The resignation of the Parri Government took place at a particularly delicate moment as regards the plans for the 1946 UNRRA program. UNRRA and the Allied Commission had agreed upon, and submitted to the Italian Government, a list of requirements based on the allocation of 61,500,000 dollars to Italy for the month of January. This list was supposed to reach Washington by 25 November, but on 24 November the Italian Government recommended substantial alterations. These changes were suggested partly because of the very high priority given to foodstuffs, and partly because of the Government's mistaken belief that the 61,500,000 dollars had been assigned to Italy irrespective of the future appropriation of 1 per cent of the national income to UNRRA by the United States Congress. After conferences with Government officials, it was agreed that the UNRRA/AC list should be sent to Washington pending further discussions with the Italian Government on the general import program for 1946.

The general problem of liaison with the Government in this interim period has been further complicated by the fact that UNRRA and AC, while working in close collaboration on the 1946 programme, have different channels of liaison with the Government. The Government crisis has made it difficult, in certain instances, to obtain prompt action on the part of resigning ministers. These, however, are temporary difficulties, which will be solved after the formation of the new Government and the signing of the supplementary Agreement between UNRRA and Italy.

During November there was a noticeable improvement in the effectiveness of the Italian Delegation. The working relations between the Mission and the Delegation in carrying out the 50,000,000 dollar programme have been very satisfactory. The Delegation's administrative



budget, totalling Lit. 946,440,000, was approved at a meeting of the Joint Committee on 27 November. (For minutes of this meeting, see Attachment H 1 c.)

During November the Italian Treasury made a further sum of Lit. 250,000,000 available to the Mission for administrative and operating expenses, making a total of Lit. 525,000,000 granted to date under Annex III, Section 2 b (ii) of the UNRRA - Italian Agreement of March 1945.

#### C. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AGENCIES

Very close relationship is being maintained with AC in view of the possible takeover for 1946. Negotiations have been proceeding with AC and AFHQ on the subject of the transfer of camps for non-Italian Displaced Persons from AC to UNRRA, and meetings have been held on this subject. An agreement, in principle, was reached to the effect that the transfer will be regulated by an amendment to the AFHQ Administrative Order of 11 February 1945. Although UNRRA will take over the administration of some fifteen camps as of 1 January 1946, the ultimate responsibility for non-Italian Displaced Persons in Italy will continue to rest with the military authorities until the end of the military period. As of 15 November UNRRA assumed full responsibility for the Record Bureau of the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, AC. It expects to take over responsibility for registration of, and statistics on, Displaced Persons in Italy by early January.

During November, meetings were held with representatives of the American, British, French, Russian and Yugoslav Governments regarding extension of assistance under Resolution 71, and satisfactory arrangements were reached. The matter had been discussed earlier with the Polish representatives.



## D. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION

### 1. Requirements

The Italian Government's decision as to requirements of sweet and white potatoes is still awaited. They have intimated that they do not require any Vitamin Concentrates.

### 2. Shipments received and Purchases within Mission Territory

UNRRA received a total of 4,037 metric tons of supplies from the three ships which were unloaded during the month. Three other ships were partially unloaded during November, and these unloadings will be considered in the December report. As of 30 November, the Mission had imported a total of 110,046 metric tons of supplies of all kinds, of which 84,588 metric tons had been transferred to the Italian Government. Ten tons of miscellaneous crockery, hardware and camp supplies have been acquired from local military stocks for use in refugee camps.

### 3. Distribution

The "G" plan was completed during the month, with the exception of supplies for Northern Italy in territory still under AMG control. Permission to move foodstuffs into this territory was recently received and instructions for Operations to commerce have been given. The total amount of foodstuffs moved under the "G" Plan up to 25 November was 10,746 metric tons. The figure up to the end of the month is not available, but will be given in the December report. In addition, 68 tons of used, unprocessed clothing, 1½ tons of cotton blankets and 300 tons of shoes (damaged) were transferred to the Ministry of Postwar Assistance.

Released to United Nations nationals (DP) Commissaries and Camps were 196,879 kilos of foodstuffs; 5,688 kilos of toilet and laundry soap; 240 bales of clothing; 8 bales of sheeting; 1,180 pairs of shoes; 5 metric tons of miscellaneous camp equipment. Some 51 tons of food and 1 ton of clothing were released to the Republic of San Marino.

## E. SERVICES PROVIDED WITH UNRRA RESOURCES

### 1. Welfare

#### a) Services, Programmes and kind of Groups given Service

The principal welfare services of the Italian Mission under the present limited programme consist of aid to displaced United Nations nationals and care and welfare services to Italian children and nursing and pregnant mothers. The supplies available for the other programs are food supplies only.

During November, preparations were made for the opening of the Northern area (Venezia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria.) An Allied Commission order, released on 27 November, permits UNRRA and the Italian Government to undertake welfare and health activities in that region. The proportion of persons to be assisted in the North amounts to about 600,000 nursing and expectant mothers and children, and food has begun to move from the port warehouses. The first meetings of the newly formed provincial committees in the Northern regions are now being planned and will probably begin on about 10 December.

The theme of the second welfare field staff conference held in Rome on 8, 9, and 10 November was the desirability of the Government's assuming more active responsibility for the direction and supervision of the programme.



Field welfare staff are in process of making a survey of additional welfare needs in the areas in which they work. It is expected to have all the reports on the results of these surveys by the middle of December. These will provide a basis for further discussions with the Government on the advisability of expanding the welfare program.

During November plans were completed for the giving of assistance to families of coal miners in Carbonia, Sardinia, by the distribution of clothing and supplementary foods to these families. Clothing will be distributed by ENISI (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione e Soccorsi in Italia) and food will be distributed through Provincial and Communal Committees as in other parts of Italy. In addition to the usual groups receiving relief, all sick members of miner's families, regardless of age, will receive food. Plans call for the assisting of about 16,000 persons in Carbonia, the food is now being moved and distribution should start early in December.

One of the greatest problems of the welfare programme generally arises out of the fact that the only supplies available are food. Other needs, such as the need for clothing, often exceed the need of food. Relief and / or assistance can, of course, never meet the full need.

The preparation during November, of a new movement plan to provide a stock of foods in all provinces to last through February 1946, again focussed attention on the need for a better system of supply accounting in the programme. It is recommended that supply representatives able to give advice and guidance on this subject, be added to the UNRRA district field staff.

Two requests were received during the month of November for UNRRA's assistance in planning a course of training for social workers. One was received from a professor in Genoa, and the other was received from the Pontifical Assistance Commission. The request from Genoa included an inquiry about the possibility of fellowships in the United States for Italian social workers.

Each month, more provincial committees are accepting responsibility for broader welfare planning as opposed to limiting their activities to food distribution only. This month, the Bari Provincial Committee established two sub-committees, one for schools and one for the improvement of the work of the Opera Nazionale Maternita' ed Infanzia. The cities of Naples and Rome had earlier established similar sub-committees.

#### b) Problems of Equitable Distribution to Resourceless Persons

The general state of depression in the country makes the distribution of UNRRA foods difficult. To date, fewer difficulties in distribution have been encountered in the North as compared with the South. Complaints regarding distribution have been received, but they were not as numerous as those received in October. Most of them were based on the disproportion of the number being assisted as against those in need. Other complaints have been received regarding slowness of communal officials in carrying out their tasks of selection and distribution, discrimination, and requests for food for other categories such as aged poor, persons in prison, etc. Communal committees have stopped any proven malpractice in every instance brought to their notice.

In order to meet these contingencies various steps have been taken. Amongst these has been the establishment of more representative provincial and communal committees with particular emphasis on the bodies that select agencies, institutions and individual recipients; reorganization of the work in the communes by visits made by the UNRRA welfare re-



representative or Provincial Secretary or both; and an attempt to interpret more accurately the UNRRA programme, pointing out its limitations as well as its general scope.

c) Voluntary Agency Matters

A full report on this topic follows under separate cover.

2. Displaced Persons

a. Italian Displaced Persons

(i) General

The number of displaced Italians receiving assistance from the Italian Government totals 3,074,500. Of this number it is estimated that 1,835,000 consist of civilians who have remained within their communes, but whose homes are destroyed or badly damaged; 639,500 of soldiers and civilians returned from abroad, chiefly from Germany and Austria; 420,000 civilians displaced outside their home communes, and 180,000 evacuees from Africa.

(ii) Registration

Registration of Italian displaced persons is done by the Ministry of Post-War Assistance.

(iii) Repatriation

No new information on this topic is available.

(iv) Resettlement within Italy

The total number of Displaced Persons returned to their homes or home communes in Italy by UNRRA is 91,000. Of these, 39,000 were returned entirely through UNRRA assistance and the remainder factually through UNRRA transport. In the case of the latter group the major movement was by train, supplemented by UNRRA transport.

(v) Maintenance and Care

Agreement was reached with the Italian Delegation and the Ministry of Post War Assistance as to procedure and responsibility for the distribution of the latest shipments of used clothing and shoes. Distribution is well under way in all the Regions except three, now under the Italian Government control. During November 44,258 units of clothing were distributed -- a unit consisting of one warm item, one light item and one shirt or piece of underwear and 53,704 pairs of shoes.

The processing of clothing, shoes and other items continues. There are now 28 clothing repair workshops, ten clothing sorting points and six shoe repair workshops. A total of 1,054 employees is engaged on this work. 911 are engaged in the sorting and repairing of clothing, and 143 in the sorting and repairing of shoes.

Initial meetings were held with the Delegation and other Government representatives to work out plans for the repair of destroyed homes of displaced persons. It is hoped that during December some specific plans will be made to enlarge the scope of the repair programme. The plans to use Italian voluntary workers in connection with repair and construction work have materialised and are proceeding according to arrangements previously made.

Three UNRRA voluntary society units continue to assist in the repair and construction programme. Twenty-nine vehicles are employed exclusively to carry building materials and an additional fifteen are employed part



time. During November 830 rooms were repaired, or are in process of being repaired, with materials moved by these units. The total number of rooms repaired to date is 2,731. These provide accommodation for 11,106 displaced persons.

b. Non-Italian Displaced Persons

(i) General

Arrangements were made with AG to permit UNRRA assistance offices on the basis of the prearranged plan to admit applicants for UNRRA assistance to AG camps. This arrangement was made in view of the fact that by 1 January UNRRA will be operating these camps on behalf of the military authorities.

(ii) Registration

As of 30 November 23,062 non-Italian Displaced Persons were registered with the Records Bureau. This figure refers to persons under care of UNRRA and AG only.

(iii) Repatriation

Repatriation from UNRRA assisted groups was extremely low during November. Sixteen were repatriated to Belgium, two to France and fourteen were resettled in Northern Italy.

During January it is expected that the Mission will take over the responsibility for repatriation.

(iv) Maintenance and Care (Assistance to Displaced Persons outside camps)

Meetings were held with representatives of the American, British, French, Soviet and Yugoslav governments regarding the extension of assistance under Resolution 71. Satisfactory arrangements had been made at previous meetings held with Polish representatives.

During November, 53 metric tons of food were distributed to 5,325 displaced persons and 35,380 units of clothing were distributed to 1,537 displaced persons. Of the displaced persons assisted, about 5,000 appear to be stateless; 4,000 Poles; and approximately 1,937 Greeks, Hungarians, Czechs and other nationalities.

(v) Medical Services

During November 1,051 non-Italian displaced persons received medical treatment, at an average cost of Lit.62 per capita, and a total cost of Lit.725. Medical care for displaced persons in UNRRA camps was provided in four clinics and three hospitals, with a total staff of eleven doctors, three dentists and twenty-two nurses.

(vi) Special Problems

The major problems in connection with non-Italian displaced persons were stated in a memorandum of 10 November 1945. Copies of this document have been forwarded to Canada and Washington.

3. HEALTH

a) Major Results and Problems

The despatch from Rome of the first consignment of medical supplies  
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plies to Sicily, Sardinia, the Central and Southern Italian provinces, has been completed. Some of these supplies have now reached hospitals and other institutions. Others are in transit or are in the process of distribution by Medici Provinciali. The majority of the one hundred ambulances procured from military surplus have been distributed. During November 3,000 vials of penicillin were distributed to the twelve centres which had previously received penicillin and the distribution was extended to two new centres - Bologna and Parma, in the compartment of Emilia. Satisfactory progress is being made in the transfer of medical supplies for the Carbonia Relief Programme. The supplies necessary for the improvement and expansion of the Carbonia Civil Hospital are being collected, and the bulk of them are expected to leave Rome in mid-December. The final procurement list of medical supplies needed for the first quarter of 1946 is now being secured, and will be sent to Washington within a few days.

The Nutrition Refresher Course has been completed. Forty-six physicians attended the course at Bari and fifty at Palermo.

The programme of anophiline mosquito control in the town of Lentini has been completed, and arrangements have been made for the immediate start of similar work at Pachino. A representative of the Health Division is in Sicily superintending this programme.

The Health Division of the Italian Mission, in cooperation with the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health and the Rockefeller Foundation, has evolved a plan for the eradication of anophiline mosquitoes from the island of Sardinia. The Italian Government has approved the plan, and will procure certain supplies from local sources. Imported supplies will be procured by UNHRA. The Administration will provide transport, administrative services and the necessary apparatus, in addition to imported supplies.

b) Resume of General Health Conditions

General health conditions call for no special comment. Full and up-to-date information is not available. Smallpox continues in the compartment of Campania, but the incidence is not rising. No cases of typhus fever were reported during November. Plague has not yet been eradicated in Taranto, but during most of November no new cases were reported. The total number of cases of plague to date is twenty-eight, with fourteen deaths. A comprehensive scheme for the destruction of rats on a large scale in the port and city of Taranto was put into operation during the course of the month, and preliminary reports show that its operation has been carried out with considerable success.

A recent report from the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health states: "The sanitary situation cannot be considered serious, with the exception of diphtheria, the incidence of which, however, is now on the decline".



PUBLIC RELATIONS

1. Visits to Mission of non-Italian Legislative and Diplomatic Officials.

During the month Sir George Rendel, Under Secretary of State in the British Foreign Office, visited Italy to survey the work of the Administration in this country. He attended several meetings with UNRRA officials, and took a deep interest in the question of displaced persons. Sir George reached independently the specific views held by the Mission on the gravity of the economic situation, and assured the Mission that every effort would be made to improve it, with particular reference to the resumption of international trade. During his visit, he gave an interview to the Press in Naples which was most favourably received, and which helped to dispel the anxiety regarding the future of relief activities in Italy which was so noticeable in the Italian press during the past month.

2. Major Activities and Problems.

UNRRA news items in the Italian press show that November was a month of alternate anxiety and renewed hope. The effect produced by the continuous flow of news of criticism and delay in Washington has been, to some extent, allayed by various optimistically framed items referring to the future activities of UNRRA in Italy. Several releases were issued to the local Press, including Prime Minister Parri's dramatic request for help to UNRRA, and also the text of Foreign Minister De Gasperi's broadcast on the occasion of UNRRA's second anniversary on 9 March. Other releases dealt with the taking over by UNRRA of the Record Bureau for Displaced Persons with the co-operation of the Italian Red Cross and British Red Cross personnel, and the beginning of feeding and medical operations in the Northern provinces. This was an official announcement as the outcome of a meeting of the Joint Committee.

Radio activities during the month consisted of the broadcasting to London and New York of Foreign Minister De Gasperi's address on the occasion of UNRRA's second anniversary, and Prime Minister Parri's message to Director General Lehman and Foreign Minister De Gasperi's address in Italian over Radio-Roma. Janet Flanner, Paris correspondent of the "New Yorker" broadcast an appeal to the American people to help UNRRA. (See Attachment H 6. c.)

Captain David Miller has completed his film on UNRRA in Europe with pictures taken in Italy. UNRRA's travelling cinema has completed a second 12-day tour of the Southern refugee camps. "Umanita" will be the title of the film produced by Istituto Nazionale Luce with UNRRA as a background, which will be started during December. The producers have offered to give 10% of the profits of this film to UNRRA for the benefit of Jewish refugees. UNRRA is to receive a copy of the completed film, and nothing is to be released by way of script or pictures before being submitted to the Administration. Luce will also collect pictorial material for a documentary on UNRRA's activities in Italy.

During the month a total of 128 photographs were sent to London and Washington. Most of these covered UNRRA's activities in Naples.

An inventory is being made by the Italian Mission and the Balkan Missions of all photographic equipment and supplies. Further requisitions will be made according to need. Meanwhile there is a desperate need for enlarging paper.



## G. ORGANISATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE MISSION

### 1. Major Organisational Changes.

The recruitment of administrative staff for the 1946 programme is going forward satisfactorily. Emphasis has recently been placed on the recruiting of Finance and Administration Officers for the various Region and Camp Operation Offices.

The wage scale for Class II (locally-employed) personnel is being reviewed, with the object of instituting a revised scale when the Division takes over financial responsibility for the Northern A.C. camps on 1 January 1946.

### 2. Personnel.

As of 30 November 1945, the Mission staff consists of 201 Class I (regular) employees, 2,252 Class II (locally-employed) and 61 Class III (Voluntary Agency) employees - a total of 2,514 persons. By services the staff is divided as follows: Displaced Persons, 181; Health, 35; Welfare, 22; Requirements Co-ordination and Supply, 61; Transport (including garage), 520; Camp Operation, 884; Finance and Administration (including mess staff), 364; Personnel, 19; Office of Chief of Mission, 14; District Offices, 404.

### 3. Administrative Problems.

The problem of space, which has, up to now, been a pressing one, seems now to be resolving itself. Two hotels, with space for at least 300 persons, are being taken over and will be shared with the U.S. Embassy. With regard to office space, the Italian Delegation has been instrumental in getting INA (Istituto Nazionale Assicurazioni) to lease the fourth floor of the INA Building to the Administration. In addition A.C. has released rooms on the first floor and R.A.C. are arranging for the release of an additional fifty rooms.

Office supplies are still awaited from U.S., only a small quantity having arrived.

The transport problem is serious. Trips have been made to Caserta - Avversa to collect jeeps and cars, but so far these have been unsuccessful. Personnel transportation is urgently required for the Field and especially for the new Regional Offices.

## H. LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

### 1. Monthly Report of the Special Assistant to the Chief of Mission.

- a. Letter dated 22 November from Mr. Keeny to Avv. Montini regarding claims and social security.
- b. Letter dated 29 November from Mr. Keeny to Avv. Montini regarding diplomatic immunities and facilities.
- c. Minutes of Joint Committee Meeting of 27 November.
- d. Minutes of Joint Committee Meeting of 29 October.  
(See Monthly Report for October).
- e. Letter dated 29 November from Mr. Contini to Mr. Roth regarding disposal of property of deceased displaced persons.

### 2. Monthly Report of the Supply Division.



3. Monthly Report of the Welfare Division.
  - a. Welfare Division Personnel and Assignments as of 30 November 1945.
  - b. Feeding Figures for week ending 14 October and week ending 7 November 1945.
4. Monthly Report of the Displaced Persons Division.
  - a. Monthly Report of Guido Nadzo, Italian Displaced Persons Branch, dated 28 November 1945.
  - b. Monthly Report of Helen Montgomery, Non-Italian Displaced Persons Branch, dated 30 November 1945.
  - c. Monthly Report of Rolf W. Roth, Repatriation Section, dated November 1945.
5. Monthly Report of the Health Division.
  - a. Medical Supplies Report.
6. Monthly Report of the Public Information Advisor.
  - a. Press release issued to Allied Press and ANSA (Italian News Agency) 8 November 1945.
  - b. (i) UNRRA Italian Mission Weekly Bulletin, Vol.1, No.27, dated 7 November 1945.  
(ii) UNRRA Italian Mission Weekly Bulletin, Vol.1, No.28, dated 14 November 1945.  
(iii) UNRRA Italian Mission Weekly Bulletin, Vol.1, No.29, dated 21 November 1945.  
(iv) UNRRA Italian Mission Weekly Bulletin, Vol.1, No.30, dated 28 November 1945.  
(v) Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin, Vol.II, No.32, dated 10 November 1945.
  - c. Broadcast by Janet Flanner, dated 21 November 1945.
7. Monthly Report of the Finance and Administration Division.
8. Information requested in Form S-50.
9. Information requested in Form MBR 1.



10. Carbonia Progress Report

by Elfleda Sprague, 13 November 1945

11. Carbonia Progress Report

by Elfleda Sprague, 21 November 1945

12. Progress Report on Aid to Carbonia Miners,

by Phoebe Bannister, 27 November 1945.



H.I. MONTHLY REPORT OF SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE  
CHIEF OF MISSION FOR NOVEMBER 1945.

1. RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

During the month of November there was a marked improvement in the understanding by the Italian Government and press, of the scope of the UNRRA program for 1946, and its effect on Italy's economic life. The messages to the Director General from Prime Minister Parri and Foreign Minister De Gasperi on the occasion of the Second Anniversary of the foundation of UNRRA, served to clarify some of the uncertainties and misunderstandings which were mentioned in the monthly report for October.

The resignation of the Parri Government took place in a particularly delicate moment, as regards the plans for the 1946 UNRRA program. This was shown mainly in the case of the January import requirements. A list of requirements based on the allocation of \$ 61,500,000 to Italy for the month of January, was agreed upon between UNRRA and A.C., and transmitted to the Government. The Government was advised that the list of requirements had to reach Washington not later than November 25th. However, it was only on November 24th that a letter from the Minister for Reconstruction was received, advising that the Government recommended substantial changes in the items to be procured for January. For example, the amounts of wheat and coal were doubled and other items were eliminated. The Government's attitude was due partly to the very high priority given to foodstuffs, and partly to the mistaken belief that the \$ 61,500,000 had been assigned to Italy, irrespective of the future appropriation of \$ 1,350,000,000 to UNRRA by the United States Congress. A hurried series of meetings with Government officials succeeded in clarifying the respective position of UNRRA/A.C. and the Government, and it was agreed to send a request to Washington for procurement of the supplies included in the UNRRA/A.C. program, pending further discussions with the Government on the general import program for 1946.

The general problem of liaison with the Government in this interim period has been complicated by the fact that UNRRA and A.C., while working in close collaboration on the 1946 program, have different channels of liaison with the Government. The Government crisis has made it difficult, in certain instances, to obtain prompt action on the part of the resigning ministers.

These, however, are temporary difficulties which will be solved after the formation of the new Government and the signing of the supplementary Agreement between UNRRA and Italy.

During the month of November there was a noticeable improvement in the effectiveness of the Italian Delegation. The working relations between the Mission and the Delegation in carrying out the \$ 50,000,000 program, have been very satisfactory. A number of important decisions were reached at the 27th November meeting of the Joint Committee (see Item 4 - paragraph c below) and the Delegation has been willing to assume more responsibility than in the past.

2. RELATIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

Negotiations have been proceeding with A.C. and A.F.H.Q. on the subject of the transfer of camps for non-Italian Displaced Persons from A.C. to UNRRA. Meetings were held with A.C. in Rome and



A.F.H.Q. in Caserta on this subject. An agreement, in principle, was reached to the effect that the transfer will be regulated by an amendment to the A.F.H.Q. Administrative Order of 11th February 1945. It was agreed at Caserta that UNRRA will take over the administration of a number of camps as of January 1st 1946; however, the ultimate responsibility for non-Italian Displaced Persons in Italy, will continue to rest with the military authorities, until the end of the military period.

3. SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED OR IN PROCESS.

Mr. A.H. Robertson, Legal Adviser for E.R.O. was in Rome for 10 days, for the purpose of preparing the first drafts of the supplementary Agreement with the Italian Government, related to the 1946 program. A number of meetings were held between Mr. Robertson and the Mission staff; representatives of the American and British Embassies and the Allied Commission were consulted on the financial clauses of the Agreement. Informal discussions were also held with Avv. Montini, President of the Italian Government Delegation, dealing mainly with the relations between UNRRA and the Government in 1946, and the future of the Italian Government Delegation. Mr. Robertson brought back to London a draft of the Agreement, to be submitted to E.R.O.'s approval. Official negotiations with the Italian Government will begin only after such approval is received.

The legislative decree for the implementation of the 8th March Agreement, was ready to be submitted to the Council of Ministers, but could not be approved as the Government had just resigned. It should be noted, however, that in spite of the very long delay in the issuance of this decree, the Mission has not experienced any practical difficulty in obtaining from the Government the facilities granted in the 8th March Agreement.

Negotiations are proceeding with the Delegation for the purpose of concluding an Agreement with the "Federazione Italiana Consorzi Agrari", for the handling and warehousing of UNRRA supplies.

4. PROBLEMS.

a) Third party claims and social security. (Attachment A)

A proposal was made to the Delegation, regarding the settlement of third party claims against UNRRA, and the extension of social security benefits to locally engaged personnel of UNRRA Missions in Italian territory, other than the Italian Mission.

b) Diplomatic immunities and facilities. (Attachment B)

The Italian Government was requested to extend to the personnel of the UNRRA Missions in Italian territory, other than the Italian Mission, the same privileges and facilities which are granted by the 8th March Agreement to the Italian Mission personnel.

c) Joint Committee Meeting of November 27th: major decisions. (Attachment C)

- i - Approval was given to a budget of Lire expenditures amounting to Lire 946,440,000 for the Italian Delegation, for the period 1st October 1945 to 31st March 1946.



- ii - In view of A.C.'s authorization to begin UNRRA operations in A.M.G. territory, it was decided that the feeding program for mothers and children, and the medical program would be started on or about December 15th in the northern provinces of Italy, with the exception of Venezia Giulia.
- iii - It was agreed that the 2000 tons of raw cotton imported by UNRRA would be processed under the responsibility of the Italian Government Delegation, in agreement with UNRRA.
- iiii - An advance expenditure of Lire 15,000,000 and \$ 400,000 was approved for the immediate starting of operations of Malaria Control in Sardinia.

5. ATTACHEMENTS.

- A) Letter dated November 22nd from Mr. Keeny to Avv. Montini regarding claims and social security.
- B) Letter dated 29th November from Mr. Keeny to Avv. Montini regarding diplomatic immunities and facilities.
- C) Minutes of Joint Committee meeting of November 27th, 1945.
- D) Minutes of Joint Committee meeting of October 29th, 1945. (See Monthly Report for October).
- E) Letter dated 29th November from Mr. Contini to Mr. Roth regarding disposal of property of deceased displaced persons.



UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

R o m e .

22nd November, 1945.

Avv. Lodovico Montini,  
President, Italian Government Delegation,  
Via Sallustiana 10,  
R o m e .

Dear Avv. Montini,

I wish to bring to your attention two important matters which we are anxious to settle as soon as practicable:

1) Claims against UNRRA:

As you know, in accordance with Article XIV of the Agreement of 8th March, UNRRA enjoys immunity from suit in the Italian courts. It is UNRRA's policy, however, to submit claims against the Administration which cannot be settled administratively to an arbitration body, and abide by its decision.

In the past the British Claims and Hirings Section of A.C. has acted as arbitrator for claims against UNRRA in Italy. Now, however, in view of the imminent departure of A.C., it is essential that eventual claims against UNRRA be handled by another arbitration body.

We understand that the "Avvocatura dello Stato", which handles claims against the Italian Government, would be the agency best equipped to give an award on claims against UNRRA. If such a procedure is acceptable to the Italian Government, UNRRA will in the future submit all claims that cannot be settled amicably to the "Avvocatura dello Stato" and will undertake to abide by its awards.

The above procedure should apply not only to claims against the UNRRA Italian Mission, but also to claims against all UNRRA Missions in Italian territory. In other words, it would apply to the Office of the Principal Representative for Liaison UNRRA-ATHQ and to those Sections of the UNRRA Balkan Missions which are located in Italian territory.

2) Social Security for Locally engaged Personnel:

A procedure is now being worked out between the Mission and the Delegation, for the implementation of Annex III, Section 3 of the Agreement of 8th March, by which the Government has undertaken to provide to all employees of UNRRA hired in Italy, the social security, health and workmens' compensation insurance coverage which by law is provided to the employees of an Italian private enterprise.

Until now, however, such procedure has been considered only with regard to the locally engaged personnel of the UNRRA Italian Mission. I believe that the same provisions should apply to the locally engaged personnel of all UNRRA Missions in Italian territory. As you know, in accordance with Annex III, Section 2 (b) (ii) (2) of the Agreement, the Government has agreed that UNRRA



should use part of the lira fund for the payment of any administrative expenses incurred by UNRRA in Italy, in Italian currency, in connection with relief and rehabilitation of other areas. I believe, therefore, that the simplest way of implementing this clause of the Agreement, would be to extend to the locally engaged personnel of other UNRRA Missions in Italy, the same benefits which are granted to the employees of the Italian Mission.

I will be very glad to further discuss this matter with you at your convenience.

Sincerely yours,

S.M. Keery  
Chief of Mission

PCONTINI:cc

M-1030FR



UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

R o m e .

29th November, 1945.

Avv. Lodovico Montini,  
President, Italian Government Delegation,  
Via Sallustiana 10,  
R o m e .

Dear Avv. Montini,

In accordance with our recent conversation on the subject of diplomatic immunities and facilities, I would greatly appreciate it if you could obtain an assurance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to the effect that the privileges granted to the Italian Mission personnel are extended also to the employees of similar rank of other Missions in Italian territory.

It is estimated that the total non-Italian staffs of the Caserta Office and of those Sections of Balkan Missions which are located in Southern Italy, amount to approximately 40 persons. I am sure you appreciate that UNRRA is anxious to secure for all its officials in Italy the same status as is given to the Italian Mission personnel.

I will be grateful for your written confirmation on this subject.

Sincerely yours,

S.M. Keeny  
Chief of Mission

ECONTINI:ec

M 1036 - F R



MINUTES OF NINTH MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE,

HELD ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH AT 10:00 A.M.

Present for the Italian Government:

Avv. Montini - Chairman, Italian Government Delegation  
Comm. Marcolini - Ministry of the Treasury  
Dr. Solinas - High Commissariat for Public Health and Hygiene  
Prof. De Marzi - Ministry of Food  
Avv. Canepa - Ministry of Post-War Assistance  
Consul Carosi - Ministry of Foreign Affairs  
Comm. D'Onofrio - Court of Accounts  
Dr. Flores - Director General of the Italian Delegation  
Eng. Darby - Italian Delegation  
Dr. Chiodelli - Italian Delegation

Present for UNRRA:

Mr. Keeny - Chairman, Joint Committee, and Chairman,  
UNRRA Delegation  
Miss Bannister - Director, Welfare Division  
Mr. Robertson - Legal Adviser of E.R.O.  
Maj. Hodgetts - Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and  
Administration  
Mr. Sorieri - Deputy Chief of Mission for Relief Services  
Dr. Reekie - Director, Health Division  
Col. Bordass - Acting Chief of Operations  
Mr. Savard - Public Information Adviser  
Maj. Hopkins - Director, Finance Division  
Mr. Contini - Special Assistant to Chief of Mission

(The Agenda of the Meeting is shown as Attachment A).

At the opening of the meeting Mr. Keeny introduced Mr. Robertson, Legal Adviser from E.R.O., who was in Rome to discuss with the Mission Staff various problems connected with the revision of the Agreement between the Italian Government and UNRRA.

Avv. Montini, on behalf of the Italian Delegation, extended his welcome to Mr. Robertson.

1. Approval of Minutes of Joint Committee Meeting of 29th Oct., 1945

Mr. Marcolini suggested that the contract which is being made with the "Federazione Consorzi Agrari" should include not only goods transferred to the Delegation, but also goods which are still the property of UNRRA.

Avv. Montini confirmed that Mr. Marcolini's views reflected the wish of the Italian Delegation.

Mr. Keeny said that the suggestion would be noted and action on this matter referred to the technical staffs of the Mission and the Delegation.

There being no objection, the minutes of the Joint Committee meeting of 29th October were approved.

Rec. 37



2. Approval of Budget of Lire Expenditures for the Period  
1st October 1945 to 31st March 1946. (Attachment No.1).

Mr. Keeny recalled that at the last meeting of the Joint Committee the budget had been approved for two months' expenditure (Recommendation No. 32), pending the review of the total six months' budget.

Major Hodgetts said that the budget, totalling Lire 946,440,000, had been carefully examined and that he was ready to approve it. Of the total budget, Lire 103,440,000 fall within the category of the expenditures that the Delegation can make without previous approval of UNRRA, and Lire 843,000,000 fall within the category of expenditures requiring previous approval of UNRRA.

Major Hodgetts pointed out that the English translation of the budget, which was attached to the minutes of the 29th October meeting (Attachment No. 3 of the 29th October Meeting of the Joint Committee), was not satisfactory, and should be replaced with a new translation, to be attached to the minutes of this meeting (Attachment No. 1).

Mr. Keeny stated that he was gratified that the budget presented by the Delegation, after being reviewed by all the Divisions of the Mission, had been found satisfactory.

Avv. Montini said that the general principle followed by the Delegation was one of the strictest economy, as was proved by the fact that during the past six months a total of Lire 119,655,630 had been spent of the total budget of Lire 694,268,200.

Mr. Keeny pointed out that the budget under discussion was based on the limited £ 50,000,000 program. However, as it included the first three months of 1946, when presumably the larger program will already be under way, some revisions might have to be made in the future. On the other hand, as the budget was framed rather generously, it might be sufficient, even if applied to the larger program.

There being no further objections or comments, the budget of lire expenditures for the Italian Delegation for the period 1st October 1945 to 1st March 1946, totalling Lire 946,440,000 was approved.

Rec. 38

3. Operations in Northern Italy. (Attachments Nos. 2, 2a and 2b).

Mr. Keeny said that, as was known, until the present UNRRA had operated only in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government. However, because of the delay in the return of the Northern Provinces to the Italian Government, it had been agreed with Avv. Montini to ask Admiral Stone whether the A.C. would object to the extension of UNRRA operations in Northern Italy. Admiral Stone in a letter to Prime Minister Parri (Attachment No. 2a) transmitted to Mr. Keeny (Attachment No. 2) gave his approval, and a formal A.C. order will be issued within a few days authorising UNRRA operations in the A.M.G. territory, with the exception of Venezia Giulia. (\*)

It was agreed that the personnel of both the UNRRA Mission  
(\*) The A.C. order is attached hereto as Attachment No. 2b.



Rec. 39

and the Italian Delegation should be provided with copies of the A.C. order, in order to clarify their status in their relationships with Allied officers.

Avv. Montini said that the bulk of the supplies for the North had been concentrated at Genoa and Ancona. Since the population of Northern Italy had suffered less than that of other districts of Italy, it was estimated that the amount of foodstuffs to be distributed in the North should be about 40% less than the average quantity allocated to Central and Southern Italy. Exception, however, should be made for the areas particularly stricken by the war. It was planned that operations in the North would start on or about the 15th of December.

Miss Bonister confirmed what Avv. Montini had said, and added that four members of the Welfare Staff were ready to move to the Northern Provinces as soon as the A.C. order was issued. The Delegation had already sent instructions to the Prefects for the formation of Provincial Committees, and some food had already been moved North from Ancona. Therefore, operations could be started about December 15th.

Colonel Bordass confirmed that the foodstuffs had been concentrated in Genoa and Ancona and were ready to be moved at any time with two days' notice. Some supplies had already been moved from Ancona to Venezia.

Prof. De Marzi suggested that it might be advisable to consider the possibility of revising the present system of warehousing and distribution of supplies. Instead of shipping goods to the inter-Communal warehouses, it might be preferable to concentrate them in inter-Provincial warehouses. If that were done, the Delegation would be better able to control the supplies, and the distribution within the various provinces would be speeded up.

Mr. Keeny agreed that Prof. De Marzi's suggestion be referred to the technical staffs for further examination and action if found practicable.

Avv. Montini stated that the Italian Government was concerned about conditions in Venezia Giulia, which were reported to be very serious. He added that he was raising this matter, not because of its political implications, but simply as a relief problem, and felt that UNRRA assistance should be extended to Venezia Giulia, regardless of whether the channel of distribution would be the Yugoslav or the Italian Mission. Avv. Montini said that he would appreciate it if the Mission could bring the problem of Venezia Giulia to the attention of the proper authorities, to ensure that adequate assistance be extended to that region.

Avv. Montini continued, asking whether UNRRA assistance would be extended to Imperia, where conditions were reported to be serious.

Mr. Keeny stated that he would be glad to transmit to the proper authorities any information submitted by the Delegation on the Venezia Giulia situation. As regards Imperia, UNRRA will extend assistance to that province, provided that it is under A.M.C. jurisdiction, and that it is not excluded in the A.C. order.

Mr. Marcolini raised the question of losses and pilferage of UNRRA goods, and it was agreed that this problem should be examined thoroughly and placed on the agenda of the next meeting of the Joint Committee.

Rec. 40



Rec.41

Mr. Contini asked whether there was any objection to giving publicity to the extension of UNRRA assistance to Northern Italy. There being no objections, it was agreed that a statement to the press should be issued on this subject.

4. Processing of Raw Cotton. (Attachments Nos. 3, 3a and 3b).

Mr. Keeny stated that, in view of the difficulty of obtaining textile products, and particularly hospital sheets and cotton clothing, the Mission, in agreement with the Delegation, had requested the shipment to Italy of 2,000 tons of raw cotton. The first shipment of 1,000 tons has arrived at the port of Genoa, and the second shipment of 1,000 tons is due to arrive on December 6th. A proposal for the processing of raw cotton has been submitted by Avv. Montini and is now under discussion.

Avv. Montini referred to his letter of 23rd November to Mr. Keeny (Attachment No. 3) and Mr. Keeny's reply (Attachment No. 3a), and explained that the Italian Delegation would assume the responsibility for the processing of the cotton.

The finished goods would be transferred to the Ministry of Post-War Assistance and the High Commissariat for Public Health and Hygiene, in accordance with the allocations made by an ad hoc Committee, which should include representatives of the UNRRA Mission, the Delegation, and the two Ministries concerned. The allocation of the finished products should be authorised by Mr. Keeny and Avv. Montini.

Mr. Keeny pointed out that the operation will involve a total expenditure of about Lire 400,000,000, considering that approximately 10 million square meters of cloth would have to be manufactured, at a cost of about 35 to 40 lire per square meter. A part of the expenditure, however, may be recovered by selling some of the sheets and other materials to hospitals and other institutions. It should be noted that a part of the 2,000 tons of cotton will be required for the non-Italian Displaced Persons program. The dollar cost of such requirements will not be charged against the \$ 50,000,000 program. The lire cost of processing, however, will be charged against the 15% of the lire fund available to UNRRA for such expenditures.

Mr. Keeny stated that the reference to 10,000 tons of cotton mentioned in Avv. Montini's letter (attachment No. 3) should be deleted, (\*) since UNRRA had ordered only 2,500 tons of raw cotton.

In reply to a question raised by Mr. Marcolini, Mr. Keeny explained that the amount of raw cotton required for the non-Italian Displaced Persons program will be replaced by additional cotton to be imported. An additional 500 tons of raw cotton have already been requested for this purpose.

In reply to a question by Major Hopkins, Avv. Montini explained that any proceeds of sales of the manufactured goods would be credited to the Lire Fund against the sums advanced for the processing of raw cotton.

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(\*) This correction is incorporated in Mr. Keeny's letter to Avv. Montini of 29th November (Attachment No. 3b).



Miss Bannister made the following statement:

"I should like to make a plea for the abandoned and neglected children in Italy who have no way themselves of making their needs known, and who apparently have no one to speak for them. Some of the worst conditions in Italy which I and my field representatives have seen have been in orphan asylums and foundling homes. It will be recalled that it was only in these 'orfanotrofi' and 'brefotrofi' that our medical nutritionist team found any gross evidence of malnutrition. In these homes you will see children sleeping on bare beds or on no beds at all. In addition, you will see children with torn and tattered clothing and very little of that. It was these institutions that requested that we give them the UNRRA sacks and bags so that they could make bed linen and clothing. In the few instances that they did get some of the sacks and bags they made very good use of them. Such conditions do not prevail in all of the institutions in Italy. In the ONMI Centers and some other institutions conditions are relatively good. It is my understanding that these 'orfanotrofi' and 'brefotrofi' do not come under the authority of the High Commissariat of Health, but that rather they come under the jurisdiction of the Civil Affairs Administration of the Ministry of the Interior. If we are sincere in our statement in the Agreement that we give 'care and welfare services to children', I do not see how we can neglect to consider the needs of this group".

Mr. Sorieri underlined the statement made by Miss Bannister, and said that the UNRRA field representatives had been instructed to examine carefully the specific requirements of needy groups for items other than food. It would be useful if the Delegation would also examine these needs, so that the necessary information be provided which will enable us to meet the requirements. Mr. Sorieri added that in the future UNRRA would make its program more flexible as regards the categories of people eligible for assistance.

There being no other comments or objections, it was agreed that the procedure recommended by Avv. Montini and accepted by Mr. Keeny, for the processing of 2,000 tons of raw cotton, be approved, with the understanding that the appropriate budget and other pertinent information be submitted to a later session of the Joint Committee. (See Attachments Nos. 3, 3a and 3b).

Rec.42

5. Progress Report on Assistance to Carbonia Coal Miners.

Mr. Sorieri said that the project of supplementary assistance to the coal miners of Carbonia and their families had been approved at a meeting at the Ministry of Labor. Supplementary feeding will be given to all expectant and nursing mothers and children of the persons directly employed in the Carbonia coal mines. The total number of mothers and children is about 16,800. From the latest reports, it appears that all the necessary food is in Sardinia, with the exception of the small quantities of fats, fish and evaporated milk which are destined for the sick people. The progress made by the Delegation and especially by Dr. Milella and Dr. Arrighi, have been very satisfactory. Distribution should start early in December.

As regards clothing, Mr. Sorieri added that ENSI had been approached with a view to securing its agreement to the distribution of supplementary clothing to the coal miners and their families. This is in accordance with the Agreement between UNRRA and ENSI, by which UNRRA is responsible for the distribution of clothing to Italian refugees and ENSI for distribution to the general population.



ENDSI had not been able to make a final commitment, since neither Mr. Vicentini nor Colonel McSweeney was in Rome at that time. However, an ENSI representative was to go to Sardinia and report on the situation.

With respect to medical needs, the budget for the Carbonia hospital has been approved. The Supply Division is arranging for the shipment of soap and towels to Sardinia. The necessary medical supplies should reach Carbonia on or before Christmas Day.

As regards the 6,000 pairs of shoes for the coal miners, Mr. Sorieri said that they had not yet been obtained, but Colonel Bordass was making all efforts to secure an authorization for the release of the shoes from Army Surplus.

Avv. Montini asked that the extra food rations given to the coal miners be considered as an advance from the amounts allocated to Sardinia, but that they should be replaced. Mr. Sorieri answered that there might be a possibility that UNRRA could help in the solution of this problem by releasing part of the foodstuffs for displaced persons, if the question of food rations for them is settled favorably with the military.

In reply to Mr. Marcolini's question, Mr. Sorieri and Avv. Montini assured that the Carbonia project had been approved by the Ministry of Labor.

Mr. Keeny commented that the progress on the Carbonia project was very satisfactory. This is a matter of considerable importance inasmuch as the question of imports of coal to Italy is largely dependent upon doing everything possible to increase coal production in Italy. This had been officially brought to the attention of the Italian Government and UNRRA by the American Embassy. The progress made so far has been considered quite satisfactory by the representative of the American Embassy who has participated in the meetings regarding the Carbonia project.

6. Ratification of Transfer of Supplies to the Italian Government up to the 23rd of November 1945. (11)

Major Hodgetts said that the figure of \$ 20,763,452.11, which was mentioned in the document submitted by the Delegation as the estimated value of supplies transferred to the Government, should not be taken as representing the total expenditure in foreign exchange made to date against the \$ 50,000,000 program, since it did not include sums expended in foreign exchange for administrative expenses, salaries etc. Major Hodgetts added that neither the exact shipping costs nor the firm prices of supplies are known as yet and that therefore the figure indicated in the document submitted by the Delegation should be considered only as an indication of the approximate cost of supplies turned over to date.

Mr. Marcolini said that he hoped that the balance of the supplies to be imported under the \$ 50,000,000 program would be forthcoming as soon as possible.

Major Hodgetts said that the statement of supplies transferred to the Government had not yet been audited by the Bureau of Finance and Administration, and that until that has been done such statement

- (+) The documents on the estimated value of UNRRA supplies transferred to the Italian Government, will be attached to the minutes of the next meeting of the Joint Committee.



cannot be accepted as a full and correct account.

Mr. Keeny said that the document will be examined and audited by the Bureau of Finance and Administration and, after agreement is reached between the Mission and the Delegation, it will be attached to the minutes of the next Joint Committee meeting.

7. Approval of Advance Expenditures on Budget of Malaria Control Project for Sardinia. (Attachment No. 4).

Mr. Keeny recalled that at the last Joint Committee meeting, approval in principle had been given to the Malaria Control Project for Sardinia, (Recommendation No. 36). It has not been possible yet to submit a complete budget, but it is necessary that operations be started promptly. It is requested therefore that -

- 1) a sum not to exceed Lire 15,000,000 be made available to the Joint Committee as an advance against the total budget, and
- 2) a sum not to exceed \$ 400,000 be allocated by UNRRA for the purchase of the necessary vehicles. Such vehicles, of which about 200 are required, must be bought from Army Surplus and funds must be made available immediately, lest this transportation equipment be otherwise disposed of.

After some discussion it was agreed that a sum not to exceed 15 million lire should be made available to the Joint Committee, under the responsibility of the two chairmen, Mr. Keeny and Avv. Montini. A Sub-Committee composed of Prof. Bergami, High Commissioner for Public Health and Hygiene, a representative of UNRRA, of the Italian Treasury and of the Rockefeller Foundation will be responsible for the administration of this fund. The responsibility of the Joint Committee and its Sub-Committee will be limited to the 15 million lire, and this will include the accounting responsibility for such fund. However, the question of the ultimate responsibility over the whole Malaria Control Project for Sardinia will be re-examined by the Joint Committee, and a procedure satisfactory to the Mission and the Delegation will have to be agreed upon.

Rec.43

As regards the approval of the allocation by UNRRA of a sum not to exceed \$ 400,000 for the purchase of transportation equipment, Avv. Montini wanted to make sure that such expenditure would not be charged against the \$ 50,000,000 under Resolution No. 58.

Mr. Keeny said that, according to the Mission's interpretation, these expenditures should fall under Resolution No. 57 (Epidemic Control). If, however, the Mission's interpretation was not sustained by UNRRA Headquarters, he proposed that such expenses be charged against the expanded 1946 program.

In reply to Avv. Montini's question, Mr. Keeny said that it was his intention to transfer the 200 vehicles to the Italian Government upon completion of the program, if not before.

It was agreed that the recommendation as formulated in Attachment No. 4 be approved, with the provision, however, that the sentence "in accordance with Resolution No. 57 of the Council" be changed to "not to be charged to the \$ 50,000,000 program, under Resolution No. 58 of the Council".

Rec.44



8. Progress Report on the 1946 Program.

Mr. Keeny informed the meeting that the Director General had set aside \$ 61,500,000 out of the \$ 550,000,000 which are expected to be appropriated by the U.S. Congress to UNRRA this week, for the purchase of the supplies required by Italy for January loadings. He added, however, that if the U.S. Congress failed to vote the larger appropriation of \$ 1,350,000,000, the supplies purchased with the \$ 61,500,000 would not be shipped to Italy.

In the meantime, a list of requirements for the month of January has been compiled in agreement with A.C., the State Department and Eng. Sacerdoti, and has been discussed with Avv. Montini and the Italian Government. There were some differences of opinion as to which items should be included in the list, but agreement was reached last night, and a request has been filed for the supplies needed for the month of January.

Mr. Keeny emphasised that all steps had been taken by UNRRA, A.C. and the Italian Government to avoid an interruption in the flow of supplies. The procedure under which the new program will be administered will be determined by a supplementary Agreement between UNRRA and the Italian Government.

Mr. Robertson had been in Rome for ten days in order to discuss the terms of the supplementary Agreement. Mr. Robertson was leaving the next day for London and Washington. He expected to be in Washington on December 5th and will consult with the Director General and Mr. Hawes. Mr. Hawes will come to Italy on or about December 10th and will assist in negotiating the supplementary Agreement with the Government.

Prof. De Marzi stressed that in the 1946 program the highest priority should be given to foodstuffs, saying that this principle had been agreed by all the Italian Ministries.

Avv. Montini said that it was important that the relationship between UNRRA, A.C. and the Italian Government in this transitional period be clearly established.

Mr. Keeny replied that the relationship between UNRRA and the Italian Government would be set forth in the supplementary Agreement.

The meeting was adjourned at 1.15 p.m.



Attachment A

AGENDA OF JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING TO BE HELD ON

NOVEMBER 27TH, 1945 AT 10:00 A.M.

- 1) Approval of Minutes of Joint Committee Meeting held on October 29th, 1945.
- 2) Approval of budget of lire expenditures for the period 1st October to 31st March, 1946. (Major Hodgetts)
- 3) Operations in Northern Italy. (Mr. Keeny)
- 4) Processing of raw cotton. (Avv. Montini and Mr. Darby)
- 5) Progress report on assistance to Carbonia coal miners. (Mr. Sorieri)
- 6) Ratification of transfer of supplies to the Italian Government up to 23rd November 1945. (Avv. Montini)
- 7) Approval of advance expenditures on budget of Malaria Control Project for Sardinia. (Mr. Keeny)
- 8) Progress report on 1946 program. (Mr. Keeny)

22nd November, 1945.

PCONTINI:ec

Keeny  
Welk  
Harry Brown  
Robertson  
Hopkins  
All Division Heads  
All members of Italian Delegation  
Contini  
Registry (2)

M-1009-L



BUDGET JUSTIFICATION.

Budget of Lire Expenditures for the Period 1st October 1945 - 31st March 1946

The financial period terminating as of 30th September 1945 relating to the Budget approved by the Financial Committee at the meeting of the 25th May was for an amount of L.694,268,200.

However, as the balance for the period 1st April to 30th September 1945 was for an amount of L.116,655,630.60, the amount mentioned in the preceding paragraph should be reduced accordingly.

For the following six-monthly period: 1st October 1945 - 31st March 1946 the estimated figure is L.946,440,000 to be subdivided as follows.

- L.251.980.000: REDEPLOY Operation Expenses (to be agreed upon between the DELEGATION and the UNRRA MISSION) (as assigned to those Organisations having been approved by both the DELEGATION and the UNRRA MISSION) as well as DELEGATION' Central and Branch Offices opening and operative expense
- L. 89,460.000: OPERATIVE Expenses of COMMITTEES already at work and COMMITTEES of Provinces to be released to the Italian Government Administration during the above mentioned six-monthly period.
- L.335.000.000: PRELIMINARY Relay, Transportation and Storage Expenses, including FEDERAZIONE CONSORZI AGRARI expenses already paid up.
- L.270.000.000: PROVINCIAL Committees expenses (Committees actually working and those which will start work during the above mentioned six-monthly period: 90 in all) for work being done over and in excess of the operating duties mentioned above, i.e. delivery to destination and distribution of each individual operation connected with the assistance duties assigned to said PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES.

DELEGATION's GENERAL OPERATIVE OUTLINE and ITS OFFICES.

Para. 1. The DELEGATION has been given so far free hospitality at the U.C.E.F.A.P.'s. However, in view of the increasing development of the various services, new premises will be required, as well as a garage for vehicles which the DELEGATION is gradually purchasing; by analogy the expense in connection with a General and Partial Filing Equipment (not yet effected) is being added to this Paragraph; furthermore, as the figures shown in the preceding estimate are far below present cost and prices a total amount of L.15.000.000 is indicated as a fair estimate.

Para. 2. EXPENSES in connection with salaries, compensations, etc. to personnel have been added up to Compensation expenses due to DELEGATION members, labour bonuses (both trimestral and six-monthly) and personnel insurance premiums (as authorised at the 20th July meeting)  
Total L.6.000.000.



- Para. 3. TRAVEL expenses and mission bonuses have been estimated a higher figure than in the previous budget in consideration of the work which DELEGATION's Inspectors and Officers are to accomplish in relation to the PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES' technical assistance and administrative organisation gradually being developed for relief work in general. Due reckoning has been made of Representation expenses (Representatives work and compensation to third parties on particular cases) not included in previous estimate. Total L.3.500.000.
- Para. 4. TELEPHONE. The appropriation of L.300.000 has been maintained in consideration of the eventual moving into new premises.
- Para. 5. In view of the increased cost of paper, printing, stationery, etc. and of the inadequate figure thereby shown in the preceding estimate, the amount of L.2.000.000 has been calculated as covering these items.
- Para. 6. POSTAL and telegraphic expenses. L.90.000.
- Para. 7. Electric Lighting. The amount has been slightly increased to L.30.000.
- Para. 8. The heading "Vehicles up-keep" has been altered to read "Automobiles (purchase and up-keep) Transportation and Portage" as it is considered logical to include in one and only paragraph all expenses connected with "TRANSPORTATION" heading, including expenses rendered necessary for purchase of cars, (foreseen in Para.1) motorcycles, bicycles for messengers and for transportation of things from and to offices. Total L.5.000.000.
- Para. 9. EXPENSES in relation to purchase of Filing system equipment and offices equipment having already been included in Para. 1, only expenses covering premises cleaning and typewriters - adding machines upkeep, already shown in Para. 10, have been included in this paragraph. Due increase has been reckoned for the higher cost of these items. Total L.60.000.
- Para. 10. In view of the alterations in headings an additional heading has been devised, i.e.: "Expenses for account of third parties (Advances for Redeploy) - Unforeseen items for particular operations not contemplated in other paragraphs Eventual contributions to the 'COOPERATIVA CONSUMO' ". The reason for this additional figure in the Budget is based on the necessity to extend to the DELEGATION the power of direct action for those cases which are difficult to outline in the ordinary bureaucratic provisions. The foregoing consisting in complementary intervention to the ordinary assistance activities, strengthened and helped along each and every time to reach particular objectives. Said intervention is considered as being within the scope of the UNRRA's relief work. Sums thus paid in advance are normally bound to figure in the DELEGATION's balance as soon as the organisations concerned will have obtained, through normal proceedings, the inclusion in their Balance Sheet of the "headings" relating to the requested funds for redeploy. For these



cases the amount of L.200.000.000 added up to a further amount of L.20.000.000. for "unforeseen" heading - for which no explanation seems necessary in view of the foregoing - have been estimated. The heading "Eventual contribution to the COOPERATIVA CONSUMO amongst the Delegation Personnel" is but a mere provision of a minimum expense of a social nature to help along the COOPERATIVA operations.

PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES' OFFICES.

The estimated figures for the opening of new PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES and for their operation are based on previous estimates together with the continuous increase in prices and cost of living as advised by officers having effected surveys and inspections on the spot.

The paragraphs and corresponding items are the same with the exception of some clarifying additions as per preceding budget. However, on comparing figures the following amendments on prices have been effected; i.e. Decreases on Paragraphs: 1. (rental and office furniture), 2. (salaries to personnel). No change in Para.14. Increases in Para.13. (travel expenses and Mission bonuses increasing requirements due to organisation development: Increases in Para.15. (stationery and printing), 16. (postal and telegraphic expenses), 17. (electric lighting), 18. (premises cleaning and up-keep typewriters etc.) bearing in mind the reasons already pointed out for similar Central Office headings expenses.

Estimated figures as shown in paragraphs 11 to 18 have been based on the assumption of the release to be effected to the Italian Government administration of Provinces which are generally considerably populated, thus entailing the necessity for increasing, probably up to 90, the number of Committees. Consequently, the total expense (on an average figure) has been multiplied by said number for the operational work of each COMMITTEE.

Para. 19. Estimate of costs in relation to the first Relay, Transformation and goods storage, as well as for reimbursement of expenses effected by the FEDERAZIONE CONSORZI AGRARI cannot be based on a definite figure as no such estimate has been submitted. Approximate calculations justify earmarking an expense of L.335.000.000. over and above the amount of L.75.000.000. advanced for the preceding six-monthly period.

Para. 20. Estimate on the average expense to be met by each PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE to ensure fulfilment of operations re "destination and distribution of goods" shown in the Budget has been done rather than by the preceding figures (during which said operations had hardly been started and this in very few centers) by the information supplied by the DELEGATION OFFICE concerned through reports



rendered by the COMMITTEES' officers as a result of their inspections and investigations as gathered from the destructions which each Province had sustained.

Re-opening of schools is near and during the six-monthly period assistance to children (meals) will be considerably increased in comparison to preceding six-monthly period, hence estimate of L.3.000.000. multiplied by 90 will bring the total amount to L.270.000.000.

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FUNDS REQUIRED BY THE DELEGATION FOR OFFICES  
ORGANISATION (CENTRAL AND PROVINCIAL) AND FOR  
THEIR OPERATION IN RELATION TO THE SIX-MONTHLY  
PERIOD 1st OCTOBER 1945-31st MARCH 1946.

Para. 1.	Rental of premises - Purchase of furniture - Filing Equipment - Offices and Garage Equipment etc. (Enclosure A.)	L. 15.000.000.
Para. 2.	Compensations to DELEGATION members, Salaries, Integrative Compensations - Indemnities - Insurance premiums. (Enclosure B.)	" 6.000.000.
Para. 3.	Travelling Expenses - Mission bonuses - Legal advice.	" 3.500.000.
Para. 4.	Telephone (fixed rate) trunk calls. Upkeep and purchase of apparatus.	" 300.000.
Para. 5.	Stationery - Printing - Books etc.	" 2.000.000.
Para. 6.	Postal and Telegraphic Expenses.	" 90.000
Para. 7.	Electric lighting, adding machines, etc.	" 30.000
Para. 8.	Auto-vehicles and transportation (Purchases and upkeep) Transportation and Portage Expenses. (Enclosure C.)	" 5.000.000.
Para. 9.	Premises cleaning and Upkeep, Typewriters, Adding machines etc.	" 60.000.
Para. 10.	Expenses for account of third parties (advances for redeploy work) - Eventual Contributions to the COOPERATIVA CONSUMO amongst the DELEGATION personnel.	" 220.000.000.
		<hr/> L. 251.980.000. <hr/>



PROVINCIAL OFFICES (PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES).

Para. 11.	Premises rent - Purchase of furniture - Office Equipment. (Enclosure D.)	L.	200.000.
Para. 12.	Employees salaries - Monthly integrative compensations assistance indemnities - Labour bonuses - Other bonuses. (Enclosure E.)	"	300.000.
Para. 13.	Travelling Expenses - Mission bonuses - Auto-vehicles Upkeep.	"	225.000
Para. 14.	Telephone (fixed rate and trunk calls)	"	24.000.
Para. 15.	Stationery - Printing etc.	"	150.000
Para. 16.	Postal and Telegraphic expenses.	"	18.000.
Para. 17.	Electric Lighting.	"	12.000.
Para. 18.	Premises cleaning and typewriters - adding machines upkeep.	"	65.000.
		L.	994.000.

The above expenses represent the average amounts foreseen to operate Provincial Offices. Assuming that during the six-monthly period in question 90 Provinces will be released to the Italian Government Administration the above amount of L. 994.000 multiplied by 90 brings the total expenditure at:.

L. 89.460.000.



Para. 19. First Goods Clearing Operations -  
Goods transformation - Goods storing -  
Expenses to be refunded to CONSOBZI  
AGRIARI FEDERATION based on an average  
estimate. L.335.000.000.

Para. 20. Delivery to Destination Operations -  
Goods distribution - entail a foreseen  
average total expense of L.3.000.000.  
for each and every one of the 90  
PROVINCIAL COMMITTEES whose Provinces  
will be released to Italian Government  
Administration. L.270.000.000.

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RECAPITULATION.

Paragraphs	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 - Central Office	L.251.980.000.
Paragraphs	11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 - Provincial Committees	L. 89.460.000.
Paragraph	19 (Clearing - Storing and Transformation of Goods - Federation Expenses Refund)	L.335.000.000.
Paragraph	20 (Delivery to Destination and Goods Distribution)	L.270.000.000.
	TOTAL	<u>L.946.440.000.</u>

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EXPENSES AS SHOWN BELOW CAN BE EFFECTED BY THE DELEGATION  
WITHOUT THE MISSION'S AUTHORISATION:

1.

Para. 2.	Compensations to Delegation members - Salaries to Central Office personnel.....	L. 6.000.000
Para. 3.	Travelling expenses - Mission bonuses to Delegation personnel.....	" 3.500.000.
Para. 4.	Central Office telephone expenses.....	" 300.000
Para. 5.	Central Office Stationery and Printing.....	" 2.000.000
Para. 6.	Central Office Postal and Telegraphic expenses...	" 90.000.
Para. 9.	Central Office Premises Cleaning and Upkeep.....	" 60.000.
Para. 7.	Central Office Electric Lighting.....	" 30.000.
Para. 10.	Provision for Security of Supplies.....	" 20.000.000.
Para. 12.	Salaries to Provincial Committees Personnel.....	" 27.000.000.
Para. 13.	Travelling expenses and mission bonuses to Delegation personnel.....	" 20.250.000.
Para. 14.	Provincial Offices telephone.....	" 2.160.000.
Para. 15.	Provincial Offices Stationery, Printing etc.....	" 13.500.000.
Para. 16.	Provincial Offices Postal and Telegraphic expenses"	1.620.000.
Para. 17.	Provincial Offices Electric Lighting.....	" 1.080.000.
Para. 18.	Provincial Offices Premises cleaning and Type-writers upkeep.....	" 5.850.000.
		<u>L. 103.440.000.</u>

2.

EXPENSES AS SHOWN BELOW CANNOT BE EFFECTED BY THE  
DELEGATION WITHOUT THE MISSION'S APPROVAL:

Para. 1.	Central Office Rent. - Purchase of furniture.....	L. 15.000.000.
Para. 2.	Provincial Offices Rent -Purchase of furniture..	" 18.000.000.
Para. 8.	Central Office purchase, repairs - upkeep auto-vehicles and messenger's bicycles.....	" 5.000.000.
Para. 10.	Expenses for account of third parties (advances on redeploy work).....	" 200.000.000.
Para. 19.	First Clearing - Goods Transformation and Storage - Refunds to Federation .....	" 335.000.000.
Para. 20.	Expenses for Delivery to Destination and Distribution of Goods to Provincial Committees..	" 270.000.000.
		<u>L. 843.000.000.</u>
	Carried Forward from Column 1...	" 103.440.000.
	Total .....	<u>L. 946.440.000.</u>



(Enclosure A.)

CENTRAL OFFICES OPENING EXPENSES ESTIMATE.

a)	Rent on about 40 offices completed of all services elevators etc. Monthly estimate.....	L.	.600.000.
b)	Garage Rent (L.60.000. per month) x 6.....	"	360.000.
c)	Office Equipment:		
	N. 10 Typewriters @ L.40.000	L.400.000	
	" 6 Adding machines @ L.70.000	" 420.000	
	" 1 Cyclostyle @ L.140.000	" 140.000	
	" 10 Phone apparatus and Installation Exp.	" 450.000	
	" 1 General File Equipment	1.500.000	
	" 6 Special File Equipment Electric Lighting Fittings and Signals	<u>630.000</u>	L. 3.540.000
d)	Garage Equipment	"	1.500.000.
e)	Purchase of furniture for 45 rooms @L.200.000	"	9.000.000
			<u>L. 15.000.000.</u>



(Enclosure .)

CENTRAL OFFICE PERSONNEL SALARIES ETC.

Compensations to Delegation Members:

1 President	L. 15.000	
6 Delegates @ L.8.000	" <u>48.000</u>	L. . 63.000

Salaries and Integrative Compensations to Personnel:

1 General Manager (integration)	L. 14.000	
9 Office Chiefs @ L.6.500 (int)	" 58.500	
20 SR. Employees @ L.6.000 { " }	" 120.000	
40 Assistants: 15 @ L.5.000 { " }	" 75.000	
25 @ 10,620 { " }	" 265.500	
20 Jr. Employees & Typists @ L.7,000 (Salary Int.)	" 140.000	
8 Minor employees @ L.3.000 ( " )	" <u>24.000</u>	L. 697.000
30% bonuses and eventual indemnities	" <u>228.000</u>	
Monthly expense	L. <u>988.000</u>	
Expense for six-monthly period	L. 5.928.000	
Insurance premiums re above	" <u>72.000</u>	
Total	L. <u>6.000.000.</u>	

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(Enclosure C.)

AUTOVEHICLES AND TRANSPORTATION.

a)	Purchase of 3 motorcars	L.	3.000.000
	Purchase of 3 Bicycles	"	80.000
b)	Cars upkeep L.85.000 p.month x 6	"	510.000
c)	Salaries to Garage Personnel (Manager, Storehouse man, Mechanics, Drivers,) L.215.000 p.month x 6	"	1.290.000
d)	Transportation and Porterage L. 20.000 p.month x 6	"	120.000
	Total	L.	<u>5.000.000.</u>



(Enclosure D.)

PROVINCIAL OFFICES ORGANISATION.

a)	Rent L.2,000 p. month x 6	L.	12,000
b)	Purchase of Furniture 2/3 rooms	"	153,000
c)	Office Equipment (Purchase of typewriters)	"	35,000.
			<hr/>
		L.	200,000.
			<hr/>

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(Enclosure E.)

SALARIES AND COMPENSATIONS TO PROVINCIAL  
OFFICES PERSONNEL.

a)	Secretary per month	L. 15.400
b)	Assistant	L. 11.000
c)	Typist	L. 7.000
d)	Usher	<u>L. 5.000</u>
		L. 38.400
	30% bonuses and indemnities	<u>L. 11.520</u>
	Total per month	<u><u>L. 49.920</u></u>
	Six-monthly period	<u><u>L. 299.520.</u></u>

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Attachment No. 2

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

ES.1.32

16th November 1945

Dear Mr. Keeny,

Confirming our conversation on 15th November, attached is copy of letter I have written to Professor Parri, indicating that the Allied Commission has no objection to the extension of the USMFA supplementary feeding program to the areas of Northern Italy under Allied Military Government, with the exception of Venezia Giulia.

Sincerely yours,

EMERY W. STONE  
Rear Admiral USNR  
Chief Commissioner

Mr. S.M. Keeny  
Chief USMFA Mission (Italy)  
ROME.

M-1009-L



HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
Office of the Chief Commissioner

APO 394

16th November 1945

My dear Professor,

Avvocato Montini has asked whether the Allied Commission would have objection if UNRRA and the Italian Government decided to extend the present UNRRA supplementary feeding program and medical assistance program to the provinces of Italy now under Allied Military Government.

I am glad to inform you that the Allied Commission sees no objection to the extension of the UNRRA program in areas now under Allied Military Government with the exception of the Venezia Giulia area.

I have discussed the matter with Mr. Keeny, and I will inform the appropriate Allied Military Government officials of this decision and ensure their cooperation in this extension of the UNRRA program.

Sincerely yours,

ELLERY W. STONE  
Rear Admiral USNR  
Chief Commissioner

Professor Ferruccio Parri  
The Prime Minister  
Italian Government  
Rome.

M-1009-L



HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION  
APO 394  
ECONOMIC SECTION

Attachment No. 2b.

M-996-DP

Ref. : ES/1.32

27 November 1945

SUBJECT: Extension of UNRRA Activity to AMG Areas

To : Regional Commissioners :  
Liguria Region  
Piemonte Region  
Lombardia Region  
Venezia Region

1. The object of this communication is to inform you of the decision of the Allied Commission to permit the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) to extend its program to, and carry on field operations in, areas still under Allied Military Government control, with the exception of Venezia Giulia.

2. For your information, the activities of UNRRA in these areas will, for the time being, take the following form:

a. Public Health

The Health Division of the UNRRA Italian Mission operates through the Office of the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health in the procurement and distribution of medical and sanitation supplies.

Also this Division has responsibilities in the control of epidemic diseases and for the medical care of non-Italian displaced persons.

For these purposes it is necessary for the medical officers (Headquarters consultants and district medical officers) to visit Italian health authorities, hospitals and other institutions, and to maintain contact with the Public Health Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, and other Allied authorities. It is also necessary to obtain information from manufacturing firms and distributing agencies concerned with the supply of pharmaceutical and biological products, x-ray materials and other medical supplies.

UNRRA has further commitments to the United Nations in the control of epidemic diseases, and it is necessary that the medical officers of the Health Division should have access to all persons concerned in the notification, treatment and control of infectious diseases.

Except in Piemonte Region, where direct approach by UNRRA representatives will be necessary, the Provincial Medical Officers (Medico Provinciale) are already in contact with the High Commissioner for Public Health and Hygiene. Relations with these officers will therefore be on the same basis as in Italian Government territory.

b. Welfare

The UNRRA feeding program for pregnant women, nursing mothers and children under 15 years of age is carried out by Provincial and Communal committees who receive their instructions from the Italian Government through its Delegazione del Governo Italiano per i Rapporti con l'UNRRA. This Delegation has inspectors, or Regional Representatives who may either go into their respective regions from time to time, or be stationed in those regions, and their function is to supervise the work of the Provincial Committees.

UNRRA Welfare Division personnel act as advisers and consultants to the Provincial and Communal Committees.



and to the representatives of the Delegation, and act as observers for the UNRRA Mission of the work being done by the Delegation representatives and the committees. They have no formal authority over the Delegation representatives or the Committees, but may recommend to the Mission the measures to be taken if the program is not proceeding satisfactorily.

The Delegazione has already established through the Prefects in the Northern Regions its Provincial Committees. These have not yet been provided by UNRRA with their "basic instruction" nor have they yet held their first meetings, which will, in fact be the first steps to be taken by UNRRA personnel upon their arrival.

It should be pointed out that the feeding program has been worked out in conjunction with AC and is purely supplementary in character. No local procurement of food-stuffs is intended. Therefore, no equivalent subtraction from local allocations or rations should be contemplated, nor should any action be taken by AMG to suspend its own supplementary ration, pending completion of a field study by UNRRA.

c. Displaced Persons

At the request of AC/AMG, UNRRA has already begun operating in the northern Regions in the care of non-Italian displaced persons situated outside camps, while during the course of the ensuing month, it is anticipated that UNRRA will take over the responsibility for certain AC camps. In the main, UNRRA activity with regard to Italian refugees is confined to the supply of clothing and camp equipment, through the Italian Government, which has already operating in Milan representatives of the Ministry of Post-War Assistance.

3. While the agreement for the extension of UNRRA activity to these areas is effective immediately, there may be some delay in the arrival of UNRRA personnel. However, UNRRA officials are instructing their representatives to make contact with you and the appropriate members of your staff at the earliest possible date, to furnish such further details as you may require regarding their operations in your area.

4. It should be pointed out that these arrangements do not involve any change in the executive or jurisdictional position of the Regional Commissioners, nor should the activity of UNRRA be considered as representing duplication of any phase of AMG operations in the area. Furthermore, AC/AMG does not possess any jurisdiction over the personnel or activity of UNRRA. At the same time, it is requested that the Regional Commissioners and their staffs extend such assistance and advice as may be deemed appropriate to enable UNRRA most effectively to accomplish its mission.

5. Allied Commission responsibilities toward UNRRA are those of any other military unit, that is, the provision, subject to local availabilities, of rations, quarters, transport, and other housekeeping and/or maintenance facilities as may be necessary to enable UNRRA to carry out its mission. Allied Commission is not the only or principal source of supplies and services for UNRRA. UNRRA is accredited to the proper military commands in the area and possesses its own transport



facilities. As a measure of courtesy, orders may be issued by AMG headquarters to enable UNRRA personnel to obtain transportation on Italian Military Aircraft.

cc. S.C.A.O. AMG XIII Corps

(signed) ELLERY W. STONE  
Rear Admiral, U.S.N.R.  
Chief Commissioner



PRESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS  
Italian Government Delegation for  
Relations with UNRRA.

Rome, 23rd November, 1945.

I take notice that during the first half of December about 2000 tons of cotton will arrive, which will be a first installment on the total 10,000 tons allocated for the plans of sanitary assistance and post-war welfare.

It seems to me that the following points might constitute an agreement concerning these first 2000 tons, with the understanding that eventual further agreements will be made after a first experiment:

- a) The Delegation will accept delivery of these 2000 tons of cotton and will provide for the processing of it into manufactured goods.
- b) The quality and the quantity of the manufactured goods (sheets, pillow cases, white overalls, diapers etc.) will be established as soon as possible by agreement between the Delegation and the Mission, and the Offices of the two State Administrations to which the goods are destined: the High Commissariat for Health (to which it seems that the larger part of this first shipment is allocated), and the Ministry of Post-War Assistance.

The above mentioned parties will also establish the quantities to be allocated to both Administrations.

I propose that a Committee be immediately nominated for that purpose. The members of it ought to be, in addition to the two chiefs: 3 representatives of the Delegation (Darby, Milella and Molino), one representative of the High Commissariat of Health, one of the Post-War Assistance, and such persons belonging to your Mission as will be designated by you.

- c) The distribution of the goods will be made by the Provincial Committees of UNRRA in agreement with the two Administrations concerned.
- d) The expenditure for the operations and in particular the cost of processing, will be examined by the Mission and the Delegation together. The Delegation will avail itself of the assistance of technical experts for the execution of this program.
- e) Payment for all operation expenses will be provided for by that part of the lira fund which is at direct disposal of the Delegation.



tion, which will advance such expenses but charge them to the various Administrations receiving the products.

This will <sup>take</sup> place at the moment when the products will be delivered to the Provincial Committees.

- f) The problems connected with the sales of those products (to Institutions or persons in a position to pay) and the prices for such sales will be determined by agreement between the Mission and the Delegation.
- g) This understanding will be definite after the approval of the Italian Delegation to which I will submit it at the next meeting, and after the approval of the Joint Committee.

Waiting for your acceptance, along these lines, I greet you cordially.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN  
GOVERNMENT DELEGATION FOR RELATIONS WITH UNRRA  
(Sign.: Avv. Lod. Montini)

To Mr. S.M. Keeny,  
Chief of UNRRA Italian Mission,  
Rome.

M-969-CM



PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI  
Delegazione del Governo Italiano per  
i Rapporti con l'UNRRA.

Roma, 23 Novembre, 1945

Prendo atto che sono in arrivo entro la prima metà di dicembre circa 2.000 tonnellate di cotone che faranno parte del complesso di circa 10.000 tonnellate previste per i piani di assistenza Sanitaria e post-bellica.

Per queste prime 2.000 tonnellate, e con riserva di eventuali ulteriori accordi dopo fatta la prima esperienza, mi pare che i punti di intesa potrebbero essere i seguenti:

- a) La Delegazione prende in consegna queste 2.000 tonnellate di cotone e provvederà alla sua trasformazione in prodotti lavorati.
- b) Le qualità e le quantità di prodotti lavorati (lenzuola, federe, camici, pannolini, ecc.) verranno al più presto stabilite d'accordo fra gli organi della Delegazione e della Missione, e quelli delle due Amministrazioni destinatarie: l'Alto Commissariato della Sanità (a cui sembra debba spettare la maggior parte di questo primo contingente) e Ministero dell'Assistenza Post-Bellica.

Anche i rispettivi quantitativi da assegnarsi alle due Amministrazioni verranno pure stabiliti dagli organi anzidetti.

Propongo a tale scopo che sia nominata subito una Commissione di cui facciano parte, oltre i due capi come di diritto: 3 rappresentanti della Delegazione (Darby, Millole, Molino) un rappresentante dell'Alto Commissariato della Sanità, uno dell'Assistenza Post-Bellica e quelle persone che Ella vorrà designare della Sua Missione.

- c) La distribuzione dei prodotti verrà fatta dai Comitati Provinciali dell'UNRRA in accordo con le due Amministrazioni interessate.
- d) Le spese delle operazioni e in particolare i costi da pagarsi per la manifattura saranno discussi in accordo fra la Missione e la Delegazione. La Delegazione si avvarrà dell'assistenza di esperti tecnici nell'esecuzione di questo programma.
- e) Per il pagamento di tutte le spese dell'operazione si provvede col fondo lire a disposizione diretta della Delegazione. La quale anticipa così dette spese, salvo poi caricarle alle rispettive amministrazioni destinarie dei prodotti.



Cio' avverra' al momento che i prodotti stessi saranno consegnati ai Comitati Provinciali.

- f) I problemi relativi alla vendita di tali prodotti (ad Istituzioni o persone che siano in grado di pagare,) ed il prezzo di tali vendite saranno risolti in accordo fra la Missione e la Delegazione.
- g) Queste intese si perfezioneranno attraverso all'approvazione che di esse ne faccia la Delegazione Italiana a cui andro' a sottoporle nella prossima riunione, e alla successiva approvazione definitiva del Comitato Misto.

In attesa di un cenno di assenso su queste linee, un cordiale saluto.

IL PRESIDENTE DELLA DELEGAZIONE  
DEL GOVERNO ITALIANO PER I RAPPORTI UNRRA  
(F.to Avv. Lod. Montini)

Al S. G. S. M. Keeny,  
Capo della Missione Italiana dell'UNRRA,  
R o m a .



UNRRA - Italian Mission

R o m e .

24th November, 1945.

Avv. Lodovico Montini,  
President, Italian Government Delegation  
for Relations with UNRRA,  
Via Sallustiana 10,  
R o m e .

Dear Avv. Montini,

I have received your letter of 23 November, 1945 on the subject of raw cotton and wish to confirm in writing my concurrence with your proposals regarding the processing of the first 2000 tons of raw cotton for the manufacture of goods to be distributed in agreement between the Delegation and the Mission.

In accordance with your request, I hereby appoint Mr. A.B. Arnoldy and Miss Bianca Pignatelli as the Mission's representatives in the Committee which is to be responsible for the execution of this project.

Sincerely yours,

S.M. Keeny

K-969CM



UNRRA - Italian Mission

R o m e.

28th November 1945

Dear Avvocato Montini,

With reference to your letter of 23rd November and my reply of the 24th concerning cotton, this will confirm the correction agreed upon at yesterday's Joint Committee meeting.

The reference in the first paragraph of your letter to 10,000 tons of cotton should be deleted. Only 500 tons, in addition to the 2,000 tons referred to, have actually been ordered. If additional quantities are required for relief purposes, they must be agreed by your Delegation and UNRRA, and requisitioned.

Furthermore, a part of the 2,000 tons will be required for clothing for non-Italian refugees. The dollar cost of such requirements will not be charged against the 50 million dollar program. The lira cost or processing however, will be charged against the 15% of the lira account available to UNRRA for such expenditures.

It is my understanding that the Delegation is willing to process the entire amount, and to return to UNRRA such cloth as may be required for non-Italian displaced persons. I further understand that the division of the available cotton for various purposes required will be agreed between the Delegation and UNRRA, as set forth in your letter of 23rd November. If, as a result of this review, it is found that more cotton is urgently needed, the necessary quantity can be ordered as indicated above.

The letters to be attached to the minutes of the Joint Committee meeting are being corrected as indicated above. If I do not hear from you to the contrary, it will be assumed that the arrangements set forth in this letter are supplements to your letter of the 23rd November satisfactory to you.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) S.M. Keeny

Avv. Lodovico Montini  
Presidente della Delegazione del Governo Italiano per  
i Rapporti con l'UNRRA  
Via Sallustiana, 10  
ROME.

M-1009-L



Attachment No. 4

WHEREAS, by Recommendation No. 36 the Joint Committee, in its session of 29 October 1945, approved in principle a Malaria Control Project for Sardinia to be carried out jointly by the Italian Government, UNRRA and the Rockefeller Foundation; and

WHEREAS, the Malaria Project involves an expenditure in Italian currency from the Lira Fund, and an expenditure in U.S. dollars from the UNRRA general resources, not to be charged to the \$50,000,000 program under Resolution No. 58 of the Council; and

WHEREAS, pending the approval of the budget for the Malaria Project, it is essential that operations be initiated without delay;

THE JOINT COMMITTEE

HAS RECOMMENDED:

a) That a sum not to exceed Lit. 15,000,000 (Fifteen million lire) be made immediately available to the Joint Committee, in accordance with the regular procedure for the operation of the Lira Fund, for the purpose of providing for any expenditure necessary for the prompt beginning of the operations of malaria control in Sardinia;

b) That a sum not to exceed \$400,000 (Four-hundred thousand dollars) be allocated by UNRRA for the purchase of transportation equipment necessary for the beginning of such operations.

November 26, 1945.

M-1009-L



ATTACHMENT D.

MINUTES OF EIGHTH MEETING OF JOINT COMMITTEE, ON

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29TH, 1945, AT 6:00 P.M.

Present for the Italian Government:

Avv. Montini (Chairman, Italian Government Delegation)  
Comm. Marcolini  
H.E. Solimena  
Mr. Flores  
Mr. De Marzi  
Mr. D'Onofrio  
Mr. Carosi  
Mr. Chiodelli

Present for UNRRA:

Mr. Keeny (Chairman, Joint Committee, and  
Chairman, UNRRA Delegation)  
Miss Bannister  
Major Hodgetts  
Dr. Reekie  
Mr. Sorieri  
Mr. Savard  
Mr. R. Herbert (E.R.O.)  
Mr. Contini  
Mr. Welk  
Maj. Hopkins  
Mr. Miegge

Mr. Keeny opened the meeting by introducing Mr. Herbert, Deputy Chief of Supplies, E.R.O., and Dr. Welk from the Washington Office.

Avv. Montini introduced Consul General Carosi, the new member of the Italian Delegation, who represents the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

(The agenda is shown as Attachment No. 1)

The minutes of the meeting of July 17th, 1945 were read and approved.

1. Report of Mr. Keeny on his trip to Washington and discussion of future plans.

Mr. Keeny stated that the purpose of his trip was to review the progress on the 1945 program, and more important, to establish arrangements for the 1946 program. He said that the progress of the



present 50 million dollar program was satisfactory. There were, however, some shortages, particularly in the supplies of fats, animal proteins, and sugar and these shortages were likely to last for some time. The shipping situation was easier.

A press conference had been arranged at which Mr. Keeny talked with the Washington Press representatives. The news reports of the press conference were good, and that of the "New York Times" especially good and accurate. Mr. Keeny had had talks with Mr. Sacerdoti, head of the Italian Purchasing Commission in Washington, with the Italian Ambassador, and with several Congressmen and Senators interested in the Italian program.

Mr. Keeny then referred to the new program. He emphasized that the money for the 1946 program still had to be voted. Even before the money was voted, however, UNRRA would do everything possible short of actual financial commitment to Italy in order to assure the continuance of the flow of supplies to Italy. In other words, requests will be made for the allocation of supplies and ships for January, on the understanding that if the vote should be negative the ships could be diverted to other countries or agencies able to pay in foreign exchange.

Mr. Keeny said he had discussed the revision of the UNRRA Italian Government Agreement with Avv. Montini. In collaboration with Mr. Hawes UNRRA's regional office was working on a draft of the revision, which would then be discussed with the Italian Government.

Referring to staff, Mr. Keeny reported that UNRRA was working with the Allied Commission for the transfer of necessary personnel, chiefly in the Economic Section, who are now working on those parts of the program which will become UNRRA's. He stated that the new organization will consist of three divisions: the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution, headed by Mr. Harlan Cleveland; the Bureau of Finance and Administration, headed by Major Hodgetts; and the Bureau of Relief Services, headed by Mr. Sorieri.

The question of office space was discussed, the hope expressed that the 2nd and 4th floors of the present UNRRA quarters would soon become available.

As regards pricing, Mr. Keeny said that an arrangement had been made in Washington, to be confirmed, which would enable us to know with regularity the prices of supplies brought into Italy. The Washington Office will send us instructions on pricing, and they will use a world average price of the imported commodities.



2. Ratification of Transfer of Title up to October 25, 1945.  
(Attachment No. 2)

Attachment No. 2 was presented for discussion. It showed the following transfer as of 25 October 1945:

Food	Tons	78,366,068	£	18,381,383.32
Medical products	---		£	509,724.60
Supplies for refugees	---		£	614,763.30
			£	19,505,871.22

Mr. Hopkins emphasized that the values as shown were the best available estimates. He pointed out that it was essential that release authorisations be expedited as rapidly as possible.

Mr. Keeny remarked that the total of medical supplies transferred was a very small part of the \$9,000,000 program. Dr. Reekie said that approximately 25,000 cases of medical supplies, worth perhaps one million dollars, were in the process of transfer.

Avv. Montini said that the Delegation had obtained two trains for the transportation of these medical supplies.

Dr. Solimena informed the meeting that the High Commissariat for Health and Hygiene intended setting up a special office called "Provveditorato Sanitario" for the processing of medical supplies and for their distribution to the provinces.

cc. 31 There being no objection, the record of transfer was ratified as presented.

3. Approval of Lire Budget for Italian Delegation for the period 1 October 1945 - 31 March 1946. (Attachment No. 3)

Avv. Montini said that out of the 694 million lire which had been voted as a budget for the six months ending Sept. 30, 1945, only 119 million had actually been expended since the program had been delayed and the greatest economy had been observed. Of the 119 million lire expended, 75 million had been given to the Federazione Consorzi Agrari as advance payment for movement and warehousing of supplies. He added that a complete account for expenses in the past six months would be submitted.

He asked for approval for a budget of Lit. 946,440,000, for the period ending March 31, 1946.

Mr. Marcolini said that the budget submitted covered the ordinary needs of the Delegation, and included also about 250 millions, to be used for projects to be undertaken directly by the Joint Committee instead of the various Ministries, plus 335 million



to be allocated to the Federazione Consorzi Agrari. There are an additional 270 million allocated to provincial committees, which had increased in number recently owing to the greater number of provinces which had passed from military to civilian authority. Some of the items on the first budget and some on this second budget consisted of sums which would be spent directly by the Italian Delegation, and other funds would be spent by agreement with UNRRA. Mr. Marcolini suggested that the budget would be adequate not only for the present program, but also for the expanded program when it came into operation.

Mr. Keeny pointed out that the budget should be made only for the 50 million dollar program. The budget for the enlarged program would have to be reviewed on its merits when the program had been officially authorized.

Major Hopkins said he had been over the budget with officials of the Italian Delegation, and had found it to be framed generously. This was due mainly to the anticipated expansion of the Delegation's activities during the next six months.

Major Hopkins commented that during the past 6 months the Delegation had spent Lire 119,000,000, but that 24 millions of this had been expended on Joint Programs such as school lunches, malaria control, and clothing processing. Of the remaining 95 millions, 75 millions was a payment on account to the Federazione Consorzi Agrari, 15 millions had gone to Provincial Committees,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions for salaries, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million had been spent on stationery. Approximately 1 million had been spent on small items.

On Miss Barnister's recommendation, he had seen to it that provision had been made in the budget before the Meeting for additional staff for Provincial Committees and for possible expenditures required by very poor communes.

Major Hopkins also referred to the 220 million lire under Item 10 of the Budget as presented and explained that this sum had been included so that it could be available without delay for any joint program agreed upon.

He said that there were two categories of expenditure:

- 1) expenditure which the Delegation made without reference to the Mission, which amounted to 103,440,000 lire; and
- 2) expenditure for which the Delegation needed approval from the Mission, which amounted to 843 million lire.

Thus, of the total budget of 946,440,000 lire, 103,440,000



would normally be paid without reference to the Mission. He suggested, that the meeting approve the first category of 103,440,000, and that the second category should be left over until the next Joint Committee meeting.

Major Hudgetts suggested that such a procedure might hamper both the work of the Delegation and any joint projects. He requested an opportunity to examine further the budget in consultation with Mr. Montini. In the meantime, he suggested approving the budget in principle and agreeing to one-third of this money being expended for the first two months of the six without further question. The total budget could then be approved at the next meeting of the Joint Committee.

Mr. Keony said he wished to raise two questions:

- 1) It was of the greatest importance that a formal contract with the Federazione should be drawn at an early date. No such contract had been submitted to the Mission.
- 2) Would this budget be affected by the malaria control project for Sardinia?

Replying to the first question, Prof. De Marzi said that an agreement for practical purposes had already been reached with the Federazione; and, if it had not been communicated, it was because it was thought desirable to try it in practice before a formal contract is drawn. The draft of the contract with the Federazione will be submitted to UNRRA before being signed.

Replying to the second question, Avv. Montini said that the funds needed for the malaria control project had not been included in the budget under review, but would be the object of a special project budget.

Mr. Keony stressed the importance of the operating divisions making certain that all necessary provisions had been made for work in the North, in order to budget adequately for the whole program. The Mission wanted to be sure that arrangements were comprehensive and adequate, since the period to be covered was very important in view of the expansion of the work of the Mission. Avv. Montini assured the meeting that this had been done.

Mr. Keony proposed that the budget be approved in principle for two months at the rate of expenditure indicated for six months, and that the remaining portion of the budget be carefully reviewed by everyone concerned between now and the next meeting of the



Rec.  
32

Joint Committee. Formal approval to the total budget of six months will be given at the next meeting of the Joint Committee. This was agreed.

4. Establishment of suspense account for small purchases of indigenous supplies. (Attachments No. 4 and 5).

Mr. Keeny referred to Article V (a) in the Italian UNRRA Agreement whereby Italy undertook to contribute to the general operations of UNRRA by devoting part of the lire fund to the procurement of indigenous supplies. The items proposed although they involved only very small sums, might nevertheless be of particular importance for the needs of UNRRA in other countries.

Mr. Carosi said that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs would appreciate it if they could be informed whenever the procurement of indigenous supplies is contemplated by UNRRA, because it might be able to suggest the type of payment.

Mr. Keeny replied that such information would gladly be given. The particular problem before the meeting was that of ratifying the agreement reached between Avv. Montini and himself concerning the setting up of a special account for the purchase of supplies, limited to an amount of 100,000 lire each. The settlement for such purchases would be made later.

Mr. De Marzi said that when such purchases were made, agreement with the Food Ministry, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs should be obtained.

Rec.  
33

Mr. Keeny replied that this proposal would be accepted on the understanding that such transactions should be cleared by the Delegation through the appropriate interested Ministries.

Rec.  
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It was agreed that the procedure outlined in the exchange of letters between Mr. Keeny and Avv. Montini (Attachments 4 and 5) be ratified.

5. Ratification of procedure for request of transfer of supplies. (Attachment No. 6).

Rec.  
35

It was agreed that the amendment to the procedure for the transfer of supplies described in Attachment No. 6 should be ratified.

6. Consideration of Malaria Control Project for Sardinia.

Mr. Keeny said that this was the first major opportunity the Mission had had to use the lire fund in a project of extensive



benefit to Italy. The Rockefeller Foundation had given the necessary technical approval and support to the program. The project under discussion had been worked out in consultation with Prof. Bergami, Dr. Reekie and Dr. Soper of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Mr. Keony continued that, according to a letter from Prof. Bergami dated 23 October, it was estimated that this operation would cost 300,000,000 lire, to be expended partly in dollars for the purchase of supplies and partly in lire, the proportions of which were now being worked out.

It was desirable that as much of the sum as possible should be spent in Lire in order to save dollars for other imports. When UNRRA left, the Italian Government would assume full responsibility, with the guidance of experts from the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Reekie said that there were three vital questions: supplies, transport and lire to pay for the work. He thought that action was necessary with regard to transport as it was urgent. If UNRRA was unable to buy transport from the Army and Navy Liquidation Commissioner, then the Italian Government should buy from the Army surpluses or other sources.

Mr. Keony said that this was a technical question which should be examined. About 400,000 dollars worth of transport was involved. It was obvious that transport must be obtained either with lire or dollars. What was needed today was an expression of approval in principle of the program. This would enable the technical staffs to develop appropriate budgets which should be brought for approval, before another meeting of the Joint Committee.

Avv. Montini accepted the proposal that the plan should be approved in principle only, because the question of the amount of lire involved should be examined together with other requests for the use of the lire fund.

Rec.  
36

It was agreed that the approval be given to the budget in principle. The appropriate staffs were requested to prepare the detailed budgets and to work on any problems that needed attention, in order to get the program quickly under way.

The meeting was then adjourned.

L-959CL



AGENDA FOR JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING OF  
29TH OCTOBER, 1945

- 1) Report by Mr. Keeny on trip to Washington and discussion of future plans.
- 2) Ratification of transfer of title up to 25 October 1945.
- 3) Approval of Lire Budget for Italian Delegation for the period 1 October 1945 - 31 March 1946.
- 4) Establishment of suspense account for small purchases of indigenous supplies.
- 5) Ratification of procedure for request of transfer of supplies.
- 6) Consideration of malaria control project for Sardinia.

PCONTINI:cc

Distribution: Keeny  
Welk  
All Division Heads  
All members of Italian Delegation  
Contini  
Registry.

27th October, 1945.

L-832-cl.



UNRRA SUPPLIES TRANSFERRED BY UNRRA MISSION TO ITALIAN

GOVERNMENT TO 25 OCTOBER 1945

Food	Tons. 78.366,068	£ 18.381.383,32
Medical products (1)	" ---	£ 509.724,60
Supplies for refugees	" ---	£ 614.763,30
		<hr/>
	Total .....	£ 19.505.871,22
		=====

(1) In addition to the amounts and imports mentioned above, the Italian Government, with Resolution n.19 H dated 11 October 1945, has taken title to various medical supplies, and, with Resolution n.21 H dated 14 October has taken title to an amount of soap, flannels, needles, etc., whose value has not yet been communicated by the UNRRA Mission.

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The UNRRA Mission has informed that the above prices must not be considered as final, but may be subsequently modified.

-83I-C-



18 September 1945

Avv. Lodovico Montini  
Chairman of Italian Delegation for Relations  
with UNRRA  
Via Sallustiana 10,  
ROME

Comm. Vincenzo Marcolini  
Ragioneria Generale del Tesoro  
Via XX Settembre,  
ROME

Comm. Bordini  
I.C.E.

Dear Avvocato Montini,

Further to Mr. Hackman's letter dated 17 August and the subsequent meeting on the subject of the procurement of indigenous supplies in Italy for export to other countries, I feel it advisable to summarise the discussions which have ensued and, in particular, detail the method as proposed by us in which relatively small purchases may be made from the lira fund so that such purchases experience the minimum delay.

Whilst one of UNRRA's functions is to assist in the reanimation of international trade, the extent of UNRRA's free foreign exchange resources do not permit of the use of its funds for such purposes.

UNRRA cannot assume the functions of the International Bank or International Monetary Fund conceived at Bretton Woods and likely to be in operation towards the end of 1946, but under certain circumstances it can negotiate on behalf of and between countries in which it is operating, pending the re-establishment of diplomatic relationships, particularly with regard to the Balkan countries. As we have said before, certain commodities have been requested by our Greek, Yugoslav and Albanian Missions, on which negotiations at various stages are in process with the Istituto Nazionale per il Commercio estero. These negotiations were begun by the UNRRA Liaison Office at Caserta before this Mission undertook this responsibility. Copies of all correspondence we have on these negotiations are being sent to your Delegation.

We are agreed that it is essential to obtain, periodically, a list of surpluses in Italy, which will be forwarded by this Mission to UNRRA Washington. In turn we shall ask UNRRA Washington to supply this Mission with similar lists from other countries served by UNRRA.

It is understood that in the instance of large requests, the procedure followed by the Delegation will fall briefly into four stages, viz: 1) establish the fact that the specific commodity is surplus; 2) refer to the relevant Ministry; 3) take procurement action; 4) negotiate settlement by means of foreign exchange (if available), lira (if acceptable), barter or a combination of these.

Article V of the Agreement between UNRRA and the Italian Government contemplates the procurement of supplies in Italy for other areas, if such procurement is not inconsistent with the economic requirements of Italy nor in conflict with the Government's engagements of an international character.

But it seems essential that a more expeditious procedure be evolved for smaller requests, since many of these requirements are urgent, such as seed or pesticides, and consequently as little time as possible should be lost in procurement and despatch. These could be purchased directly through the Delegation without recourse to the procedure outlined for larger purchases. Therefore, we suggest the following procedure:



(a) That a sum of money be credited to a Procurement Account in the Bank of Italy. This will be done in the normal manner with the consent of the Chief of the Italian Mission and the Chairman of the Italian Delegation to UNRRA.

(b) That a sum be determined, say, Lit. 100.000 as the purchasable limit for each commodity, without recourse to the procedure which larger purchases must follow.

(c) That these purchases be made from the Government or its agents through the Italian Delegation, once agreement on quantity, price, etc., has been reached between the Supply Division and its procurement counterpart in the Delegation.

(d) That an attempt be made to cancel periodically the total of this account by imports from debtor nations.

Finally, we feel that the suggestion that an experienced person should be appointed to the Italian Delegation to specialise in this work and coordinate with UNRRA is a good one.

(S.M. Keeny)  
Chief, UNRRA Italian Mission



(Translation)

RESIDENCY OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Italian Government Delegation for Relations with UNRRA.

No. 5594

6 October, 1945.

Mr. S.M. Keady,  
Chief of UNRRA Italian Mission,  
Rome.

Subject: Purchase and exchange of excess supplies

The Delegation for the Italian Government has examined with great attention the contents of your letter dated September 18, in which there is a summary of the discussions which have taken place at your Mission Offices concerning the possibility and the procedure of purchasing indigenous surplus goods to be destined to export and to eventual exchanges with other countries, on the basis of information given periodically by your Mission.

Our Delegation will further communicate with you concerning the procedure to follow in case of large orders, but we agree with your Mission upon the following simple procedure which may be followed in case of smaller orders:

- a) Upon authorisation of yourself and of the President of the Delegation, a sum of money will be withdrawn from the funds of the Delegation and placed in a special account with the Bank of Italy;
- b) This simplified procedure is limited to purchases not exceeding Lit. 100,000 each.
- c) Purchases within the above limits will be made by the Government and by its representatives through this Delegation, after agreement has been reached on the quantity, prices, etc., between your Supply Division and the agent of the Delegation appointed to make the purchase;
- d) Imports from debtor nations are to bring about a balance of payments on this account as soon as possible.

The Delegation designates Doctor Tozzi and Doctor Amellini as our representatives to deal with these matters in cooperation with your Mission.

THE DIRECTOR GENERAL

signed: F. Flores

M-818Cm



UNRRA - Italian Mission

R o m e .

26th October, 1945.

Avv. Lodovico Montini,  
President, Italian Government Delegation,  
Via Sallustiana 10,  
R o m e .

Dear Avv. Montini,

With reference to your letter of 16th October regarding the procedure for the request of transfer of title from UNRRA to the Italian Government, I agree with the amendment proposed by you.

I wish to confirm, therefore, that the following procedure will be adopted for all transfers of supplies from UNRRA to the Italian Government:

- 1) After an agreement is reached between the UNRRA operating Division in accordance with the Italian Delegation and the Ministry concerned about transferring supplies to the Government, the Ministry will write a letter to the President of the Delegation stating that it is ready to accept title to the supplies agreed upon with the UNRRA operating Division.
- 2) The President of the Delegation will transmit to UNRRA the letter from the Ministry with his approval.
- 3) On the basis of the President's letter, the UNRRA Supply Division will prepare the necessary Resolutions for Transfer and Release authorisations. These documents will be signed by the Chief of Mission and transmitted to the President of the Delegation, for his final approval.

I propose that the above procedure become effective immediately.

Sincerely yours,

S. M. Keeny  
Chief of Mission



PRESIDENZA DEL CONSIGLIO DEI MINISTRI

High Commissioner for Public Health and Hygiene

Ref. S.P./3

23rd October, 1945.

To Lt. Colonel D.A. Reekie,  
Director of Health Division,  
UNRRA Italian Mission,  
R o m e .

Subject: Sardinia Malaria Control Program

1. In accordance with the Scientific Directors Board from the Rockefeller of New York, I have received the approval of the President of the Italian Government Delegation for the Sardinia Malaria Control Program.
2. The request of 300,000,000 lire which has been obtained from the Italian Committee of the UNRRA has been based on Colonel Lamoureux' Provisional Budget.
3. In order to avoid further delay it will be useful for you to proceed as speedily as possible on the requisition of the materials which will be paid in dollars.
4. Your help will be greatly appreciated in order to obtain that the argument be discussed on the first meeting which will be held with the members of both UNRRA staff.

The High Commissioner for  
Public Health

signed: G. Bergami



UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

27 October 1945.

Professor Gino Bergami,  
High Commissioner of Hygiene  
and Public Health,  
R o m e .

Dear Professor Bergami:

Acknowledgment is made of your letter of 23 October 1945 with regard to the Sardinia Malaria control program.

1. A revised estimate of cost of the project, based on later information and advice, has been prepared and will be presented to you after a final conference with representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation and of UNRRA, from Washington, D.C. The final estimate will not be far from the original 300,000,000 lire provisional budget, and this figure may be used as a basis for your request.
2. The agenda for the meeting scheduled for Monday, 29 October, for the Joint Committee lists "Consideration of the three hundred million lire necessary for the Sardinia malaria eradication project." The individuals attending the combined Committee meeting will wish to know for what the three hundred million lire is necessary. We have attached hereto a recommended budgeting of this amount of lire and in addition a list of equipment and supplies required for this operation.
3. We suggest that at Monday's meeting you request (a) approval in principle of the Sardinian Malaria Control Project at a total cost of approximately 300,000,000 lire; (b) approval of such part of these funds as must be expended in dollars for supplies to be granted from UNRRA funds and the balance to be provided from the lire fund; and (c) the Delegation to request UNRRA to make the appropriate purchases to initiate this program.
4. We have already placed procurement requests in our fourth quarter 1945 and first quarter 1946 budgets for all the Paris green, DDT, kerosene, and knapsack sprayers necessary to complete this project.

Respectfully,

(sgnd) D. A. Reekie, Lt. Col.  
Director of Health



Attachment B

UNRRA - Italian Mission

Memorandum

29th November, 1945.

TO: Mr. Roth

FROM: P. Contini

SUBJECT: Disposal of property of deceased displaced persons.

This is in reply to your memorandum requesting advice on the above subject.

In my opinion, whenever a displaced person dies in one of our camps, his property should be turned over to the Italian authorities, that is to the local Pretura for disposal in accordance with the Italian legislation.

When the nationality or permanent residence of the deceased person is known, the Consular authorities of the country of which he was a national or resident should be advised that the property was turned over to the Italian authorities.

Similarly, when the names and addresses of relatives of the deceased person are known, they should be given the same information.

If the Consular authorities or the relatives of the deceased person wish to claim the property, they should address themselves to the Italian authorities, and submit the documents required by the Italian law for the release of such property.

PCONTINI:ec

M 1035 - F R



UNITED NATIONS RELIEF & REHABILITATION  
ADMINISTRATION - SUPPLY DIVISION.

H-2

NARRATIVE REPORT ON SUPPLY DIVISION FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1945

A. INTRODUCTION.

During the month of November the Import Programming and Port Reception Committee met with a view to deciding on the port allocation for December. Owing, however, to the fact that the Secretariat had not been supplied with complete figures the Committee was unable to have an overall picture. This picture, nevertheless, did show that none of the ports for the December programming would be overtaxed or cause diversion of ships. The only figures missing were those which should have been supplied by the Military, but it is hoped that for the January programming these figures will be available.

B. RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

Supplementary agreements negotiating or in progress - Nil.

C. RELATIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

1. Allied Commission - Very close relationship is being maintained with A.C. in view of the possible takeover for 1946. It is hoped that very shortly a complete picture of UNRRA's new responsibilities will be available.

2. Federazione. - The Federazione are taking every step to improve their organization and are prepared to cooperate in every way. A meeting was held with Count Von Axel, the Head of the Federazione, and Dott. Della Negra of the Delegation, and at that meeting a number of points were clarified, and the Federazione's responsibilities so far as UNRRA's interests are concerned, clearly defined.

D. REQUIREMENTS.

1. No decision has yet been reached by the Government as to requirements of sweet and white potatoes. They have, however, expressed that they do not require supplies of Vitamin Concentrates.

2. SHIPMENTS RECEIVED AND PURCHASES WITHIN MISSION TERRITORY.

During the month the following ships were unloaded: GLAZIER PARK; JAMES BLAIN; and EMPIRE FORTH. Supplies of all categories received total 4,637 metric tons. Other unloadings during portion of November, and to be considered in the December report, are the ABNER NASH, SUNALTA PARK and CRAWFORD W. LONG.

3. DISTRIBUTION

This month has seen the completion of Plan 'G' with the exception of those foodstuffs destined for Northern Italy still under A.M.G. control. Only very recently has permission been obtained for UNRRA to take action in A.M.G. territory and instructions have been issued for foodstuffs to start moving. The total amount of foodstuffs moved under Plan 'G' is: 10746.123 metric tons. It should be noted that this figure is based on movement up to 25 November. Final records from warehouses are not to hand to give a final figure, but this will



be included in the December report.

In addition to the above, 68 tons of Used Clothing and 1½ tons of Cotton Blankets, also 300 tons of Shoes (damaged) were transferred to the Ministry of Postwar Assistance.

Released to United Nations Nationals (Displaced Persons) Commissaries and Camps were 196,879 kilos of foodstuffs: 5,688 kilos of toilet and laundry soap: 240 Bales of clothing: 8 Bales of Shoddy: 1,180 pairs of Shoes: 5 metric tons of Miscellaneous Camp Equipment.

Released to the Republic of San Marino were 51 tons of Food and 1 ton of Clothing.

10 tons of miscellaneous crockery hardware and Camp supplies were acquired from local military stocks (U.D.F.I.) for use in Refugee Camps.

#### SHIPPING DOCUMENTS.

A copy of the Outturn Report prepared by this Mission has been sent to Washington by us for their review, and in the meantime all Outturn Reports are being forwarded to Washington and London in accordance with instructions received. This Mission, however, is still suffering from the fact that advices regarding shipping are very late in arriving and during the last two weeks instances have occurred where ships have arrived at Italian ports without any previous notification being received by this Headquarters.

JB/mr

M 1025 PR

120.4



2 Dec. 1945

DIVISION FOR NOVEMBER 1945

TO : Welfare Division, London E.R.O. and  
Washington.

FROM : Phoebe Bannister, Director of Welfare (thru Mr. Keeny)  
Italian Mission.

SUBJECT: Monthly Report of Welfare Division, 1 Nov. 1945 thru 30 Nov. 1945.

(A) I N T R O D U C T I O N

Reports from our Welfare Staff in the field have not indicated any improvement in the general civil and economic situation.

In the Bari district, which covers the Puglia, Lucania and Calabria regions, industrial unemployment continues to rise. Agricultural workers there have been busy with the grape and olive harvest, and, at the present time, in some of the provinces, are employed in the preparation of the land for sowing. Important industries however, have been forced to close down because of lack of raw materials and fuel. The fishing boats are tied up because of lack of fuel. Allied activity has been reduced considerably here. This, together with the employment of German POWs and the continuous return of refugees, has thrown additional persons on the unemployed lists.

Also, in this district, the cost of living has continued to rise. Prices of foodstuffs have increased about 20%. There is also, in this district, as in Sicily, a continuing prevalence of night banditry. Freight trains have been held up in the Bisceglie area North of Bari. Allied Commission reports that as of 31 October, 1945, 113 Communes out of 368 in this region were under the charge of a Commissario Prefettizio instead of a Sindaco. New Prefects were appointed to Bari, Lecce and Matera as of 1. November, 1945.

In the Florence district, which covers all of the Tuscany region, reports of unemployment have come from the minor industrial centers of Florence, from the metallurgical works of Lucca, from the marble quarries of Apuניה, and from the docks of Livorno. Only from Grosseto is there a report of improved conditions in the mineral mines.

The major emphasis on Welfare Division activities during the month of November was on (1) preparation for the opening of the Northern area (Venezia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria; (2) the following up of recommendations regarding operations made at our field staff conference; (3) planning for additional movements of food; and (4) the beginning in all of districts of a survey of additional welfare needs.

Our major accomplishments during November were as follows:-

- (1) The holding of a 3 day welfare field staff conference in Rome.
- (2) The assignment of welfare representatives to the newly opened northern regions.
- (3) The completion of plans for a 4th regional nutrition conference to be held in Sicily.
- (4) The movement of foods to the Venezia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria regions.
- (5) The completion of a new movement plan for all Italy, which will assure a stock of foods on hand for distribution through February 1946.



- (6) The solution of the financial problems reported last month is one that created a bottleneck in distribution.
- (7) The beginning in all districts of a survey of welfare needs.
- (8) The beginning of discussions, with responsible persons, on education for social work.
- (9) The beginning of the orientation of three new staff members.

#### (B) MAJOR ACTIVITIES.

##### I. Food Distribution.

Distribution of food continued during the month in all of the provinces under the jurisdiction of the Italian government. It is hoped that distribution can be begun in the newly opened northern regions (Venozia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria) by the latter part of December.

In its lire budget for the next quarter, the Italian Delegation has made adequate provision for provincial committee staff salaries and for other administrative and operating expenses. The lack of such provision earlier was one of the factors that created a bottleneck in distribution. The task ahead of us now is to see that the Delegation, in acting on provincial requests for funds, actually authorizes and pays reasonable amounts according to its budget provisions. Several conferences with Delegation representatives were necessary before we were assured that its budget was adequate to assure effective program operation.

The general state of depression in the country makes the distribution of UNRRA foods difficult, and, as reported last month, all the skills and abilities of social work staff in interpreting and teaching fair methods of selecting persons in need, are needed in this program. To date, fewer difficulties in distribution have been encountered in the North as compared with those presented in the South of Italy. However, everywhere there is a strong temptation to avoid difficulties by reducing and spreading more widely the rations that are distributed raw for home preparation and consumption.

During the month of November, in the Southern portion of Italy, we continued to receive some complaints about the distribution of UNRRA foods, but none of these complaints were as serious as those reported last month. Most of the complaints are based on the disproportion of the number being assisted as against those in need. Other complaints not by workers in the field have been (1) slowness of communal officials in carrying out their tasks of selection and distribution; (2) discrimination; and (3) requests for food for other categories, i.e., aged poor, persons in prison, or for special groups such as the children of white collar workers who have fixed salaries. In every instance brought to their attention, communal committees have stopped any proven malpractices.

Some of the methods used to meet these situations have been (1) the establishment of more representative provincial and communal committees with particular emphasis on the bodies that select agencies, institutions, and individual recipients; (2) re-organization of the work in the communes by visits made by the UNRRA welfare representative or provincial secretary or both and; (3) an attempt to interpret more accurately the UNRRA program, pointing out its limitations as well as its general scope.

The preparation, during November, of a new movement plan to provide a stock of foods in all provinces to last through February 1946, again focused attention on the need for a better system of supply accounting in the program. On the insistence of the Welfare Staff, there has



been an increase in activity in this area of supply accounting on the part of the Italian Delegation, but there still exists the need for the development of a sound and uniform supply accounting system. This problem has been referred to the Mission's Supply and Accounting Divisions, and Welfare Staff have recommended that supply representatives, able to give advice and guidance on this subject, be added to the UNRRA district field staff.

During November, plans were completed for the special project to give assistance to the families of coal miners in Carbonia, Sardinia. The need for this project was called to our attention by the American Embassy, whose representatives were disturbed about the low production of coal in Carbonia, and who saw as a reason for it, the deplorable living conditions of the miners and their families. On the welfare side, the project calls for the distribution of clothing and supplementary foods to miner's families. Clothing will be distributed by EMDSI, and food will be distributed through Provincial and Communal Committees, the channels established for distribution of UNRRA foods elsewhere in Italy. Rules of eligibility for the receipt of supplementary UNRRA foods have been kept consistent with existing rules, except that, in addition to nursing and expectant mothers and children, all sick persons, of whatever age, in miner's families, will also receive food. Plans call for assisting about 16,000 persons in Carbonia, the food is now being moved into position, and distribution should start early in December.

The experiment to test the palatability of bread prepared with 5% soya flour was begun about the middle of November. (See last month's report for the plans for this experiment.) The results of the experiment should be known by the end of December.

## II. Development of Program Organization and Supervision.

Welfare field staff were sent to three new districts in the North of Italy, the last day of November. The new district offices are in Padua, Milan and Genoa. This area, (Venecia, Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria), is still under the control of Allied Military Government, but a special Allied Commission order, released on 27 November, permits UNRRA and the Italian Government to undertake welfare and health activities in that region.

Prefects in all of the 30 provinces in these Northern regions, have been instructed by the Italian Delegation to form UNRRA provincial committees, and food for these provinces has begun to move from the port warehouses. Plans for the allocation of foods for these regions were made with the Italian Delegation late in September. The proportion of persons to be assisted in the North is less than in the Southern and central portions of Italy, and amounts to about 600,000 nursing and expectant mothers and children.

The first meetings of provincial committees in the Northern regions, are now being planned with the Italian Delegation. They will probably begin on or about 10 December.

For the three new districts in the North, the Italian Delegation, has finally adopted the plan of staff organization which we have so long recommended for all of Italy. In each of these districts, there will be permanently stationed, a Delegation field representative. Theoretically, these representatives should assume complete responsibility for supervision of operations. We do not, however, have any illusions with respect to the speed with which such responsibilities actually will be assumed. It most likely will be necessary for our representatives to give a great deal of guidance and direction to the activities of these new persons.

x) Ente Nazionale Distribuzione e Soccorsi in Italia.



During the month of November, the Italian Delegation held another regional meeting of provincial committee secretaries, for the purpose of clarifying questions that had arisen and of solving operating difficulties. This meeting was for the secretaries of the Sicilian provinces. With this meeting, provincial secretaries in all parts of Italy, with the exception of Sardinia, have now had an opportunity to discuss operating problems with the Delegation headquarters office, after there has been some experience in operations. The first regional meetings were held during the summer for the Rome, Ascoli, Bari and Naples districts, and were followed in August by meetings for the Tuscany and Emilia regions.

While the Italian Delegation headquarters office has effected improvements in its direction and supervision of the program, difficulties in relationships between it and provincial committees are still presented. There is still a tendency on the part of the Delegation headquarters to send to provincial committees urgent telegrams that are not always too clear; to neglect to answer promptly or at all, correspondence received from provincial secretaries; to be tardy in supplying provincial offices with funds; and to betray often, by the tone of its letters to provinces, a complete lack of sympathy, and sometimes distrust, of the provincial secretaries.

Such actions, or lack of action, are probably a legacy of the old fascist bureaucratic system whereby everything was jealously controlled from the center, and local independence was stamped out. However, the Delegation itself, has set up provincial committees, which have the effect of reviving local initiative and independence. We have no question of the Delegation's general objectives, it is just that methods of accomplishing the objectives, often leave much to be desired.

### III. Re-activation of Social Services and/or Plans for Extending Services.

The greatest proportion of our Welfare Staff time continues to be directed toward food distribution. There has, however, been some opportunity for assistance in the re-activation of social services. Such re-vitalization as has occurred has largely been concomitant to the provision of food. In our last month's report, we presented activities in this regard, carried on in the Naples, Rome, and Ascoli districts. Reports from the Bari and Florence districts this month, indicate the beginning of such activities in these areas.

In both the Florence and Bari districts inactive asili and ONMI (x) Consultori have re-opened as a result of the provision of UNRRA foods. Also in the Florence area, the repair of school premises has been speeded up in several communes, so that hot school meals could begin without delay.

In the province of Bari, the UNRRA Provincial Committee has established two sub-committees, one for schools and one for the improvement of the work of ONMI. The first committee was established as a result of discussions by our welfare representatives on the urgent need to re-open schools or to provide some substitute group activity for children. The second committee developed spontaneously out of a discussion of the poor functioning of ONMI in the province. The committee was suggested by the Vice-Prefect. In this province, the Provincial Committee has well discharged its responsibility for food operations, and we believe that we can expect, in its turn toward other Welfare Services, that it will show the same initiative and energy.

An informal group in Bari has begun the compilation of a Welfare Agency directory for Bari city. It is hoped that the Provincial Committee will sponsor the publication of the directory, as well as assist in putting it into final form.

Two requests were received during the month of November for UNRRA's assistance in planning a course of training for social workers. One

(x) Opera Nazionale Maternità e Infanzia



request was received from a professor in Genoa, who is in the process of establishing a "center for Social Welfare Studies", and the other request was received from the Pontifical Assistance Commission, which has recently opened a "Superior School of Social Assistance." The request from Genoa also included an inquiry about the possibility of fellowships in the United States for Italian Social Workers. Responsibility for continuing work in this field has been assigned to our child care consultant who has already begun discussions with the two inquirers on social work education.

Field Welfare Staff, in all our districts, are currently in the process of making a survey of additional welfare needs in the areas in which they work. Some reports already have been received, and we expect to have all of them in, by the first two weeks of December. These reports will provide a basis for further discussions with the Government on the advisability of expanding the welfare program.

#### IV. Field Staff Conference.

Our second Welfare field staff conference was held in Rome on the 8th, 9th and 10th of November. All welfare field and headquarters staff were present at the conference. Representatives of the Italian Delegation, as well as representatives of other Mission divisions, also participated in the conference sessions.

The theme of the conference was the desirability of the Government's assuming more active responsibility for direction and supervision of the program. The discussion of all subjects on the agenda was focused on this general premise.

The conference agenda has already been sent to you, and the minutes of the meetings will be forwarded just as soon as they are mimeographed.

#### V. Personnel and Staff Assignments.

Our need for field welfare staff continues to be critical. We still have vacancies both in our district welfare officer and field welfare officer budget lines.

To enable us to move into the North as soon as the military order was released, we made a shift in present assignments, and we promoted two field welfare officers to district welfare officer positions. These shifts, however, created two vacancies in field welfare officer positions in old districts, and one vacancy in a district welfare officer position.

Our headquarters staff consists of 6 persons, the division director, the assistant director responsible for direct supervision of the field staff, 2 nutritionists, a specialist on institutions and a child care specialist. For months, our child care specialist has been acting as District Welfare Officer for Rome, as well as trying to carry her other job. After December, it will not be possible for this specialist, with the increasing demands on her time in the field of her special competence, to carry the district job.

At the present time two districts are without permanent district welfare officers - Rome, where our child care specialist, Miss Gabower, has been acting temporarily as District Welfare Officer, and Bari, from where our former District Welfare Officer, Mr. Horwitz, was pulled to serve as District Welfare Officer in the new Milan District. By January, there will be two more vacancies. On 21 December, our District Welfare Officer in Florence is resigning to enter again her special field of medical social work. In January, the public health nurse who has so successfully worked for us as a District Welfare Officer is leaving as a result of the order to withdraw all nurses of the United States Public Health Service. We are expecting Captain Wilcox to return to Italy to



fill one of the District Welfare Officer vacancies, but as yet we have not received definite word from Washington regarding this. (See last month's report and cable No. 994 )

Our field welfare officer vacancies as of the end of November, totalled 8. Three of these will be filled in December by the three Danish workers sent from ERO the last week of this month, and we had hoped to have a fourth filled by Miss Murray, who was promised to us by Washington office in September.

Our plan has always been to have a District Welfare Officer, and one or two Field Welfare Officers, depending upon the size of the district, in each district office. Attached to this report is a list by districts of our present field staff. A review of this list will indicate more graphically our needs for personnel.

#### (C) RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Our working relationships with the Italian Delegation continue to be good. The need, however, continues for UNRRA to give considerable consultation, advice and stimulation with respect to operations.

On the headquarters level it has been more possible than <sup>on</sup> the district level to move more nearly into our proper role as advisers and consultants rather than direct supervisors. Difficulties of course, still exist within the Delegation office. (See Section BII)

Only in those provinces where UNRRA operations have been carried on for some time have our staff been able to function as advisers or consultants rather than as "expeditors" or direct operators. However, it is evident that as the provincial secretaries gain experience and acquire independent transportation, the work of our staff can and does move in the consultant and advisor direction.

#### (D) PROBLEMS

Most of the same problems that were listed in our last two monthly reports continue to face us. Some progress is being made in that relating to transportation, but it will probably be some time before this is solved completely. Those, of all listed, that give us greatest concern at the moment are,

- (1) The absence of any unit within the Italian Government with responsibility for ascertaining and meeting the welfare needs of the Italian people.
- (2) The difficulty of carrying out an assistance program for women and children in a country where poverty and need is so general, and where basic economic and social problems are as yet unresolved. An attendant difficulty arises out of the fact that our only supplies are food supplies, and often other needs, such as that for clothing, exceeds the need for food. Relief and/or assistance, of course, can never meet the full need.

#### (E) IMMEDIATE WORK PROGRAM

The following are the most immediate next steps that need to be taken, and represent our accomplishment goals for December.

- (1) The holding of first provincial committee meetings in all of the newly opened northern provinces, and the preparation of distribution plans for that area.
- (2) The completion of our district survey of welfare needs, and the continuing of discussions with the Italian Delegation on its ideas for an expanded welfare program.



- (3) The assignment of our three new field welfare officers to districts.
- (4) The beginning of the development of specific plans for social work education in Italy, including plans for fellowships as suggested in the ERO memorandum.
- (5) The compilation of accurate statistics on the number of persons receiving UNRRA foods, including a breakdown as to the kinds of agencies and/or institutions being assisted.
- (6) The distribution of foods to miner's families in Carbonia.
- (7) The holding of a 4th nutrition conference in Sicily.
- (8) The completion of the experiment on the palatability of bread containing 5% soya flour, and the resumption of discussions with the Government concerning the advisability of ordering soya.

(F) ACTIONS REQUESTED OF ERO.

The main actions requested of E.R.O. are the following: -

- (1) The filling of the vacancies in our welfare staff positions.
- (2) The furnishing of copies of welfare division reports, from other Missions, so that we may better be able to evaluate our work here.

M-1023-F.R.



ATTACHMENT - MONTHLY REPORT - WELFARE DIVISIONDistrict Welfare Staff Assignments, Italian Mission, as of30 November 1945

<u>DISTRICT OFFICE</u>	<u>PROVINCES COVERED</u>	<u>STAFF</u>
1.- Padua	1. Belluno 2. Bolzano 3. Padova 4. Rovigo 5. Trento 6. Udine 7. Venezia 8. Verona 9. Vincenza	District Welfare Officer - Anna Sundwall Field Welfare Officer-Vacant.
2.- Milan	1. Bergamo 2. Brescia 3. Como 4. Cremona 5. Mantova 6. Milano 7. Pavia 8. Sondrio 9. Varese.	District Welfare Officer - Louis Horwitz. Field Welfare Officer-Vacant.
3.- Genoa	1. Alexandria 2. Aosta 3. Asti 4. Cuneo 5. Genova 6. Imperia 7. Lodi 8. Savona 9. Torino 10. Vercelli	District Welfare Officer - Josephine Chaisson, Field Welfare Officer-Vacant. Field Welfare Officer-Vacant.
4.- Bologna	1. Bologna 2. Ferrara 3. Forli 4. Modena 5. Parma 6. Piacenza 7. Ravenna 8. Reggio Emilia	District Welfare Officer - Margaret Cullen Field Welfare Officer - Viva Bruce.
5.- Florence	1. Aquania 2. Arezzo 3. Florence 4. Grosseto 5. Livorno 6. Lucca 7. Pisa 8. Pistoia 9. Siena	District Welfare Officer - Gwendolyn Price(resigning 21/Dec.) Field Welfare Officer - Christopher Maude.
6. Ascoli	1. Ancona 2. Aquila 3. Ascoli Piceno 4. Chieti 5. Macerata	District Welfare Officer - Anne Thackeray Field Welfare Officer-Vacant.



DISTRICT OFFICE

PROVINCES COVERED

STAFF

(Cont'd)

6. Pesaro
7. Pescara
8. Teramo

7.- Rome

1. Frosinone
2. Latina
3. Perugia
4. Rieti
5. Rome
6. Terni
7. Viterbo.

District Welfare Officer -  
Genevieve Gabowor  
(returning to Hdqrs Rome  
31/Dec.)  
Field Welfare Officer -  
Olive Chandler  
Field Welfare Officer-Vacant.

8. Naples

1. Avellino
2. Benevento
3. Campobasso
4. Caserta
5. Naples
6. Salerno

District Welfare Officer -  
Theodora Allen.  
Field Welfare Officer -  
Inx Meyers.  
Field Welfare O. -Vacant.

9.- Bari

1. Bari
2. Brindisi
3. Catanzaro
4. Cosenza
5. Foggia
6. Lecce
7. Matera
8. Potenza
9. Reggio Calabria
10. Taranto.

District Welfare Officer -  
Vacant.  
Field Welfare Officer -  
Dorothy Konkowski  
Field Welfare Officer-Vacant.

10.-Palermo

1. Agrigento
2. Caltanissetta
3. Catania
4. Enna
5. Messina
6. Palermo
7. Ragusa
8. Siracusa
9. Trapani

District Welfare Officer -  
Roland Artigues.  
Field Welfare Officer -  
Joseph Marciano.

11.- Cagliari

1. Cagliari
2. Nuoro
3. Sassari

District Welfare Officer -  
Captain Elfreda Sprague.  
(resigning Jan. 1946)

H-1023-F.R.



FEEDING FIGURES (ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL) FOR THE WEEK ENDING  
14 OCTOBER AND WEEK ENDING 7 NOVEMBER  
1945

Note:

1. All feeding figures are those reported by the District Welfare Officers.  
2. Provinces not reporting for week ending 14 Oct: Ragusa Siracusa  
Provinces not reporting for week ending 7 Nov: Pesaro Apuania Lucca Caltanissetta,  
" " " " " " Palermo, Ragusa, Messina, Caserta.



H.4 MONTHLY REPORT OF THE  
DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION  
30 NOVEMBER 1945  
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I. Relationships with Government

Italian Displaced Persons

Meetings were held with the Italian Delegation and the Ministry of Post War Assistance out of which agreement was reached as to procedure and responsibilities for the distribution of the latest shipments of used clothing and shoes. A directive has been sent to the provinces and to all representatives in the field covering this matter.

Initial meetings were held with the Delegation and other Government representatives to work out plans for repair of destroyed homes for homeless displaced persons. It is hoped that during December some specific plans may be made for enlarging the scope of the repair program.

Non-Italian Displaced Persons

Meetings were held with representatives of the American, British, French, Soviet and Yugoslav governments regarding the extension of assistance under Resolution 71. (Previous meetings had been held with the Polish representatives and satisfactory arrangements made.) Careful explanation of the extension of the program was made and satisfactory arrangements reached regarding this Resolution.

II. Relationships with Other Agencies

Italian Displaced Persons

The plans for use of Italian voluntary workers in connection with the repair and construction work have materialized and are proceeding according to arrangements previously made.

Non-Italian Displaced Persons

Arrangements were made with the Allied Commission to permit UNRRA assistance offices on the basis of pre-arranged plan to admit applicants for UNRRA assistance to A.C. camps. This arrangement was made in view of the fact that by January 1st, UNRRA will be operating these camps in behalf of the military authorities.

Conferences were held with representatives of the American Joint Distribution Committee and the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees to explain our current policies on admission to camps and on the operation of the outside assistance program.

III. Summary of Operations

Italian Displaced Persons

Distribution of UNRRA used clothing and shoes is well under way in all the Regions except three, now under the Italian Government control. During the month of November the number of clothing units (one clothing unit per person consists of one warm item, one light item, one shirt or piece of underwear) and shoes distributed were

clothing	44,358
pairs of shoes	53,704.



We will have approximately 1350 tons of clothing and approximately 600,000 pairs of shoes to distribute. Most of the clothing will arrive during the first part of December. We estimate there will be enough clothing for about 450,000 units. At present, however, a good part of this clothing will have to be used for non-Italian displaced persons since no supplies for the latter group had been made available. The clothing available to Italian displaced persons is considerably less than the required amounts.

#### Processing Section

The processing of clothing, shoes and other items continues at a fairly satisfactory rate although there has been difficulty in maintaining continuity.

There are, at present, 28 clothing repair workshops,  
10 clothing sorting points and  
6 shoe repair workshops

There is a total of 1,054 employees engaged in this work.

911 are engaged in the sorting and repairing of clothing and  
143 in the sorting and repairing of shoes.

545 sewing machines are being used in connection with this work.

From November 1st to the 15th, 124 tons of clothing were processed and 50,000 pairs of shoes. (Reports on processing will be made from the 15th to the 15th of the month in the future.)

#### Repair and Construction

The three UNRRA Voluntary Society Units assisting in this work continue their efforts in this program. At present 29 vehicles are employed exclusively to carry building materials and 15 are employed part time. During November 830 rooms were repaired or in process of repair with materials moved by these units. The total number of rooms repaired to date is 2731. The number of displaced persons who can be housed by this total is 11,106.

#### Non-Italian Displaced Persons

Camps: The process of infiltrating UNRRA personnel into A.C. camps has proceeded rather well and should be completed by December 15th. During the last week of November UNRRA personnel actually reported to most of the camps which are to be operated by this Mission. This includes group HQ offices also. Our commitment is to have all staff in position by January 1st and there should be no difficulty in accomplishing this. However, on 15th of November an UNRRA staff member was placed in charge of the Central Records Bureau and that Bureau is now being operated by this Mission.

Discussions have continued with G-5 AFHQ and A.C. regarding the rest of the displaced persons work in Italy. The assumption of operating responsibility for the additional A.C. camps and the Central Records Bureau is being effected by amendment to the AFHQ directive of 11 February 1945. During the month of January it is expected that this Mission will take over the responsibility for repatriation. AFHQ is anxious to turn over the complete responsibility for displaced persons to UNRRA and it is being proposed that the military period with respect to displaced persons be terminated as soon as possible, hopefully about 31 January 1946.



### Outside Camps

During the month of November UNRRA assistance was extended to the following new groups of United Nations nationals: United States of America and the Philippines, Great Britain, Dominions and Empire, France and Empire, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia. This extension involves application of Resolution 71 to these groups.

During the month of November 12,308 displaced persons were assisted out of camps at a cost of 32,600,000 liras. 53 metric tons of food were distributed to 5,325 displaced persons, and 35,320 units of clothing were distributed to 1,537 displaced persons. Of the displaced persons assisted about 5,000 appear to be Stateless, 4000 are Poles, slightly less than 1000 are Greeks, about 500 Hungarians, slightly more than 400 Czechs, and the rest represent 37 other nationalities.

The present population of the four UNRRA camps as of 24 November was 5,928. The major nationalities are

Austrian	115
Greeks	138
Poles	296
Palestinian	102
Rumanian	126
Yugoslavs	287
Stateless	4471
Others	301

By sex and Age: \* Males 4317  
Females 1436  
Children under 14 215

\* Note: Forty-two persons departed in November.  
Sex unknown.

Outside assistance program had been originally designed to care for those displaced persons found in Italy as the country was being liberated, that is persons who were not living in camps and for whom camp care was desirable. The necessity of such a program had been recognized by the military authorities and had been in operation by them to a somewhat limited degree. During the past few months because of the influx of groups from other countries, and the need for emergency assistance, considerable numbers of these new groups have been assisted by the outside assistance program. In view of the fact that new arrangements have been made to admit to A.C. camps any applicants for UNRRA assistance, and since these camps will be operated by UNRRA by January 1st, we have resumed our policy of giving outside assistance only to those persons who on the basis of various criteria should be cared for outside of camps. This involves length of time the person has been in Italy, the possession of household goods, and past work history or possibility of employment, knowledge of the Italian language, etc. In the case of new applicants, camp care is being provided unless the applicant meets the above provisions. Present case loads are being reviewed and camp care offered except as indicated. It is expected that by the end of January, the case load of outside assistance cases will be reduced to the group who will more likely establish themselves eventually in Italy.

Repatriation from UNRRA assisted groups was extremely low during November, 16 being repatriated to Belgium, 2 to France, and 14 resettled in north Italy.



#### IV. Problems

##### Non-Italian Displaced Persons

The major problems were stated in a memorandum from Mr. Sorier to Mr. Keeny dated 10 November 1945, copy of which was given to Sir George Fandl, and copies sent to London and Washington, in which problems of identification of ex-soldiers and sailors and displaced after the cessation of hostilities were described in some detail.

#### V. Statistics

##### Italian Displaced Persons

We are giving here the most recent official figures available of the various categories of Italian displaced persons. These figures have been checked as carefully as possible with Allied and Italian government sources, but they cannot constitute more than the best estimate.

- a) Total number of war displaced Italians presently receiving some kind of assistance from the Italian Government . . . . . 3,074,500

This figure was broken down as follows:

- a) Profughi (Italian civilians displaced outside of their home commune) . . . . 420,000
- b) Raduci civili and militari  
(civilian and military returned from abroad mainly from Germany and Austria) . . . . . 639,500
- c) Evacuees from Africa . . . . . 180,000
- d) Sinistrati (Italian civilians whose homes are destroyed or severely damaged but who have remained within their commune\*) . . . . 1,835,000

Of the number of Italian displaced persons it is estimated that between 370,000 and 420,000 are homeless and unable to return to their home environment and to resume their possibilities of becoming self-supporting. (Additional statistical material on following page.)

##### Non-Italian Displaced Persons

Assisted by UNRRA

Outside of camps . . . . . Total . . . . . 12,308

(Approximately 6500 men, 4400 women, 1100 children under 14)

Major nationalities:	Stateless	4,912	Chinese	297
	Polish	4,078	Turks	147
	Greeks	959	Balance repre-	
	Hungarians	479	sents 24 other	
	Czechs	423	countries.	
	Roumanians	343		



Approximate number in Italy as of 30 November 1945  
In camps . . . . . 25,172

Outside camps . . . . . 46,537  
of which 23,003 are registered with the Records Bureau  
(Above figures include persons under care of UNRRA and Allied  
Commission only.) (See Appendix "A" for registration in the camps.)

Major nationalities.

*figs. replaced by cable 1156-1072 45*

British	1993	French	2827
Yugoslav	5903	German	627
Albanian	758	Greek	851
American	1179	Hungarian	289
Austrian	763	Netherlands	536
Belgian	384	Norwegian	102
Brazilian	207	Poles	1449
Chinese	229	Palestinian	673
Roumanian	207	Russian	771
		Turks	125

The balance consist of 36 other nationalities.

Data on the number of persons departed during this period are not available, . . . . .

Additional data on Italian Displaced Persons: Resettlement within Italy.

The total number of displaced persons returned to their homes or home communes in Italy by UNRRA is 91,000. Of these, 39,000 were returned entirely through UNRRA assistance, and the remainder partially through UNRRA transport. In the case of the latter group the major movement was by train, supplemented by UNRRA transport.



H 4 a  
28 November, 1945

TO: A. A. Sorieri  
Deputy Chief of Mission for Relief Services

FROM: Guido Nadse  
Chief, Italian Displaced Persons Branch

SUBJECT: Italian Displaced Persons Branch- Summary of Activities for November, Together with Listing of Present Numbers of Needy Italian Displaced Persons, and Summary of UNRRA Assistance Program to Italian Displaced Persons from its Inception to Date.

### 1. RELATIONSHIP WITH NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

During the month a number of meetings were held between the members of the Italian Government Delegation for Relations with UNRRA, members of the Ministry of Post War Assistance and ourselves, out of which agreement was reached as to the general procedure, and the division of responsibilities, relative to the distribution of the latest shipments of UNRRA used clothing and of UNRRA shoes to Italian displaced persons, and as to the criteria by which recipients are now to be chosen. A directive describing these is being sent to all district and/or provincial representatives of the Italian Government Delegation for Relations with UNRRA, the Ministry of Post War Assistance, and of the UNRRA Italian Displaced Persons Branch, in order that the agreement reached may be put immediately into effect, both in the areas where distribution is already in progress and in those where distribution has not yet begun.

### 2. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AGENCIES

The arrangement made, in collaboration with Signora Laura Colonetti of the European Students Relief Fund, for two groups of Italian students to join our UNRRA Italian Refugee Unit/Reconstruction I-IVSP (UIRU/R I -IVSP), on a temporary basis, which was noted in our report for last month, is proceeding according to schedule. The results of this experiment will be reported next month.

### 3. SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS

Distribution - The distribution of UNRRA used clothing and shoes to Italian displaced persons is now well underway in the following regions:



Calabria, Lucania, Puglia, Campania, Abruzzi, and Molise, Lazio and Tuscany. Assignments of clothing and shoes have, also, been sent to Sicily and Sardegna. Preparations are under way for the distribution in the Regions of Umbria, Marche and Emilia, and actual distribution in these Regions will begin shortly. The number of clothing units and pairs of shoes distributed during the month (one clothing unit per person consisting of one warm item, one light item, one shirt or piece of underclothing, one pair of shoes) was as follows:

Clothing units	44,258
Pairs of shoes	53,704

We will have approximately 1350 tons of clothing for distribution from the latest shipments (the last ship is now scheduled to arrive during the first half of December), and approximately 600,000 pairs of shoes. The major part of the clothing in these shipments is said to be winter clothing; we calculate a unit of winter clothing weighing an average of six pounds, therefore we estimate that our total tonnage of clothing from these shipments will provide enough clothing units for only 450,000 persons. Since we may have to supply clothing to the non-Italian displaced persons from this same total, our present distribution plan, as regards Italian displaced persons, is for approximately 400,000 persons throughout the whole of Italy, including Sicily and Sardegna, but exclusive of the Northern Regions, still under A.C. - A.M.G., of Liguria, Piemonte, Lombardia, Veneto, Venezia Tridentina and Venezia Giulia. This number is only a small percentage of the total number of needy persons described by the Italian Government as belonging to the different categories of Italian displaced persons (profughi, sinistrati, reduci civili and militari, and rimpatriati dall'Estero), who are at present receiving some kind of Government assistance (see IV below) and the great majority of whom have, to date, received little or no clothing or shoes from any source and continue to be in very real need of both.

Supply Processing - Except for continuing delays and holdups over our chronic headache, transport, and over our near-chronic complaint of not getting unprocessed bales released to us by all parties concerned in time to avoid period of idleness in the workshops, progress continues at a satisfactory rate.

Present number of workshops

a) Clothing	
Sorting points	10
Repairing workshops	28
	<hr/>
Total	38
b) Shoes	
	6
Total	<hr/> 44
	====

Persons at present employed

a) on sorting and repairing clothing	911
b) " " " " shoes	143
	<hr/>
Total	1054



Sewing machines at present employed

545

Quantities processed ( from 1 November to 15 November - Hereafter reports on the Processing Section will cover the month from the 15th of the previous month to the 15th of the current month )

1) Clothing	124 tons
2) Shoes	50,000

Repair and Construction - The larger program of repair and construction of homes and shelter for homeless Italian displaced persons, which has been proposed and approved in principle by all concerned for sometime, is nearing actual realization; there is now fairly firm reason to hope that, by the new year, the long proposed program will finally be a reality. Meanwhile, our small scale assistance on the repair of repairable homes continues with increasingly satisfactory results, considering our extremely limited assistance, in this respect, in relation to the actual need.

There are still only three UNRRA-Voluntary Society Units assisting in this work, due to the lack of transport and to available Voluntary Society personnel. Only one of these, UIWU/R 1 - IVSP ( in Chieti Province, Abruzzi ) is assigned exclusively to this work, and the other two ( UIRU 2 - FAC, in Grosinone Province, Lazio, and UIRU 3- PAU, in Tuscany ) are assisting in this work with only a part of their transport and personnel.

UNRRA vehicles presently employed on repair work:

a) Exclusively on repair work	29 vehicles
b) Partly " " "	15 "

Rooms repaired or in repair through UNRRA assistance :

a) In November	830
b) Total	2,731

Persons housed or who will be housed in above total : 11,106

#### 4. PRESENT NUMBER OF NEEDY ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS.

The following figures are the most recent official figures available of the present number of Italian Displaced Persons in the different categories. These figures have been as carefully checked as possible, both with Allied and with Italian Government source; it is still impossible, however, to be exact as to the actual number of all such persons. The present figures, therefore, are still to some degree, approximate figures.

A. Total number of war displaced Italians presently receiving some kind of assistance as such, from the Italian Government :

3,674,500



There are detailed follows ;

Profughi ( Italian civilians displaced outside of their home comune )	420,000
Reduci civili and militari and rimpatriati dall'estero ( This figure includes only those being assisted )	639,500
Profughi dall'Africa	
Sinistrati (Italian civilians displaced within their home communes due to their homes having been destroyed, or or too severely damaged to be inhabitable)	1,835,000

B. Number of Italian displaced persons within the above categories who are homeless and unable to return to their home and environment and resume their normal life and become self-supporting again :

370,000 - 420,000

The number of these ranges between these two figures, according to different official sources. This branch is at present attempting to determine the actual number of such persons as accurately as possible, and hopes to have more exact figures in the near future.

V. Summary of UNRRA Assistance Program to Italian Displaced Persons  
From its inception to date, (A separate more detailed report is in preparation for the end of the year).

It should be borne in mind that, while the need of Italian war-displaced persons in categories other than refugees (profughi), has, in the main, undoubtedly been as great as that of the refugees, the limitations of the initial UNRRA Italian program have, until recently, limited UNRRA assistance to Italian displaced persons to Italian refugees only.

A. Kind of Assistance.

UNRRA assistance to Italian displaced persons to date has been the following:

1. Distribution of UNRRA relief supplies, consisting of used clothing, shoes, supplementary foods, soap, medical supplies and other relief material such as substitute glass; and direct assistance in the distribution of these relief supplies by UNRRA personnel and means of transport.
2. Direct assistance, by UNRRA personnel and means of transport in the collection and return to their homes, areas of Italian displaced persons.  
or home
3. Direct assistance in the establishment and operation of Italian refugee centers and in the training of local personnel for the operation



of such centers.

4. Direct assistance , by UNRRA personnel and means of transport, in the repair and construction of home and shelter for homeless Italian displaced persons, and in resolving local problems and difficulties impeding such work of repair and construction.

A description of individual projects and operations to date will be included in the above mentioned separate report.

It must, also, be borne in mind that, up to the present, the UNRRA assistance program to Italian displaced persons has, to a very large degree, been carried out in collaboration with members of Voluntary Societies in which the Mission and the branch have been, in a very real sense, fortunate.

GN/mln

Encls.



## SUMMARY OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS

Kind of Direct Assistance and Number of Persons Assisted from  
Commencement of Program in December, 1944 through November, 1945

Regions of Italy	No. returned to their homes or home countries entirely or mainly through UNRRA assistance	No. returned to their homes or home countries partly through UNRRA assistance	No. housed in homes repaired or being repaired through UNRRA assistance	Total having received UNRRA aid these including those in col. 1, 2, 3	Total having received other forms of assistance, not clothes (in col. 1, 2, 3)	Total having received some direct UNRRA assistance of whatever kind
I. Puglia, Basilicata, Calabria	2,000	10,901	==	63,380	==	63,380
II. Campania & Capobianco	3,000	3,170	==	37,603	25,000	62,603
III. Lazio						
a) Rome area	6,207	==	4,006 (1053 rooms)	7,933	==	7,933
b) Latina	==	3,000	==	4,150	==	4,150
c) Rome, Nien						
1. Viareggio	3,730	==	233 (32 houses)	56,836	==	56,836
IV. Abruzzi	11,000	==	6,000 (1,501 rooms)	10,090	6,950	17,040
V. Umbria, Marche	==	1,000	==	11,140	1,000	12,140
VI. Sicily	13,000	2,000	500 (100 rooms)	30,100	47,500	77,600
VII. Emilia	==	==	==	==	==	==
VIII. Sicily	==	==	==	3,500	==	3,500
IX. Calabria	==	==	==	16,160	==	16,160
Displaced persons	==					
Italian refugees camps, institutions & agencies				40,000	15,000	55,000
TOTAL	38,507	54,071	11,106 (2,731 rooms & 32 houses)	330,156	95,850	426,006
		90,978				



UNRRA - ITALIAN MISSION  
MEMORANDUM

A 46

30 November 1945

TO : A.A. SORTERI, Deputy Chief of Mission for Relief Services

FROM : Helen MONTGOMERY, Chief ~~Non-Italian~~ Displaced Persons Assistance Branch

SUBJECT : Program of assistance to non-Italian Displaced Persons -  
Report for November 1945.

The following is a summary of the activities of the Non-Italian Displaced Persons Assistance Branch Office for the month of November 1945.

I. Relationship with national Governments.

A) Conferences Affecting Extension of UNRRA Program to US, UK, USSR and Yugoslav Nationals:

As a corollary to extending UNRRA Displaced Persons assistance in Italy to all United Nations nationals, in accordance with action of the London Council Meetings, conferences were arranged by this Branch Office with each of the five United Nations members diplomatically represented in Italy who had not previously requested UNRRA assistance for their nationals. Conferences were held with:

Mr. Huddleson, American Consul, and Mr. Schneider, American Vice-Consul, on November 15th at the American Embassy;

Mr. Cameron, British Consul General, and Mr. Henderson, British Vice-Consul in charge of assistance, on November 15th at the British Consulate;

Mr. Francois de Vial, French Consul General, on November 14th at the French Consulate;

Mr. Mchitarian, Soviet Consul General, on November 14th at the Soviet Consulate;

Dr. S.J. Smolaks, Deputy Representative of Yugoslavia to the Advisory Council for Italy, Mr. Radisav Raspopovic, Repatriation Officer of the Yugoslav Delegation, and Miss Clara Combes, Repatriation Officer of the Yugoslav Delegation, on November 16th at the Yugoslav Delegation.

During these conferences UNRRA representatives explained the general criteria of eligibility for UNRRA assistance; confirmed the interest of the Repatriation Section of UNRRA in working cooperatively with the United Nations member governments; requested the



cooperation of the United Nations delegations in providing information about groups of demobilized military personnel in the area and the history of mass migration out of their respective countries; and advised that whereas the relationship between the UNRRA Non-Italian Displaced Persons Assistance Section Program and the respective official delegations was purely an informative one, all policy positions of the organization were open to consideration by the United Nations delegations, if they reported these questions through their own channels to their own delegates to UNRRA. Each of the United Nations officials expressed confidence in the administration of the Assistance Section Program; commended our careful attention to working through official channels in an acceptable manner. Two of the official delegates raised specific questions about the liability of their government to reimburse UNRRA for expenditures to displaced persons in Italy. It was explained that such liability for expenditures to displaced persons did not apply in Italy under current UNRRA regulations covering ex-enemy territory.

(For more detailed information regarding specific questions discussed in conferences with United Nations representatives see minutes of conferences).

In each of the six districts in Italy the newly appointed District Officers initiated on a district level the same type of conferences with United Nations delegations in their area as was conducted by the Assistance Branch Office Headquarters in Rome.

B) Other Conferences with United Nations Representatives:

A series of conferences were arranged with representatives of the Polish Provisional Government during the month of November to discuss the problem of identification of Polish nationals. Since these representatives were also concerned with the problem of repatriation, the UNRRA Chief Repatriation Officer offered consultation to the representatives.

At the end of the month representatives of the Polish Provisional Government called at the Non-Italian Displaced Persons Assistance Branch Office to advise that a Polish Consulate was to be established in Milan within a few days; and to request an appointment with the Chief of the Italian Mission for the Polish Ambassador.

A report from the Lombardy & Venetia Region District Officer advised that a Greek Consulate has been established in Milan and that the new Greek Consul has initiated conferences with the UNRRA Non-Italian Displaced Persons Assistance Branch Office in Milan.



## II. Relationship with other Agencies.

### A) DP&RSC Headquarters:

In view of the impending transfer of AC-AMC camps to UNHRA and since the Non-Italian Displaced Persons Assistance Branch has been charged with the responsibility for intake, certification, and referral of eligible persons for UNHRA camp care, conferences were arranged by the writer and the Chief Repatriation Officer with Headquarters of the AC/DP&RSC. In these conferences two major points were emphasized:

1. that a sizable number of persons now receiving care through DP&RSC channels were ineligible for UNHRA care;

2. that during the interim period until UNHRA may assume responsibility for operation of AC-AMC camps, Local Assistance Officers should have the privilege of referring all eligible applicants for UNHRA assistance to these AC-AMC camps for care.

With respect to the first point and in view of the conviction of the AC/DP&RSC Hqs that UNHRA should accept all persons in AC-AMC camps regardless of eligibility for UNHRA assistance, the Chief Repatriation Officer and the writer suggested that such categories as demobilized military personnel and other persons ineligible for UNHRA assistance now residing in military camps might well become the responsibility of the Italian Government upon withdrawal of the military and suggested that some arrangements should be worked out in advance for such groups as these in view of this advance notice that UNHRA would be unable to assist them.

With respect to the second point, the DP&RSC Hqs agreed to notify local AC-AMC camp commandants to accept UNHRA referrals for camp care. (See section IV "Problems" in this regard).

### B) UNHRA Liaison Officer with AFHQ:

Conferences were arranged by the writer and the Chief Repatriation Officer with the UNHRA Principal Liaison Officer for transmittal to G-5 Section of AFHQ. During these conferences it was emphasized that with the pending transfer of AC-AMC camps to UNHRA many persons now living in DP&RSC camps appeared to be ineligible for UNHRA Care; and it was suggested that immediate steps be taken by the Principal Liaison Officer to explain this to the military, in order that they might have an opportunity to work out satisfactory arrangements possibly with the Italian Government, or with the official national delegations of the individuals involved, for care of these persons.



C) AJDC and IOCR :

A series of conferences were held with representatives of the AJDC and the IOCR to explain that the Assistance Program to Non-Italian Displaced Persons was to act as an intake, certification and referral division for the UNRRA Camps Program and to explain also that with the possibility of expanded UNRRA camp care facilities, the UNRRA Assistance Program outside of camps would be curtailed.

III. Summary of Operations.

A) Extension of Assistance to all United Nations Nationals:

During the month of November UNRRA assistance was extended to the following new groups of United Nations nationals:

Great Britain, Dominion and Empire,  
United States of America and Philippines,  
France and Empire,  
USSR,  
Yugoslavia.

B) Staff Meeting with District Officers:

A staff meeting was held in Rome on November 7th and 8th, 1945 for all newly appointed District Officers operating throughout the six districts in Italy.

During these meetings attention was called to the necessity of reviewing all cases receiving assistance to redetermine current eligibility for UNRRA care and to refer all possible eligible persons, including those who have already been receiving assistance as well as new applicants, for camp care.

During the staff conferences attention was given to general administrative matters, financial and statistical reporting, field reporting, personnel procedures, general eligibility determination and to the development of a uniform scale of assistance for all of Italy.

(For more detailed information regarding content of the staff meeting see minutes).

C) Naples Field Visit:

During the latter part of the month a field visit was arranged by the Headquarters of the Assistance Branch to discuss operational problems in the Naples and Bari Districts with the respective District Officers.



IV

Problems.

A) Eligibility Determination:

With the extension of UNRRA assistance to all United Nations nationals a major problem during the period of the last month has been the application of large numbers of demobilized military personnel - largely Yugoslavs - for UNRRA assistance. The fact that many persons applied for assistance wearing civilian clothes and stating that they did not wish to call upon their official delegations, but having an obvious history of military service, has presented a major difficulty in all districts.

Among the new groups of applicants are many persons whose eligibility for UNRRA assistance is not supported by concrete evidence. Large numbers of these persons possess no documents and the establishment of eligibility is very difficult. Furthermore any relaxation of UNRRA eligibility criteria to include other than concrete proof of eligibility may mean in actual future operations that several thousands of persons now residing in Italy who are ineligible for UNRRA assistance as demobilized military personnel, ex-enemy nationals, etc. can receive UNRRA assistance and care.

All accepted and rejected cases are being reviewed by District Officers and eligibility problems are being referred to the Headquarters Office for further consideration to insure as accurate as possible and as uniform as possible application of UNRRA resolutions affecting displaced persons throughout all Italy.

B) Referrals for Camp Care:

A major problem during the month has been attempting to adhere to the policy of referring all possible eligible applicants for camp care, uniformly throughout all Italy, and decreasing the out of camps Assistance Program, when in some areas actual camp care through AC-ABC or UNRRA camps has tended to be unavailable.

V.

Statistics.

A separate statistical summary for November is attached.



PROGRAM OF ASSISTANCE  
TO NON-ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS

Statistical Summary NOVEMBER 1945

1. Total Number of Displaced Persons assisted during the month	<u>12,308</u>
2. Total Amount of Assistance from "Lira Funds"	<u>Lire 32,108,879 (a)</u>
3. Food distributed during month	Metric tons <u>53.518</u>
4. Clothing distributed during month	Units (b) <u>35,380</u>

(a) Excludes value of Food and Clothing distributed and excludes amount spent for Medical Care Assistance

(b) Distribution is made in "outfits" for men, women and children; unit would be represented by prs. of shoes, dresses, sweaters, etc., as well as handkerchiefs.

	<u>Number of Persons</u>	<u>Amount Lire</u>
5. Cash Assistance - Total	12,308	32,108,879
6. Regular and Supplemental Grants	12,308	31,331,909
7. Emergency Grants (figures available thru 30 Nov. 45)	323	776,970
8. Medical Care Assistance (figures available thru 30 Nov. 45)	1,051	752,022
9. Food distributed	5,325	- -
10. Clothing distributed (800 men, 360 women, 77 children)	1,537	- -

Regular Cash Assistance Grants  
by Nationality

<u>Nationality Country</u>	<u>Number of Persons</u>
<u>Total - 42 Groups</u>	<u>12,308</u>
Stateless.....	4,912
Poland.....	4,078
Greece.....	959
Hungary.....	479
Czechoslovakia.....	423
Rumania.....	343
China.....	297
Turkey.....	147
Netherlands.....	128
Albania.....	124
Iran.....	68
Belgium.....	60
Brazil.....	58
Spain.....	34
Bulgaria.....	25
17 Other Countries.....	178



H. 40

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

MONTHLY REPORT - November 1945

REPATRIATION SECTION (Rolf W. Roth)

DISPLACED PERSONS IN CAMPS

1. REGISTRATION:

The following registration figures, as of 24 November, are the latest available :-

<u>Camp</u>	<u>Registered</u>	<u>Not Registered</u>
Di Bagni	2451	20
Leuca	1806	27
S. Cesarea	1221	4
Tricase	<u>448</u>	<u>310</u>
TOTAL	<u>5926</u>	<u>361</u>

Registration is therefore to be considered up to date. The 310 unregistered residents of Tricase are new arrivals and will be taken care of in due course.

The breakdown by nationality, as is evident from Assembly Centre reports as of 24 November, appears in Appendix "A".

2. REPATRIATION:

During the month of November repatriation was limited to two internal movements between Ferramonti, Naples, Rome, Padua, Florence, Milan, Genoa, and San Remo as follows :-

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Remaining in</u>	<u>For repatriation to</u>	<u>No.</u>
1 Nov.	Belgian		Belgium	5
	Italians		"	5
	Yugoslavs	Padua		3
	Pole	"		1
	British	Florence		1
	Austrian	Milan		1
	Russian	"		1
	German	"		1

/Total....



TOTAL: 10 repatriated to Belgium;  
14 resettled in Northern Italy.

<u>Date</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Remaining in</u>	<u>For repatriation to</u>	<u>No.</u>
15 Nov.	Belgian		Belgium	5
	Italian		"	1
	Turks		France	2
	Pole	Milan		1
	Austrians	"		2
	Germans	San Remo		2
	German	Milan		1
	Pole	Rapallo		1
	Pole	San Remo		1
	Poles	Genoa		3
	Austrians	"		3

TOTAL: 6 repatriated to Belgium;  
2 " " France;  
14 resettled in Northern Italy.

### 3. STATISTICS:

Figures relating to displaced persons in Italy in camps and outside of camps are contained in Appendix "A".

### 4. RECORDS BUREAU:

The Records Bureau was taken over from Allied Commission on 15 November and put under the supervision of Mr. Jack Bond who has furnished the following data pertaining to his Branch as of 27 November :-

1. <u>Number of Persons Recorded</u>		25,390
"A" Rest Camp	46	IT79 AMG E.C.Varese 363
Aversa	1,771	IT53 Camp Verona 1,290
AWOL	2,305	IT24 AMG Ev. Camp 224
S. Maria di Bagni	2,579	Yugoslav, Partisans 257
Barletta Tr. Camp	371	" Royal C. Forli 2,104
Cine Citta	2,434	Monopoli 75
Dead	529	No. 1 Tr. Camp Bari 2,182
D.I.D. Maglie	11	Palestinian 112
Ferramonti	43	Polombina Ev C. 59
Hospitals	463	Polish Ref. C.Reg. Emilia 789
Br. Gen. Hospitals	277	Pris. of War Ref. Camp 327
Hospital Maglie	134	Santa Cesarea 1,756

/IT....



IT. TR. Camp Bologna	410	Santa Maria di Leuca	1,316
IT23 AMG Bolzano	1,868	Transit	6,849
IT80 AMG Brescia	528	UNRRA	600
IT Camp Chiaravalle	605	With Allied Armies Mis.	946
IT 89 Camp Fermo	1,002	With Brit. Units etc.	336
IT41-42 Forli	139	" " "	
IT71 Ev. C. Genova	1,010	S.Sect. R.A.D.R. Eboli	776
IT "G" Group	32	Prov. Udine	5,226
IT77 R.C. Milano	3,188	Italian Towns	23,504
IT46 Modena	1,657	Departed to be self-sup.	1,022
ITI AMG Padova	82	Evacuated	28,863
IT87 C. Riccione	1,485	Repatriated	15,069
IT17 Tr. Camp Torino	900	" Special	878
IT12 AMG E.C. Treviso	1,418	Untraced	3,762
IT39 Acc. C. Tricase	209	Missing	9,926
sub total	25,390	Grand total	134,001

The category of residents in each camp is continually changing, and these figures will be altered accordingly.

## 2. Number of Communications

Outgoing Enquiries & Messages	1,817
Incoming Enquiries & Messages	2,117
Total Communications processed during month:	3,934

Innumerable communications and parcels which are received for forwarding to other countries or for transference to the Italian Red Cross are not included in the above figures, although the handling occupies much time and considerable effort.

## 3. Daily Averages

- Records:  
500 - 1,000 names etc. received daily for recording  
350 - 500 = amount processed daily
- Enquiries (written)  
165 messages or enquiries processed daily
- Enquiries (personal)  
Local personal enquiries occupy considerable time daily.

## 4. Approximate Condition of Records yet to be processed

40,000 DP-2 Cards (dating from 9th August)  
25,000 Names of repatriated D.P.'s (dating from 20th August)  
15,000 Nominal Roll Movements (dating from 9th November)

Efforts are being made to bring up to date, as soon as possible, the excessive backlog of unprocessed material taken over from Allied Commission.



BREAKDOWN BY NATIONALITY OF REGISTERED PERSONS IN AG AND UNRRA CAMPS

(as of 24 November 1945)

Brazilian	11	Norwegian	3
Abyssinian	82	Palestinian	212
Albanian	431	Panama	2
American	54	Polish	7356
Arab	16	Rumanian	296
Argentinian	6	Russian	270
Armenian	21	U. American	23
Austrian	313	Spanish	146
Belgian	335	Sweden	5
British	82	Swiss	148
Bulgarian	15	Turkish	446
Estonian	31	Yugoslav	6315
Czech	205	Apolite	4995
Danes	4	Uruguian	2
Maltese	38	Ukrenian	72
Dutch	25	Italian	1090
Egyptian	28		
Jews	1213		
Peruvian	6	TOTAL	26262
French	633		
German	145		
Greek	410		
Guatemala	1		
Hungarian	468		
Iran & Syria	29		
Latvian	59		
Lithuanian	149		
Luxembourg	20		
Portuguese	1		



DEPLACED PERSONS OUTSIDE OF CAMPS

(as of 24 November 1945)

British	1993		Hungarian	289
Yugoslav	5903	x	Italian	434
Algerian	4		Iraki	35
Albanian	758		Latvian	14
American	1179		Lithuanian	49
Armenian	24		Luxembourg	27
Argentinian	6		Mexican	96
Austrian	763		Netherlands	536
Belgian	384		Nicaraguan	5
Bolivian	3		Norwegian	102
Bulgarian	32		Panamanian	19
Brazilian	207		Peruvian	33
Canadian	4		Portuguese	56
Chilian	54		Poles	1449
Chinese	229		Palestinian	673
Columbian	33		Romanian	207
Costa Rican	14		Russian	771
Cuban	24		Salvadorian	10
Czech	66		Spanish	137
Danes	92		Swiss	172
Dominican	5		Syrian	1
Danzig	2		Turks	125
Egyptian	22		Uruguain	20
Ecuador	13		Venezuelian	16
Estonian	13			
Ethiopian	14		Others	1489
Finnish	3			
French	2827			
German	627			
Greek	851		TOTAL	23462
Guatemalan	5			
Honduras	3			



Relations with Italian Government

Medical Supply Programme, first quarter 1946

Repeated Conferences were held with Professor Bergami, High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health, to discuss the detailed procurement list of medical supplies for the first quarter, 1946. The provisional list, which was drawn up in August, was modified and expanded. Information from Washington indicates that most of the items on the August provisional list have already gone into procurement. The final list is being screened and will be sent to Washington in the course of a few days.

Medical Supplies

The despatch from Rome of the first consignment of medical supplies to Sicily, Sardinia, the Central and Southern Italian Provinces, has been completed. Some of these supplies have now reached hospitals and other institutions. Others are in transit or are in the process of distribution by Medici Provinciali. The majority of 100 ambulances procured from military surplus have reached the provinces and have been distributed to the towns in which they will work. A distribution of 3,000 vials of penicillin was made during November to the twelve centres which have received penicillin previously. The distribution was expanded to two new centres - Bologna and Parma in the compartment of Emilia. The UNRRA medical officer who is concerned with the distribution and control of penicillin visited Naples and, in conjunction with the Naples District Medical Officer, surveyed the use of the drug in that city.

Carbonia Relief Programme

Satisfactory progress is being made in the transfer of medical supplies for the Carbonia Relief Programme.

One ton of soup has left Rome for Carbonia. 1,000 Towels will leave with the first consignment of medical supplies early in December.

Supplies necessary to improve and expand the Carbonia civil hospital, which is being transferred from its present inadequate and out-of-date situation to a new hospital building, are being collected in Rome, and the bulk of them are expected to leave Rome in the middle of December.

The Health Division Representative in Sardinia reports that a survey of the Carbonia area has been made and it is estimated that 15,000 people will qualify to receive supplementary UNRRA food. Arrangements have been made for food storage in Carbonia and for food distribution to begin by the end of November.

An UNRRA truck has been allocated for use in Carbonia for the transport of foodstuffs from the surrounding country districts to the town of Carbonia, in this way making locally produced foods more readily available to the mining population.



### Nutrition Refresher Courses.

The programme has now been completed. 46 physicians attended the course at Bari which terminated on 5th November and 50 attended the course at Palermo which extended from 8th to 18th November.

### III. Statement of Actions Requested of ERO

A request was made to ERO for the supply of sufficient material to immunise 25,000 displaced persons against smallpox, typhus fever and enteric fever. These persons are in camps under the control of UNRRA or in camps which will soon be transferred from the Displaced Persons Sub-Commission of the Allied Commission to the UNRRA Italian Mission. News has been received that these supplies have already left the UK for Italy.

### IV. Immediate Work Program

#### Hospital Care of Displaced Persons in Camps

The arrangements made by Colonel B. Hamilton, Chief Camps Medical Officer, for the medical care of displaced persons in Allied Commission camps, are progressing satisfactorily, although a small number of officers, particularly camp regional medical officers and sanitary inspectors, still remain to be recruited. The High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health has been approached with a view to augmenting the services which the local civilian hospitals are already providing for displaced persons in Allied Commission camps.

The High Commissioner has also been asked to make available to displaced persons in camps the facilities for the provision of dentures, spectacles and orthopaedic appliances which are at present available to displaced persons not in camps.

#### Hospital Statistics

##### Southern Italian Camps from 23th October to 24th November

4 clinics and 3 hospitals in operation			
Total number of patient days			3,149
Total clinic visits			14,890
Personnel: Doctors	USPHS		2
	UNRRA Civilian		1
	Locally recruited		8
Nurses	USPHS and UNRRA civilian		7
	Locally recruited		15
Dentists	Locally recruited		3

#### Expenditure on medical care for non-Italian Displaced Persons Outside of Camps - November 1945.

Number of persons not in Camps: 12,303  
 Number of persons actually assisted during the month of November: 1,051  
 Total cost of services: Lit. 762,022.-  
 Cost per month per person actually assisted: Lit. 725.-  
 Average cost per month per person: Lit. 62.-



Cost per service:	General medical care	Lit. 346,812.-
	Hospitalization	" 197,850.-
	Dental care	" 150,150.-
	Ophthalmic care	" 67,210.-
		<u>Lit. 762,022.-</u>

## V. Major activities

### Outbreak of Plague at Taranto

One confirmed case of plague was notified on 29th October but the information did not reach Rome in time for inclusion in the October report. A further case is reported to have occurred at the end of November after a free interval of about 30 days, but details of this case are not yet available. The total number of cases of plague which have occurred to date is therefore 28 cases with 14 deaths. A comprehensive scheme for destruction of rats on a large scale in the port and city of Taranto was put into operation during the course of the month and preliminary reports show that its operation has been carried out with considerable success.

### Malaria Control.

Sicily. The program of anophiline mosquito control in the town of Lentini has been completed and arrangements have been made for the immediate start of similar work at Pachino. A representative of the Health Division is at present in Sicily superintending this program.

Sardinia Anophiline Mosquito Eradication Project. The Health Division of the UNRRA Italian Mission, in co-operation with the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health and the Rockefeller Foundation, have evolved a plan for the eradication of anophiline mosquitoes from the island of Sardinia. Scientific planning and control of the project and the actual supervision of the practical work involved will be the work of the Rockefeller Foundation which has had great experience of similar projects in other parts of the world, particularly South America and Egypt.

The Italian Government has given its approval to the scheme and will make available certain supplies from local sources and with UNRRA will be requested to make available the sum of ~~250~~ million lire to cover local expenditure. Fifteen million lire have already been made available to the Joint Committee as an advance against the total budget. Supplies such as DDT, Paris Green and the necessary apparatus will be made available through the UNRRA Italian Mission, which will also provide the necessary transport and administrative services. The first stage of the programme is due to start on 15th December, 1945, and by the beginning of February the operation should be in full swing.



Medical Supplies activities for November 1945.

The 23,000 cases of medical supplies unloaded from SS Benjamin Hill and Hathorn are in process of transfer from Naples to the medical warehouse of the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health in Rome. Transfer of title of these supplies is also in process.

DDT concentrate and DDT 10% powder were distributed for use in the disinfection of certain hospitals and other institutions in accordance with the Health Division disinfection programme. Disinfection squads are now at work in the Rome, Naples and Florence areas.

The following medical supplies were delivered in Italy during the month:

Tungsten	100 lbs.
Penicillin	3,000 vials
Tablet Boxes Folding	12 cases
Dental Silver Alloy.	1 case
Insulin	167 cases

Tuberculosis

The second meeting of the Tuberculosis Advisory Committee was held on 30th November.

The High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health has established a centre for photofluorographic examination which will serve as a model unit and a training centre for fluorographic teams and at which statistics of surveys in different parts of the country will be collated. The UNRRA consultant in tuberculosis has been asked by the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health to advise the director of the centre on matters of organization. The incidence of active tuberculosis requiring treatment in Naples has been shown to be between 3% and 4% as a result of a photofluorographic survey carried out in the late summer.

Resignation of Lt. Col. D.A. Reekie

Lt. Col. D.A. Reekie has relinquished his appointment as Director of the Health Division of the UNRRA Italian Mission which he has held since the start of operations in November 1944. Col. Reekie's departure is regretted by all members of his staff. The success of Health Division activities in Italy were very largely due to Col. Reekie's early planning and to his characteristic initiative and drive which carried operations through under conditions which at times were difficult. His place has been taken by Dr. E.C. Benn, Consultant Epidemiologist and Deputy Director of the Health Division.



STATISTICAL REPORT OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES. 30 NOVEMBER, 1945Commodity Group No. 2.

Inventory as 1st November	1,091,546 kg.
Acquisitions	7,950 "
Transferred to Italian Government	2,135 "
Field Office Operations	150 "
To other Government or Field Office	-
Losses	-
Inventory at 30 November, 1945	1,097,161 "

GENERAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

General health conditions call for no special comment. Full and up-to-date information is not available. Smallpox continues in the compartment of Comognia but the incidence is not rising. No cases of typhus fever were reported during November and the Taranto outbreak of plague has already received comment. A recent report from the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health states: "the sanitary situation cannot be considered serious with the exception of diphtheria, the incidence of which, however, is now on the decline."



H.6. Monthly Report of the Public InformationAdviser for November 1945.LOCAL PRESS

UNRRA news items in the Italian Press during November show that this has been a month of alternative anxiety and renewed hope. The effect produced by the continued flow of news of criticism and delay in Washington has been to some extent set off by various optimistically framed items referring to the future activities of UNRRA in Italy.

On November 1 an article, in "Il Tempo" (independent) pointed out the ominous significance of Mr. Lehman's statement at Washington on October 30 as to the terrible winter awaiting Italy if timely and adequate help is not forthcoming. "Il Quotidiano" also printed an article in the same strain on November 1st saying that Italy's destiny next winter mostly depends on the results of the forthcoming U.S. Senate's debate on the UNRRA funds for 1946. The House of Representatives' vote for the appropriation of 550 million dollars for UNRRA, was featured the next day but the fact was underlined by "Italia Nuova" and other newspapers that severe criticism had been made against some of the countries in Europe assisted by UNRRA. "Il Globo" gave prominence (on November 6) to a Washington cable stating that UNRRA was obliged to postpone shipments worth 50 million dollars owing to the U.S. Senate's delay in approving the appropriation of the extra funds for 1946 as suggested at the UNRRA Council London last August.

Mr. Lehman's succeeding statements in Washington on the chaos threatening Europe unless UNRRA is enabled to continue its assistance, were given special prominence under big headlines.

Several releases were issued to the local press including Prime Minister Parri's dramatic request for help to UNRRA, and also the text of Foreign Minister de Gasperi's broadcast on the occasion of UNRRA's second anniversary, Nov. 9. Copies attached.

Also releases concerning the taking over by UNRRA of the Record Bureau for Displaced Persons with the cooperation of the Italian Red Cross and British Red Cross personnel, and the starting of feeding and medical operations in the northern provinces. This was an official announcement as the outcome of a meeting of the Joint Committee.

A warning was issued against the soliciting of funds for UNRRA under false pretenses.

"Quadrante", an illustrated weekly, used pictures provided by us to illustrate in a striking way UNRRA's assistance to refugees.

Large space was given in every newspaper to statements made in London by four UNRRA medical authorities, Dr. Neville Goodman, Dr. George Stuart, Col. Cottrell and another physician, on the danger of epidemics in Europe.

On November 15, President Truman's message to Congress referring especially to Italy's urgent needs in connection with UNRRA 1946 program, was the principal item. Premier Parri's reference to Mr. Truman's message to Congress at a Press Conference held at the Viminale on November 15 and Mr. Lehman's appeal to the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee drew general attention the next day.



The rather anxious atmosphere was dispelled in part by a statesman-like interview given to the Press in Naples by Sir George Rendel, Undersecretary of State at the British Foreign Office, who had been surveying UNRRA's activity in Italy as personal representative of Foreign Minister Bevin.

The thoroughness of Sir George's expose, his comprehensive appraisal of the situation as he had seen it, his frankness and straightforward answers to rather pointed questions together with his fluent knowledge of Italian made the deepest impression on all those present, including the Public Information Adviser who heard the most favorable comments. This was reflected by the whole Italian press.

An interesting article appeared in "Il Lavoro" on November 16, with figures showing the alarming growth of infantile mortality. "Il Lavoro" urged the Government to organise the feeding of the children of the poor on a national scale, adding that UNRRA assistance work cannot alone cope with the vast needs of the population.

On November 19 the "Reporter" published an article repeating "Il Lavoro's" contention that UNRRA work, splendid as it is, cannot meet the immense needs of the Italian population which urgently require a more active assistance and reconstruction policy by the Government.

On the other hand, the British Ambassador, Sir Charles Noel, stated, on November 22, in an interview to the "Giornale del Mattino" that Italy should go through the winter without disaster owing to UNRRA's efforts and the help of the A.C. and other agencies. Another encouraging item (but very much exaggerated) was given by "Il Globo" on October 22, alleging that 10,000 (instead of 2000) tons of raw cotton are expected to arrive in Italy soon, consigned to UNRRA. Still more encouragement was drawn (judging by the space given to it in the papers of November 22) from a London cable reporting the British press protests against the U.S. Senate's delays. And on November 23 the news was much underlined that UNRRA would at once start distribution of the raw cotton arriving from the U.S. This was featured by the "Epoca" and others.

The encouraging process reached its climax on November 24 when great General Eisenhower's support of UNRRA's demand for the 1946 extra funds had pride of place on all first pages. This was followed, on November 27, by General Gale's statement in London on UNRRA's program in Europe, which was featured in the "Osservatore Romano." "Il Globo" stated, on November 27, that UNRRA's 1946 program for Italy will include the spending of 60 million dollars on foodstuffs, 40 million dollars on "aids to industry" and the remainder on transport.

An article by Tito Zaniboni in "La Capitale" of November 28 also deserves notice. Zaniboni urges a stricter cooperation by the Italian Government and Italian assistance agencies with UNRRA. On the same day all the newspapers announced the extension of UNRRA activities in the North; and, dulcis in fundo, "Il Globo" published an article of November 30 (the result of an interview with our Public Information Office) giving some interesting data in connection with the extension of UNRRA activities to the Northern provinces.

As a fitting climax a remarkable article appeared in "Il Popolo" (Rome) under the signature of Ludovico Montini, President of the Italian Delegation for Relations with UNRRA, bearing this significant title: "La Vita Italiana dipende dall'U.N.R.R.A."



## LOCAL RADIO

Arrangements were made for the broadcasting of Foreign Minister de Gasperi's address on the occasion of UNRRA's second anniversary. This led to some difficulties which, fortunately, were overcome at the last moment. According to reports from ERO, all went well. The reception was good in London, the speech fully monitored and piped to BBC, New York.

But thereby hangs the tale. First, means had to be found for the transmission of the speech. No agency seemed available until, after some quick surveying, we approached Italcable and found a most responsive and business-like attitude. Italcable lines were made available for our purpose. The rest should have been easy. There was only the recording to be made. A born curiosity, however, brought the Public Information Adviser to the radio station at the very moment when the recording was supposed to be made in advance only to discover that a secretary, proficient in English, was lending his voice to the Prime Minister. There was an awkward moment which was passed off as lightly as could be. But steps were immediately taken to correct the situation. A request was made to have Foreign Minister de Gasperi perform if the Prime Minister were not available. This was agreed upon after some pertinent representations to the proper authorities. Time was short, however, and there were some anxious moments. But, eventually, Foreign Minister de Gasperi escaped from his busy office in time for the broadcast, although he went without lunch.

We are grateful to Foreign Minister de Gasperi, for his sporting gesture, and to Italcable for their efficient cooperation.

On the same day, both Prime Minister Parri's message to Director General Lehman and Foreign Minister de Gasperi's address were broadcast in Italian over Radio-Roma.

## LOCAL FILMS

"Umanita" will be the title of the film produced by Istituto Nazionale Luce with UNRRA as a background.

Work is proceeding on this venture. The producers have visited some refugee camps and propose doing more exploring in the next few days with the help of UNRRA facilities. Contracts have been signed with some well-known movie actors and actresses, both Italian and foreign. Everything will be in readiness, according to the producers, to start the actual shooting in the course of this month.

The producers have confirmed their offer of handing over to UNRRA ten per cent of the profits for Jewish refugees, or any other suitable purpose. UNRRA is also to receive a copy of the film when completed. It is understood that nothing is to be released by way of script or pictures before being submitted to us.

While doing the picture, the Istituto Nazionale Luce will also collect pictorial material for a documentary on UNRRA's activities in Italy. This documentary to be edited and completed by us.

Previous tentative arrangements discussed between Mr. William H. Wells, Chief, Visual Media Branch, Washington, and Mr. Pagliero had to be set aside. For several months, Mr. Pagliero had been most elusive and we were unable to contact him until a few days ago. After an interview which should have cleared the situation to everybody's satisfaction, Mr. Pagliero has disappeared



again. We gather from his strange attitude that he is no longer interested in making a documentary for UNRRA and we have so informed him by letter.

In a whirlwind finish, Captain David Miller and his crew have completed their film on UNRRA in Europe by pictures taken in Naples, Rome and other places as arranged previously with his advance party consisting of Lt. Jean Barrere and Mr. Arthur. The party have expressed satisfaction with the help given them.

UNRRA's traveling cinema has completed a second 12-day tour of the southern refugee camps. In spite of the weather and other difficulties, the tour has been a success as indicated by letters of appreciation from camp managers.

Miss Theodora Allen, Welfare District Officer in Naples, has made a special request for the film mobile unit to make a tour of schools and institutions in her district. The Unit has also been made available, by request, to the Rome Central Office. Another request has been received from the Welfare Officer, Bari.

#### PHOTOGRAPHS

UNRRA's bustling activities in Naples were covered quite fully by our staff photographer Romagnoli who accompanied the Public Information Advisor on an extended field trip. Pictures were sent to London and Washington of the following:

- Children of the caves and families (18)
- UNRRA clothes-mending workshop in the Church of S. Croce (9)
- Ospedale Pediatrico Children suffering from Malnutrition (6)
- Asile in Sorrento (4)
- Barra communal school (6)
- UNRRA Warehouses in Naples (10)

Other pictures included:

- Children Assisted By UNRRA in Pietralata School and attending UNRRA cinema (by request from Washington) (39)
- Welfare Conference in Rome (2)
- Food Demonstration at C.N.M.I.<sup>x</sup> Centre (12)
- UNRRA new warehouse in the Palace of Science (22)
- x) Opera Nazionale Maternità e Infanzia
- a total of 128 pictures.

We have also sent to Mr. William B. Wells, at his request, negative film developers of the UNRRA Commissary, Rome, and of the mules on their way through Italy for the Balkans. These moving pictures were taken by Merl LaVey.

#### LECTURES, SPEECHES, & PUBLIC UTTERANCES

To mark UNRRA's second anniversary, arrangements were made for the issuance of a message by Prime Minister Parri and for a broadcast by Foreign Minister de Gasperi who is now attempting to form a Cabinet and is expected to be the next Prime Minister of Italy.

Arrangements were also made for an address to be delivered on Italian Politics, before the Information and Education Branch, U.S. Army, by Paolo Contini, Special Assistant to the Chief of Mission.



PAMPHLETS AND PRINTED MATERIAL

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The remaining copies of two pamphlets, "Origini e Final-  
la dell'UNRRA" containing basic information on UNRRA's acti-  
vity in Italy, and "How UNRRA is spending 50 Million Dollars  
for Italy," a radio talk by S.M. Keeny (in English and Italian)  
have been carried away by the new Welfare District Officers as  
they left to take their post in Genoa, Milano and Padova.

This completes the full distribution of:

10,000 - Keeny broadcast, in English and Italian

10,000 - Basic pamphlet in Italian on UNRRA in Italy.

Through the office of the Camps Director, Mr. Varrichione,  
we have also distributed 6,000 copies of "Nuovo Mondo" and a  
batch of reading material.

A broadcast by Janet Flanner, New Yorker correspondent and  
news commentator, has also been circulated among our staff.  
Copies are attached.

Thirty issues of our Weekly Bulletin have now appeared.  
Copies of the November issues are attached. Our circulation  
has now reached 450 copies every week.

LOCAL PERSONAL CONTACTS

The Public Information Adviser, while attending a press  
conference by Sen. Riccardo Ricci, Minister of the Treasury,  
found occasion to correct a figure pertaining to UNRRA which  
the Minister had quoted in his remarkable survey of the fin-  
ancial and monetary situation of Italy. The Minister took it  
in good grace and expressed his gratitude at being better in-  
formed.

After reporting the incident to Mr. Keeny, it was thought  
advisable to write a clarifying letter to the Minister. In  
this letter Mr. Keeny stressed the all-important fact that the  
\$61,500,000 set aside to make advance purchases for January  
shipments to Italy was contingent on the second one per cent  
being voted in the meantime.

A "leak" following a Joint Committee meeting prompted the  
Public Information Adviser to write an appropriate letter to  
Avv. Ludovico Montini, President of the Italian Delegation for  
Relations with UNRRA. Mr. Keeny thought the point was well  
taken and advised that there should be no release about any  
business transacted in the Joint Committee meetings except of  
a text that had been agreed between the Delegation and UNRRA.  
That is the only way that we can be sure of accuracy.

This was quickly agreed upon by Mr. Chiodelli who was sent  
over by Avv. Montini to discuss the matter with the Public  
Information Adviser.

Major Leacaces, of A.C. Public Relations, came to secure  
necessary information on the taking-over by UNRRA. He later  
saw Mr. Keeny, who approved the article on "UNRRA and the A.C."  
as it appeared in the Allied Commission Weekly Bulletin of  
10 November 1945. Copies are attached.

While in Naples, the Public Information Adviser attended  
the Press Conference held by Sir George Rendel and met there a  
group of local newspapermen with whom he established closer  
contact for the future. Most of the Naples newspapermen,  
especially their President, proved receptive and understanding  
about UNRRA.



It was also the privilege of the Public Information Adviser of meeting Count Caracciolo, who is the soul of the Provincial Committee, together with the Prefect of Naples and other members who are very active and unsparing in their work in co-operation with UNRRA.

In Sorrento, Count Ruffini, President of the local Committee, went out of his way to be helpful and showed great cordiality.

#### RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

Milton Bracker, of the New York Times, came to secure concrete information as part of a survey of the work of UNRRA throughout Europe. A lunch was arranged with Mr. Keeny for further discussion.

Information was given to Janet Flanner about the children of the caves, in Naples, and other UNRRA activities in Italy, which resulted in her broadcast carrying an impressive appeal to the American people to help UNRRA. Janet Flanner intends writing an article for the New Yorker.

Mrs. O'Brien was given every possible assistance from this office. She has filed two articles for American publications: "Where Your Clothes Went," a very vivid description of the way used clothing is made to serve in Italy, and a story on "Feeding in Schools, Etc.." for the New York Herald-Tribune with pictures which we provided.

P. R. Redd, of Picture Post, had written questions which we answered for the preparation of a comprehensive article on Displaced Persons. We had previously arranged a visit to the Southern camps for him.

We provided Mr. Lucas, of the Daily Express, with all available information concerning the situation in Italy about pilfering of UNRRA supplies and cases of theft. Without making a case for the Italian Mission, we were able to give him reassuring information. It should be reflected in his article which he filed a few days ago.

R. P. Crawford, financial writer returning to the United States, secured material and pertinent information about UNRRA in Italy.

Donald Downes, ONA,<sup>x</sup> was given the information he sought about resolutions about displaced persons adopted at a meeting in Ostia of Jewish bodies.

x) Ocean News Agency

A release issued by us concerning the taking over of the Record Bureau for Displaced Persons by UNRRA caused some trouble. It was published in "Union Jack" as a Reuter's despatch omitting any mention of "British Red Cross personnel, whose services are highly appreciated," as the release said. The matter was cleared after a talk with Mr. Sprigge, of Reuter, and the news Editor of "Union Jack." A correction was published by "Union Jack" the following day.

Through the courtesy of an American newspaper correspondent we are provided with all newscables concerning UNRRA. This replaces U.S.I.S. which has discontinued its service in English.

Several correspondents have called regularly to get general information and be enlightened about UNRRA's expanded program in Italy.

Mary Hornaday, of the Christian Science Monitor, who spent several days with us recently, again produced the goods. A clipping has been received of a full page of the paper with



six UNRRA pictures and two excellent articles written by her on the feeding of children and the building of houses in Velletri.

#### DISTINGUISHED VISITORS

Sir George Rendel, British Undersecretary of State at the Foreign Office.

Mrs. O'Brien who has achieved fame under the pen-name of Mary Vorse.

Janet Flanner, the Paris correspondent of the New Yorker.

#### FIELD TRIPS

The Public Information Adviser went to Naples accompanied by Romagnoli, staff photographer. Pictures were taken of the caves (Margellina, San Castano, Tribunale) and the story released in one of the newscables.

Other places visited included: Ospedale Pediatrico where there are shocking cases of malnutrition attended to by UNRRA medical officers; another typical institution assisted by UNRRA where all the children's clothes, sent to the laundry two months ago, were stolen. As all these children are threatened with T.B., the Public Information Adviser took it upon himself to interest the Provincial Committee and UNRRA in doing something about them.

UNRRA warehouses in Naples were also visited and pictures taken showing all sorts of conveyances.

A communal school in the popular district of Barra was also visited and good pictures taken.

In Sorrento, two institutions assisted by UNRRA were visited under the guidance of Count Ruffini, the President of the Local Committee. This visit proved timely and pleased the hosts no less than the guest.

Miss Guglielmo accompanied Mrs. O'Brien to Cassino, Naples, and other places. In Cassino, she noted the UNRRA datemark on the restaurant building which indicated that UNRRA's anti-malaria team had sprayed the premises with DDT. In the caves, in Naples, the inhabitants were in dire fear of eviction from these terrible places until they were reassured by the two charming visitors.

Mrs. O'Brien and her companion also visited two elementary schools, Vittoria Colonna and Vincenzo Lebono which also has an Asilo and an O.N.M.I. center. Things were arranged so that they saw feeding in the schools and the distribution of food at the O.N.M.I. center.

Mrs. O'Brien was also accompanied to different places in and around Naples, and secured an interview from a family receiving UNRRA assistance. She also visited Civitavecchia and different institutions on the outskirts of Rome.

Captain David Miller was taken to Cinecitta to take moving pictures of the hospital and the orphanage. Lt. Jean Barrere was accompanied to Forte Aurelia, La Marmora and Santa Croce refugee camps.

Janet Flanner was accompanied to La Marmora and Pietralata.



EQUIPMENT

Following a conference with Mr. Keeny, an inventory is being made by the Italian Mission and the Balkans Missions of all photographic equipment and supplies at hand.

When that has been completed, further requisitions will be made according to need.

Meanwhile, the Italian Mission is in desperate need of enlarging paper.

POSTERS

Two thousand of the large UNRRA posters have been shipped to Naples, as requested by Miss Theodora Allen, Welfare District Officer.

Other posters were sent by the newly appointed Welfare District Officers as they left to take over their posts, respectively, in Padova, Milano and Genoa.

This completes the entire distribution of 10,000 large UNRRA posters and 15,000 small posters of the same design which seem to have served their purpose. It should be noted that Italians themselves like the UNRRA posters and that the requests to have them put up came from the Provincial Committees.



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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

a. RELEASE

To Allied Press and ANSA (Italian News Agency)

Parri's Message on Second Anniversary

b. WEEKLY BULLETINS

(i, ii, iii, iv) Bulletins dated 7, 14, 21 and 28 November.

(v) A.C. Weekly Bulletin, dated 10 November, 1945,  
"UNRRA and the AC".

c. BROADCAST

Broadcast by Janet Flanner, dated 21 November, 1945.

M 1024 FR



8 November 1945

Issued by: Office of Public Information

For Release: 9 November 1945

PRIME MINISTER PARRI'S MESSAGE

In commemoration of the second anniversary of the foundation of UNRRA, Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri has issued the following statement:

"We wish to convey to you, Mr. Director General, and to your staff, the expression of deep gratitude of the Italian people and Government for the work of UNRRA in Italy.

"The Decision made at the Montreal Session of the UNRRA Council, by which the delegates of 44 United Nations unanimously voted a program of assistance to the neediest Italians was welcomed in Italy not only because of the material help which would be forthcoming, but also because of the moral significance of such a gesture. It was the first tangible evidence of the goodwill of all the United Nations toward a new Italy, free from fascism and striving toward a democratic reconstruction.

"The recent resolution of the UNRRA Council in London has further strengthened our confidence in the help which your Administration can provide to meet our needs.

"During the last eight months, in spite of the limitations placed upon the UNRRA program in Italy, your Mission has been of great help to the Italian population. Our people have learned to work in close collaboration with UNRRA, and are impressed by the devotion and eagerness to help which is shown by your staff. The joint work which is carried out by your Mission and the Delegation of the Italian Government is another evidence of the spirit which is the basis for a constructive relationship among nations.

"At this moment over 1,000,000 children and mothers selected only in accordance with economic and medical need receive UNRRA food. Badly needed clothing is distributed to refugees deprived of all their belongings by the war. Thanks to the intervention of UNRRA and the Allied Military, recent outbreaks of epidemic diseases have been promptly checked and a large-scale program of malaria control is being worked out.

"But now, Mr. Director General, Italy is facing its most critical moment. Our crops this year have been about 50% below normal because of the most severe drought in 25 years. Winter is at hand, and there will be little food, no heating and very little clothing for the population.



"Unless the flow of essential supplies from abroad, such as wheat, coal, fuel, is continued without interruption, the Italians will be faced with unendurable hardships and privations. The progress of reconstruction will be thwarted.

"Unless UNRRA is able to help, the flow of basic civilian supplies, which have been provided thus far by the generosity of the Allied Military Authorities and, in the last few months, by the American Government, will come to an end on January 1st, 1946. Italy does not have sufficient foreign credits to ensure the continuation of the present food ration of only 1000 calories per day, which is already far below decent standards of living. With its own means Italy cannot import coal which means work and bread for millions of Italians.

"I turn to you in this decisive moment because I know that if UNRRA is given the tools it will do the job. We firmly believe in your motto 'Help the people to help themselves'. Let the basic necessities of life be given to Italy, and we shall bend all our energies toward the achievement of internal reconstruction and international cooperation."

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UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

Weekly Bulletin

Issued by  
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UNRRA Italian Mission



Vol. 1 No. 27

7 November 1945

UNRRA'S SECOND ANNIVERSARY

In commemoration of the second anniversary of the foundation of UNRRA, Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri has issued the following statement:

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#### Medical Supplies for Italy

Coinciding with the visit today of Richard Myers, Assistant Chief Medical and Sanitation Supplies Division, to facilitate and channel surplus procurement, an announcement has been made of the arrival in Italy of 23,000 cases of medical supplies, weighing 900 gross tons. These supplies are soon to be handed over to the Italian Government for distribution in Naples, Rome and other sections. 2,800 cases of medical supplies have already been shipped to most of the needy provinces of Sicily, Calabria, Lucania, Campania, Abruzzi and Lazio.

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#### District Officers Conference on Non-Italian Displaced Persons

A conference of District Officers, dealing with non-Italian displaced persons, met on Tuesday, November 6th, at UNRRA Rome Headquarters. Ten District Officers attended the conference, which concludes today, Miss Helen Montgomery, Chief of the Branch, presiding. Eligibility criteria for individual assistance, a uniform scale of assistance for the North and South, various administrative matters and the new policy of giving camp care to those who for reasons of residence, and possibilities for employment, should be locally assisted outside camps, was discussed. It is the Branch's aim to reduce its case load as much as possible within the next few months.



### UNRRA Aids Naples Cave-Dwellers

An article in the "Stars and Stripes" on Monday, November 5th, dramatically describing the woeful life being led by Naples' cave dwellers, referred to UNRRA's efforts to assist those unfortunate victims of the after-effects of the war.

The job UNRRA is tackling at Naples is a difficult one. Thousands of children and their families are living underground in wine-cellar and former air-raid shelters because there are no better places for them to live in. If they continue to spend the nights in the caves, with the resultant physical and moral decay, any constructive efforts by UNRRA such as are now under way, will be of little avail. The immediate problem is the finding of billets. An effort has been made to obtain the derequisitioning of the space occupied by the 17th American General Hospital and, with UNRRA authorities, the Knights of Malta hope to acquire prefabricated buildings from the Army.

One group of the cave-dwelling children are receiving UNRRA food through a special project under the Knights of Malta. Others of the children are receiving medical care also, some being sent to hospitals, and all of them have been fitted with clothes and footwear for the winter. A plan is being discussed, by which direct services could be provided by a small social service staff of the Congregational Unitarian Service Society, acting in conjunction with the Provincial Committee. This plan aims at the long-time rehabilitation of the distressed families, with the Congregational Unitarian Service Society possibly financing the procurement of goods.

The specific consideration of the "children of the caves" problems will be entrusted to a Citizen's Group now being planned. This group will be formed, under the leadership of the Prefect and the Mayor of Naples, by such persons as a representative of labor, an economist from the University, an outstanding industrialist, an eminent member of the medical profession, and three or more outstanding women leaders.

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### A Racket Denounced

A Rome news agency, "L'Informazione," states that some individuals, so far unidentified, solicit contributions to an imaginary "UNRRA fund for the children of the street."

According to "L'Informazione," these persons exhibit a card bearing an UNRRA heading with the following false signatures: N. Simonetti, self-styled "General Secretary of UNRRA," Carlo De Rossi "Head of UNRRA office," and N. Mischì, who passes as "UNRRA's Treasurer."



### Conference of Welfare Field Staff

A Conference of the Welfare Field Staff begins tomorrow, November 8th, at UNRRA Rome Headquarters, and will be concluded on Saturday, November 10. Miss Phoebe Bannister, Head of the Welfare Division, will open the proceedings and Roland Artigues, UNRRA District Officer at Palermo, will act as discussion leader on the opening day.

Subjects of immediate interest are to be discussed, such as the relationship between the Italian Field Staff and UNRRA Field Staff, the criteria for the selection of recipients of UNRRA assistance, questions of transport, food movements, stock piling, etc., all in view of the probable extension of Welfare activities to be planned under an enlarged UNRRA program.

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### UNRRA Weekly Broadcast from London BBC

A weekly survey of UNRRA activities on the continent of Europe is broadcast from London on the European service of the BBC. The talks are specially prepared by John A. Keyser, of the Public Information Division, ERC.

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### Mr. Savard's New Appointment

Mr. Keeny has sent the following memo to all heads of divisions:

"The Washington Office has cabled asking Mr. Savard to help them out on an important public information job handling information service through all media to Canada. Mr. Savard has accepted this offer. A cable has been sent to Washington, however, requesting that Savard remain a minimum of one month after his successor's arrival, which is promised for early December. This would mean that Savard would be with us at least to 1st January 1946.

"In the meantime, will you please instruct the personnel of your Division to be especially helpful to Savard in order that he may complete the various projects now on the way. This is especially important because Washington has urged that we send them a maximum amount of material that will be helpful in supporting UNRRA's case for new funds. If everybody cooperates we can make our public information service from now to the end of the year a fitting climax for our \$50,000,000 program. Mr. Savard and I are especially anxious that the story shall be as well told as possible in these months when, for the first time, all of our operations are in full swing."

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UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

Weekly Bulletin

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Vol. 1 No. 28

14 November 1945

UNRRA WELFARE STAFF CONFERENCE

The Welfare Staff Conference held at UNRRA Headquarters in Rome from 8 to 10 November, was attended by 16 field staff members stationed in districts throughout Italy, members of the Italian Delegation to UNRRA, and representatives of other Italian Mission Divisions. One of the principal subjects for discussion was the desirability of the Italian Delegation assuming greater responsibility for the program of operations. Several ways were suggested, in which the Italian Delegation might do this, as well as ways in which the UNRRA staff might appropriately relate itself to the Italian Delegation's work. Matters discussed at the Conference were:

1. Increased supervision of food distribution by the Italian Government.
2. Securing Army surpluses.
3. Criteria for the selection of recipients of UNRRA assistance.
4. Reporting of the assistance program.
5. The nature of the UNRRA Welfare job under a possible enlarged program for Italy.
6. The difficulties encountered in the present plan for distribution.

Mr. S. M. Keený, in addressing the Conference, gave information concerning negotiations and plans for the prospective enlarged program. Sir George Rendell, Undersecretary of the British Foreign Office, and personal representative of Foreign Minister Bevin, also attended a session of the Conference.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO UNRRA DIRECTOR GENERAL

A message from President Truman to Governor Lehman recently states that UNRRA can be assured of the U. S. Government's "effective support". President Truman described UNRRA as "the corner-stone for world reconstruction." Recalling that the U.S. had a principal share in the creating and activating of UNRRA, Mr. Truman expressed his hope that the U.S. will continue to play a decisive part in the organization upon which the peace of the world depends.

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### President Truman on Italy's Plight

The Italian newspapers published a United Press cable from Washington yesterday, stating that President Truman has asked Congress to vote the additional UNRRA funds for 1946 amounting to \$1,350,000.

The President recalled that the UNRRA Italian Mission has been assisting women and children within the limits set by the \$50,000,000 already allocated to Italy. Italy, however, Mr. Truman added, has taken her part in the war against our common enemy giving a notable contribution to the Allied victory. "Italy's plight, at the present moment," Mr. Truman concluded, "is frightful; it has no money to pay for imports from abroad, it lacks natural resources and without UNRRA's help her population may have to undergo a terrible famine."

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### Governor Lehman Reports on UNRRA Shipments

UNRRA shipments to the liberated areas reached a new high in October, Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA announced this week.

"Shipments for October totalled 520,600 long tons," he said, and added, "UNRRA shipping figures show a steady rise. In July, shipments amounted to 296,500 tons; in August they were stepped up to 318,837 tons; in September, they rose again to 418,167 tons; and in October we pushed them up beyond the half-million mark, valued on landed cost basis at \$116,000,000.

"The curve must continue to rise. It is imperative that we send to the destitute peoples of the liberated countries food, clothing and medicines, sufficient not only to meet their immediate needs but to help them build up some emergency reserves in various parts of their countries to carry them through the hard winter months when even their meagre means of inland transport will be slowed down.

"Our schedules call for a further rise in shipments in November, and we hope to reach the 1,000,000-ton mark in December. The supplies are available. The shipping is available. If funds are provided, we will meet these goals.

"The extent to which the Administration will be able to continue to expand its operations in Europe and in China depends, however, on additional funds. These funds must come largely from the United States. In addition to a new contribution which the American delegation together with the other United Nations pledged to the work of UNRRA at the Third Session of the UNRRA Council in London last August, the United States still has to appropriate the \$550,000,000 remaining to complete the contribution that was authorized a year ago.



"Out of \$800,000,000 thus far appropriated by the United States, all but \$300,000,000 has been spent on supplies shipped through the end of October, for ocean transportation of these supplies, and for other relief and rehabilitation services. Supplies which we have scheduled to load on ships for Europe and China in November will cost approximately \$210,000,000. Almost the entire remainder of \$90,000,000 has already been committed for the procurement of supplies.

"We are programming for shipment in December, alone, \$230,000,000 worth of supplies from the United States. It is obvious that this December program can be carried out only if we use over \$130,000,000 from the additional \$550,000,000 now under consideration in Congress. Our January program calls for a large share out of this \$550,000,000 appropriation. Therefore, our expanding operations in the remaining critical winter months will depend entirely on new contributions to UNRRA pledged by the contributing governments at the Third Session in London in August."

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#### UNRRA Contributions Report

It was announced at UNRRA Headquarters in Washington this week that as of October 31 nearly seventy per cent of the total contributions pledged or authorized to it by member nations have been made available, totalling \$1,270,091,089.

Of 44 member nations in 1944, 28 have pledged contributions to operating funds. Thirty-one of the member nations in all are asked to contribute, the remaining nations being exempted under the provision which states that member nations occupied by the enemy during the war will not be solicited. Negotiations relative to operating contributions are in progress with the remaining three governments.

Contributions totalling \$23,032,849 have been authorized by member governments but will not be available until after the current calendar year, while \$573,500,655 require further government action. Of this latter amount, \$550,000,000 is to come from the United States, bringing the total operating contributions authorized or in process of authorization to \$1,866,624,591.

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#### UNRRA and Jewish Youth in Bavaria

We quote from an article appearing in a recent issue of "The Manchester Guardian" written by Francesca M. Wilson, an UNRRA Welfare Officer, working until recently at the Fochrenwald Camp in Bavaria:

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"This Is Not Our Last Journey--Concentration Camp Song Sung in Yiddish by Mr. Abraham Einstein.' Early last September, soon after their arrival... the Jews put on an entertainment in our theatre. This was the first item. Mr. Abraham Einstein came on to the stage. He was small even for his twelve years, but he had huge, solemn black eyes and was wearing long red trousers made from a Nazi flag with the swastika removed.

"His high, boyish treble pierced the vast hall. The song had an Oriental melancholy and the audience was swept with the sudden consciousness of all that it implied--the despair, the longing, the tragic hope. There were Russians in the audience, only now, four months after liberation, recovering from the wounds inflicted by S.S. men in Dachau; it struck a chord in them. There were Poles and people of half a dozen other nationalities. The song stirred every one--the thousand Jews of the audience most of all. They could not but reflect how untrue the song had been for most--yet, by some strange miracle, not for them. 'This is not our last journey'--that is what they had sung when they had been hounded out of their homes or ghettos or camps: the very strong for work, but most for death."

After the performance, Abraham explained to Miss Wilson that the song was very apt in his case because he was "on his way to Jerusalem."

"There were almost no small Jewish children left, yet in this group there were thirty all under fourteen. Secondly, they came from Russian territory and Poland. Why? There were different explanations about the children. Some had blue eyes and had passed off as Aryans and been hidden by Christian neighbors or aunts. Many like Abraham had lived in the forest with the Partisans.

"Fechrenwald, a pleasant camp of garden village type, has become the centre of Jewish youth for the whole American zone and won high praise from General Eisenhower when he visited us in September. The other nationals of the camp compete with each other to teach the Jews their specialities, and there is now a large UNRRA team looking after them."

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#### Staff Physician and Dispensary

Dr. A. M. Jeans has assumed her duties as resident staff physician in the Rome Headquarters Office, UNRRA Italian Mission. Dr. Jeans is now caring for ill members of the staff who are confined to their rooms in the hotels. As soon as rooms are available, but not until then, Dr. Jeans will be able to give consultations at the Headquarters office.



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UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

Weekly Bulletin

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NAPLES CAVE-DWELLERS

Poverty is often considered endemic in Naples, but the destruction caused by the war has intensified conditions there, to a shocking low. A recent survey made by local authorities, at UNRRA's recommendation, revealed that 539 people, more than half of whom are children, are still living in the underground caves which were used as air-raid shelters during the bombardments. The caves are utterly deplorable, and intolerable for housing human beings. Dark, damp, murky, lacking sanitation facilities, they are cesspools of disease. In the Tribunale Cave, trachoma is so prevalent among children that UNRRA took immediate steps to have the worst cases treated in a special clinic. UNRRA has also arranged for children in the San Gaetano Cave to receive hot food and milk at a nearby convent. However, the problems are such that they must be tackled in an overall plan, covering inhabitants of two other caves; Margellina, close to an exclusive residential section, and sheltering nearly 200 people, including 80 children, and Capo di Monte with 13 males, 61 females, and 46 children.

UNRRA, the Congregational Christian Service Committee, the Knights of Malta, and other agencies, are working with a volunteer Citizens' Committee, composed of the Prefect, a corporation lawyer, a journalist, several workers' wives and a duchess, to cope with the situation in an organized fashion. The British and American Armies are also lending assistance. Present plans are to erect prefabricated barracks provided by the Armies on a nearby site chosen by the municipal authorities. Once the barracks are built, families will be moved into them after being screened and given food and clothing. The ideal towards which this joint effort is directed is the establishment of a community, providing educational, recreational, medical, welfare and employment services. Three clinics are to be set up, with hospitalization when necessary, especially for maternity care, to ensure that newborn children have a reasonable chance to live.

The groups engaged in the plan have had to do much educating among the people who are to benefit by it, many of whom still entertain naive ideas and fears concerning doctors and welfare workers. Not so many years ago it took the police and militia to move slum inhabitants in Naples to newly constructed houses. However, people living in the caves have accepted the idea of moving and have adopted a warm and grateful attitude towards concerned visitors. Last Thursday, in San Gaetano Cave, Mrs. An-



unziata Possito greeted an UNRRA staff member in typical fashion. Standing in front of a statue of a Madonna in a niche brightened with fresh flowers, her eyes in tears, she said: "My husband is 65, I am 60 years of age. We lost two sons in the war. One was torpedoed. Our home was destroyed in an air-raid and we are now living in this cave. I pray God and the Madonna to help those who are helping us."

Many people are interested in helping Naples' poor unfortunates - one GI, before embarking to return to the States, donated \$50 to the children of the caves.

#### THE CARBONIA PROJECT

With a view to increasing vital coal production, UNRRA will provide for the population of Carbonia, in Sardinia--Italy's most important coaling center--food, shoes and clothing, and enough medical supplies and equipment to operate its new hospital before Christmas. This arrangement is the result of an agreement between UNRRA and the High Commissioner for Health and Hygiene, made upon the urgent recommendation of U.S. Ambassador Alexander Kirk.

Carbonia employs 8000 miners, most of whom are living under extremely bad economic conditions, which are taking their toll in weakened health and consequent reduced productivity. The normal coal production for Carbonia is 100,000 tons per month, but despite major efforts over many months the output has reached a maximum of only 60,000 tons. This, it is believed, is due to the fact that the miners, who receive heavy workers' food rations and some other special rations, share their food with their families, depriving themselves of enough food for sustenance and heavy labor. It is estimated that present consumers' rations contain about one-fourth the calorific value of food consumed by persons in normal times. The situation is further intensified by the lack of clothing and shoes, poor housing with inadequate electricity and often furniture, and insufficient medical and dental facilities.

Under the able supervision of Captain Elfleda Sprague, UNRRA District Health Representative, Sardinia, with the close cooperation of the Italian Government, a plan is under way for the immediate distribution of the medical and sanitary supplies. A survey is being made of minimum requirements for clothing and shoes to meet the needs of all the people directly employed in the Carbonia coal mines and their families. Results of the survey are to be submitted to UNRRA and ENDSI at the earliest possible moment, and ENDSI will make the distribution of processed clothing, according to the present arrangements between the two agencies. UNRRA will contribute 8,000 pairs of Army shoes procured for distribution on the basis of need as determined by a committee including miners and management representatives. The following categories of persons will be eligible for supplementary food: all nursing and expectant mothers, and children up to fifteen years of age of persons directly employed in the coal mines; all sick miners and their families.



### UNRRA Moves Further North

The Allied Commission has approved the extension of UNRRA feeding and medical operations to all the northern provinces excepting Venezia Giulia.

Plans are under way to organize the new districts with welfare officers already designated and ready to take over. It is hoped to start the food distribution within a few weeks. Approximately 450,000 children will be eligible for UNRRA assistance in the new territory.

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### Medical Supplies Distributed

A laboratory Epidemic Control Unit has been delivered to Pontecorvo Hospital.

A further distribution of 3000 vials of Penicillin has been made.

The transfer to the Italian Government of 51,883,960 units of insulin is almost completed and distribution should begin soon.

One hundred pounds of tungsten are also being transferred to the Italian Government and will be used for making X-ray tubes.

In response to cables from the Yugoslav Mission, the Health Division have supplied them with ether and dried blood plasma. The shipment was made possible through the courtesy and help of Col. Max, of the 34th Station Hospital.

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### UNRRA Assistance Per Capita

An interesting fact was revealed by Dean Acheson, Under-secretary of State, when he appeared before the House Foreign Affairs Committee yesterday. He stated that UNRRA's assistance, in relation to population, represented an average of 99 cents in Italy, \$11.00 in Poland, and \$42.78 per person in Greece.

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### Lehman and Noel-Baker Ask for More Funds

Director General Herbert H. Lehman, broadcasting from Washington last night, appealed to the nation for continued help to UNRRA. He said that while awaiting Congressional action UNRRA had had to stop ordering further supplies due to lack of funds. In England, Philip Noel-Baker, Minister of State, announced that his Government will ask Parliament for 75,000,000 pounds sterling for UNRRA to prevent a "grave disaster" in Europe this winter.



#### New Welfare District Officer

Miss Theodora Allen is the new Welfare District Officer in Naples having replaced Miss Frances K. Kernohan who has gone to London for another assignment.

Before Miss Kernohan's departure, the children of the San Lorenzo Vocational Institute, in Aversa, presented her with a scroll bearing the following inscription: "To Miss Frances Kernohan whose high conception of assistance and beneficence in behalf of indigent infancy and youth is a real worship the expression of our imperishable gratitude."

Miss Allen was also the recipient of a scroll with the following inscription: "To Miss Theodora Allen, indefatigable supporter of the purest manifestations of human solidarity, the pupils of the Institute San Lorenzo, mindful of the noble assistance given to them, renew their expression of everlasting gratitude."

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#### Two UNRRA Nurses Killed

UNRRA mourns the loss of two nurses, Lieutenant Catherine M. McCarthy, USPHS, and Miss L. True, British, who were killed in a plane crash near Palermo on 9 November. Both belonged to the Greek Mission. Their next of kin have been advised.

The plane, according to a report from the UNRRA Welfare District Officer in Sicily, was a MATS plane en route from Athens to Naples and had been redirected to Sicily because of adverse landing conditions in Naples. Upon arrival at Palermo about 8 p.m., the plane circled the city several times with blinking landing lights. The airfield in Palermo is not equipped with lights and only a week before the radio station had been taken off a 24-hour shift. In attempting to land, the plane crashed into the mountainside adjacent to the airport.

Passengers on the ill-fated plane were wounded soldiers being repatriated. Lieutenant McCarthy herself had suffered a broken leg which was still in a cast and was being brought to Italy for treatment. Miss True accompanied her as a nurse.

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#### Courier Service

A courier service is now in operation from Rome through Naples, Bari and Lecce. Mail or packages should be given to Registry for dispatch by Courier. Passengers must secure passes from the Travel Section in Rome and from Administrative Officers in Naples, Bari, and Lecce.



H.6. 6. (iv)

UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

Weekly Bulletin

Issued by  
Office of Public Information  
UNRRA Italian Mission



Vol. 1 No. 30

28 November 1945

EISENHOWER SUPPORTS UNRRA

The following are extracts from a statement on UNRRA, made November 22nd, by General of the Army, Dwight D. Eisenhower, Acting Chief of Staff, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee in Washington:

"We must now make our proportionate contribution to the relief of Europe in order to insure the permanence of our military victory. I have noted suggestions that the United States should discharge this responsibility single-handed. While such a method might prove to be efficient, time will not wait while we organise as a new venture the gigantic relief system which is required. The need for the services of an experienced and effective relief organisation is immediate. UNRRA was established to do this specific job and it would be wasteful to dissipate its experienced, trained personnel and operating momentum in its relief activities. UNRRA now has behind it that experimental period through which any relief organisation must pass. It is already operating throughout much of Europe and I know from my own observation in Germany that it is operating with steadily increasing effectiveness. There are in the western area of Germany over 5000 trained UNRRA personnel who are rendering valuable assistance to the military in the care and handling of United Nations and stateless displaced persons. UNRRA has its own central organisation and its individuals are operating most of the stations in which displaced persons are housed. This is a remarkable achievement in the face of the many difficulties which have confronted UNRRA. UNRRA has been infused with new and vigorous leadership in whom I have the fullest confidence. The British have made available to UNRRA my former Deputy Chief of Staff General Morgan, and my former Chief Administrative Officer, General Gale, who are now in active charge of UNRRA operations in the field.

"UNRRA represents one major effort of the United Nations to act constructively in meeting the challenge of the peace. The United States assumed leadership in organising UNRRA. The ravished nations of the world are looking to UNRRA for their relief in this period of their necessity. If UNRRA were to fail them they could not help feel that not only had the United States failed them but that the hope of solution of world problems through United Nations action was an illusory one. I am convinced that the best way of developing the habit of cooperation is by building and supporting effective operating international organisations such as the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."



## UNRRA's "Gigantic Task"

In the course of an important debate on UNRRA, which took place in the House of Commons on November 17th, Mr. Noel-Baker, Minister of State and U.K. Representative in the UNRRA Council, answered UNRRA's critics with a detailed description of the scale of UNRRA's work and the speed with which its organisation has responded to varied and unexpected requests.

In an article on the debate, the London Times recalls that President Truman defined both the range and the limitations of UNRRA's activities during next winter, in his message of November 12 to Congress. "In Europe," The Times states, "UNRRA's work will continue to lie in the east and south-east. Its statutes forbid it from offering relief to Germany, though its teams are alleviating the miseries of (non-German) displaced persons in that country, and it is not operating in the invaded countries of western and northwestern Europe since their command of foreign currency enables them to provide for their non-essential needs. But it is the only available source of help to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Greece, it has undertaken limited responsibilities in White Russia and the Ukraine; it is standing between Italy and starvation; and, by way of a beginning, is sending a technical mission to Austria, which has exceptional needs, while in Asia it is about to engage in the effort to save China from famine and disease and is drawing up programmes for Korea and Formosa.

"The whole task," adds The Times, "is gigantic, but at least UNRRA now has reasonable assurance that it will be able to carry on its work until the end of next year.... Britain has already promised her share which, until the end of March, will be paid out of the Vote of Credit and, in the next financial year (beginning on April 1st, 1946) out of a specific vote which Parliament has already indicated its readiness to pass.

"As to the United States, the additional one per cent of the national income (of 1943) will probably be voted, though not without criticism, and the example set by the largest contributor is likely to be followed by all the participating states....

"Neither UNRRA nor the Allied Governments," the article concludes, "can fight the battle of winter unless their efforts are sanctioned by informed public opinion."

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## New Welfare District Officers

The following Welfare Officers have been appointed this week:

GENOA	-	Mrs. Josephine Chaisson
MILAN	-	Mr. Louis Horwitz
PADOVA	-	Miss Anna Sundwall



## UNRRA PLANS IN ITALY

A roundup of statistics on activities of the Italian Mission this week reveal the following interesting facts.

### Feeding

South of the Bologna line, UNRRA has on its rolls approximately 950,000 persons who receive supplementary meals in institutions, schools and ONMI centers.

The target at which the Welfare Division is shooting is 1,200,000 persons to be fed in all. The food is in position to be moved; staff is already working north of the line.

### Medical Supplies

1,000 tons of medical supplies allotted the Italian Government as part of the medical program for 1945 have been delivered in Italy. For the first quarter of 1946, the Medical Division envisages the importation of between 2½ - 3 million dollars worth of basic chemicals to be processed into drugs by the Italian pharmaceutical industry. In tonnage this would come to about 2,000 tons. This industry which exists mostly in the North has been undamaged by the war, its reconstitution depending on restocking with crude chemicals such as belladonna, cascara bark, lanolin, opium, and barbituates to be used to manufacture anti-septics, opiates, analgesics, and antipyretics.

### Displaced Persons

Non-Italian - By January 1, 1946, UNRRA will assume responsibility for 15 camps in the North, making the total number of camps taken over from AC nineteen. These will accommodate some 25,000 persons. Refugees receiving direct assistance outside of camps will number approximately 14,000. It is estimated that the total number of non-Italian refugees receiving assistance in Italy will be in the vicinity of 40,000.

Italian - During 1946, UNRRA will continue to assist Italian refugees through the Ministry of Postwar Assistance. For the most part, this aid will be given in the form of clothing and transport for reconstruction work. (Eligible children, nursing and pregnant mothers will receive supplementary meals under the feeding program.) Clothing is to be distributed to more than 1½ million of the most needy. When the Italian Government launches its large-scale home reconstruction program, UNRRA stands ready to assist with 1000 trucks for moving essential materials. There is no lack of building supplies in Italy; the great bottle-neck to reconstruction is inadequate transport.

It is estimated that the number of Italians to be cared for will reach 4,000,000 with the return of soldiers and forced labor swelling the ranks of internally displaced persons.



### ONMI Food Exhibition In Rome

An exhibition of cooked dishes, incorporating soya in the recipes, was held at the ONMI Headquarters, Lungotevere, Rome, on Monday, November 19, from 12:30 to 1:30 P.M. The food displayed is that given by UNRRA to ONMI to be served to mothers and young children in their centers over the country. Many doubts have been expressed in Italy as to the acceptability of soya to the Italian palate and this was a demonstration of ways in which the various soya forms--grits, flour, beans--could be used in conjunction with other foods to make dishes interesting and appetizing to Italian tastes.

The recipes included experiments made by ONMI specialists as well as some compiled with the approval of Dr. Edvige Fileti, Nutrition Consultant and Supervisory Dietitian of Italian hospitals. Prof. Dino Veronese, Chief Medical Officer, ONMI, planned the program with the superb assistance of Ines Scalarone, Chief of ONMI Nurses in Italy, who was in a large measure responsible for the success of the show.

The exhibition was attended by H. E. Gino Bergami, High Commissioner for Health and Hygiene, Mr. S.M. Keeny, Chief of the UNRRA Italian Mission, nurses from all branches of the profession, and representatives of interested health and welfare agencies.

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### UNRRA Takes Over Record Bureau

The AC Record Bureau for Displaced Persons and Repatriation has been taken over by UNRRA as of November 15, 1945. UNRRA is now operating jointly with the Italian Red Cross through the Central Tracing Bureau at Hoechst, near Frankfurt, Germany, and with other national tracing bureaux in Europe and the United States. British Red Cross personnel, whose services are highly valued, remain attached to the Record Bureau for the purpose of dealing with Red Cross inquiry and message services.

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### UNRRA Cinema Unit Revisits Southern Camps

UNRRA's traveling cinema has just completed its second 12-day tour of the Southern refugee camps. "I diavoli volanti" a full-length comic film with Laurel and Hardy, an American Western film in five parts, several Mickey Mouse and early Charlie Chaplin sequences and other comic films were shown. The camp population enthusiastically applauded every performance. The Camp Managers' letters to our Public Relations Division attest to the continued success of this new UNRRA venture. Our operator, Signor Giulio Casetti is now preparing another tour of school and refugee camps in Rome.



Rome, November 21, 1945

Broadcast

by

JANET FLANNER,

New Yorker Correspondent and News Commentator

President Truman speaking for the White House, has just said, "Italy's plight at the present moment is frightful. It has no money to pay for imports from abroad. It lacks natural resources and without UNRRA's help her population may have to undergo a famine." Premier Ferruccio Parri, speaking for the Italian Government and people, has more briefly just said that Italy has enough bread to eat until the middle of January. He did not say what the Italians would eat, in place of bread, in February, March, April and so on until the new wheat and bread crop comes in next July.

This is the stomach situation of the Italians which President Truman was talking about when he said Italy might have to undergo a terrible famine. We Allies have talked a great deal, especially before the war ended, about Italy's head and heart situation. We talked about how we were going to educate the Italian brain to appreciate democracy and about how we expected the love of liberty to spring up automatically in the freed Italian heart. Owing to our almost complete lack of policy about Italy we have done next to no actual educating in democracy for the Italian brain.

But the hope for continued liberty has sprung up in the Italian heart all right. Liberty is always springing up in human hearts and has been for centuries. That's just the trouble. Now how about our American responsibility in feeding Italy's new democracy through Italian stomachs? How much change has democracy to catch hold here, as a form of practical government, if the Italians start to starve? George Washington's worst years in our war for liberty, which began in 1776, were the subsequent hungry years - the years when our Army had an empty stomach and no shoes on its feet. Italy is close to that condition now. We Americans today always act as if our democratic feeling had never faltered, never had known periods when it almost gave up the ghost, never had known moments when men and women deserted it. Thousands of early Americans deserted George Washington's fight for liberty because they were hungry and because their feet lacked shoes. It has cost us billions of dollars to fight the anti-democracies in Europe of which Italy was one, a not very strong one. Frankly, we cannot now afford to let the new Italian pro-democratic stomach and heart starve.

M-1003-II



Our President has just asked Congress to vote additional UNRRA funds for the rest of this year. UNRRA is the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. Already UNRRA in Italy has been dispensing the sum of \$50,000,000 allotted for the special feeding and care of Italian children and Italian pregnant and nursing mothers and displaced persons - some Italians, some not, but all either left high and dry by the war in Italy where they have no business or desire to be, or left in some part of Italy which they wish they could leave and go back to their own part of Italy. I have seen some of these Italian mothers and children we have been spending this \$50,000,000 on, which the Italians match, dollar by dollar, so what I have seen is a few thousand homeless human beings who are part of that terrible tragic mess which in Italy alone the war has left behind and who already represent a helpless investment of \$100,000,000.

There are about 600 Italian families, mostly mothers and children, living right now, under UNRRA care, in the vast caves which lie behind the city of Naples. I have seen these mothers and children when they come out of their dark caves, blinking their eyes, to take a little Neapolitan sun. Inside, the caves look like something fairly comfortable out of illustrations for Dante's Inferno. There in these musty damp caverns, cut in the living rock two or three thousand years ago, Italian mothers have pitched their tents, inside the earth, to try and make a home for their young. A home or a tent inside these Naples caves is sometimes merely a bagged blanket, stretched on sticks, to give a little family privacy, among dozens of other families who have no privacy at all. Privacy, however, is not very important. Hardly any mothers or children in these caves ever take their clothes off even at night because all the clothes they have are what they stand up in or lie down on. Some of these women and children have been living in these caves for four years. All these things considering, the caves don't smell too bad. Life is not very perfumed when people are living and clothing and sleeping and eating and sometimes sobbing or being sick in a cave, where they sit under one electric light bulb wondering when or if ever, they will ever go home. If they have a home to go to.

Outside the cave, in the late afternoon sun, her back to the rock, one young mother sat like a harsh-sculptured Madonna. Her face was sharp, chiseled, from undernourishment, her hair straggled in points on her bony shoulders. She was barefooted, in wooden clogs. She was wearing several layers of ragged dresses. At her throat she had pinned a safety pin, as a brooch. At her naked feet lay her half naked little son, asleep in a broken fruit basket. His little naked limbs were quite fat. She was very thin. She had obviously been giving him some of her UNRRA food. I don't know whether corned beef, canned stew once a week or boiled dried peas often, are good for a child that age but he was flourishing.



What UNRRA has been doing in Naples, for these cave-dwellers for that young mother, for her small son, is what it tries to do everywhere in Europe where it has been contracted to work. It feeds, it gives clean old clothes, it offers soap when it has it and medicines, and readies people to be moved along when the moment for moving comes. The elements are as simple as that, the task is gigantic and complicated. Take clothes alone. In one of the yellow and green tile-domed churches, which was not bombed along Naples'ruined bombed waterfront, a clothing center has been set up. About six million pounds of old clothes are on UNRRA's program to be sent to Italy for this winter. To date only less than seven hundred thousand garments have arrived. The few hundred which had come to Naples and already washed and were now being mended, with a sewing machine set up before the disaffected altar. Italy needs clothes even more than she needs food. She needs shoes even more than she needs spaghetti.

On the road back to Rome, we passed through the bombed pink plaster fragments of the villages of Formia and Velletri, crouching, roofless, by the blue Mediterranean. Here the Italians are living in their own private caves -- the cellars of their own crushed crumbling houses. No one who has been in Southern Italy can suppose that Italy hasn't paid, isn't still paying, for her long mistake with that now dead talkative tyrant, Mussolini.

In Rome I visited an UNRRA displaced persons camp set up in an ex-infantry barracks in a suburban section called La Marmora, near the Aventine Hill. To reach it you pass by the Protestant cemetery where the English poets, Keats and Shelley, lie buried and they also loved Italy. In the large square of the Marmora camp, Italian displaced persons, little girls, were playing hopscotch in the pleasant sun. Hopscotch is the cheapest most popular game in Europe for homeless children without toys. Hopscotch costs nothing but bare ground in a refugee camp, a few stones and enough energy in the children's legs to hop and still play. In the one-story, picturesque buildings which rimmed the square, the morning wash was already flapping before window sills. I could hear the drone of refugee children reciting lessons in a schoolroom, I could smell vats of luncheon soup cooking and I saw mothers sloshing pails of water in the corridors before their rooms, all busy cleaning up. All you can say about a refugee camp, once it has left that awful first stage where people sit by the roadside, for days, in mud and vermin, waiting, waiting, is whether, once the camp is moved into buildings, the buildings, the camp and the refugees are fed, functioning and clean. The UNRRA Marmora camp was a model. Somewhere somebody had got hold of yards of bright yellow cheap cotton goods and the refugee kindergarten class had all been swathed in little yellow dresses that made them look like a flock of singing young canaries. I tasted from the huge vats of macaroni, dried peas and tomato mixed, that was destined for lunch. Tasty and good. I visited the refugee second-grade schoolroom, taught by a refugee teacher who had lost one eye, fleeing between the German American fighting



lines. The children were learning to write the diphthongs "oi" and "io" and doing as well as could be expected.

I talked to a roomful of adults. One room full of one grandfather, two mothers and seven children between them. The women had been neighbors in Eritrea, in North Africa. They were still neighbors, in a room about 12 feet square. One husband was dead, in battle. One was alive, a policeman in North Africa. "When can we go home?" the woman kept asking, first the UNRRA interpreter, then me. It is an awful moment when people from anywhere on earth, turn to you, just because you are an American, and with almost perfect faith still say, "Help me. America can do anything."

Do we want to do anything? Do we want to give one per cent of our income to UNRRA which takes one per cent of any other nation's income where UNRRA contracts to work? Obviously would you give America the most because we have the biggest incomes? Do you want your Congressman to say yes for you, yes you think some people in Europe are worth saving? I want my Congressman to say yes. I am willing to give my one per cent of my money I earn. But then I'm here, in Europe, I've eyes in my head, a nose on my face, to see, to smell, to surmise, to know that Europe and the peace with it will rot and our international trade will rot along with peace, and our democracy will rot, if America doesn't help those left who are willing to help themselves, and for whom our democracy is still a possible way of life.

It's no secret that our American bankers gave millions to Germany after the last war only to build her up so she could try to knock us down again. It's no secret that another group of American bankers gave money to Mussolini to finance his Ethiopian war. We're not so particular about giving our money to bad causes. Governor Lehman, speaking for UNRRA, has just said that peace can not be won or kept if European millions are hungry and in despair. The New York Herald Tribune editorially adds that Lehman's appeal had produced only the faintest of reactions in our vast United States. President Truman mentioned to Congress that Italian resistance had greatly helped the Allies in their fight against the Germans.

Naples, the city American tourists used to smile at with condescension for their "dolce far niente" in peace, stood off the Germans for four days before our troops got in. In the Italian North the harshest resistance of Europe had its play. Yesterday I met an Italian woman resister who had been good with the machine gun and her pistol, and head of a Turin mountain brigade. She is red-haired, strong, not pretty, and has killed men for liberty. The Northern Italian insurrectionists were alone in handing to the Allies liberated cities -- Turin, Genoa, Milan, Bologna. What is left of Garibaldi in Italy fought. The atomic bomb will not save even America. Only peace will save us all. We have been forced to pay for our part in a gigantic war. Now we had better choose to pay for our one per cent UNRRA slice in the vast overall necessity for that war's peace.



## H 7. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

### DIVISION FOR NOVEMBER 1945.

#### a. Relationship with the Italian Government.

The Mission has continued to negotiate with the Italian Government on the question of procuring guards for UNRRA supplies and property. A proposal had been made by the Commander of the Finance Guards that a company of three hundred guards be assigned permanently for UNRRA duty, and some progress has been made with this project. It is hoped that this solution will be worked out, since lack of adequate protection may lead to serious consequences. In other respects the relationship between this Division and the Government is satisfactory and considerable assistance has been obtained in the requisitioning of property and other facilities.

The Italian Delegation is agreeable that the Mediterraneo and Atlantico Hotels should be requisitioned. They have also been helpful in getting the Istituto Nazionale Assicurazioni to lease the fourth floor of the INA Building to the Administration.

After considerable discussions the financial clauses of the draft of the supplementary Agreement were agreed, not only within the Mission but with A.C. and the British and American Embassies as well. On 21 November the Treasury made a further sum of Lit. 250,000,000 available to the Mission for administrative and operating expenses. The total amount granted under Annex III, Sec. 2 b (ii) is now Lit. 525,000,000.

The operation of the lira fund from the inception of the Mission to date is the subject of a letter dated 4 December 1945, addressed to ERO and Washington.

At a Joint Committee Meeting held on 27 November 1945 the administrative budget of the Italian Delegation to UNRRA, after it had been discussed and approved with all concerned in the Mission, was approved for an amount of Lit. 946,440,000. The budget includes an amount of Lit. 200,000,000 which is to be diverted to programs agreed jointly, other than the food distribution program, as it has been found advisable, owing to the slowness of Treasury procedure, to have such funds readily available.

The project for the eradication of malaria in Sardinia was approved by the same meeting, but since it is necessary to subject the budget, which will be in the vicinity of Lit. 250,000,000, to further scrutiny, it was decided to advance Lit. 15,000,000 for immediate needs in the meantime.

The project for manufacturing sheeting, shirting, etc., from 2,000 tons of raw cotton imported for this purpose, was approved by the Joint Committee. The cost of manufacture will be in the vicinity of Lit. 350,000,000. Quotations have been submitted by manufacturers for sheeting and like finished goods, but have yet to be submitted for the shirting. The Delegation is handling this business and is making the necessary contracts with the selected manufacturers. Independent textile expert will safeguard the interests of all concerned.



b. Relationship with Military Authorities.

A.C. has released to the Administration a small amount of space on the first floor of the INA Building, consisting of twelve rooms. Rome Area Allied Command is giving full co-operation in the releasing of the Mediterraneo and Atlantico Hotels. In addition RAAC is arranging for the procurement of an additional fifty rooms in the INA Building.

c. Problems.

The major Finance and Administration problems are those of equipment, transport and personnel.

i. Equipment.

Office supplies are still awaited from U.S., only a small quantity having arrived. Local purchases of office furniture have been made amounting to 5 million lire.

ii. Transport.

There is a serious lack of transportation. Trips have been made to Caserta - Aversa to collect jeeps and cars, but so far these have been unsuccessful. Personnel transportation is urgently required for the Field and especially for the new Regional offices.

iii. Personnel.

Recruitment of administrative staff for the 1946 programme is going forward satisfactorily. Emphasis has recently been placed on the recruiting of Finance and Administration Officers for the various Region and Camp Operations.

The wage scale for Class II personnel and refugees at camps is being reviewed. It is intended to institute a revised scale before the Mission takes over financial responsibility for the Northern A.C. camps on 1 January 1946. The rates applicable to subsistence allowances for Class II employees are also being revised.

Various employee problems have resulted in the decision to include the following points in discussions of conditions of service:

- (a) willingness to serve anywhere in Italy is essential, and
- (b) willingness to work without discrimination as to sex, race, nationality or creed.

d. Action Requested of ERO and Washington.

Better documentation of personnel sent out to the field has already been requested and evidence is now awaited that this is being put into practice. The recruitment of twelve Secretaries, four Accountants and Regional and Field Officers is requested.

Arrangements had been made for putting the new Pay Book procedure into operation, but this has of necessity been delayed, owing to the non-arrival of the books from ERO.

e. Major Activities, Current and Proposed.

The Italian Mission Budget for the first quarter of 1946 has been reviewed in London by representatives of the Mission and ERO officials. Approval was received for the budgetary figures as submitted, with only minor adjustments.



In accordance with decisions reached at the Rome Conference, considerable ground work was completed in connection with economic reporting. The skeleton form of report was drawn up by Dr. Welk, and the Finance Division set about furnishing the information. A number of sources of information which will be useful in the future have been contacted, and Dr. Welk was able to complete a first report before returning to Washington. No decision has been reached as yet as to where the responsibility for this task shall lie.

Further discussions on International Trade, including a meeting at which Sir George Rendel of the British Foreign Office was present, were held. Italy has shown herself anxious and willing to re-animate trade with neighbouring countries. As an expression of goodwill a procedure has been set up for rapid procurement of commodities urgently required by other countries, within restricted financial limits. Further, during the past year, Italy has exported not inconsiderable quantities of seed and sulphur to her Balkan neighbours. These countries have indicated no means of settlement, either in foreign exchange or by barter, and unless these countries exhibit a changed attitude, or UNRRA or some other international body intervenes in some constructive manner, trade between Italy and her European neighbours, at least, is likely to remain dormant.

The Claims Branch came within the aegis of the Division during the month. Its functions are to collect data of all traffic accidents involving UNRRA vehicles and to consider and advise on the legal aspects of claims, both actual and potential, whether they be claims against UNRRA or claims by UNRRA. In addition the Claims Branch handles all cases of sickness and accident insurance involving Italian employees.

The Mission considers all claims against UNRRA from the moral and social, as well as the legal aspects. To this end a procedure has been established whereby on completion of all investigations in connection with any particular traffic accident, irrespective of whether a claim has been submitted or not, the matter will be referred to a Claims Committee for decision as to action.

The Claims Committee consists of a Chairman, (Chief of Mission or his personally appointed representative), and three members: The Claims Officer, a member of the Transportation Division of the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution, and a member of the Welfare Division of the Bureau of Relief Services. Although UNRRA enjoys immunity from suit in Italian courts, the policy is to submit all claims which cannot be settled administratively to an arbitration body, and to abide by the decision of that body. In the past the British Claims and Hirings of A.C. has acted as arbitrator for claims against UNRRA in Italy. It has recently been suggested to the Italian Government that on the departure of A.C. the Avvocatura dello Stato, which handles claims against the Italian Government, might be the agency best suited to take over the function performed by the British Claims and Hirings Section.

It has also been suggested that the Avvocatura dello Stato, which is represented throughout Italy, is well equipped to investigate and report fully on the circumstances of all traffic accidents involving UNRRA vehicles.

At present the Claims Branch is handicapped through lack of satisfactory reports on traffic accidents.

#### f. Personnel Statistics.

As of 30 November, the personnel of the Italian Mission comprised 201 Class I (regular) employees, 2252 Class II (local) employees and 61 Class III employees. For classification of staff by services, see H 8, Information Requested in Form M.S.R.I.



Reporting Unit - Italian Mission

H.8. FORM S-50

Month : November, 1945

Date Submitted: 4 Dec. '45

All Quantities in Gross Metric Tons  
Except Group O (Net Metric Tons)

COMMODITY GROUP	STOCK OCT. '45	ACQUISITIONS	RECIPIENT GOVERNMENT	ISSUES TO FIELD OFFICE OPERATIONS	OTHER (%)	LOSSES	STOCK NOV. '45 (Book)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(5)	(6)	(8)	(9)	(10)
0	15928	2943	4074	222	51		14524
1	909	984	369	72	257		1285
2	1092	7	2				1097
3	18						18
4	3	88		88			3
5	150	5		5			150
7	158	10		57			101
	18848	4027	4445	454	308		17178

(0) Republic of San Marino  
American Relief for Italy Inc.

51 M.T. (0) 1 M.T. (1)  
256 M.T. (1)



INFORMATION REQUESTED UNDER FORM M.S.R. 1DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES

Note: In accordance with instructions from Washington, Form S-50 (Attachment H 8) has been substituted for Section A, Items 1, 2 and 3 of Form M.S.R. 1.

4.a. Supplies received from UNRRA by outright transfer and distributed by the Government:-

- I. (a) Nil  
 (b) Nil  
 (c) Nil  
 (d) Nil  
 (e) To Government Distribution Agency:-  
 Federazione Italiana dei Consorzi Agrari

<u>Commodity Class</u>	<u>Metric Tons</u>
0	82,771
1	1,477
2	332
3	8
	<hr/>
	84,588
	<hr/>

2. Nil

3. Total Received 84,588 Metric Tons.

4.b. NIL

- c. (1) Nil  
 (2) 84,588 Metric Tons  
 (3) Nil

B. USE OF PROCEEDS FROM UNRRA SUPPLIES (TOTAL TO DATE)

- (1) Nil  
 (2) Nil

C. REGISTRATION, REPATRIATION AND CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS

1. Some 71,709 refugees were under the care of UNRRA and AC as of 30 November. Additional refugees, regarding whom no figures are available, are under the direct care of AMHQ. Refugees under care of UNRRA and AC as of 30 November, by nationality groups were as follows:

British	1993	Yugoslav	5903	Albanian	758
American	1179	Austrian	763	Belgian	384
Brazilian	207	Chinese	229	Roumanian	207
French	2827	German	627	Greek	851
Hungarian	289	Netherlands	536	Norwegian	102
Poles	1449	Palestinian	673	Russian	771
Turks	125				

The balance consist of 36 other nationalities.

2. Data on the number of refugees that have departed from the country is not available.

3. Population in UNRRA operated camps as of 24 November, 1945:-

Austrian	115	Greeks	138	Palestinian	192
Poles	296	Rumanian	126	Yugoslavs	287
Stateless	4,471	Others	301		



4. Population in UNRRA operated camps as of 24 November, classified by sex and age:-

Adult Males	4,317	
Adult Females	1,436	
Children under 14	215	
Total	5,968*	(* 42 persons departed in November, sex unknown).

5. The number of displaced persons outside camps who received assistance in cash or supplies under UNRRA auspices as of 30 November totalled 12,368. The number of family groups is not available.

6. Total number of patient days in UNRRA-operated hospitals during the month - 3,149

7. Total number of clinic visits to UNRRA-operated clinics during the month - 14,890

8. Number of UNRRA operated camps or other UNRRA operated institutions in which services reported in items C.6 and C.7 were provided this month - 7

9. Number serving these hospitals and clinics at end of month  
 a. Doctors - 11  
 b. Nurses - 22

10. Total number of immunisations under UNRRA direction during the month:- 5,037

11. Total number of child health examinations during this month under UNRRA direction - 27

D. PERSONNEL OF MISSION

	Number		
	UNRRA	LOCAL	VOL. SOC.
	I	II	III
1. Classification of employees on pay-roll at end of month by service:			
a. Displaced Persons	13	128	40
b. Health	7	27	1
c. Welfare	9	13	-
d. Agricultural Rehabilitation	-	--	-
e. Industrial Rehabilitation	-	--	-
f. Requirements coordination and Supply	16	45	-
g. Transport	14	506 (Incl. Garage)	-
h. Camp Operation	64	820	10
i. Finance & Administration	35	329 (Incl. Mess Staff)	-
j. Personnel	5	14	-
k. Office of Chief	7	7	-
District Offices	31	363	10
	201	2252	61



13 November 1945

To : Dr. E.C. Benn  
From : Elfleda Sprague  
Subject : Carbonia Progress Report

On Saturday 10 November 1945

the representative of Carbosardo, who has offices in Cagliari, telephoned to ask if I would talk with a committee from Carbonia who wanted to discuss the problems in that area. An appointment was made for Monday morning, November 12, 1945.

Shortly after the telephone call, the Prefect of Cagliari Province called at our office to say that he understood that representatives of labor from Carbonia were making arrangements to have an interview with UNRRA. He suggested that I not bother myself with seeing them, as they would only enumerate their many problems and "bother" me. I told the Prefect that I had already agreed to meet with the representation on Monday. He said that he could tell the Sindaco of Carbonia to advise them not to come bothering me. I asked the Prefect if he didn't think that it would be better if I saw them since I had given my word, stating that it would not bother me in the least, that sometimes if people were given the opportunity to talk about their problems the tensions were released. He asked if I would give them a truck to help solve their food market problems. I told him that the original plan had been to provide the commune with a truck - providing he, the Prefect, allocated sufficient gasoline for its operation. He agreed to supply the gasoline. I told him that since the Carbonia project was originally contemplated and planned for that I had had a cable from my office in Rome telling me not to proceed on Carbonia until advised further, consequently it would be necessary for me to secure approval from proper authority before the transfer of the vehicle was made. A telephone call was put through to Rome - Lt. Col. Reekie - who advised that I released the truck; that hospital supplies and equipment as originally promised would be forthcoming; shoes for the miners would be sent; and that women (expectant and nursing mothers) and children from 0 to 15 years in Carbonia would receive UNRRA food.

This information was related to the Prefect. I suggested that he and the Sindaco of Carbonia join me in the meeting with the Labor Committee so that I could point out to the laborers that they were responsible for the new hospital budget that would make possible its operation - that together government officials were working on the problems of the miners. I suggested that we turn the truck over at the meeting to the Sindaco, point out that he the Prefect, had agreed to furnish petrol for it - and since the men were coming by train to Cagliari, have the truck ready for their return trip. The Prefect thought this might be a good idea.

He said that unrest was beginning to show in Carbonia, that he and the (new) Sindaco were concerned; that he, the Prefect, had written the Italian Ministry proposing that every effort be made to improve conditions in that area, not only for the sake of possible increase in coal output, but because these early rumblings of discontent among the workers could lead to more serious developments.

Monday, November 13.

At ten thirty A.M. a delegation of nine miners from Carbonia, the Sindaco (Dott. Macciotta) and the Prefect of Cagliari, arrived at our offices. It will be remembered that after the last meeting in Rome on the Carbonia problems that I was given positive statements as to what would be done for Carbonia, among which as stated by Dr. Benn over telephone on October 12, 1945, were:

M 1079 - F A



M 1079 - F A

1. The UNRRA Italian Mission would release two trucks for Carbonia .
2. Instructions given to release flour to bring ration up to 300 grams per person per day.
3. UNRRA making initial shipments of beans, peas, dried fish, dried skim milk, sugar and lard to give Carbonia people - the program to supply 2500 calories per day per person.
4. UNRRA is procuring 6000 pairs of heavy duty army boots for miners.
5. UNRRA is obtaining 6000 complete suits - trousers, coat, underwear, shirt, perhaps overcoat. This may be handled by ENDSI, but in any case UNRRA will not wait for ENDSI and will handle it herself if necessary.
6. UNRRA is sending 1000 towels for use at the communal baths for miners.
7. UNRRA is sending a token shipment of soap.
8. UNRRA is working on supplies for hospital.

This information was conveyed to the Commune and Carbosardo immediately , since I was instructed to work on the hospital supply, soap requirements, population figures for feeding. Then after considerable progress had been made in organizing for the project our headquarters cabled not to make any commitments and to hold off all work in Carbonia. That was a severe blow to the Italians here and to us.

These promises are restated in order that our position in the meeting be understood.

I opened the meeting by saying that they had signified that they wanted to discuss problems in their area and that it was to be their meeting, that I would endeavor to answer their questions. The head of the labor organization started by saying that the people of Carbonia had looked for help with their problems; that at the time of my visit to the hospital and to the Mining Company that they were given to understand that their plight was being given consideration and that something would be done for them. Rumor in Carbonia from good sources said that UNRRA would bring trucks, get them in the new hospital, obtain shoes and clothes for the miners and more food. It was a long time and they hadn't seen any help coming. This time last year the winter extra ration (under AC) was given - now nothing extra - the workers were defeated and discouraged and it was agreed that these nine miners come to see what was happening, if anything.

I told them that their problem was appreciated and had been given study and consideration, and that I was glad that they had come so that

- 1) They could go back and tell their fellow workers that today UNRRA had allocated a truck to their Sindaco, that the Prefect would provide the gas. (truck for marketing purposes);
- 2) That through Gen. Pinna and the Prefect and provincial government that the Medico Provinciale had prepared a budget which had been approved and would allow for the new hospital to open its doors, UNRRA supplying supplies and certain essential hospital equipment which was not presently at hand. In detail I pointed out that they must be patient and not expect it to open next week - told them the work that was entailed in bringing off a project of this size;
- 3) Shoes were to be shipped for the miners - I had telephone confirmation of that item on Saturday. Clothes we had been trying to get for them , but that I could not get any definite encouragement as this time although we would give our word to continue presenting the need;



4) Food - What I have to say on this subject may not satisfy you. Presently, as you know, we are feeding UNRRA food in the asilo. I can't say that we will be able to feed family groups - we tried to get that through and it was blocked and rightfully, because of UNRRA's legal definition of assistance to Italy, in the present area of feeding. I pointed out that it would be possible to extend the present feeding figures (expectant, nursing mothers, children 0-15 years) in their area - one that, in itself, was a big help to them. I asked them as interested and responsive people to think through the difficulties that were being encountered in providing for Europe today; food available, shipping etc. against the mouths to be fed. Not to think alone of their problem, but to recognize the colossal task of providing food for all Italy; that they could improve their cooperative food supply now with the truck, bringing vegetables, oranges to the market, and cheese that would help; that children and expectant and nursing mothers would receive UNRRA food and that would help. In other words, what we were providing would mean that their families would be better off than they were last year at this time.

Most of the mine representatives had a few words to say. They were quiet and interested and could understand that things could not go as fast as we would like to have them go.

The head of labor thanked us for receiving them - they were gratified to know that the Italian government and UNRRA understood their problems and had brought the help that they had. They came from labor to say that if we helped in their problems, labor would get the coal out and increase production.

I thanked them for coming and said that since help had started their way we were hopeful that they would show their faith in their government's efforts to improve conditions by helping Italy get more coal out of the mines.

The meeting ended on a good note. - The Prefect provided them with the truck and a driver to return to the mines. He telephoned later in the day to say that he was very happy at the outcome of this meeting.

Telephone call from High Commissioner of Food, Dott. Arrighi. He has had a call from Avv. Montini of Rome instructing him to present by telephone Tuesday to Rome figures of number of expectant and nursing mothers and children 0-15 in Carbonia area who are to receive UNRRA food (distribution in natura). He states that he thinks it is unfortunate that this order has come through at a time when labor came as a delegation to present problems, saying Now they will think they got it because they came in! We tell him that we stressed the Italian government's action in this program - knowledge of conditions and work to help the miners. He is glad of that. We wonder if it isn't better for them to come as a delegation and discuss their problems and to understand the work of their government officials rather than to protest conditions through mediums of demonstrations and strikes.

#### Conclusions:

This report is written in detail in an effort to provide Rome with a complete picture of what goes on. Administration in Rome must be advised that I, in my role of a public health nursing consultant, bring neither the academic equipment nor experience to deal with the situations inherent in such a problem as Carbonia presents. The communications (telephone, telegraph and mail) from Rome to Sardinia leave much to be desired and when one finds oneself confronted with rapid changes in plans as originally set down by Rome administration, there is a heavy personal responsibility to be shouldered by the field representative. The only thing I am sure of is my strictest adherence to the administrative principle of working with and through local Italian government officials. I was relieved when Col. Reckie told me in our telephone conversation Saturday 10 Nov. that further action in Carbonia was being taken in Rome. If I had not had this assurance both the local Italian officials and I would have found ourselves in an uncomfortable situation.

It is understandable that in a busy place such as headquarters that programs such as Carbonia must wait their turn for action. On the other hand, I must point out that success and failure in the Carbonia area rests on keeping us informed by telephone, telegraph and letter as to developments.



25 November 1945.

TO : Dr. E.C. Benn

FROM : Elfleda Sprague

SUBJECT : Carbonia Progress Report

I submit as per your request the following resumé of recent activities which pertain to the Carbonia Project.

Food

The High Commissioner for Food, Dott. Arrighi, after a survey of the Carbonia area, conducted through mine management and the communal Sindaco, has arrived at 15,000 as the estimated number of persons (within definition of assistance who are to receive UNRRA food. The food is to be distributed in natura (following instructions received by Dott. Arrighi from Rome.) The distribution is to be carried out by the Carbosardo Cooperative; ration tickets have been printed. The food is to move from Carbonia on or about November 27. The delay in food shipment to Carbonia is due to preparation of warehouses for storage, and also fat, peas and beans are to arrive from Rome. Food distribution should begin by the end of the month. The present plan is to allocate rations every fifteen days.

Clothing

Col. Venditti, Sardinia ENDSI representative, calls to discuss probable clothing distribution in Carbonia area. He says that before we are assured of clothing, his top level people must agree as to amount. Consequently, we decide that before a committee meeting is called and a detailed survey of clothing requirements is made, Col. Venditti will go to Carbonia on Saturday, November 24, and through mine management prepare a broad estimate of clothing needs of miners and families. Col. Venditti will submit this figure to his authorities and if they agree to provide the amount said to be needed, the matter will then be put before the committee, where such items as distribution, packaging, etc. will be planned and a mutual agreement reached. It is felt that the first plan must be based upon an estimate and positive agreement to furnish clothing made by Rome authorities. There are many dangers inherent in conducting a detailed survey of need without the promise of fulfilling the findings. It has been our experience that even though we give careful explanation of our purposes - make no promises - even go so far as to inject doubt in accomplishing objectives that organizations and people in need interpret survey action as definitely meaning that they will receive what is needed. Then the groups resort to aggressive pressure techniques to accomplish their end. Col. Venditti as ENDSI representative has had the same experience, and so Rome authorities should make a positive promise of assistance based upon estimate which will be submitted by Col. Venditti.

Medical Supply

It has not been possible at this time to allocate ~~materials~~ from the Italian military medical supplies to Carbonia since Italian military authorities here require that the local UNRRA representative provide them with a written statement as to dates supplies will be returned on Sardinia. (See diary report Saturday, Nov. 17 for details, this issue.)

As per Mr. Keeny's request that headquarters be informed as to status of new hospital budget, an agreement was reached and the budget prepared by Medico Provinciale was approved. As soon as Dott. Gosco-Mazzuca returns from Rome we will submit a translation of the Carbonia New Hospital budget to Headquarters Rome. Dr. Landsberg acted as UNRRA Medical Consultant to the Medico-Provinciale on the hospital issue, and will be able to furnish you with details which you may desire.

Respectfully submitted,

Elfleda L. Sprague  
Captain U.S.P.H.S.  
District UNRRA Representative



27 November 1945

TO : Mr. Sorieri

FROM : Phoebe Bannister

SUBJECT : Progress Report on Aid to Carbonia Miners.

Since the last progress report dated 15th November 1945, the following steps have been taken with respects to planning assistance for the Carbonia miners.

1. On the 14th November, a meeting was held at which representatives of the American Embassy, E.N.D.S.I. and UNRRA were present. The steps discussed at this meeting and agreed upon related to local organization for the operation of the assistance plan and the prospect of E.N.D.S.I. supplying the clothing to be issued to the miners. E.N.D.S.I. was not able, at this meeting to agree definitely to this provision of clothing but advised that as soon as the requirements for clothing and shoes were submitted to it, the question would be considered by the Directors of E.N.D.S.I. and of A.R.I. and if necessary, by the E.N.D.S.I. governing board.

2. The Italian Delegation for UNRRA assistance on the basis of reports received from Sardinia, has determined the number of persons (by age groups and categories) who will receive UNRRA supplementary foods. The Delegation has also computed the amount of food needed

16,800 has been determined to be the total number of persons who will receive food. Of this total, the numbers are divided among the following age groups and categories:

0-3.....	4000
4-8.....	5000
9-15.....	6000
Nursing and expecting	
mothers.....	300
Sick persons.....	1500

The amount of foods needed for one month's assistance, in quintals, are as follows:-

Hour.....	311-56 Quintals
Semolina.....	65 "
Canned Meat .....	81 "
Sugar.....	56.40 "
Powdered Milk.....	194.40 "
Pulses.....	137.70 "
Fats.....	73.80 "
Fish.....	263.70 "
Evaporated Milk.....	15 "

Of the above foods, all are presently available in Sardinia with the exception of fats, fish, evaporated milk and canned meat. These latter foods are not available at the present time, for the general UNRRA program in Italy.

3. The Italian Delegation has instructed all persons in Sardinia concerned with the project, on the methods to be followed in distributing food, medical supplies and clothing.

4. The Italian Delegation is, at the present time, preparing instructions to the Federazione, to move the foods available in Sardinia to Carbonia for distribution.



UNITED NATIONS  
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

14 November 1945.

TO: The Deputy Director of Operations,  
(Attention: The Welfare Division)

FROM: Phoebe Barnister (Thru Mr. Keady)

RE: Central Welfare Committee - Italian Mission.

Attached are copies of the agenda and minutes of the 9th meeting of the Central Welfare Committee, and a report on the conditions of the elementary schools in Italy, presented at that meeting.

These materials are being sent to you in response to your request that you be kept informed as to developments in the work of this committee.

The Deputy Director of Operations,  
UNRRA, European Regional Office,  
11, Portland Place,  
LONDON.

MB.



U.N.R.R.A.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION  
ITALIAN MISSION

To: Committee members.

The Fifth meeting of the Central Welfare Committee is called for Friday afternoon, October 25th, at five o'clock in the Conference Room at U.N.R.R.A. Headquarters - 3rd floor - Via San Nicolo' in Tolentino, 78.

## AGENDA:

- (1) Review of minutes of last meeting (copy enclosed)
- (2) Report on de-regimentation of school buildings.  
Prof Giovanni Ferretti, Director of Elementary Schools  
at the Ministry of Education.
- (3) Review of Directory of Welfare Agencies  
It is planned that the Directory will be ready for  
distribution at the meeting.
- (4) Subject for next Committee meeting.
- (5) Distribution of copies of a recent Decree providing for a  
Provincial Committee for Public Assistance and Charity in  
each Province - to be discussed at the next meeting.

GENEVIEVE GARDNER  
U.N.R.R.A.  
Child Welfare Specialist.



Summary of minutes of  
9th Meeting - Central Welfare Committee  
October 29th 1945.

During review of the minutes of last meeting, Miss Mallari pointed out that it is the Bishop in each province who is responsible for Asili, rather than Sacra Congregazione Studi Sacinari, who is responsible for elementary schools. This correction is here noted.

Further clarification was also made with regard to regulations governing asili. It was pointed out that in order to legally open and operate an asilo, permission must be received from the Ministry of Education through the Provincial Director of Schools. Application must be filed with the Provincial Director of Schools, showing evidence of premises that are spacious and that conform with certain sanitary regulations; teaching staff graduated from special schools and an administrative plan on a financial basis sound enough to guarantee the life of the asilo. (These provisions are set forth in certain legislation which will be secured, so that the exact provisions may be made known to the Committee) The Provveditore then inspects to determine whether or not the plan meets the legislative requirements, and if so authorizes the asilo to open. The Provincial Director of Schools is responsible in this work, as in his other duties, to the Ministry of Education.

Certain supervisory control on Asili is authorized for O.N.M.I., according to Art 50, O.N.M.I. Regulation, 1926. (This regulation will also be secured in order that its exact terms may be made known to the Committee.)

It was pointed out that residential asili are subject to the same legislation as day-time asili. This legislation does not extend to summer colonies.

It was explained that the information regarding standards for asili would be sent to UNRRA field staff in order that they may help to implement Italian standards governing these agencies. It is particularly timely that they have this information to utilize, because UNRRA food is given to large numbers of asili which are already operating and it is being requested on a basis for beginning the operation of others.

Prof. Ferretti asked that he be informed when such information went to UNRRA field staff, in order that at the same time he might send similar information from his department to the Provveditori.

One member objected to the application of standards especially where there was great war damage, if it meant closing down an asilo in case it did not meet the standards. Other members explained that standards were always set as goals to work toward, and that they would be used for that purpose in this instance.

Prof. Ferretti and Prof. Salaris were then called up for their report covering the condition of schools in Italy, the steps having been taken toward improving them and proposed plans. Copy of that report is attached.

Regarding the proposed legislation, it was suggested that persons be included in committee membership in addition to those named in the proposed legislation specifically a representative of U.M.I. and representative parents.

The Committee expressed great interest in the report and willingness to assist Prof. Ferretti in any way possible in his efforts toward re-activating the school program.

Discussion on a method of helping to finance re-building of the schools followed, and committee members were anxious to work on such a project. UNRRA representative pointed out that she did not believe the Committee as a whole could enter into supporting a particular method of financing, but certainly as individuals their efforts would be welcomed by Prof. Ferretti.

Inquiry was made as to whether or not priorities had been given to schools



in their requests for building materials. Prof. Perrotti stated that such priorities had been given in name, but that in fact there was great delay in securing building materials for schools. He believes the Committee would be very effective in speeding up fulfillment of requests, if it would recommend to the Ministry of Public Works that priority be given in approving repair works and allocation of materials. Also that the Committee recommend to the Ministry of Industry and Commerce that they instruct local Chambers of Commerce concerning priorities in allocations of materials.

There was some discussion as to ways in which Dr. Perrotti's report might be publicized. The suggestion that it be given to newspapers was not entirely agreeable to all. It was agreed however that he be asked to summarize his report and make copies available immediately to UNRRA and to all members of the Committee. This he agreed to do.

Prof. Pascoetti, of the Italian Delegation was asked for suggestions as to ways in which the Italian Delegation might support the report. She stated she would bring it to the attention of the Delegation, which she thought would do all possible to support it.

UNRRA representative stated that the report as given to the meeting would immediately be brought to the attention of UNRRA HQ.

Dr. Bonnisse stated that his organization, R.N.D.S.I., had recently received from Switzerland a number of fabricated houses, possibly 150 or 200, which he would be glad to assign for school use in devastated villages. He pointed out that plans for their use must go through the Civile Civile and the Mayors, because these houses are meant to be used in community units including church, school and hospital. Prof. Perrotti asked for a written statement offering the houses, and conditions which they were to be under, in order that he might take action.

The Directory of Welfare Agencies was distributed and members were asked to be ready with their comments at the next Committee meeting. Prof. Salari asked that Istituto Limiti di Assistenza e Beneficenza be included. The group was reminded that the Committee had determined certain limitations on which agencies would be included, and attention was directed toward the introduction to the Directory. It was pointed out however that it might be very useful to consider including additional agencies in a revised edition.

Copy of the Legislative Decree March 22nd 1945, setting up Provincial Committees for Public Assistance and Charity in every province was then distributed. Members were asked to consider it, and be prepared to discuss it at the next meeting.

Date of the next meeting was tentatively considered, but not definitely set. Members will be notified a few days in advance, as was done this time.

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GCABOER:lal



# REPORT ON CONDITIONS OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS IN ITALY

by Prof. Giovanni Farrotti  
General Director of Elementary Schools  
at Ministry of Education

and

CONDITIONS IN ONE CITY AND PROVINCE

by Prof. Raimondo Salaris, Provincial Director of Schools

PRESENTED BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY COMMISSION, U.N.R.R.A.

October 29th 1945

The major problem regarding elementary schools is their unavailability, which prevents them from operating. At the request of the office of the Director of Elementary Schools, the Provveditori all over Italy sent in information on schools in their respective provinces, detailed information being sent on thirty provinces. It is most lamentable that from among the school buildings not destroyed the most modern and best equipped are not available for school purposes due to the fact that they are requisitioned for other purposes.

Summary of information received from thirty provinces follows:

## Schools unavailable

Requisitioned by the Allies	125 buildings	about 1279 classrooms
Occupied by refugees and bombed-out people	199 "	" 963 "
In use by the Italian Army	40 "	" 253 "
Miscellaneous offices and administrations	49 "	" 180 "
Total.....		2,680

In addition to the schools that are requisitioned, large numbers of others are totally destroyed or damaged beyond use until repairs are made. In some cities no schools remain. Estimate has not been made of the vast numbers of children who will be without any schooling this year, but the number will reach a tremendously high figure, many of whom have already been without schooling for a couple of years. It is impossible to predict how many more years large numbers will be without schooling. In addition to those who are entirely without schooling, other large numbers will have an amount so small that the advantage to them will be extremely limited. This situation is illustrated by one city where the one remaining school building is used by six different school districts, in triple shifts, so that each school gets one third of every second day. In another city, a triple shift section has been going on for three years.

Some details from reports from the various regions and provinces follow:

News from Piedmont region are not so disconcerting. In Evrea, all grounds are reported to be given back to school authorities, and repair work is already being carried out. In Aosta, all buildings have been derequisitioned except one, still occupied by the Allied troops, which it is said will be vacated by the end of this month.

More damage has been suffered in Lombardy region. In Milan, the

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situation is the following: the next school year will still see the practice of double shift schedules, according to which two different schools are giving their courses in the same premises, alternatively in forenoon and afternoon hours. In spite of this school authorities in Milan feel that with the practice of double shifts they should be able to take care of all school children. In Brescia, the situation is not so satisfying. Out of a total of 421 school buildings, seven or eight are entirely destroyed, 14 are badly damaged and 102 need urgent repair work. Most of the buildings in town are used as Army billets.

In Liguria region news is not so good. In Genoa 65 percent of the school buildings were hit in war actions. Some of them are entirely destroyed, but 14 percent of them could still be used. Out of the 35 percent which did not suffer from war actions, 20 percent are occupied either by Allied organizations and troops or by bombed out people. The situation is now worse than during the war and the German occupation, due to the fact that the coast centres are being regarded as winter resort places and it is feared that most of the school buildings will be requisitioned as rest centres for troops. As a common practice, school buildings are the first ones to be requisitioned in such occasions.

Reports from four provinces in Emilia region, show a serious picture. In Ravenna, the balance shows 21 classrooms destroyed, 55 damaged and 120 occupied by troops, administrations and political parties. No less damage is caused by equipment, window glass and fixtures having been either destroyed or removed. In Modena, where school buildings are not numerous, 23 of the best ones have been destroyed. It is calculated that about one thousand school children will be kept out of the school. Local school authorities here seem to be quite scared by that figure, but unfortunately the situation is much worse in other places. In Ferrara, out of a total of 229 school buildings, only 163 can be used, after considerable repair work. Everywhere, lack of equipment and window glass is lamented.

In Bologna, the situation is desperate. Out of a total of 50 buildings, with 515 classrooms, only sixteen classrooms are available for school. That means three percent only. 345 are unusable, 32 requisitioned by the Comune for 'various services' which are always regarded as more important than school, and 152 are accommodating refugees. Only 83 schools can be regularly operated throughout the province. In different places, open-air classes have been held, which shows a considerable amount of good will and initiative, because the climate in Bologna is rather cold. The situation in Bologna is extremely bad, because even in peace time school facilities were inadequate, there, so that war damage has been most deeply felt. Many services of no importance at all have been accommodated in school buildings. For example, a political club, and a consular office are located in one school. 187 refugees occupy another school and a hospital for chronic diseases (35 patients in all) are accommodated in still another one. In the centre of the city, a dancing hall has been set up in a school. In another school building, a cooperative store and a storeroom have been accommodated in the classrooms. Another building is being used as an Army hospital, and it was stated that it will not be de-requisitioned before 1947.

Reports from Toscana region are as follows. In Livorno, the school is in ruins. In Pontremoli, it is anticipated that the school year will not begin at all. In Sienna, troops are billeted in the schools. In Lecorn, the few buildings which are not destroyed or damaged are occupied by Allied troops. (One is used as Army barracks, another one as a camp for German prisoners, another one is occupied by Consorzio Agrario, one is requisitioned for Allied troops and one illegally occupied by refugees.) In Grosseto, the five school buildings are disposed of as follows: one destroyed, one badly damaged, one occupied by troops, and two accommodating bombed-out people. School is being operated in emergency premises, in a three-shift daily schedule. That means that during ten hours of the day classes are being held for three different groups of school children who obviously cannot have a very profitable tutoring.



From Marche region, Ancona and Macerata report. Ancona is one of the towns where the tragedy is more deeply felt. 53 classrooms were destroyed and 243 damaged in war actions. The local Provveditorato seems to have given up from the beginning, and says it will not be possible to start school activities at all. The situation in detail is as follows: one school, capable of accommodating six hundred children, has been requisitioned by the Allies; another school, usually accommodating seven hundred children, has now only four classrooms available. A further school is occupied by the Allies, one is both damaged and occupied, and another one is entirely destroyed. In Macerata, one school is damaged, one is occupied by bombed-out people and the aisle is entirely destroyed. A list of other schools occupied by the Allies all over the province has been submitted.

Serious damage exists in Abruzzi region. In Aquila, the town itself is not so badly damaged but the province has suffered enormous damage. The war was stopped there for quite a long time around Castel di Sangro, and in the provinces of Chieti and Caserta war damages are tremendous. The problem is made worse by the fact that in these regions the birth-rate is at a peak, and families seldom have less than seven or eight children.

In Chieti province, of the 99 Comuni, 30 are considered entirely destroyed and school buildings either do not exist or are not usable. Among other problems encountered the following are cited: in Cerda, the school is inoperative because three classrooms are being used as lodgings for the Communal secretary and his family. In Vasto, the ground floor of the school building is used for communal offices, the first floor for secondary school 'lavoratorio' and the second floor, upon authorization from the Sindaco, for other public administration offices.

Caserta reports as follows. In Buonafina, report is not very detailed on actual damage suffered. Many of the buildings are either damaged or requisitioned. The consequences of this situation are however analyzed, which are tremendous and show a complete failure of the school. Out of the 220,000 children subject to school compulsory regulations, 130,000 - that means 60 percent - are in fact not attending. It is believed that quite a number of these is being taken care of in private or religious schools, which is rather humiliating for the State school, but the children are attended to. A major problem, however, is that of a number of private, 'clandestine' schools that are beginning to operate. They are run on a lucrative basis and operate outside of any control and without any supervision. In Benevento, of four school buildings, no one is available. All of them being occupied by bombed-out people. From Avellino comforting news is reported, which show that when teachers are using their good will the school cannot die. Since all of the local school buildings were occupied by refugees, classes have been held in the private homes of the teachers, God bless them. In Salerno, several buildings are still occupied, and a few de-requisitioned ones were not reconditioned, which shows a remarkable lack of initiative. One problem is that, though the Allies have granted priority in de-requisitioning of schools, whenever possible, the school buildings are not occupied immediately by school authorities. It is however to be kept in mind that it takes an enormous amount of repair work to re-condition these buildings, especially as far as sanitary equipment and window glass are concerned.

Reports from Aquila region are as follows: In Rossano province, 23 communes are totally deprived of school buildings. In Teramo, the most urgent problem is to get the buildings de-requisitioned by the Allies, who are occupying a large number. In Potenza, two of the buildings are destroyed and three more requisitioned. In Cosenza, school buildings are occupied by refugees (who should now be regarded as public enemy number one) and other premises formerly rented for the school have been arbitrarily taken back by the owners. Another problem arising in this connection is that of premises rented, in several cases, the owners have taken advantage of the situation and either because the Comune was paying a low rent or for other reasons, they have either taken the premises back for their own use or have leased them for higher rates to other people. In Trapani, no buildings have been de-requisitioned by the Allies yet. Many schools are being operated in six shifts on a three-shifts-schedule per day, which allows six different schools to have one shift every second day. In other buildings, classes are held for one brief shift daily, to pupils of four different schools. Even the aisle is working on a triple daily shift schedule.

/regarding



Regarding Sicily, Palermo school buildings are sheltering bombed out people and in Messina all buildings are destroyed so that the school is totally deprived of both premises and equipment. Another problem: in the Comune of Canicatti, communal authorities have leased part of the school building (five classrooms and a cellar) by regular lease contract to a private printing firm. In another comune, the local fire brigade is occupying the school building, alleging their priority right because some wooden huts of their were formerly located on the terrain on which the school was built. In Trapani, classes are held in triple shifts daily-schedule in one building, because the others are occupied by Confederation of labor. In Caltanissetta, 285 classrooms are unavailable. Classes are held in triple shift schedule. In Agrigento, the triple shift schedule has been now going on for three years.

In Sardinia, Sassari has also suffered considerable damage, while less damage was caused both in Bassari and in Nuoro.

For Lazio region, Procinone and Rome report. In Rome, in addition to some buildings requisitioned upon the sindaco's order, the rest are totally deprived of equipment. The situation in Rome, presented by Prof. Raimondo Salaria, Provincial Director of Schools, follows: Sixty-five schools are still unavailable in Rome City. 14 are occupied by bombed out people under the care of R.C.A., 22 or 23 arbitrarily occupied by bombed out people, only two of which were vacated, the "26th October" and the "Tantuccio" at Casal Bertone. Four or five others were occupied by Italian Army, which handed back two of them, the "Corradini" and the school in Via Innocenzo IV. The "Baccarino" school has also been de-requisitioned in these days. The "Radini" school has been vacated but it has been difficult to keep, because as soon as it was released the Ministry of Interior had been trying to get the building to accommodate "Colonia Profilottica" from Valaestrina, which is now located at Casa del Rifugio at Santa Maria in Trastevere. Furthermore, six or seven schools were still occupied by Allied authorities. Among those the "Micheluzzi" and the "Ducetti" schools, two of the largest and most modern ones. The "Micheluzzi" capable of accommodating 4,000 children, some of whom have not been attending school for two years. This matter has been taken up with the Education Branch, A.C., and Capt. Vella has promised to follow up the thing with Headquarters in Caserta and have them give prompt attention to this problem. Another fifteen schools are occupied by so-called "anti vari", or various offices. The "Uberti I" school has been released. Others are still partially occupied. The "Carducci" school is still accommodating police offices. The former "Bancalini" school is occupied by T.R. preventorium. The "Parini" school at Val Polaina is accommodating an orphanage run by Suore dell'Immacolata from Ostia. This particular case has been agitated in the press and had caused much unrest among parents in the district.

The Director of Schools has no power to clear anybody out of school buildings, and little result has been obtained in spite of all his requests and applications to both the Prefect and the Sindaco. Some examples were cited. A Villa in Via Bartolomei formerly occupied by a First Aid Post of the Knights of Malta, which he asked to be put at the disposal of an institution accommodated in a school building; a request for release of two military barracks from the Ministry of War to accommodate the 5,000 refugees now occupying Roman schools; a further request to use for this purpose the Institute San Michele. All those projects had not been given any follow up in the ministries concerned. The San Michele, recently taken up by the Ministry of Post War Assistance to build up a "Casa del Redento" is apparently occupied by 70 or 80 veterans only, while thousands could be accommodated there.

R.C.A. should investigate in the situation of these refugees lodged in school buildings, because most of them are said to be not in need. There are even millionnaires among them, and one was reported to be the owner of a big truck and trailer. In spite of all his efforts, continued Prof. Salaria he has no authority to take direct steps, and the police force, to which he had applied, was afraid of taking any definite action.



In Ross Province, the situation is not too bad. Except for lack of window panes, most of the schools would be in a position to operate during next school year. There is great lack of co-operation on the part of landowners. In Marino, for instance, the sindaco had promised to make available the school building for last year; up to date, eight classrooms only, out of a total of twenty, have been given back to the school. In Pracchi, the project of handing back a part of the school building has been considered for a long time; up to now, eight or ten classrooms only have been vacated. In Valentini in the country, though the place is a mass of rubble, they worked out miracles and the school is operating again. In Labico, the school building was undamaged, but the communal administration moved in and only few of the most unmitable rooms were left for the school. In Lamio, the situation is rather bad. In Velletri too the situation is bad, but local people do not care so much for the elementary school, and seem to be mainly interested in secondary school reconstruction.

A summary of efforts made to improve the situation follows: The Ministry of Education has been doing its best, though in an indirect way because direct action can generally be taken only by local Provveditori. However, the Minister has tried to promote the interest of all other Ministries concerned in eliminating these inconveniences. Each case of requisitioned buildings has been pointed out A.C., where de-requisition was requested. Allied authorities have shown to be very sympathetic to this problem, and orders from A.F.R.C. in Genoa were given, even prior to the Ministry's request, that whenever possible priority should be granted to schools in the de-requisitioning routine. The Ministry of Interior has been asked, and was willing also, to require from the Prefects that schools be granted the same priority in de-requisitioning on the part of Italian authorities. The Ministry for Public Works has been asked for first priority in ordering repair work done and in releasing materials. The Ministry of War, as well as the Ministries of Air Force and Navy, have been asked to recommend de-requisition of school buildings from their local offices, which they have willingly done. The Ministry of Post War assistance has been also asked to consider, when accommodating refugees and returning veterans, the needs of the school. However, most of these situations must be worked out on the spot. The local Provveditori have been informed that, whenever they deem it necessary to go to higher authorities, the Ministry is standing by for help either through official channels or personal contacts with ministers and executives, personalities of political parties. Furthermore, the Ministry of Education has recently called a meeting of representatives of all other Ministries concerned with the problem, so that they would take a deeper interest in the situation of the schools and instruct accordingly their local offices. In spite of all that, to date meagre results have been obtained.

The Ministry of Education is now working out a scheme of legislation to be passed - if approval is granted from the Treasury - as a Licentiaential Decree. This legislation calls for a Committee to be set up in each province, headed up by the Prefect and composed of the Provincial Director of Schools, an engineer from Genio Civile (provincial office of Ministry of Public Works) a representative of the provincial office of Ministry for Post War Assistance, a representative of the local Camera di Commercio (business should be interested in order to have materials provided) and a representative of teachers. The Committee should promote measures to improve the school situation, and the Prefect should have powers to de-requisition school buildings requisitioned by local administrations and to requisition other buildings to be used for school purposes. He should further have powers of declaring void any lease contract in which renting of school buildings is involved, and to have school premises handed back to school authorities. Concerning the new legislation of rents, premises rented for school purposes should benefit of the same advantages granted for private lodgings. Prof. Forretti expressed the hope that this legislation would help, at least in overcoming the minor inconveniences reported on.



U.N.R.R.A.

UNITED NATIONS WARREN AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

ITALIAN VERSION

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To: Committee Members

The Fifth meeting of the Central Welfare Committee is called for Friday afternoon, October 26th, at five o'clock in the Conference Room at U.N.R.R.A. Headquarters - 3rd floor - Via San Nicolo' da Tolentino 78

Agenda:

- (1) Review of minutes of last meeting (copy enclosed)
- (2) Report on de-conditioning of school buildings.  
Ferretti, Prof. Giovanni - Director of Elementary Schools  
at the Ministry of Education.
- (3) Review of Directory of Welfare Agencies  
It is planned that the Directory will be ready for  
distribution at the meeting.
- (4) Subject for next Committee meeting.

CHRISTINE GAGGER  
U.N.R.R.A.  
Child Welfare Specialist.



Central Reports Branch: 19.11.45

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

ITALIAN MISSION

Chief of Mission's Narrative Report for the month of  
October 1945

CONTENTS

This Report consists of a brief summary of the Italian Mission's major activities during the month of October 1945, its most important unsolved problems and targets for the immediate future, plus more detailed reports, statistical data, minutes of important meetings, etc., from the various Divisions. The material appears as follows:

- A. Introduction
- B. Relationship with the Italian Government
- C. Relationship with other Agencies
- D. Supply and Distribution
- E. Services Provided with UNRRA Resources
- F. Public Relations
- G. Organization and Administration of the Mission
- H. List of Attachments (Monthly Reports of the individual Divisions, with statistical data, etc.)

S. M. KERRY

Chief of Italian Mission

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Extracts to: Mr. Dudley Ward  
Sir H. Creagh  
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Organization & Management



A. INTRODUCTION

1. The Chief of Mission spent the first half of the month in Washington, returning by way of London in time for the Chiefs of Missions' Conference beginning in Rome on 20 October. In Washington he had one main objective: to get Headquarters to agree to order the goods and bid for the shipping for the expanded 1946 program even in advance of Congressional action on the new one per cent. The action taken (London to Washington 5674, London to Rome 760) stopped just short of the point of actual financial commitment. This situation is satisfactory provided Congress acts before it adjourns in December. If Congress does not act, somebody else must or Italy's import situation will be in chaos in February.

2. In Washington several other important conversations took place: one on pricing (for which we still await confirmation); discussions as to the method of revising the agreement with the Italian Government (the draft of which has still not arrived); and useful discussions with the Italian Section of FMA, with the State Department, with Mr. Sacerdoti (the head of the Italian Purchasing Commission), and with the Italian Ambassador.

3. The remainder of the month in Rome was nearly all spent in conference. This series of meetings was devoted mostly to problems of Finance and Administration, as the previous one had been devoted to supplies. One got the impression that this was by all odds the best of the conferences to date, with the efforts of the group devoted to solving problems of mutual interest. Our experience since the last conference had developed mutual confidence and increased our ability to work together for the general good of UNRRA.

4. Toward the end of the month, when the last of the conference guests had gone, we took stock of the Italian situation. It seemed to be approximately as follows:

a. The shape of UNRRA things to come in Italy looked a little more definite, but everybody in UNRRA, AC and the Embassies was united in the conviction that, whoever takes it, the necessary action must be taken to keep the ships coming in January.

b. The general industrial outlook was much better because of the achievements of the Allied Commission in getting more coal and the first sizeable quantities of raw materials landed in Italy. The news that the strikes in the United States had cost us one-half the October coal shipments-200,000 tons-was serious, but the coal and the cotton that are coming in are already starting to break the fantastic prices of textiles even before the first cotton reaches the market.

c. The long discussions between Italy and France about phosphate rock have at last resulted in an agreement for 100,000 tons to come to Italy from Tunisia, but at a price greatly to the disadvantage of Italy. The price is to be arbitrated in Washington. Unless a reasonable agreement is soon reached, the outlook for the other 600,000 tons of rock needed for 1946 is bleak and the prospects for the 1947 wheat crop are bleaker.

d. The cruel facts about the wheat situation have been a matter of increasing concern to and action by AC, which has increased its estimate of wheat imports required through the next harvest to a total of 2,000,000 tons, - about double the normal requirement.

e. We have had a liberal education in the matter of exchanging indigenous supplies. Italy is ready to exchange on a barter basis, but is unwilling to release supplies without assurance that she will get something in return. It seems to me that, in the interest of economy, UNRRA Headquarters must press this point by declaring that it will not ship from more distant ports goods that are available in adjacent countries (See Savingsgram 7)



f. With UNRRA itself so coy about the future of UNRRA in Italy, it is not surprising that the Italian Government has been a little confused on the subject. Steps have been taken through the Delegation to keep the Government informed. Also the preparations for the second anniversary provide a good opportunity to give additional information to the Italian Government and to the public.

g. UNRRA and AC are acting in Rome on the assumption that UNRRA will undertake the responsibility for imports beginning with the January loadings. We are working jointly on specific recommendations as to what we want shipped, and we are interviewing personnel from AC and the American and British armies, confirming the arrangements in letters of agreement that will become effective when the transfer of responsibility takes place. The risk is less than it seems, for each letter of agreement contains a thirty-day cancellation clause.

## B. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

### 1. Supplemental Agreements negotiated or in Process.

The Legislative Decree for the implementation of the UNRRA Agreement is still being considered by the Ministries concerned, but its issuance is expected shortly. No major agreements were negotiated with the Italian Government during the month of October, although it was agreed that the Government should in future assume title and responsibility for medical and sanitation supplies at ports of unloading. UNRRA will provide transport, when available, from the port to a control distribution point. The new arrangement should reduce considerably the time taken between the arrival of supplies in Italy and their distribution to consumers in the provinces.

At a meeting of the Joint Committee on 29 October, approval in principle was given to a large scale malaria control project in Sardinia, which is to be carried out jointly by the Italian Government, UNRRA and the Rockefeller Foundation. The cost is estimated at \$5 million, most of which will come from the lira fund.

### 2. General Problems of Relationship.

At first neither the Italian Government nor the Press understood clearly the scope of the 1946 UNRRA program for Italy, in particular, the fact that, if funds are voted by the U.S. Congress, UNRRA will take over the functions of the Allied Commission as regards the import of essential supplies and will thus extend its activities beyond the field of relief. The Mission attempted to rectify the misconception prevailing in Press and Government circles. Avv. Montini, President of the Italian Government Delegation, was kept informed of the main lines of the decisions reached in Washington and London regarding the 1946 program. The chief problem in this connection is that the Government has been working on the 1946 import program for Italy and still does not know how such a program will be financed. The Mission has explained that the Administration is making every effort to ensure that the flow of supplies will continue without interruption in 1946. The recent report that UNRRA will allocate 61½ million dollars to Italy, pending the further appropriation by the United States Congress, has served to relieve some anxiety in Government circles.

The Italian Government Delegation raised certain objections, on political and economic grounds, to a proposed project of special assistance to Sardinian coal miners for the purpose of increasing their output of coal. A satisfactory solution of all problems was reached at a conference held early in November by representatives of the mine owners, the Italian Government Delegation, the Ministries of Food and Labor, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, UNRRA and the United States Embassy. This subject will be covered in the November report.

The Mission's relations with the Government during the past month were good. The small difficulty on the signing of release authorisations has been overcome. The Civil Affairs Division of the Ministry of the Interior has