

IT.MISSION-Weekly Bulletins

Miss Reuter

UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

OCMA Inck

Weekly Bullettin

Issued by
Public Information Division
UNRRA Italian Mission



Vcl. 2 No. 3

16 January 1946

ITALY'S FACTORIES WILL PRODUCE AGAIN

UNRRA TO SUPPLY VITAL RAW MATERIALS

SPEEDY HELP IS PLANNED

More than half the coal that Italy needs to set her industry going once more will come from UNRRA, according to present plans under the new 1946 program of assistance.

Of the 450 million dollars which, it is expected, UNRRA will allocate to the Italian program, approximately 144 million dollars will be spent, not on food, but on fuel and industrial products, designed to help Italy to re-establish her national economy.

Far outweighing in importance any other of these "rehabilitation" commodities is coal.

Coal is Italy's Paramount Need

"The importation of coal has always been of paramount importance for Italian industrial development and is essential, therefore, for any program of economic rehabilitation in Italy," says the official report just published by the Allied Commission on Italy's Requirements for 1946.

"The level of Italian industry will depend on the amount of coal that can be brought into the country."

Even before the war coal imports were cut to the bone, owing to exchange difficulties, yet pruned, as they have been to the barest essentials, the 10 million tons which Italy must import in 1946 will meet roughly only about four-fifths of her normal pre-war needs.

Of these 10 million tons, UNRRA will supply approximately 5,250,000 tons. On a principle that has been applied throughout the program, supplies will be heavier in the earlier months of the year, reaching a peak in June.

"We believe that quick help will give the greatest stimulus to industry," said Mr. S.M. Keeny, Chief of the Italian Mission.

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Self Help for Italy

"We are not planning our supplies on a mathematical month by month basis. What we aim at is to put Italy in a position where she can begin to help herself at the earliest possible moment."

Italy's need for imported coal is today greater even than it was before the war, when the average yearly coal purchases from abroad reached 12 million tons.

On top of war damage has come the horror of drought, which is a disaster as much for industry as for agriculture, since in normal times approximately 30 per cent of Italy's industry relied upon hydro-electric power.

Today, it is estimated that roughly one-quarter of the hydro-electric undertakings are standing idle, not because of battle damage or German sabotage, but because the reservoirs are drained dry.

December and January which should be months of heavy rain have so far had a succession of sunny days and starry nights.

860,000 Tons of Liquid Fuels

Ranking next in significance are the imports of petrol, oil and fuel oil. No matter what supplies come from abroad, Italy's needs are so great that every form of transport will have to be restricted to bare essentials.

Provisionally, it is proposed that UNRRA should supply a total of some 860,000 tons of liquid fuels, roughly one-third of the total import requirements. As with coal, these liquid fuels will come quickly in the early months, particularly fuel oil, of which three-quarters of the allocation will be delivered by the end of June.

The textile and allied industries occupy a vital place in Italy's economy, being the largest single source of employment in the country and one of the major sources of Italy's national income. Both the cotton and the wool industries have survived the War virtually intact.

UNRRA will supply roughly one-fifth of the country's irreducible needs of raw cotton this year and between one-third and one-quarter of the raw wool. Cotton shipments are due to be completed as early as the end of March, those of wool a month later.

Thus, a minimum of time will be lost in re-starting the mills not only in the north but also, it is hoped, in Naples and Bari which have in recent years become important centres of the cotton industry.

Like every other war-torn country Italy is desperately short of fats and oils for industrial purposes. Thanks to UNRRA's contribution, estimated at 12,760,000 dollars, Italy will produce some 168,500 tons of soap this year.

22 Million Pairs of Shoes

Where now refugees in UNRRA camps and workshops patch and repair reject footwear from America and salvage boots from the armies, a big allocation from UNRRA funds will help to put Italy's leather industry literally "on its feet." UNRRA's contribution will permit the manufacture of 22 million pairs of shoes.

Rubber and steel and steel products and other metals, like copper, all rank as important items among the raw materials UNRRA plans to bring into Italy this year.

Another is timber. Italy is woefully short of timber, not only because of the War, but also because of the restrictive import policy pursued by Mussolini's Fascist government for several years before the War.

Although UNRRA's total contribution towards Italy's industrial imports represents no more than 22 per cent of all that she needs, deliveries under the new and expanded 1946 program have been so timed that help will come when it is most needed to give the maximum urge to industry generally.

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Nutrition Conference at Palermo

The fourth Nutrition Conference for Nurses organised by UNRRA Nutrition Section was held at Palermo, Sicily, December 9-13 inclusive. A feature of the Conference was the talk by Miss Sue Sadow, Welfare Nutritionist on the subject of Soya flour, Soya grits and Soya beans. Samples were passed around for the doctors and nurses, and a talk was given on the food value and use of these products, as well as the importance of including soya in the Italian diet by because of its high protein content.

The conference was attended by approximately 200 persons comprising Government officials, doctors, 106 nurses, teachers, those interested in school lunch programs, and directors of institutions.

Sub-committees on Nutrition were organized in each of the nine provinces of Sicily, each composed of three doctors and three nurses, whose responsibility it is to formulate nutritional educational material suitable to local conditions.

Following the Conference, bread containing soya was made in six ONMI centres, and was served to 531 mothers and 596 children over period of three weeks. The results were satisfactory. It was ascertained that the inclusion of soya flour in Italian bread is not detectable, and such bread is an acceptable product.

UNRRA on the Stage at Tor Pignattara

At the Convent School of the Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur, at Tor Pignattara, near Rome, a delightful play, inspired by and dedicated to UNRRA, was performed last Sunday by a selected group of the 1600 Italian children attending the school and assisted by UNRRA.

Mr. S. M. Keeny was present, with Miss Phoebe Bannister, Mr. Guido Nadzo and several heads of Divisions, as well as Avv. Ludovico Pontini, Head of the Italian Delegation to UNRRA, with members of his staff. The play, which was given on a stage and with scenery and costumes built, painted and made by the Nuns with the help of the children, was much and deservedly applauded. It is a witty Christmas Phantasy, pointing to UNRRA as a sort of temporary Santa Claus, and presenting a variety of characters from fairy stories, with music and dancing. The little actors and actresses (from 2½ to 15 years of age) all spoke and sang in English with remarkable ease.

At the end of the play, Cinderella and the Prince graciously came down from the stage to thank Mr. Keeny, as Head of the Italian Mission, for UNRRA's assistance to the school.

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San Marino's UNRRA Stamp

The Republic of San Marino has issued a stamp intended graphically to describe UNRRA and its work for war stricken humanity.

Mount Titano, on top of which the three towers of San Marino stand, appears on the right of the stamp. In the center a family of workers, the man leaning on his spade, the woman nursing a little child, look hopefully on a radiant globe inscribed with the word "UNRRA."

The Latin motto, printed across the top of the stamp, "UNUS IN UNIVERSO ANIMUS" (the same spirit the world over) epitomises UNRRA's world-wide policy.

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Staff Association Discusses Post-War Italy

The political situation in post-war Italy and some of the most urgent problems and dangers facing the country at the present time were explained to a crowded audience at a Staff Association Discussion Meeting on Tuesday, 15 January, by Mr. Gino Bardi, of the Stars and Stripes, who is shortly returning to America.

Mr. S. M. Keeny, Chief of Mission, was in the chair, and the audience, numbering approximately 150, was internationally representative.

While UNRRA must always remain entirely non-political, Mr. Keeny pointed out, it was a good lesson in democracy that members of the staff should have an opportunity of discussing big political problems "off the record" and within the family, so to speak.

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UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

Weekly Bulletin



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Vol. 2 No. 1

1 January 1946

HAPPY NEW YEAR

Reflecting UNRRA's activities in Italy in a factual way, our Weekly Bulletin enters into its second year with the appearance of this issue. This publication, we trust, will carry on until the work is finished. Meanwhile, it has already acquired a documentary value as a chronology of facts. As such it bears testimony to the members of the Italian Mission and their accomplishments.

To our readers -many of whom, although not connected with UNRRA, are showing keen interest in our activities -and to all the members of the Italian Mission and their families, our very best wishes for the New Year.

The year 1945 brought us victory and the atomic bomb. It also brought into work the great organization of human solidarity that is UNRRA.

The United Nations, still inspired by the same principle of human solidarity as instanced by the recent approval of a second UNRRA appropriation -can only seek a real and lasting peace for the world. By the same token, help will be given to invaded nations, including Italy, to allow them to regain their normal life. With effective control of atomic energy, the year 1946 may then mark the beginning of a new era of world cohesion and friendship and of unforeseen achievements.

Happy New Year!

UNRRA IN ITALY

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UNRRA is now a household word all over Italy. On the radio not a day goes by without some UNRRA item being broadcast and UNRRA items now are almost a daily feature in the newspapers. The most significant fact, however, is that UNRRA is generally being discussed and its present and future activities are a subject of actual interest to the man in the street.

It seems only yesterday when that rather strange combination of letters "UNRRA" was a puzzle to most Italians. Now, it has become one of those symbolic words which conjure up a whole picture in the popular mind.

Those people who suffered most from the effects of war, the homeless mothers with their starving children, the wounded

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and the maimed, the many thousands of destitute men returned from abroad, the victims of malaria and typhus, all the hopeless flotsam and jetsam thrown up by the maelstrom of war, were the first to experience UNRRA's beneficent work, and gradually, the vastness and the actual value of this work has won the grateful appreciation of all, in all walks of life. As Signor de Gasperi said in his broadcast to America on the second anniversary of UNRRA, Italians realize that, through UNRRA, those same qualities of organization and of goodwill which have led the United Nations to victory are now devoted to the healing of the terrible wounds inflicted by war.

This is not to say that Italians are not aware of the different treatment which has been meted out to Italy during 1945 as compared to the much greater measure of assistance which has been so far granted to other invaded countries. But they do not complain. After all Italy was Germany's ally. But Italian soldiers and partisans later served on our side and did nobly according to Allied leaders. Above all, Italians understand and appreciate the fact that UNRRA's work is entirely non-political.

Everyone in Italy is looking forward to the extended UNRRA program for 1946. UNRRA's taking over of the A.C.'s supply and economic responsibility is recognized as a very encouraging factor, because, Italians say, while the A.C.'s work necessarily proceeded on the basis of military consideration, UNRRA's program is a purely humanitarian one, aiming exclusively to helping Italians to help themselves to full recovery and rehabilitation.

This explains the feeling now universal in Italy that the country's immediate future is dependent on UNRRA's program for 1946. This is not to say that Italians are merely waiting for UNRRA to assist them. On the contrary, a real awakening of activities, both industrial and commercial, is to be noticed everywhere, and especially in the industrial North. But no one can make bricks without straw. It is initially from UNRRA that Italy's industry and Italian agriculture are hoping to receive those essential necessities which will put them in a position practically to help themselves. To realize fully what UNRRA's extended assistance will mean to Italy in the near future, it is enough to point to the urgency of her needs and to the practical impossibility of meeting them out of her own means.

However, it is realized that UNRRA can only meet Italy's most essential needs to the extent required to avert immediate catastrophe. Italy's ability to effect full economic recovery depends primarily on resumption of her foreign trade and the establishment of foreign credits which in turn hinge on an early clarification and definition of her international status.

Italy's Title to UNRRA's Assistance

A speech on UNRRA's work, delivered by the R. Beland, of Buffalo, who was recently in Italy, before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, included the following interesting references to the

"Italians are impressed by our might and by our generosity. They have an irrepressible fondness for Americans and a bounded trust in our willingness to help them out of economic paralysis.

"I am told that the proposed 1946 UNRRA program for an operation for Italy that will require the sum of \$450,000,000. I am ready to say from what I observe of this country, that such a program is justified from the point of view of sound international policy. I am also ready to say that the Italians themselves have earned the assistance that the United Nations can give by their impressive contribution to the final victory. General Alexander and General Clark, speaking of the Italian Resistance movement, the part it played in wearing down the Nazis. More than 4 million Italians fought for the cause. It can even be said that the Italian services, Italy contributed more to the Allied victory than any other Allies have, to date, made available to Italy in the form of supplies for the civilian population. I need only point out the Italians' real genius for work and self-help. I am ready to start the flow of raw materials to rebuild Italy and the quick distribution of the resulting product into the hands of the clamoring for it.

"One of the mysteries of this post-war per ordinary worker or low-salaried employee in Ita. and his family alive on wages that cannot keep rise in prices. They have been calm despite exi for unrest.

"Typhus and malaria have laid many low. War increased the percentage of infant deaths and of tuberculosis. In fact the death rate in Rome is normal. Health conditions keep declining. The family in cities is getting about half enough in the cost of minimum health diets. The Italian is receiving no more than 1300 calories a day for rations, ration-free foodstuffs and the black market 700 calories short of the minimum for bare subsistence only half of the 2600 calories needed for health.

"The population is still seriously short of shoes. There is a shortage of housing, especially in Northern and Southern Italy where war destroyed or damaged all living accommodations.

"UNRRA's program is intended to stabilize ; has always played an important role in the deve civilization--if you leave out its black years should assist in laying a foundation for real enable Italy to play an adequate part in recon of Europe."

Two UNRRA Workers Injured

While en route from Rome to Perugia, Wednesday of last week, two members of the UNRRA Italian Mission, Mrs. J. Edward Murray, Field Welfare Officer, and Miss Genevieve Gabower, Welfare Specialist, were seriously injured in a motor accident about 60 miles north of Rome. The jeep in which Mrs. Murray and Miss Gabower were riding collided with an Army truck, skidding and turning over three times. Mrs. Murray suffered a fractured skull, Miss Gabower less critical injuries and the driver only minor ones. Mrs. Murray, wife of the Chief of the United Press in Italy, joined UNRRA only six weeks ago. She was making her first trip into the field, accompanied by Miss Gabower, who was to introduce her to local authorities in Perugia and to acquaint her with her responsibilities. Both ladies are at the 34th Station Hospital. Latest reports indicate that Mrs. Murray has a fighting chance and that Miss Gabower's condition is much better.

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UNRRA Cargoes Lost in the Mediterranean To Date

Since conveying of ships within the Mediterranean has ceased, the losses due to floating mines incurred by ships carrying supplies for UNRRA have been as follows:

On October 4, the S.S. WILLIAM J. PALMER struck a mine at Trieste and sank. It was carrying 180 mares and general cargo, including clothing and food for Yugoslavia.

On November 10, the S.S. ABBOTT MILLS was mined and sunk at Dubrovnik. 8062 long tons of wheat for Yugoslavia were lost.

On December 15, the S.S. KENMAR ran aground in the Gulf of Manfredonia and the cargo, 7349 long tons of wheat for Yugoslavia, was a total loss.

Finally, the S.S. KATHANIEL BACON hit three mines on Dec. 19 off Civitavecchia and a fire on board forced the crew to abandon the ship, which grounded, however, near the coast about 25 miles north of Civitavecchia. Two of the crew were lost. It is hoped that part of the cargo, destined for Italy, may be salvaged. The cargo included 4500 tons of wheat flour, 250 tons of medical supplies and 1500 tons of foodstuffs. 1080 tons of cotton previously had been landed at Genoa from the KATHANIEL BACON.

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The "Befana" Party for the Children

The Children's Party, which is being organized by the Recreational Sub-committee of the UNRRA Staff Association, will take place at the Argentina Theatre on Sunday, January 6th, at 2:30 p.m.

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It is well, today, to recall Signor de Gasperi's recent broadcast, on the occasion of UNRRA's second anniversary, in which he declared: "I may say that the very life of Italy depends on UNRRA's ability to continue its work." He added: "In our destroyed towns and villages, in our devastated countryside, in our hospitals, in our schools, we have learned to know and appreciate UNRRA and its work. UNRRA is the indefatigable and providential distributor of these essential supplies which are helping us at the most crucial moment to normalize our national life wherever our needs are most urgent. We recognize in UNRRA's activities these same characteristics which enabled the United Nations to win the war. These same characteristics: Organizing power, sheer ability and goodwill combined are now aimed, through UNRRA, at the healing of wounds inflicted by the war."

We may add that, following the possible extension of the activities of UNRRA-Italian Mission in 1946, should it become desirable to revise the agreement signed on March 9, 1945 between UNRRA and the Italian Government, Signor de Gasperi's full understanding of UNRRA and its policy will be a distinct asset.

UNRRA AS A BACKGROUND

"Umanita" will be the title of a full-length film to be produced by the "Istituto Nazionale Luce" with UNRRA as a background. The producers have visited some of UNRRA refugee camps and propose doing more exploring in the next few weeks. Some well-known movie actors and actresses, both Italian and foreign will appear in the film. According to the producers, everything will be in readiness to start the actual shooting in the course of this month.

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

A Soldier on UNRRA's Difficult Task

Sir Frederick Morgan, Head of Displaced Persons Operations for UNRRA in Germany, who, as everybody knows, was largely responsible for the planning of the invasion of Europe and who is one of several distinguished serving soldiers on loan to UNRRA, said in a recent BBC broadcast, "It is only poetic justice that some of us soldiers should be employed in trying to put right some of the mess which we have been instrumental in creating.

"But," General Morgan went on, "There's a big difference between my job in the Army and my present job. In the Army, you figuratively press a button and know that something will happen quickly. In UNRRA, you haven't always got the buttons to press, and it is not always certain that if you do press them they will do what you want. This is a difficult job....

"There's a vicious circle in the Relief and Rehabilitation problem and it is not always easy to break it. The three chief requirements are food, fuel and transportation. Food can't be distributed without transportation, and transportation can't work without fuel, and in most cases fuel cannot be obtained without transportation. I leave you to work out this absorbing but terrifying problem. I haven't finished working it out yet.

"In conclusion, let me say that you will hear much criticism of UNRRA--occasionally helpful, generally ill-informed and sometimes unfair. We are undertaking an immense task in a very short space of time, with devoted personnel. Basically, our task requires an organisation not unlike that of the Armies. Time is our chief enemy. We are working against it."

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Referring to Canada's contribution to UNRRA activities in Europe, Mr. Mooney said, "The name of Canada stands higher in

Europe than ever before," and Canada is to be congratulated on the success of the recent clothing drive. The drive had produced "an amazing number" of fur coats and "good men's overcoats," but there had been little children's clothing turned in and this was "desperately needed."

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A Christmas Party for the Children

The Recreational Sub-Committee of the UNRRA Staff Association has taken in hand the organizing of a Christmas Party for the children of UNRRA's personnel. A Special Committee has been formed, which will collect contributions. Boxes for this purpose are being placed in the Esperia and the Savoia Hotels. The party will take place on January 8th, according to local custom.

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UNRRA Mobile Cinema Unit

During the record 12-day tour, ending last week, of the Southern refugee camps 15 performances were given, which, added to those given in Rome from 3 to 11 November, make up a total of 24 performances for the month.

Our Cinema Operator, Signor Giulio Casetti found himself in the camps at Santa Maria di Bagui and Santa Cesarea while the movement organized by the Jewish population of the camps against British policy in Palestine was at its height. The arrival of the Cinema Unit at that crucial moment has been described as a Godsend by the local camp managers because Signor Casetti's performances exerted a soothing influence and contributed to clearing up the atmosphere.

The Welfare District Officers in Naples and Bari have made a request for the Film Unit to make a tour of schools and institutions in their districts.

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UNRRA Posters and Pamphlets

Two thousand of the large UNRRA colored posters have been sent to Naples at the request of Miss Theodora Allen, Welfare District Officer. Other posters were sent to Padova, Milano

and Genoa as the newly appointed Welfare District Officers left to take over their respective posts.

This completes the entire distribution of 10,000 large UNRRA posters and 15,000 small posters of the same design. It should be noted that Italians themselves appreciate these posters as evidenced by the fact that the requests to have them put up came from the Provincial Committees.

The entire editions, each of 10,000 copies, of our pamphlet in Italian "Origini e finalita' dell'UNRRA" and of our other pamphlet, giving Mr. Keeny's broadcast of June 25 with the Italian translation, have now been exhausted, the last available having been sent to the newly established UNRRA Welfare District Offices at Padova, Milan and Genoa. The value of these two pamphlets has been very great in helping public opinion in Italy to understand and appreciate UNRRA's policy and activities, and its cordial cooperation with the Italian Government.

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Responsibility For Displaced Persons

UNRRA will eventually assume the overall responsibility for the care and repatriation of Displaced Persons in Italy. The matter was discussed at a largely attended meeting held on Tuesday, 4 December, at Caserta, at which UNRRA and the Allied Commission were represented. The meeting was called and presided over by G-5, Col. Workman. A good number of officers were present, representing the various sections of AFHQ.

Antonio Soritori, Deputy Chief of Mission for Relief Services, Paolo Contini, Legal Adviser, Louis Varrichione, Camps Administrator, Rolf W. Roth, Chief Repatriation Officer, and Mr. Drifffield-White represented UNRRA.

The remainder of the refugee camps now operated by AC are being handed over to UNRRA which is undertaking to have its staff ready by January 1st, the official date of the taking-over. Furthermore, UNRRA is now operating the Record Bureau in conjunction with the Italian Red Cross and British Red Cross personnel and the help of other agencies and in direct relation with the Central Record Bureau in Hoescht, Germany. The transfer of the camps and of the Central Record Bureau is being effected by amending the existing AFHQ directives of February 1945.

Full responsibility will gradually devolve on UNRRA. A recommendation is to be made to the Combined Chiefs of Staff to have the military period with respect to displaced persons terminated as early as possible. Meanwhile, army facilities, including supply and equipment, will be turned over to UNRRA on charge until the process of taking over the other camps is completed. UNRRA will then assume entire responsibility as well for relations with the Italian Government in the matter of displaced persons.

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UNRRA Posters and Pamphlets

Two thousand of the large UNRRA colored posters have been sent to Naples at the request of Miss Theodora Allen, Welfare District Officer. Other posters were sent to Padova, Milano

and Genoa as the newly appointed Welfare District Officers left to take over their respective posts.

This completes the entire distribution of 10,000 large UNRRA posters and 15,000 small posters of the same design. It should be noted that Italians themselves appreciate these posters as evidenced by the fact that the requests to have them put up came from the Provincial Committees.

The entire editions, each of 10,000 copies, of our pamphlet in Italian "Origini e finalita' dell'UNRRA" and of our other pamphlet, giving Mr. Keeney's broadcast of June 25 with the Italian translation, have now been exhausted, the last available having been sent to the newly established UNRRA Welfare District Offices at Padova, Milan and Genoa. The value of these two pamphlets has been very great in helping public opinion in Italy to understand and appreciate UNRRA's policy and activities, and its cordial cooperation with the Italian Government.

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Responsibility For Displaced Persons

UNRRA will eventually assume the overall responsibility for the care and repatriation of Displaced Persons in Italy. The matter was discussed at a largely attended meeting held on Tuesday, 4 December, at Caserta, at which UNRRA and the Allied Commission were represented. The meeting was called and presided over by G-5, Col. Workman. A good number of officers were present, representing the various sections of AFHQ.

Antonio Sorieri, Deputy Chief of Mission for Relief Services, Paolo Contini, Legal Adviser, Louis Varrichione, Camps Administrator, Rolf W. Roth, Chief Repatriation Officer, and Mr. Driffield-White represented UNRRA.

The remainder of the refugee camps now operated by AC are being handed over to UNRRA which is undertaking to have its staff ready by January 1st, the official date of the taking-over. Furthermore, UNRRA is now operating the Record Bureau in conjunction with the Italian Red Cross and British Red Cross personnel and the help of other agencies and in direct relation with the Central Record Bureau in Roesset, Germany. The transfer of the camps and of the Central Record Bureau is being effected by amending the existing AFHQ directives of February 1945.

Full responsibility will gradually devolve on UNRRA. A recommendation is to be made to the Combined Chiefs of Staff to have the military period with respect to displaced persons terminated as early as possible. Meanwhile, army facilities, including supply and equipment, will be turned over to UNRRA on charge until the process of taking over the other camps is completed. UNRRA will then assume entire responsibility as well for relations with the Italian Government in the matter of displaced persons.

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11.6-4 (11)

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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 organize as a new venture the gigantic relief system which is required. The need for the services of an experienced and effective relief organization 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 organization 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 organization 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 organizing 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 organizations 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 Horvitz
PADOVA	-	Miss Anna Sunwall

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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 antiseptics, 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 1/2 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.

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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-

nunziata 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 6,000 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.

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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. Keeny, 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 \$150,000,000 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 \$573,500,855 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:

"'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 nuns. Many like Abraham had lived in the forest with the Partisans.

"Pocarenwald, 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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1. P.R. Salisbury
2. OCMA - Melk
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 organize as a new venture the gigantic relief system which is required. The need for the services of an experienced and effective relief organization 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 organization 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 organization 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 organizing 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 organizations 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

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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 antiseptics, 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 1/2 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.

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ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE

Mr. William H. Wells
Chief, Visual Media Branch
Office of Public Information
1344 Connecticut Ave
WASHINGTON 25 D.C.

NAME: ITALIAN MISSION		SERIAL NO. R 25732
ADDRESS		DATE OF CORRES. 21 Nov. 45

REFERRED BY:

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2. PR - Melb
UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

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Vol. 1 No. 29

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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.

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Weekly Bulletin

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UNRRA Italian Mission

30178

Vol. 1 No. 32

12 December 1945

DIRECTOR GENERAL LEHMAN GIVES INTERVIEW

In the course of an interview given to an AP representative in Washington, Director General Lehman made the following statements concerning Italy:

"Up to the present UNRRA has carried on a limited program in Italy--limited to 50,000,000 in amount and in character to supplementary feeding for children, for expectant and nursing mothers, help for displaced persons, and to health. General relief activities have been carried on by the military and the Allied Commission, at the expense of this country, the United Kingdom and Canada. At the last session of the Council it was decided that the entire program should be turned over by the military and the Allied Commission to UNRRA. I made it very clear that UNRRA would accept the responsibility only if sufficient funds to do the job were made available.

"UNRRA will be assuming the responsibility, financial and otherwise, which the Allied Commission previously had and has today. UNRRA does not have the money and the only way it can get it is from appropriations by the member governments. If relief supplies do not flow into Italy, there will be untold suffering and great unrest which will affect every country, including the U.S."

Questioned about the charges of inefficiency in UNRRA, Governor Lehman replied:

"I don't believe UNRRA has to apologize for its work. UNRRA has overcome incredible difficulty. It has the biggest and most complex job of relief in the history of the world. Certainly it has made some mistakes--and it will continue to make mistakes. The only way UNRRA could have avoided mistakes would have been to do nothing. That we were unwilling to have happen.

"It is difficult to make a comparison between UNRRA and the relief job following the last war. In the last war the devastation and suffering were confined to relatively few countries--none in Italy; China, Holland, Norway and Czechoslovakia. There was no great medical problem. We are running the greatest health project which has ever been undertaken. We have more than 1,200 medical and health specialists in the field. After the last war there was no comparable problem of

displaced persons. Today there are millions--whom UNRRA is helping the military to repatriate and care for. There was no great loss of livestock, destruction of factories, and deterioration of natural resources.

"All that has changed. The areas devastated are vastly greater. The character and size of the needs in addition to food are tremendously increased and the natural resources are only a fraction of what they once were. Transportation facilities are almost entirely destroyed. In many areas the only way we can help is by supplying trucks. Our greatest single operating problem is transportation."

SIR HUMFREY GALE ON UNRRA

Sir Humfrey Gale, Personal Representative of the Director General UNRRA, in an exclusive interview with the London News Chronicle last week, made the following remarks:

"The contribution that UNRRA is making to world peace will be seen in the indirect effects of its mission. UNRRA's direct mission is economic first aid to countries which ask for it. In practice, it has shown what international cooperation on a world scale could achieve.

"UNRRA is not a political organization. It has not been and will not be used for political ends. But its work must be interpreted in terms of long-range political results; for the countries of Europe can achieve stability and full freedom only when the joint efforts of the United Nations, through UNRRA, have pulled them out of economic chaos."

When asked how far the internal politics of the assisted countries affected UNRRA, Sir Humfrey replied that UNRRA was interested only in whether the governments cooperated in distributing the supplies fairly and in making the best use of them. He stated that in every case the governments were doing the best they could. In Greece the work had been hampered by the internal economic chaos and political confusion.

"That is the truth behind scandals over the sale of UNRRA goods on the black market. We hand over the goods to the Greeks and there our responsibility and our powers end. But the country is in such a desperate economic plight that it often happens that a recipient decides to sell some of his supplies to pay the cost of transporting the rest to his own home."

In answer to a query as to whether it were true that UNRRA would wind up after the 1946 harvest, Sir Humfrey said the present charter covered it only until that date, but it would be unrealistic to stop this international work at any arbitrarily fixed moment. "The United Nations must decide whether UNRRA's life is to be renewed or some new body created to develop according to the needs of the world situation."

Keeny Visits Sardinia

Prior to his departure for Washington last week, S.M. Keeny, Chief of Mission, visited Sardinia to view the preliminary work being done in launching the \$3,000,000 program for malaria eradication there. This project is being developed through the combined efforts of UNRRA, the Rockefeller Foundation, and the Italian Government. Mr. Keeny was accompanied by Dr. Fred L. Soper and Dr. Eric Wilson, of the Rockefeller Foundation. They met with the High Commissioner for Health and local authorities, making a survey of malaria-ridden districts in Cagliari and Sassari. Arrangements were made for sending transport and supplies to Sardinia as soon as possible with a view to starting the one-year plan without delay.

While in Sardinia, Mr. Keeny also conferred with Captain Elfloda Sprague, UNRRA Medical District Officer, local authorities, mine owners and miners on the progress of the Carbonia Project. The discussions revealed that supplies are already being moved and that Cagliari Hospital will be fully equipped and opened by the first of the year as planned. It is expected that medical assistance plus supplementary food given by UNRRA should contribute greatly to increased coal production in Sardinia.

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Director of Welfare's Trip to the North

Miss Phoebe Bannister has left for a ten-day trip to UNRRA's newly opened Northern areas.

Miss Bannister has undertaken this trip in order to be present at the first Provincial Committee Meetings in Venice, Milan and Genoa, and to consult with UNRRA District Welfare representatives on problems that have arisen in those areas to date.

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UNRRA's Thanks to Britain

The following cable has been sent to the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Attlee, by Mr. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA:

"Speaking in the name of the many millions of people now dependent on UNRRA for the necessities of life, I express the gratitude and thanks which we feel towards the people of Great Britain for their splendid decision to give further support to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration."

Mr. Attlee, in a letter to Mr. Lehman, said:

"Thank you for your kind telegram. The people of this country wholeheartedly support the humanitarian work of UNRRA, with which they are proud to be associated."

Italy's Need

The following topical information is taken from a survey prepared by Dr. William G. Welk:

FOOD. Because of the damage done by the war and the worst harvest in several decades, there is today not nearly enough food in Italy to feed the population. While in October the official price of bread was 13 Lire and that of sugar 27.50 Lire per kilo, the black market price in Rome was 100 Lire for bread and 850 Lire for sugar. The daily wage paid in Rome to an unskilled laborer, in September 1945, was 321.08 Lire, a ninefold increase over the pre-war period. The monthly expenditure for food of a typical Roman working class family of five reached 11,783 Lire per month in August 1945, a 26-fold increase over its pre-war equivalent.

AGRICULTURE. Italy's present need for large imports of food is due in large part to the critical state of her agriculture. Crops, this year, yielded, in some instances, less than 50 per cent of normal, mainly owing to an unusually severe drought and to lack of imported fertilizers. In addition, there have been extensive losses in production from lands flooded by the destruction of drainage installations, from lands not seeded because of military operations, from widespread lack of draft animals and from crops used or destroyed by the enemy.

TRANSPORTATION. Another major problem in Italy is transportation. For many months, railroad service was completely disrupted by the blowing up of 90 per cent of the bridges, and the destruction of rolling stock and power lines. The damage to roads, too, has been severe.

FINANCE. Linked with the difficult situation in the various sectors of the country's economy, is the precarious position of Italy's finances. One of the country's greatest needs is that of dollar and sterling exchange through which purchases abroad of the required foodstuffs, fuel and raw materials could be financed. Furthermore, the deficit in the Government's budget has risen to unprecedented totals; note circulation has been expanded to about 15 times its pre-war size.

HOUSING. It is estimated that more than one million people have lost their homes through military action, and 370,000 are still homeless. Many of these are hungry, ill-clothed and sick. For their care, the need for imported food, medicines and clothing is particularly acute.

PUBLIC HEALTH. Because of shortage of food, clothing, shelter and medical supplies, public health in Italy has been seriously affected. Although the threat of epidemics has thus far been averted, the situation with respect to malaria is much less encouraging. It is estimated that there are 500,000 cases of malaria in Central and Southern Italy. The annual tuberculosis mortality has grown to more than twice the pre-war figure.

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UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

Weekly Bulletin



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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 organize as a new venture the gigantic relief system which is required. The need for the services of an experienced and effective relief organization 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 organization 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 organization 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 organizing 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 organizations 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

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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 2 1/2 - 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 antiseptics, 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 45,000 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 1/2 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 the 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.



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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-

nunziata 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 6,000 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 McCarthy, USPHS, and Miss I. 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.

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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. Keeny, 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 \$150,000,000 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, \$650,000,000 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:

"'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, reeling 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 nuns. Many like Abraham had lived in the forest with the Partisans.

"Fochrenwald, 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'S SECOND ANNIVERSARY

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

"I 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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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

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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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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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"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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Office of Public Information
UNRRA Italian Mission

PR. Salisbury

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:

"I 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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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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UNRRA has been taking a very active part in the anti-malaria operations of the Italian Government. Anti-malaria units have been spraying homes, animal shelters and other buildings with DDT to destroy adult mosquitoes and other insects.

In Pomezia Commune, Rome Province, where most of the population of 4500 have been stricken with malaria, UNRRA, at the request of the Italian authorities, has contributed transport, equipment and personnel, for the spraying of the homes in the area which includes 20,000 acres. Wherever the spraying units went they met with a warm reception, the people making every effort to assist them, preparing rooms to be de-anophelenized. A typical family reaction was that of the joint household of the Rossi brothers, 16 members in all, all of whom had had malaria and appreciated the value of the work being done. Every member down to the smallest youngster pitched in to do his bit.

In Latina Province, during the last few months, UNRRA has taken part in the de-anophelenisation of 2500 houses in Formia, Minturno, and Scauri. In Fondi, an interesting and quite successful experiment was made by spraying the DDT in buildings surrounding the town, to erect a barrier to mosquitoes flying in from breeding places outside the town.

Aprilia, also in Latina Province, is another town in which spraying was done. Aprilia was almost completely destroyed during the war, only a few buildings like the cinema and gymnasium standing to provide shelter for the homeless. This region, comprising 29,000 acres required the treating of over 200 houses and as many animal shelters.

Seven hundred houses, comprising 2000 rooms in Cassino, Frosinone Province, were also subjected to malaria preventive measures.

UNRRA is now engaged in organizing similar programs in Sicily, where they are urgently needed in afflicted zones like Siracusa. Ten thousand homes in the municipalities of Lentini and Pachino alone, will have to be treated with DDT.

To the Allied military authorities must go considerable credit for the preliminary work done in the Pontine Marshes last year which made possible present operations. Spraying in this marshland was exceedingly difficult and hazardous due to the extensive flooding by the Germans and the many minefields they planted. The military partially restored pumping stations destroyed by the Germans, removed obstructions placed in canals, repaired bridges, sprayed paris green over the marshes by airplane, removed mines and cared for the sick.

As the front moved on, the Italian Government took over responsibility, launching a program to restore the drainage system of the marshes. Hard pressed for funds, they appealed to UNRRA which contributed seven million and one-half lire to carry on the program. In addition, UNRRA supplied equipment and personnel.

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Parri on Food Crisis

At a press conference, attended by the Public Information Adviser, held at the Viminale on October 11, Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri made the following statement:

"You know how grateful Italy is to the Allied Nations, how grateful she is to America for the generous assistance received. Had we been denied this assistance, if these raw materials we have received had not arrived, we should now find ourselves in an impossible position. Owing to the supplies that have been sent us, we can expect the finished goods and the consumable goods markets to be normal again in a few months. But the danger point, the serious menace to us, is the question of food supplies. The crops figures of this year reveal an alarming situation. I cannot hope that the rice crop will yield more than 2/3 of normal. The potatoes and broad beans crops, both of primary importance to our population, are down to one-third and, perhaps, one-fourth of normal. This food scarcity, which in some cases may sink to the level of actual famine, is a real menace affecting price stability.

"When potatoes are few and would-be buyers as many as usual or more, the price goes up at once. Then the Government has to consent to increasing salaries with the result that the general level of prices will be doubled or trebled in a short time. We have no means of facing this menace, which affects the standard of living. And this means that our monetary stability, our financial stability are in danger, whereas we should be able to defend the Lira and save the financial situation if we have a sufficiency of food.

"Economic stability means social and political stability. If we had more food supplies, especially wheat, we could face with tranquility the winter and the near future."

M-736PI

Mr. Keeny on Italy's Urgent Needs

We quote below the opening statement made by Mr. Keeny at a press conference held in Washington on Monday of this week:

"UNRRA, at present, is carrying on in Italy a limited program. This was authorized by the Council at its Second Session in Montreal, September 1944. This program is not to cost more than \$50,000,000. It is serving children and mothers with supplementary rations, giving some medical aid to the population generally, and also lending assistance in the care of displaced persons.

"The UNRRA Council has authorized an expanded - a full scale - program in Italy at as early a time as it can be started. We are working toward the goal of starting it early in January. Carrying on this program, of course, will be possible only if the uninvaded member Nations of UNRRA contribute supplies and funds asked by the Council at its meeting in London, during August 1945, when a second contribution of one percent of the national income of each of the 31 uninvaded member nations in the year ending June 30, 1943 was requested.

"Continued aid to Italy after January 1 is a matter of life and death for that country. Italy cannot grow enough food to feed itself. Southern Italy is especially poor, and the Allied Armies have done a good job in caring for civilians in the face of great difficulties. The military program of assistance ended September 1. Then began the three-month FEA interim program of \$100,000,000. This is a good beginning to assist Italy to its feet. That program, besides providing food, medicine, clothing, and other necessities of daily life, will send some cotton, wool and rubber to help start industry going and give aid to men previously employed by the military or returned from forced labor in Germany. But this FEA supply line will end in December. Unless UNRRA funds become available, the pipeline will become dry.

"Italian industry is almost entirely dependent on imported coal. If Italy has coal, cotton and wool, she can make some of her own clothing. This method instead of cutting deeply into our own supply of textiles provides a market for some of our surplus cotton and wool. The cloth made will in turn bring to market more of the wheat and that the Italian farmer now tends to hold back because he is afraid to sell for lire that have little buying power.

"Italy's wheat crop this year is the worst in twenty years. She must have at least 150,000 tons of wheat a month until next harvest. Even this amount of wheat will not increase the present meagre rationed food supply of less than 1,000 calories daily per person. Of course, Italians get more than this. But everything beyond the 1,000 calories of rationed food must be bought in the open market at prices so high that the average

family's earnings must nearly all go for food.

"But the expanded UNRRA program contemplated for Italy if the uninvaded United Nations provide financing must do more than help to feed the country. If nothing more is done, Italy will be as helpless at the end of 1946 as it is now. Phosphate rock & spare parts for agricultural machinery must be brought in to help Italy grow more food. Anyone who has travelled throughout Italy must be impressed with the fact that every bit of land is being cultivated except that which has been mined or flooded. Anyone who says Italy is not trying to help itself has not seen men and women dig entire fields for the lack of animals to pull the plows.

"The 1945 UNRRA program for Italy is limited to the feeding of undernourished children, to medical care and to assistance to displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes. About 1,000,000 children are now being fed. This number will increase to 2,000,000 before Christmas. Emergency medical and hospital supplies are being distributed. By next year Italy will be able to make many of its own medicines but to do so she will need most of the raw chemicals and drugs.

"The return of displaced persons and refugees is well under way. Almost 1,000,000 Italians have been returned from Germany by the military which has done an excellent job in moving a great number of people home before winter. In addition, almost 1,000,000 Italians in Italy must be returned to the homes from which they were removed at the time of military operations. Finding shelter is the most difficult problem because nearly 6,000,000 rooms have been destroyed in Italy in military operations.

"The second-hand clothing contributed by the American people is proving a Godsend to Italians who are able to buy nothing new because supplies are short and prices so high. In Italy, a shirt now costs at least \$15 and a pair of men's shoes \$50 worth of lire. At this moment, some 5,000,000 lbs. of clothing from the recent drive are on their way to Italy where they will be distributed by UNRRA and American relief for Italy in cooperation.

"Of all parts of Italy, Sardinia is perhaps the hardest hit. Its production was small in normal times, and its crops have failed this year both because of the drought and because of the plague of grasshoppers. In addition, it has one of the worst malaria rates in Italy. In order to deal with the situation a project is being worked out with Rockefeller Foundation whereby it is hoped to stamp out malaria in Sardinia within 2 years. UNRRA will supply the materials, using largely Army surplus transport and medical supplies. Expenditures will be supplied by the Italian Government and the local technical supervision will be done by the Rockefeller Foundation..

"In all of the relief program, Italy is a full partner and

for every dollar of supplies landed in the country it contributes 100 lire to a special fund. This contribution pays all expenses of the program in the country. All lire not so spent will be used to extend the program and to serve as a cushion when UNRRA withdraws, as it hopes to do, by the end of 1946.

"It is not always understood that the proposed so-called expanded UNRRA program for 1946 is not an expansion at all, but a merging of the present limited UNRRA program and that which has been carried by the military and FEA. This relief is essential to the life of Italy because Italy's economy is a highly dependent one. Parallel with this relief, however, there must be developed a program of commercial credits which will make it possible for Italy to make additional purchases of raw materials, especially of industrial supplies. Only if this program of credits and raw materials is pushed at full speed can international trade be resumed, and relief be promptly brought to an end."

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Italian Displaced Persons

Italian displaced persons are now eligible for assistance on the same basis as displaced persons of United Nations nationality, it was confirmed by official cable from London this week.

Heretofore, Italian displaced persons, outside of Italy, have been cared for according to the provisions of Resolution 47, passed at the Second Session of the UNRRA Council held in Atlantic City, September 1944. This Resolution states, "That in the event of request by a government or recognized national authority of a liberated area that the Administration remove or assist in the removal of intruded persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality from that area or return or assist in returning them to their country of origin, the Administration may undertake such a task pursuant to agreement entered into for this purpose between the Administration and the government or recognized national authority of the liberated area and between the Administration and the United Nations military command or the United Nations control authority in the country to which such persons are to be returned," and "That all expenses connected with such possible operations shall be paid by or ultimately recoverable from the enemy or ex-enemy country concerned."

Under Resolution 73, passed at the Third Session of the UNRRA Council in London, August 24, 1945, "The Administration is authorized and directed to initiate as soon as possible in Italy, and with respect to Italian nationals, a program of relief and rehabilitation assistance, adequate to meet the urgent needs of the Italian population, and that the limitations previously imposed on the Administration ... are modified accordingly by the Council."

All UNRRA Missions have been instructed to accord to Italian displaced persons the same treatment in all respects as is extended displaced persons of United Nations nationality.

Shoes for Italy

There are 600,000 pairs of shoes soon to be made available by UNRRA to people in need in Italy. Most of these shoes were damaged by fire in a warehouse in the United States. Only 20% were ready to wear. The rest had to be repaired. The job of repairing is being done under UNRRA supervision in six workshops, of which three are situated in Rome, one in Florence, one in Naples, and the other in Bari.

The main work is being done at the Convento del Buon Pastore, Forte Bravetta, where thirty-three Italians and two Austrians, who do their work with great artistry, are employed. Working with them are the able craftsmen at the Fondazione Figli degli Italiani all'Estero, on Via Antonio Serra, and at the firm of Armando Cervone, Piazza Augusto Imperatore. These three workshops in Rome, opened only a week ago, will repair 200,000 pairs of shoes in three months. The workshop in Naples will take care of 125,000 pairs, the one in Florence will repair 50,000 pairs and the one in Bari 25,000 pairs.

Mr. George S. Mooney, Chief Executive Officer, European Regional Office, UNRRA, visited the Convento del Buon Pastore yesterday, and was most gratified by the work which is done with such dexterity by the Italian craftsmen.

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Lt. Imogene Long, UNRRA Nurse, Killed in Accident

Word was received today of the death of Lt. Imogene Long, UNRRA Nurse, from injuries suffered in an automobile accident on Sunday, near Gallipoli. Miss Long, was on her way to Leuca when the accident occurred, accompanied by Lt. Ann Tilghman and Lt. Jean Rehner, two other UNRRA nurses, who were also injured. The three officers were flown to the 61st Station Hospital, Foggia for attention. Senior Consultant Nurse Elizabeth Crowell flew to Foggia yesterday to make all necessary arrangements.

Miss Long joined UNRRA in September 1944. She was assigned to Philippaville Camp, where she remained until January of 1945, when she came to the Italian Mission. She worked in a nursing capacity at Macille and Leuca Hospitals but possessing an alert mind and being of a most adaptable nature, she was soon made Matron and storekeeper for the Southern Italy Camps.

Not quite 23 years of age, Lt. Long, a native of Illinois, was a Graduate of the Michael Reese Hospital and School of Nursing in Chicago. She is greatly mourned by the staff.



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"The UNRRA Council has authorized an expanded - a full scale - program in Italy at as early a time as it can be started. We are working toward the goal of starting it early in January. Carrying on this program, of course, will be possible only if the uninvaded member Nations of UNRRA contribute supplies and funds asked by the Council at its meeting in London, during August 1945, when a second contribution of one percent of the national income of each of the 31 uninvaded member nations in the year ending June 30, 1943 was requested.

"Continued aid to Italy after January 1 is a matter of life and death for that country. Italy cannot grow enough food to feed itself. Southern Italy is especially poor, and the Allied Armies have done a good job in caring for civilians in the face of great difficulties. The military program of assistance ended September 1. Then began the three-month FEA interim program of \$100,000,000. This is a good beginning to assist Italy to its feet. That program, besides providing food, medicine, clothing, and other necessities of daily life, will send some cotton, wool and rubber to help start industry going and give aid to men previously employed by the military or returned from forced labor in Germany. But this FEA supply line will end in December. Unless UNRRA funds become available, the pipeline will become dry.

"Italian industry is almost entirely dependent on imported coal. If Italy has coal, cotton and wool, she can make some of her own clothing. This method instead of cutting deeply into our own supply of textiles provides a market for some of our surplus cotton and wool. The cloth made will in turn bring to market more of the wheat and that the Italian farmer now tends to hold back because he is afraid to sell for lire that have little buying power.

"Italy's wheat crop this year is the worst in twenty years. She must have at least 150,000 tons of wheat a month until next harvest. Even this amount of wheat will not increase the present meagre rationed food supply of less than 1,000 calories daily per person. Of course, Italians get more than this. But everything beyond the 1,000 calories of rationed food must be bought in the open market at prices so high that the average

family's earnings must nearly all go for food.

"But the expanded UNRRA program contemplated for Italy if the uninvaded United Nations provide financing must do more than help to feed the country. If nothing more is done, Italy will be as helpless at the end of 1946 as it is now. Phosphate rock and spare parts for agricultural machinery must be brought in to help Italy grow more food. Anyone who has travelled throughout Italy must be impressed with the fact that every bit of land is being cultivated except that which has been mined or flooded. Anyone who says Italy is not trying to help itself has not seen men and women dig entire fields for the lack of animals to pull the plows.

"The 1945 UNRRA program for Italy is limited to the feeding of undernourished children, to medical care and to assistance to displaced persons and refugees to return to their homes. About 1,000,000 children are now being fed. This number will increase to 2,000,000 before Christmas. Emergency medical and hospital supplies are being distributed. By next year Italy will be able to make many of its own medicines but to do so she will need most of the raw chemicals and drugs.

"The return of displaced persons and refugees is well under way. Almost 1,000,000 Italians have been returned from Germany by the military which has done an excellent job in moving a great number of people home before winter. In addition, almost 1,000,000 Italians in Italy must be returned to the homes from which they were removed at the time of military operations. Finding shelter is the most difficult problem because nearly 6,000,000 rooms have been destroyed in Italy in military operations.

"The second-hand clothing contributed by the American people is proving a Godsend to Italians who are able to buy nothing new because supplies are short and prices so high. In Italy, a shirt now costs at least \$15 and a pair of men's shoes \$50 worth of lire. At this moment, some 5,000,000 lbs. of clothing from the recent drive are on their way to Italy where they will be distributed by UNRRA and American relief for Italy in cooperation.

"Of all parts of Italy, Sardinia is perhaps the hardest hit. Its production was small in normal times, and its crops have failed this year both because of the drought and because of the plague of grasshoppers. In addition, it has one of the worst malaria rates in Italy. In order to deal with the situation a project is being worked out with Rockefeller Foundation whereby it is hoped to stamp out malaria in Sardinia within 2 years. UNRRA will supply the materials, using largely Army surplus transport and medical supplies. Expenditures will be supplied by the Italian Government and the local technical supervision will be done by the Rockefeller Foundation.

"In all of the relief program, Italy is a full partner and

for every dollar of supplies landed in the country it contributes 100 lire to a special fund. This contribution pays all expenses of the program in the country. All lire not so spent will be used to extend the program and to serve as a cushion when UNRRA withdraws, as it hopes to do, by the end of 1946.

"It is not always understood that the proposed so-called expanded UNRRA program for 1946 is not an expansion at all, but a merging of the present limited UNRRA program and that which has been carried by the military and FEA. This relief is essential to the life of Italy because Italy's economy is a highly dependent one. Parallel with this relief, however, there must be developed a program of commercial credits which will make it possible for Italy to make additional purchases of raw materials, especially of industrial supplies. Only if this program of credits and raw materials is pushed at full speed can international trade be resumed, and relief be promptly brought to an end."

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Italian Displaced Persons

Italian displaced persons are now eligible for assistance on the same basis as displaced persons of United Nations nationality, it was confirmed by official cable from London this week.

Heretofore, Italian displaced persons, outside of Italy, have been cared for according to the provisions of Resolution 47, passed at the Second Session of the UNRRA Council held in Atlantic City, September 1944. This Resolution states, "That in the event of request by a government or recognized national authority of a liberated area that the Administration remove or assist in the removal of intruded persons of enemy or ex-enemy nationality from that area or return or assist in returning them to their country of origin, the Administration may undertake such a task pursuant to agreement entered into for this purpose between the Administration and the government or recognized national authority of the liberated area and between the Administration and the United Nations military command or the United Nations control authority in the country to which such persons are to be returned," and "That all expenses connected with such possible operations shall be paid by or ultimately recoverable from the enemy or ex-enemy country concerned."

Under Resolution 73, passed at the Third Session of the UNRRA Council in London, August 24, 1945, "The Administration is authorized and directed to initiate as soon as possible in Italy, and with respect to Italian nationals, a program of relief and rehabilitation assistance, adequate to meet the urgent needs of the Italian population, and that the limitations previously imposed on the Administration ... are modified accordingly by the Council."

All UNRRA Missions have been instructed to accord to Italian displaced persons the same treatment in all respects as is extended displaced persons of United Nations nationality.

Shoes for Italy

There are 600,000 pairs of shoes soon to be made available by UNRRA to people in need in Italy. Most of these shoes were damaged by fire in a warehouse in the United States. Only 20% were ready to wear. The rest had to be repaired. The job of repairing is being done under UNRRA supervision in six workshops, of which three are situated in Rome, one in Florence, one in Naples, and the other in Bari.

The main work is being done at the Convento del Buon Pastore, Forte Bravetta, where thirty-three Italians and two Austrians, who do their work with great artistry, are employed. Working with them are the able craftsmen at the Fondazione Figli degli Italiani all'Estero, on Via Antonio Serra, and at the firm of Armando Cervone, Piazza Augusto Imperatore. These three workshops in Rome, opened only a week ago, will repair 200,000 pairs of shoes in three months. The workshop in Naples will take care of 125,000 pairs, the one in Florence will repair 50,000 pairs and the one in Bari 25,000 pairs.

Mr. George S. Mooney, Chief Executive Officer, European Regional Office, UNRRA, visited the Convento del Buon Pastore yesterday, and was most gratified by the work which is done with such dexterity by the Italian craftsmen.

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Lt. Imogene Long, UNRRA Nurse, Killed in Accident

Word was received today of the death of Lt. Imogene Long, UNRRA Nurse, from injuries suffered in an automobile accident on Sunday, near Gallipoli. Miss Long, was on her way to Leuca when the accident occurred, accompanied by Lt. Ann Tilghman and Lt. Jean Rehner, two other UNRRA nurses, who were also injured. The three officers were flown to the 61st Station Hospital, Foggia for attention. Senior Consultant Nurse Elizabeth Crowell flew to Foggia yesterday to make all necessary arrangements.

Miss Long joined UNRRA in September 1944. She was assigned to Philippopolis Camp, where she remained until January of 1945, when she came to the Italian Mission. She worked in a nursing capacity at the Leuca and Leuca Hospitals but possessing an alert mind and being of a most adaptable nature, she was soon made acting medical storekeeper for the Southern Italy Camps.

Not quite 23 years of age, Lt. Long, a native of Illinois, was a graduate of the Michael Reese Hospital and School of Nursing in Chicago. She is greatly mourned by the staff.

UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

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MR. KEENY TO DISCUSS 1946 PROGRAM

Before his departure for Washington on Sunday, Mr. S.M. Keeny, Chief of the UNRRA Italian Mission, received the following letter from Director General Herbert H. Lehman:

Dear Mr. Keeny:

I am writing this letter to you, following the Third Council Session of UNRRA at which a resolution has just been passed which would permit the Administration, if called upon, to undertake further responsibilities in Italy, in order to inform you that I desire very strongly that you should continue as Chief of the UNRRA Mission in Italy. As you know, your work in the past has been carried out to my complete satisfaction and I have every confidence that your work in the future will continue to achieve the same excellent results as in the past.

Whilst at this stage it is not possible for UNRRA to take any formal steps to implement the new resolution, I should be grateful if you would carry out informal discussions with the appropriate authorities in Italy in order that if a request is received by the Administration to undertake further responsibilities in Italy then the Administration will be in a position to act expeditiously and effectively.

Sincerely yours

(Signed) Herbert H. Lehman

After informal discussions with the Allied Commission and the Italian Government, Mr. Keeny left for Washington to discuss with UNRRA officials the allocation of supplies for the first quarter of 1946 under the enlarged program for Italy.

Mr. Keeny is expected back in Rome together with Commander Robert G. A. Jackson and others, to attend the meeting of Chiefs of Missions to be held on October 20th.

M-668-PI

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Ambulances and Supplies Go to Italian Government.

Fifty completely outfitted ambulances secured from U. S. Army surplus stocks for UNRRA are being turned over to the Italian High Commissioner for Public Health. Six are to be assigned to Rome City and Province, one of these to be used for penicillin distribution alone. Two ambulances each are to go to the provinces of Frosinone, Bari, Latina, Messina, Naples, Perugia, Pescara, Reggio Calabria, Salerno, Siracusa, and Viterbo, while Avellino, Benevento, Brindisi, Cagliari, Caltanissetta, Campobasso, Chieti, Cosenza, Foggia, Grosseto, Lucca, Macerata, Nuoro, Pesaro, Potenza, Ragusa, and Rieti will receive one apiece.

UNRRA is also arranging for the immediate transfer to the Italian Government of assorted pharmaceuticals, tools and mobile disinfectant bathing units for malaria control and the general sanitation program, in addition to X-ray supplies.

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Health Division at Work in Rome, Naples and Pomezia Province.

The disinfection of the beds of five institutions in Rome City were completed under the supervision of UNRRA Sanitary Engineer Major Louis L. Fittre this week. Among the five were an orphanage, St. Michael's Institute, and four hospitals, Bambino Gesù, the University Orthopedic, San Giovanni, and the Forlanini, total of 5000 beds.

In Naples City, UNRRA provided the materials for delousing the 2000 inmates of the city jail. The Naples Medical Provinciale conducted the operation with the assistance of Major Fittre. Similar work is being carried on in hospitals and refugee centres.

In the small province of Pomezia, situated between Rome and Anzio, where most of the population of 4500 has been stricken with malaria, UNRRA has had its DDT spraying units at work destroying adult mosquitoes, carriers of the disease.

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UNRRA's Work in China.

A report from UNRRA Headquarters in Washington, published on September 30, states that UNRRA assistance to China is being planned on a vast scale. Over 173,000 tons of supplies are to be sent, there supplies already have been shipped to Shanghai, Tsing-Tsao and Kowloon, including textiles, soap and medical stores as well as cereals and other foods.

U.S. Representative Douglas Lauds UNRRA's Work in Europe.

Mrs. Emily Taft Douglas, U. S. Congresswoman, Democrat from Ohio, stated in an interview last week at Chicago that "The whole world owes much to UNRRA's hygiene program."

Mrs. Douglas, who is just back from a trip to Europe with other members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives, spent over a week in Italy inspecting UNRRA operations.

"UNRRA," she stated, "has prevented a famine in Greece and will be a powerful protection to Italy in the coming winter. Millions of children owe their recovered health to UNRRA's supplementary foods. Millions of adults owe their very lives to UNRRA, the first peace organization of the United Nations."

Mrs. Douglas also spoke of the important work undertaken by UNRRA to stamp out epidemics.

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UNRRA Lunches for Out-of-the-Way Schools

How to reach the multitude of tiny schools scattered about the countryside, which have a daily attendance of some ten to twenty students, in order to prepare and distribute school lunches has been a problem long confronting the UNRRA Welfare Division.

This problem promises to be fully solved due to the availability of additional transport to deliver the food to the rural areas, and to the enterprise shown by the local population in many of the places concerned, where housewives, vouched for by the local civil and church authorities, have volunteered their services to ensure the cooking and serving of the lunches. Impressed by the initiative shown, Miss Sue Selow, UNRRA Nutritionist, has suggested a workable local scheme, whereby one or two responsible mothers living in the vicinity of the schools would be chosen to take on this responsibility, provided that transport is always on hand.

This plan is not a new one. It is one that has been in practice successfully in communities in the United States where similar projects are carried on.

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U.S. Army Food for UNRRA

John W. Snyder, Director of U.S. operations for reconversion from war to peace, has authorized the Commodity Credit Corporation to purchase a quantity of foodstuffs which were on contract for the Army. These foods, chiefly meat and dairy products, will be put at UNRRA's disposal.

UNRRA's Own Atmosphere.

Every UNRRA official soon realizes that he is privileged to work in an office which does not resemble, except in externals, any other office on earth.

Not all UNRRA workers are so young as not to have had "a past" in some private or public business. A few may have been executives at the head of affairs, others may have been more or less close to the top of the ladder when war broke out, and many more, no doubt, were working their way up from the bottom, for such is life; some were journalists, and we even have one or two professional writers on our staff.

All of them, whatever their "past", feel the difference at UNRRA's.

Spurning sentiment, rhetoric and all nonsense, one can say that to work for UNRRA, to "belong" to UNRRA, gives one a spiritual uplift which no ordinary commercial or other pursuit can give. The fact that UNRRA's objects are purely humanitarian does contribute to creating this feeling among its workers. But there is another reason.

UNRRA is an organ of transition. Its ultimate aim is to fulfil its mission not only as well but as quickly as possible. And UNRRA workers know that by their industry and zeal they hasten the day when UNRRA will gather in its traps and disappear into history.

This is why there is no room at UNRRA's for those superior beings who affect to be proof against spiritual values. Cynicism and its twin brother, self-seeking interest, cannot endure in an organisation whose early winding up is a condition for its final success.

Eighteen Million Tons of Food Needed for Devastated Countries.

A report issued at Washington last Saturday by the Department of Agriculture on the food requirements of war devastated countries states that, with the exception of Russia, the European continent as a whole will need during the coming winter about 18 million tons of imported food.

This quantity merely would bring up food distribution to the same low level which was reached in the devastated countries during the later stages of the war.

Of all exporting countries, adds the report, the United States and Canada, are the only ones whose excess production leaves an ample margin for export, but all the United Nations, each according to its own possibilities, are working together to ensure an equitable international distribution of the available resources.

O.C.M.A. - Welch

UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

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MALNUTRITION, A REPORTABLE DISEASE IN ITALY

UNRRA and the members of the medical profession are working together to improve the health of the Italian people.

That statement was made by S.M. Keeny, Chief of the Italian Mission, in the presence of fifty provincial and institutional physicians attending the opening of the Rome area refresher courses on Monday, at the Instituto Superiore di Sanita. It became the leitmotiv of the two week sessions being held under the sponsorship of the High Commissioner for Health and of the Technical Sub-Committee on Nutrition.

Professor Bergami, in his opening remarks, stressed the importance of these courses which were a regular feature before the war. Their object is to allow physicians who have not been in contact with contemporary medicine to be brought up to date, to facilitate an exchange of ideas between members of the medical profession and to make them familiar with modern methods of collecting data in order to determine the actual nutritional status of the Italian people.

Similar courses will be held, this month, in five other University centers: Palermo, Cagliari, Bari, Naples and Florence.

Coinciding with the re-opening of these courses, the appearance of a pamphlet prepared by the High Commissioner of Health focussed attention on the fact that Italy was taking the lead among the nations of the world in making malnutrition a reportable disease. This was stressed by Lt. Col. D.A. Reekie, Director of the Medical Division. It is also interesting to note that a definite medical criterion is now established for people applying for the supplementary food ration provided by UNRRA.

SUPPLY CONFERENCE

A conference was held in Rome, on Monday September 17th, in connection with the utilization of Army surplus supplies by UNRRA.

Attending the conference were representatives of the U.S. War Department, REA, UNRRA, Army and Navy Liquidation Commission for both the European and Mediterranean theaters of operations. The same group had already held meetings in Paris and Caserta.

Col. Caulkins acted as Chairman, UNRRA representatives included Air Vice Marshal Saul, Karl Borders, Col. B.E. McKeever, J.E. Lloyd, R. Gold and Lt. Col. Hunt.

Let Us Be Happy

A refugee doctor living in the UNRRA Camp at Philippeville, recently made an interesting speech, a short digest of which is appended. It makes good reading. It expresses sound philosophy of life under difficulties.

About 80% of camps' patients, the doctor said, suffer from various maladies because they do not know the art of being camp residents. Their moral and physical sufferings could be minimized if they were prepared for the life of interned communities - a specially difficult and completely new experience.

The word "campitis" depicts the mental state of a strong and healthy man compelled to a stupid daily routine, tortured by the prolonged monotony and deprived of personal liberty. To avoid "campitis" and its attendant physical ills, one must try to adopt an optimistic outlook, making much of whatever little advantages one may enjoy and forgetting the many disadvantages. This is the only way not to embitter an existence, which is very difficult and almost impossible to change.

"One must learn to find pleasure even in little and disagreeable things. One must also look for the company of those who do not complain and are always happy in camp, children especially.

"I sincerely believe, the refugee doctor went on, that the creation of UNRRA constitutes a great step forward of humanity and that our present sufferings are only a minimum tribute we have paid to the war, considering the thousands of our comrades who have died or have been left terribly maimed, and all in defense of our ideals.

"In conclusion.....do your utmost, to put aside petty and unimportant things that torture you and poison your blood. For this purpose, I wish to remind you, that, when Russia found herself invaded by Germany, four years ago, the first words that Stalin pronounced in a speech were, "Let us be happy."

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From Southern Italy

The following is an extract from a letter written by a member of one of the UNRRA Voluntary Societies:

"We are convinced and it has been proved, that if we can provide the midday meal for several thousands, in the larger towns, not only will the children attend regularly, but they will stay at school all day.

"If anyone will listen, and by that I intend that some day some one shall, we will put our plans into concrete form. Something has to be done here to make Italians feel that they are part of Italy. The only action is often a rebellious one. The harvest has been a failure and meanwhile the men drift back to find no work and their families in rags and want. If only we can get the children together first, we can save them and give them a right aim in life.

INFORMATION IN BRIEF

Operation of displaced persons camp in the American sector of Berlin will be taken over by UNRRA from the Army as from September 20th.

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The largest air-borne anti-malaria program yet launched in Europe is being undertaken by UNRRA in Greece in cooperation with the Greek Government. As part of an all-out drive against the critical increase of malaria in Greece, UNRRA has sent ten special equipped planes to that country to be used in spraying mosquito breeding areas with DDT.

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Total shipments of UNRRA's supplies through the end of August totalled 1,743,318 gross long tons, valued at \$417,914,000.

Italy has received 72,298 tons of food, 1,234 tons of clothing textiles and footwear, 598 tons being of contributed clothing, 73 tons of agricultural rehabilitation supplies, 459 tons of industrial rehabilitation supplies comprising 229 tons of trucks, and 333 tons of medical and sanitation supplies. A total up to the end of August of 74,447 gross long tons.

The landed cost of these supplies was as follows: Food - \$13,592,000; Clothing \$1,492,000; (contributed clothing \$134,000 valued at 10¢ per pound, which covers the cost of sorting, baling, warehousing, and transportation); Agricultural rehabilitation supplies \$35,000; Industrial rehabilitation supplies \$212,000; Medical and sanitation supplies \$298,000. A total of \$15,629,000.

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The average cost of each of the "unit houses" now being completed in Cisterna and Velletri, with UNRRA's assistance, is approximately 180,000 lire (current price). This is at least two thirds less than the average current building costs in Italy for such a structure.

Two masons and three laborers can build one of the houses in four to six weeks. Rubble from ruined houses and materials available on the spot are utilized to the fullest extent. The wood use was recovered from the Rome air raid shelters and made into doors, window frames, etc., at the Italian refugee camp at Cinecitta.

These houses are built 95% by refugees who will, themselves, live in the houses they build.

The amount of UNRRA transport used to build the houses had been at the rate of 5-1/2 ton trucks per fifty houses.

In addition to transport, UNRRA assistance consists of substitute glass for windows, etc.

M-624-P1

VISITING CONGRESSMEN

Seven members of the House of Representatives Sub-Committee on War Department Appropriations, headed by Representative J. Bruell Snyder, Democrat of Pennsylvania, paid a short visit to Rome this week. Other members of the Committee are: Francis Case, Republican of South Dakota; Albert J. Engel, Republican of Michigan; William F. Borrell, Democrat of Arkansas; George H. Mahon, Democrat of Texas; Joe Hendricks, Democrat of Florida and Harve Tibbot, Republican of Pennsylvania.

Brigadier General Theburn K. Brown entertained the visitors at dinner where the Head of the Italian Mission, S.M. Keeny, met them informally.

Pope Pius, who received the members of the Committee in private audience, told them that the 214 billion dollars the United States appropriated to defeat the Axis was the price to be paid for victory but that "peace is purchased with far different currency---Truth, Justice, Charity." He added that "at no other price can peace be bought."

Noting that the Committee's mission is to check and measure the cost of the war to the United States, Pope Pius said in part:

"No doubt you have found it enormous, fabulously so. Yet....no human agency will plumb to depths or gauge the length and breadth of suffering, of pain and anguish, and heavy desolation that have tortured the bodies and souls of man during these long, long years. It all sums up to the price which, in man's calculations, had to be paid for a stable and lasting peace."

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Varied Cinema Shows in UNRRA Camps

The idea that some sort of entertainment would be a fitting complement to UNRRA Assistance work in refugee camps, children's institutions, hospitals, etc., has now been adopted. A first itinerary has been drawn up for a visit to some of our Southern Camps, by UNRRA new travelling Cinema Show. Films will be exhibited both indoors and in the open air.

An UNRRA truck is being especially equipped for the purpose. A fairly large "repertoire" will be available from which to choose: historical films, musical films (operas, Italian operettas and songs, etc.), religious films (Christ on the Golgotha, Rita di Cascia, the Life of San Giovanni Bosco, Sainte Therese, etc.), comic films (early Charlie Chaplin, Micky Mouse and other Disneys in colors, Laurel and Hardy, Fernandel and various Italian comedies), school and other children's films, films of adventure and travel, American cowboy films and, finally, "educational" films.



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UNRRA PENICILLIN FOR ITALY: THIRD DISTRIBUTION

The Italian High Commissariate for Hygiene has arranged for treatment of Italian patients needing penicillin, at hospitals selected for the purpose. This is of special interest to UNRRA as the only penicillin available for civilian use in Italy is that supplied by UNRRA.

In Rome, the Policlinico Hospital has been designated as the main penicillin distributing center and two subsidiary centers are being established at the Clinica Medica dell'Universita' and the Ospedali Riuniti di Roma.

UNRRA is also providing an ambulance to transport patients in the Rome district to the centers. Col. J.D. Cottrell, of New Zealand, Special Assistant to the UNRRA Director of Health, is in charge of the Administration of the penicillin supply in Rome, to ensure the economical use of the drug and to prevent black market sales. About 389 million units have already been distributed in the first two issues, and the third is now under way in other parts of Italy, totalling 254 million units broken down as follows:

25,000,000	units	for	Sicily
10,000,000	"	"	Sardinia
40,000,000	"	"	Naples
30,000,000	"	"	Florence
2,500,000	"	"	San Marino

Moreover, a suitable allotment has been made for displaced persons in Lecce for the Southern Italian Camps.

A further distribution is proceeding as follows:

7,500,000	units	to	Ancona
12,500,000	"	"	Perugia
5,500,000	"	"	Aquila

Five million and a half units have been reserved for the needs of displaced persons of United Nations nationality not in camps. Another allotment of over 23 million units, has been set aside for emergency needs anywhere in Italy.

Col. D.A. Reekie, Director of the UNRRA Health Division, hopes that a sound system thus has been established for the use of penicillin for patients throughout Italy.

M-604-PI

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President Truman Speaks for UNRRA

There follow excerpts from a recent speech made by the President of the United States to Congress:

"Let me add that in no case should rationing controls be removed if by so doing we should jeopardize our relief shipments to Europe and other distressed war areas.

"We have a moral obligation to the people of these liberated areas. More than that our own enlightened self-interest tells us that hungry people are rarely advocates of democracy. The rehabilitation of these countries and indeed the removal of American occupational troops may be unnecessarily delayed if we fail to meet these responsibilities during the next few months. We have already solemnly stated that we will do all that is reasonably possible to help war-torn countries to get back on their feet.

"I am sure that Congress will wish the government to live up to that pledge. Further legislative action is needed in connection with the United States Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. I recommend that the Congress fulfill the commitment already made, by appropriating the remaining \$550,000,000 granted by the Congress for United States participation.

"The Council meeting of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has just been brought to a successful conclusion. At that meeting our delegate found the need for an additional contribution from all participating countries to assist the work in Europe and Asia. On his motion the Council voted to recommend to member countries a further contribution. Our own share will amount to approximately \$1,350,000,000. I am confident that you will find this request for an additional authorization and appropriation fully justified and I ask for prompt examination and consideration of the request in meeting the needs of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

"Surplus military and lend lease goods will be used to the fullest possible extent."

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UNRRA at Annual ATAC Party for Children

The Municipal Tramways Administration of Rome (ATAC - Azienda Tranviaria Autonoma Comunale) held its annual festival yesterday at Ponte Milvio on the Tiber, where it maintains a summer colony for the children of its employees.

Children attending the colony receive supplementary food allowed under the UNRRA Feeding Program.

Prince Doria Pamphili, Mayor of Rome, and Mr. Adjutor Savard and Mr. Robert A. Shaw of UNRRA, attended the function.

U.S. Congressmen to Visit UNRRA Italian Mission

Seven United States Congressmen, members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, arrived in Rome today, to survey relief work in Italy. They are expected to meet with Mr. Aeeny and Division Chiefs who plan to accompany them on a visit to the School of the Suore Orsoline di Gandino, where they will see the school lunch program in operation. Members of the party include Congressmen Luther Johnson (D. Tex.), Joseph L. Pfeifer (D.N.Y.), Peter Jarman (D. Ala.), Mrs. Emily Douglas (D. Ill.), Robert B. Chipfield (R. Pa.), and Horace N. Hughes of the State Department.

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Italian Women Working with UNRRA in Naples

In Naples and province excellent work is being done by 140 Italian voluntary workers and nurses who inspect institutions and schools assisted by UNRRA. These women belong to various organizations, among which are the Unione delle Donne Italiane, the Centro Italiano Femminile, the Dame di Carita, the Federazione Universitaria Cattolica, the Associazione Famiglie Caduti In Guerra and the Croce Rossa Italiana.

Especially noteworthy has been the part played by the representatives of the Patronato Scolastico and teachers in the schools, which in Naples as in Rome, have remained open during the summer. Children attend school primarily to take advantage of the UNRRA school lunch and the voluntary workers have been very ingenious and enterprising in initiating recreational programs to utilize the time in which the children otherwise would be unoccupied.

In the tuberculosis centers the children are under the supervision of a member of the Italian Red Cross, while home visits for tubercular children are made by other women.

The Provincial Committee for UNRRA assistance and the staff of the UNRRA District Office at Naples meet regularly with the voluntary groups to give them guidance and assistance.

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UNRRA Purchases Shoes for Liberated Countries

Washington (USIS) : Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said recently that UNRRA is buying used U.S. Army shoes -- formerly worn by soldiers in training camps -- to provide footwear for the people of the liberated nations. Lehman said half a million pairs are ready for shipment now and a million and a half pairs will be shipped in late November. Additional supplies of more than half a million pair per month will be available for European nations receiving UNRRA aid.

U.S. Women Voters Urge More Food for Europe

Washington (USIS) : The National League of Women Voters, opening a drive to stimulate Congressional action in sending more food to Europe, issued the following statement yesterday:

"A terrific need for food is still evident all over Europe. Europe imported 10 per cent of its food before the war. In order to maintain even a minimum diet it is estimated that 12 to 15 million tons of food must be imported during the next 12 months.

"Except for wheat and some other cereals, United States exports of food to Europe have not come anywhere near filling even rock-bottom requirements. The United States is the only large food-producing area where production has materially increased during the war and where people have eaten better in the last three years than ever before. The allocations of meat now tentatively planned for the last quarter of this year approximate 150,000 tons. If we took advantage of the military cutbacks to increase these allocations to 375,000 tons, there would still be meat left over to increase the American civilian diet. With 375,000 tons, the Continent's minimum needs could be met. We at home could still eat meat at the rate of 140 pounds per year as compared with 126 pounds per year before the war. The picture is similar for other scarce products. Military cutbacks may release as much as 10,000 tons of fresh, frozen and canned fish. Fats and oils will continue to be in short supply for a while. At the very least the 20 to 30 thousand tons which may be released by the military should go for relief. Milk production in the United States is now at an all-time high. In addition, there have been large cutbacks of military requirements for dried and skimmed milk and for dried eggs. Sugar will continue to be scarce. Therefore, any sugar sent to Europe would have to be taken out of civilian consumption here at home.

"These figures give some idea of what we can do if we will. The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will appear at the Department of Agriculture asking permission to purchase large quantities of food. The French, Belgians, Dutch, Norwegians and the British will also ask for allocations. Without permission from the Combined Food Board and the Department of Agriculture they cannot buy any food in the United States. Congress will have a voice in this decision, too. If enough Congressmen urge Secretary of Agriculture (Clinton P.) Anderson to increase allocations, to establish set-asides for relief purposes, in all probability it will be done.

"In the end the people will make this decision, either by what they do or what they do not do. If we sit quiet and let the government decide, it seems certain that the policy will be 'everything for the home front'. Relief shipments will not increase, Europe will bog down in despair, reconstruction will be delayed and there will be a golden opportunity for some new Hitler to take the lead."



UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

Weekly Bulletin

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UNRRA ASSISTANCE TO ITALY

The following resolution, as amended by the Ethiopian delegate, was adopted at the 12th Plenary meeting of the UNRRA Council Session in London on 22 August 1945. The delegate for the United States, William L. Clayton, sponsored the original resolution:

"Whereas under Resolution 58 the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has already undertaken certain operations in Italy confined to the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies, to assistance in the care and return to their homes of displaced persons and to the care of children and nursing and expectant mothers, and the welfare services associated therewith; and

"Whereas the urgent needs of the Italian people for basic imported relief and rehabilitation supplies are being met by the combined military authorities only until the end of August, 1945: it is therefore Resolved:

"That the Administration is authorized and directed to initiate as soon as possible in Italy, and with respect to Italian nationals, a program of relief and rehabilitation assistance, adequate to meet the urgent needs of the Italian population, and that the limitations imposed on the Administration in Resolutions 1, Part I (3), and 58 are modified accordingly by the Council."

On vote, the Resolution was carried with one member (Yugoslavia) voting against the motion. The vote was 29 to one. The member for South Africa requested that it be placed on record that South Africa refrained from voting and reserved its position so far as any additional financial contribution arising from this resolution was concerned.

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A CLARIFYING STATEMENT

Immediately upon the motion being carried, Director General Herbert H. Lehman made the following clarifying statement:

"I am afraid that this will give the impression that UNRRA's responsibility in Italy will commence immediately after the end of August. This is not the case. As the delegate from the United States has stated, while basic imported relief and rehabilitation supplies will be furnished by the military only until the end of August, 1945, other arrangements have been made and funds pro-

vided whereby relief can be carried through to December. I emphasize these facts because it will take some time for UNRRA to arrange for an adequate flow of supplies and the necessary organization to carry on the very much enlarged work which it is now undertaking. Obviously, it was impossible for the Administration to make preparations either for supplies or additional personnel, until action was taken by the Council. It must be clear that until UNRRA knows what additional funds will be contributed by Governments, it cannot carry on any expanded procurement program."

TOPICAL EXCERPTS

The following are topical excerpts from different speeches made during the discussion of the motion concerning Italy at the London Council meeting. These speeches convey the meaning and the import of the decision that was eventually taken.

UNITED KINGDOM (Mr. Noel-Baker): "Since August 7 every discussion of international problems must begin from the atomic bomb. We have a plain choice before us now; total destruction or total peace, and there is no compromise between them. We in our generation, in the next two decades, while we are all still alive, must give the answer. It is that fact which dictates the attitude of my Government and of the British people towards UNRRA.

"UNRRA is the first living organ, the first executive agency of the United Nations...no one in his senses could contemplate for a moment the terrible conditions which would arise, the famine, disease, anarchy and bloodshed that would follow, if the liberated peoples had to face the next twelve months without assistance. If UNRRA failed, there would be famine, disease, anarchy and bloodshed. That is not a headline story: it is the certain result of the chaotic misery which the final fury of Fascist militarism has left behind.

"UNRRA must not--UNRRA shall not--fail. Its task must be and shall be fulfilled. That is the firm determination of the Government and of the nation for which I speak.

"It was not the purpose of UNRRA to equalize the suffering and the sacrifice between those who took part in the war. Again, that would be desirable and right if we could do it. It would be simple justice. But it was not what the Atlantic City Conference had in view. UNRRA is an attempt to rehabilitate the shattered economy of the countries who cannot do it for themselves. UNRRA is an attempt to reconstruct the shattered economy of countries who deserve, no doubt, to be reconstructed, but whose rehabilitation will help, not only them, but the rest of the world when that rehabilitation has been accomplished. It is a common effort in the common interest of the world at large. I say frankly that my Government regard it as a matter of plain national interest that the UNRRA task should be fulfilled. UNRRA is an attempt to re-start trade, the normal peacetime trading; to make markets for countries who export. If it accelerates the re-starting of normal international trade by a period of only three months, that will give a big dividend on the funds expended. UNRRA is working to

step disease, and I cannot forget that after the last war the influenza epidemic killed more people than the war itself. I cannot forget that in the Soviet Union there were thirty million people who suffered from the terrible disease of typhus. I remember what malaria did. I found encouragement and I venture to say inspiration in what the Director General said to us about the medical work of UNRRA and about the supplies of DDT which he is bringing to combat the deadly louse and the deadly mosquito. That is our general view of UNRRA: we regard it for ourselves and others, as a matter of enlightened self-interest for the world community as a whole in which every country has a share.

"We believe that Italy should be treated as Mr. Clayton proposes. He spoke of the work of the Italian partisans and recalled the message of appreciation sent by Field Marshal Montgomery while operations were going on, but far more important to this Council is the prospect of what might happen in Italy if adequate help were not brought there through this coming winter. In the northern plains of Italy, there are 23,000,000 people. We expected that their factories and their transport system would be smashed. Happily for us, and for the world at large, partly through our action, partly through the action of the Italians themselves, that did not happen. We are so far fortunate, but if it should happen that nevertheless the mills and the factories remain idle, that men are standing round the streets while their families are hungry through this coming winter, can we expect to avoid trouble which might be disastrous for us all?"

YUGOSLAVIA (Ing. Nikola Petrovic): "...We do not wish chaos and hunger in Italy, but we will feel hurt if that task is undertaken by an organization of which we are members and in which we consider membership to be an honour."

UNITED KINGDOM (Mr. Noel-Baker): "We too therefore have a right to talk about Italy. But we, and I believe our Yugoslav colleague too, make a distinction between Mussolini and the Italy we have today. I never believed, for my part, that Mussolini had a majority of Italy behind him at any time in the whole of his career, and I am very certain he had not got it when he made his wars; and I think that the conduct of many of the Italian divisions in the war proved that was so. Certainly today we have a very different Italy, and we have to consider that the people who are going to rule Italy are those who opposed Mussolini while he had his terror machine under his command, and in opposing him they took fearful risks.

"It is a basic fact which everybody must face in this discussion that there is inevitable connection between UNRRA help for Italy and the provision of further funds which UNRRA must have. We want a Resolution now which will enable us to get more funds for UNRRA this week or next, because the Director General has told us that he must have them, and it must be done at this Council and we cannot put it off to another. Winter is coming on, and I would ask all the Delegates who have spoken to consider that there is for all of us one common cause which overrides everything else, the common need for every nation to ensure that the world as a whole shall return as soon as possible to prosperity, cooperation and unity."

UNITED STATES (Mr. Clayton): Is relief not to be continued in Italy? Are you going to abandon the job there? Or do you want the Governments conducting relief there to continue to conduct it when they feel that the continuation of relief in Italy is an UNRRA problem and not one for individual Governments? I do not know why the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada should take this job on their shoulders and relieve other Governments of responsibility in the matter. It is definitely an UNRRA function to continue this relief, and I hope that the Council will agree with us on it. Otherwise our job in trying to induce Congress to carry on this great humanitarian work will be enormously complicated and made much more difficult."

CANADA (Mr. L. B. Pearson): "I am persuaded by reason and sound merit exclusively and by no other consideration that this is a wise motion, and I will support it. I would like to stress the question that has been raised by the delegates of the United Kingdom and the United States: if we do not do it here, who will take on this burden? At present the burden is being borne by three governments. My government is not any more concerned with the international problem of Italy than other governments. My government has just as much and just as little information about it as other governments. We have been in a position whereby we have contributed to relief in Italy ever the past months. We have contributed, not a large part in dollars, but still a higher proportion of the total relief than we have contributed to UNRRA. So far as we are concerned, we do not see why that situation should continue. I think that it is perfectly safe for me to say that, if we had to, we would accept the responsibility and do our part, but that we would probably find it necessary to lessen our contribution to UNRRA accordingly. Those would be the facts of the situation in our case; I do not know whether they would be the facts of the situation in the case of the United States or the United Kingdom. If they were, then I suggest to the Council that the defeat of this resolution would be a very serious matter indeed so far as UNRRA is concerned."

BELGIUM (Vicomte de Thieusies): "We quite understand the special situation of Italy, and we quite understand that there is an obligation of human solidarity. There is also another aspect, and it is the aspect of common sense. In the present situation of Europe, if we do not all stand together, if we do not all go forward together, the big nations as well as the small ones, there will come a point when we shall all fall together."

CHINA (Dr. T. F. Tsiang): "When the Chinese peasant is faced with distress and disaster, his simple reaction is this: 'When there is rice, let us all share it.'"

"Today I must say that the Chinese people hate the Japanese, but if we should come to the question of extension of relief to Japan, I would say I would vote for it. I may be called a traitor by some of my fellow-countrymen today, but I feel sure in time they will appreciate the stand I would take here."

MR. KEENY SPEAKS ON DISPLACED PERSONS

At a meeting of the UNRRA staff at Rome Headquarters yesterday, Mr. Keeny made the following report of the discussion which took place at the London Council Meeting on the subject of displaced persons not desiring repatriation. We quote Mr. Keeny in full:

"There was a great deal of discussion as to whether UNRRA should take care of displaced persons who do not wish to return to the countries from which they came. There was a disposition to evade the issue and to compromise it out of existence. I was personally grateful to Mr. Noel Baker, who insisted that the issue, in an organization like ours, wishing to do a real job, should not be evaded but faced. The question was discussed fully as to whether people, who do not know whether they should return to their countries because of unsettled political conditions, should be forced to do so. The answer was that they should not be forced to return by any action of UNRRA. It was, however, expected in principle that the only real solution of the matter is for most of them to return. It was agreed, therefore, that every encouragement should be given to people who can, without risk to their lives, be brought to return to their countries. It was the first and most desirable thing to do. They should be given an opportunity to find out the facts about the country to which they must return. In a moment of great confusion, when a decision has to be made as to what kind of lives they would lead for the remainder of their days, that decision should not be made in haste and without facts. They should be allowed to ascertain the facts and then make a reasoned decision as to whether they should return to their countries.

"In practice, that means that we are authorized to look after these people until they make up their minds, that we shall encourage them to go home if the situation seems to permit and that the matter shall be reviewed at the next Session of the UNRRA Council.

"This was a great policy decision affecting us in Italy because of our non-Italian people. But it is decision of still more far-reaching importance affecting the people in Germany and particularly the Poles. Instead of having a population of some 33 millions, they will have a population of 23 or 24 millions. If the present plans are carried out, one-fourth must be moved from that territory. That represents a situation of confusion; you can readily understand that hundreds of thousands outside of Poland are not ready to make a snap judgement as to whether to return immediately. Our organization will work with the governmental organizations to repatriate everybody willing to go. There will be an opportunity for the people to learn the facts as far as they can and to make up their minds. Reservations and warnings will be given everybody that the aid given them in this temporary period cannot continue indefinitely and that the matter will be reviewed not later than six months from now and the situation reappraised.

"In the meantime, our organization is authorized to deal with these people, to care for them as far as necessary on the basis worked out between us and the military."

Nutrition Conference in Florence

A most successful nutrition conference, attended by more than two hundred public health nurses from northern provinces was held at the University of Florence last week under the joint auspices of the Italian Government and UNRRA. The first session was opened on Tuesday, 20th of August, by the Prefect of Florence, followed by Miss Phoebe Bannister, UNRRA Director of Welfare, who described the scope and function of UNRRA. Miss Bannister, Miss Sue Sadow and Miss Marjorie Bailey, UNRRA Nutritionists, who also spoke during the four-day convention, presented their remarks in Italian, evoking an enthusiastic response from the audience. Other speakers included the Medico Provinciale and prominent Italian physicians.

Following the pattern set in similar conferences held in Rome and Naples earlier, food demonstrations were held every afternoon. These were so popular that it was necessary to hold them twice daily for three days in two different locales.

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UNRRA Food To Be Distributed in Northern Provinces

The distribution of UNRRA supplementary food as part of the school lunch program will start in Florence on Monday, September 3rd, at Giardino Boboli and Villa Granduchessa, two institutions maintained by a local labor organization for workers children. These two institutions were visited last week by Miss Gwendolyn Price, District Welfare Officer in Florence.

Distribution is expected also to start soon in the following most devastated communes in the seven provinces comprising the District:

<u>Leghorn Province</u>	-	Livorno, Piombino, Portoferraio, Cecina, Rosignano
<u>Pisa Province</u>	-	Pisa, Pontedera, S. Miniato,
<u>Pistoia Province</u>	-	Castigliano, Abetone, Marliana, Pesca
<u>Arezzo Province</u>	-	Pieve S. Stefano, Civitella della Chianna, Carriglia, Terranuova, Bracciolini, Arezzo, Montevarchi, S. Giovanni Valdarno, Stia, Talla, Badia Tedalda
<u>Florence Province</u>	-	Pontassieve, Dicomano, S. Godenzo, Vicchio, Borgo S. Lorenzo, Marradi, Pallaucchio, Firenze, Vernia, Cantagallo
<u>Siena Province</u>	-	34 Communes - total
<u>Grosseto Province</u>	-	Roccamare, Orbetello, Gavorrano, Monte Argentario.

"Stateless" Children in Vallombrosa

The Florence Assistance Office for displaced persons of United Nations nationality is operating in full swing, caring for 600 refugees at present. Particular attention is being paid to a group of "stateless" children in the camp at Vallobrosa nearby. One hundred and six of them, most of them war orphans, have come out of concentrations camps, bearing marks of their imprisonment and recounting harrowing experiences. One fifteen-year-old escaped with six companions from a gas chamber in a concentration camp, where 150 children, mostly Jews, had been herded.

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The Pope's Remarks on International Relief Agencies

When receiving in special audience on Sunday, August 26th, Representative Cecil R. King of California and Mr. Richard R. Brown, special representative of the Director General of UNRRA, His Holiness the Pope, made the following reference to international relief agencies and their work:

"(They) are doing a truly noble work of genuine christian charity in trying to establish really and firmly this sense of assurance for the people of Europe and the Far East that as far as possible material means needed to rebuild their economic and cultural life will not be lacking, provided they be determined to put forth their own earnest, persevering efforts at self-rehabilitation. God will not fail to bless the international agencies for this and all those whose generous sacrifices are maintaining these agencies."

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UNRRA Official Says Clothing Contributions Will Reach Europe Before Winter

Washington (USIS): Roy F. Hendrickson, Acting Director General of UNRRA, announced recently that distribution of the entire collection of clothing contributed by the American people to the war sufferers of Europe and the Far East will be completed before the winter. Hendrickson said:

"The generosity of the American public in the drive carried on by Catholic, Protestant and Jewish groups last fall, and in the United National Clothing Collection (UNCC - a private organization) of this spring, provided enough clothing to meet the desperate needs of more than 25 million sufferers.

"In spite of this magnificent contribution, many other millions of people in Europe and tens of millions in China remain exposed to death and suffering because of the lack of clothing. So great is the urgency that other clothing drives are now underway in Canada, Australia and New Zealand to take care of part of their needs."

ELIZABETH FEARNSIDES

Miss Elizabeth Fearnside, Supply Officer, died on Tuesday, as a result of injuries suffered in a motor accident, which occurred near Genoa, on Sunday, August 26th.

At the staff meeting held at Rome headquarters on Tuesday, Mr. Keeny expressed our sorrow at her death in the following terms:

"Elizabeth Fearnside came to us from the British Army as a Junior Commander. I first learned about her when I inquired at AFHQ for the best person available to help us with our shipping problems. She proved to have not only the technical knowledge we needed, but also an especially valuable background acquired in the University of London, where she had taken her degree in the social sciences.

"Most important of all, she was a person we were proud to have on the staff. She came to us at the end of her war service because she wanted to help people who had suffered from the war. She brought to her work the kind of spirit that we most want on our staff. She worked hard and well and there was literally nothing that was selfish in her relationships with other people. She was eager to give credit to others for their work and, through her many friends in the Army, she helped us to solve many problems that we could not have solved alone. We shall miss her greatly."

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Copy of Letter Received from Italian Delegation

Rome, 27th August 1945.

Mr. S. M. Keeny
Chief of Mission
UNRRA.

Dear Mr. Keeny,

We have just heard the terrible news of the fatal accident that befell Miss Elizabeth Fearnside near Genoa.

We desire this brief note to convey to you all our most heartfelt and deepest regrets for Miss Fearnside's loss as a particularly gifted member of your staff and as an excellent friend and collaborator in our common work.

FOR THE ITALIAN DELEGATION

(Signed) A. DARBY

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UNRRA COUNCIL VOTES EXPANDED PROGRAM IN ITALY

The UNRRA Council, meeting in London at its Third Annual Session, passed yesterday the resolution proposed by the United States Council member, Mr. William L. Clayton, "to initiate as soon as possible in Italy, and with respect to Italian nationals, a programme of relief and rehabilitation assistance on the same standards and basis of priority as apply to liberated areas of the United Nations and their nationals, and that the limitations previously imposed on the Administration in Resolutions I, Part I (3), and 58 are modified accordingly."

An amendment proposed by the Ethiopian delegate, stipulating that aid for Italy was to meet only urgent requirements was also adopted.

The present relief program in Italy allows for only:

- a. the care of, and welfare services for children and nursing and expectant mothers;
- b. assistance in the care of and return to their homes of Italian refugees;
- c. the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies;
- d. the care of non-Italian refugees in Italy, and
- e. control of epidemics.

Under the new resolution, the relief program in Italy would be expanded to include industrial and agricultural rehabilitation as well as general civilian relief.

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U.S. Congressmen in Rome to Study UNRRA Operations

Representatives Thomas D'Alessandro, Jr. of Maryland, and Cecil R. King of California, accompanied by Richard R. Brown, special representative of the Director General of UNRRA, are expected to arrive in Rome on Friday, to study UNRRA operations in the field. They will leave for Athens on August 27th. Representatives Harold C. Hagen of Minnesota, and Charles R. Robertson of North Dakota, arriving in Rome on August 28th, will join the other visitors in Athens on August 30th. The party plans to visit Rome, Athens, Belgrade, Paris, Prague, Warsaw and Germany.

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GOVERNOR LEHMAN'S OUTLINE OF UNRRA'S WORK

Following is the summary text of a speech made by Director General Herbert H. Lehman, before the Third Session of the UNRRA Council in London:

"Now UNRRA is in full stride. Its primary task is the provision of supplies to liberated areas which are not in a position to pay in foreign exchange. As of June 30, UNRRA had shipped a total of approximately 1,250,000 tons of supplies including those taken over from the military to all the areas for which it had responsibility. If our goal for July and August is achieved, the total will be 1,800,000 tons.

"To help the liberated countries to restore their own essential economy as speedily as possible, we are shipping large quantities of supplies for agricultural rehabilitation, including tractors and other farm machinery, farm animals, fertilizer and seeds.

"I should like to stress our accomplishment in the field of industrial reconstruction. We are shipping industrial rehabilitation supplies, including machinery, repair parts, lorries, railroad cars. Along with these have gone considerable stores of raw materials, in particular over 13,000 tons of raw cotton and wool, as well as some metals and other semi-fabricated products.

"I also call your attention to our program of medical supply which has meant substantial shipments of DDT powder to combat malaria and typhus, much needed serums and vaccines, X-ray equipment, complete hospital units and sulfa and penicillin. I think it fair to say that these supplies will go far in averting the threat of unprecedented European epidemics.

"Lastly, I should call your attention to the most urgent of all programs, provision of inland transport. Without trucks not only can UNRRA supplies not be distributed, but it is impossible to make effective use of indigenous resources. UNRRA has sought out every hidden corner of truck production and our efforts to date have yielded us about 20,000 of them. We shall continue to press for more.

"Turning from supplies to services, UNRRA has now around 4,000 people assisting the military in the care and repatriation of displaced persons in Germany. Another thousand or so are waiting assignment. Most of the displaced persons who were in UNRRA's care in the Middle East have been repatriated. In Greece, UNRRA has been assisting the Government with problems of health, epidemic control, displaced persons, welfare, agricultural and industrial rehabilitation. Our mission in Yugoslavia is working in close cooperation with the Yugoslav Government. The limited Italian program is proceeding to make a material contribution to the protection of the most helpless groups in the Italian population. Recently our mission was established in Czechoslovakia and a temporary

delegation is now in Warsaw to assist the Polish Government of National Unity. We have recently assumed responsibility for relief in Albania. Small liaison missions are now located in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, and Norway. A limited relief program is on the way for Ethiopia. We are shipping emergency relief supplies for devastated areas of the Philippine Islands. Organizationally, we are now ready to move swiftly when Chinese ground is free.

"We have also been of considerable service to those governments which have not called upon UNRRA for financial help. In addition to allocations of supplies recommended by the Combined Boards at UNRRA's request, the Administration relinquished its claims to about \$37,000,000 of supplies under the procurement initiated by it, so that these governments might obtain the supplies. In addition, over 10,000,000 pounds of clothing contributed by the people of the United States have been made available to them.

"Our program of operations, calls for the shipment of supplies during the even months from June 1 to December 31, and will have a landed cost equivalent to \$1,951,700,000 if operations proceed as anticipated. We shall have expended all told for supplies and services, a total of approximately \$1,644,000,000. This will leave only some \$175,000,000 in hand for the pressing needs of the next year. The resources provided for UNRRA at the Atlantic City meeting are not enough for a minimum of relief and rehabilitation for the countries requiring UNRRA assistance. Estimated requirements for 1946, made before the recent request of the Soviet Union for assistance up to \$700,000,000 show that at least a billion and a half dollars of additional resources must be provided. To this will be added the cost of new responsibilities not included in the program of operations.

"From the supplying governments we shall need shipping and supplies. I urge the contributing governments to consider the implications of a further pledge of support to UNRRA. They can only give it reality if to support UNRRA they will forego something which we in UNRRA can usefully supply to another country.

"UNRRA also faces a gigantic task in the Far East. For months past a small UNRRA staff have been at work in the Southwest Pacific and in China, where plans are proceeding for large-scale relief. A dangerous epidemic of cholera is being fought, severe famine in one province averted, the distress of French soldiers and civilians driven from Indo-China has been relieved.

"UNRRA was held out to the peoples of the invaded areas as the great immediate promise by the United Nations that the ravages of war would be repaired at an early date. I point to the record as a demonstration that UNRRA is succeeding and I lay before you that record and our plans for the future with the firm expectation that we stand on the threshold of greater opportunity and greater success."

UNRRA's Aid in the Fight Against Malaria at Campobasso

UNRRA aid in the fight against malaria has been extended to the province of Campobasso. Captain R.C. Palange of UNRRA's Health Division, delivered there last week a consignment of paris green, shovels, picks, sickles, and many other tools, secured in accordance with the sanitary survey made of the district during May, by UNRRA sanitary engineers. The tools are to be used for ditching and for other bonification work which is being conducted on a limited scale by the provincial authorities with the advice of the Medico Provinciale and UNRRA.

An interesting fact to be noted is that the abnormally dry season has had a favourable effect on the fight against malaria. Owing to the prolonged drought, most of the areas normally flooded at this time of the year are now dry, so that the extensive activities previously planned are no longer necessary.

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UNRRA Activities to Date

The following figures were released this week on the present status of UNRRA operations:

Welfare Division

Food distribution - 500,000 people being fed on a continuing basis.

Health Division

Medical Supplies - 3,000 cases turned over to the Italian Government containing more than 200 different items.

Supply Division

Tonnage already received	- 81,000 tons
Expected this week	- 7,000 "
" in September	- 7,500 "
" in October	- 15,000 "

Displaced Persons Division

Non-Italian displaced persons being given relief outside of camps	- 6,000
Displaced persons in UNRRA camps	- 5,000
Italian refugees being assisted with UNRRA supplies	- 50,000
Repatriation - about 2,000 refugees per week with UNRRA transport.	

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VJ-DAY

Japan has surrendered under the Potsdam Declaration. To one who landed in Japan fourteen years ago, about this time, who happened to be in Manchuria when World War II really began, the earth-shaking events of the last few days bring back reverberating memories. One is reminded, for instance, of the coaling of the ship in Nagasaki, in the early dawn, and of a film taken of the scene, at leisure and with full and distinct background. Such a film handed over to the proper people, the day after Pearl Harbor, proved of more than passing interest.

War is over after three years and eight months for the United States "without whose prodigious efforts,--in the words of Prime Minister Attlee,--the War in the East would still have many years to run." Britain and the Dominions have been at war for six years. At one time they stood alone between the Axis and the rest of the world. China, at war with Japan continuously since 1937, has really been in the throes of armed conflict since the Manchurian "incident." Russia, in turn, changed the course of the war over a period of five years of hard fighting on our side.

The toll of World War II, according to the most conservative estimates, will mount to 55 million dead, wounded and missing, 16 million prisoners of war, thousands of billions of dollars in money and the irreparable loss of treasures and monuments that were identified with our civilization.

Now, while rejoicing, we must thank God that peace has been achieved with victory for the United Nations.

Peace, however, brings its anxieties with the general unrest and exhaustion, the uprooting of millions of people, the tremendous social, political, economic and spiritual problems that war carried in its wake. And like the sword of Damocles,--but not purely symbolic,--we are left with the atomic bomb. "From here on out," wrote the New York World-Telegram, there is only one safe way for us and for the world. Civilization could not survive another war of bigger atomic and rocket bombs. Either man's progress in harnessing the constructive forces of world security and peace will outrun his genius for destruction, or else!...Either we make the United Nations organization work, and work progressively better---or else."

UNRRA is part of the United Nations organization for peace. It must work. Its personnel has no other purpose than to be counted among "men of good-will" working for peace.

UNRRA COUNCIL CONSIDERS ITALY'S FLIGHT

The greater part of Monday's session of the UNRRA Council in London was devoted to Italy.

Mr. Keeny, in his capacity as the Head of the Italian Mission, made a report of the work so far done by the Mission. Then the Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the U.S., Mr. William Clayton entered a plea for the extension of the 50 million dollar limit agreed upon at the Montreal meeting of the UNRRA Council for assistance to Italy.

Mr. Clayton recalled the work done by the Allied military authorities in Italy to alleviate the misery of the Italian people, pointed out the scarcity of this year's grain crop and drew an affecting picture of the industrial North teeming with unemployed because of the lack of coal. As to the Allied military authorities, Mr. Clayton explained that they cannot give further assistance, the supply of food and other articles allocated to them for this purpose having been exhausted. Italy will be in a tragic situation beginning next January and will need help and deserves to be helped. Mr. Clayton added that according to the spirit of the Potsdam declaration, which he read in full, Italy should be treated like any other of the liberated nations. Presenting a motion for the abolition of the 50 million dollar limit for assistance to Italy, Mr. Clayton recalled that when that limit was fixed Italy was still considered as an enemy nation. "If Italy is not included among the nations to be assisted, Mr. Clayton concluded, considerable difficulty may be met with in obtaining approval by Congress to the same allocation to UNRRA as was approved last year, namely one billion, 315 million dollars."

The Head of the British Delegation fully adhered to the American motion which is being submitted to the General Council.

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NUTRITION CONFERENCE IN FLORENCE

A nutrition conference will be held in Florence from August 20th to 23rd.

Similar to nutrition conferences held in Naples and Rome, this will be the first meeting of the kind for Central Italy. It will be held under the joint auspices of UNRRA and the High Commissioner of Public Health and Hygiene and will be opened to all Public Health nurses of the region.

Miss Phoebe Bannister, Director of Welfare Division, UNRRA, will speak at the opening session. Other speakers include Prof. Alberto Furno, Medico Provinciale, Miss Sue Sadow, Senior Nutritionist, UNRRA, Dr. Edvige Filoti, Nutrition consultant and supervising dietitian of Italian hospitals, Dottore Guido Paterno, Prefect of Florence, and several officials and members of the medical profession.

Food demonstrations will be held every afternoon.

UNRRA COUNCIL MEETING

The following are excerpts from speeches made while discussing the Director General's Report, by various participants in the Plenary Session of the UNRRA Council, meeting in London on August 13th:

Noel Baker for the United Kingdom: "UNRRA is the first living organ, the first executive agency of the United Nations. That's why Mr. Bevin said His Majesty's Government stands behind UNRRA. That's why we should do everything in our power to make it a success. UNRRA must not, UNRRA shall not fail. Its task must be and shall be fulfilled. That is the firm determination of the Government and the Nation for which I speak."

Clayton for the United States: "I am sure there is no need to labour the question of food scarcity and the reasons for it. There is just not enough food in the world to satisfy the hungry mouths waiting for it and there will not be enough until food production is built up again in the liberated countries themselves. This is true also of fuel. Until production can be reestablished it is the duty of the [Allied] Governments to see that out of insufficient supplies there should be a fair division among the peoples of the world of food, fuel and the other necessities of life. It is UNRRA responsibility to impress upon the Governments the needs of the countries it serves, to procure and transport the necessary supplies as quickly as possible and to see that such supplies are efficiently and fairly distributed. It is of the highest importance that every assistance and encouragement be given to the liberated areas to reestablish quickly their own production. If I know the people of the United States I think I can assure you that they are prepared to go forward with the job of relief and rehabilitation so long as they are convinced that the job is being well done and that the people of the liberated countries themselves are doing everything in their power to get on a self-sustaining basis as quickly as possible."

Masaryk for Czechoslovakia: "We in Czechoslovakia are very grateful to UNRRA. UNRRA came in time. I am going to say we want more. We want a little more if we can get it. Our harvest is very good, our people are working on the harvest and we are going to do all we can for ourselves but we will need more help. We must all make sacrifices. We managed to send some sugar to our Yugoslav friends. It was our duty and we could spare it and we hope to send more to other places when we can spare more. When I speak of sacrifices how could I omit mention of Soviet Russia. The Soviet requirements have been tabulated and I am convinced that we should deal with them in the spirit which has made UNRRA possible."

Petrovic for Yugoslavia: "If it were not for the help that UNRRA had given to the western part of Yugoslavia hundreds of thousands of Yugoslavs would have been dead of starvation. If help is not

given to us again this winter it might happen that hundreds of thousands of people will have to die. We should like to thank members of the UNRRA Mission in Yugoslavia for the help given by their very able Head of Mission. Regarding the policy of UNRRA the central question is the question of supplies. We feel that all rations given UNRRA are not sufficient to meet the needs, particularly the allocations of food. We need trucks. We hope we are going to get the trucks which were promised us. We are thankful to the Administration for having signed the agreement with Albania. We hope in the near future we will have Albania on the Council. We do not have enough information about supplies coming to our country in time. We feel that if we could get the information a few days sooner it would be a great help to us."

Taiang for China: "I am deeply grateful to the contributin nations. The Director General has informed us through written and oral report of the work done in China in laying a solid foundation for future work. The Director General has established the China Office. I wish members of the Council to know that the Office has established relations of confidence with the Chinese Government and that between the Chinese Office and my Government we have been able to establish the closest collaboration. We have learned of gigantic developments of the atom bomb and the great news of the entry of the Soviet Union into the war of the Far East. We must be ready for great operation in that part of the world."

Jedryshaowski for Poland: "We deeply appreciate the sacrifices shown to Poland by all the free nations of the world. Poland attaches particular importance to that form of international solidarity which has been realised by UNRRA. We ask UNRRA to take into account in the distribution of relief not only the figure of the population but also the proportion between the losses caused by war and the total figure of the national wealth. (Figures were given for the loss of wealth and lives in Poland.) Our program for the future includes the reconstruction of transport, agriculture and industry. We need to be helped quickly and plentifully. Before all we should like to relieve our children. The figure of our needs and their urgency is increased by the fact that in Poland the repatriation problem and migration problem resulting from the war includes six million persons. Three millions must be repatriated and three millions have been displaced inside the country. Our requests are not to be understood as tending to lessen UNRRA contributions to other countries in need of help. The Polish Delegation appreciates the needs of our neighbours Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia."

Sergoev for USSR: "Amongst the countries which submitted requests to UNRRA is the country which I am representing. It is well known that the USSR shouldered the main burden of the war against Fascist Germany and that the peoples of the Soviet Union have suffered tremendously in those regions which were temporarily under enemy occupation. (Figures were cited for losses in the Ukraine.) The Soviet request for the free receipt of UNRRA relief and rehabilitation

supplies to the amount of seven hundred millions U.S. dollars for delivery within one year covers only a small though most urgent portion of the supplies required for meeting the pressing needs of the liberated areas of the Soviet Union."

Bruce for Australia: "In considering the immediate problems that confront UNRRA if she is to go on, I suggest there are two most urgent problems that are outstanding. The first is to take the steps necessary to meet the situation which will arise in Europe in the now rapidly approaching winter; the other is to take the necessary steps to create a regional organization for the Far East and to appoint to that regional organization the administration and the necessary key personnel that will enable the problem of the Far East to be reviewed with the wide perspective it demands. I cannot subscribe to views that the organization of UNRRA, the administration of UNRRA, or the plans of UNRRA in the Far East are in any way adequate to meet the situation."

Jean LeRoy for France: We recognise the effort made by UNRRA. It is impossible to stop halfway in our task as we must carry on after this war. As a European I more particularly wish to thank the Delegate of the United States for the statement that his country is ready to continue in the path of sacrifice for the sake of liberated countries, if these countries themselves make a maximum effort and take all precautions against waste. France in this question has a special position. She has measured the magnitude of the task with which UNRRA was faced and also she has measured the magnitude of the losses which have to be made good everywhere. Taking into account her own possibilities she has therefore decided not to ask for UNRRA's help and has decided to solve her own problems. She, therefore, is not in a position to contribute much to UNRRA's task and she feels, which is more particularly a very cruel thing, she cannot extend to her brethren in Europe the kind of help that she would like to extend to her brethren in suffering, which is in keeping with her traditions and mission as a European power."

Pearson for Canada: "What can we do to ensure that we succeed in this work? It will be up to the supplying countries to make available out of the present production and stocks more goods and services. It is not going to be easy now. It is going to be difficult to convince our peoples peace is more than the absence of war and that it cannot exist anywhere if there is destruction, hunger and despair. It will be necessary to ensure that UNRRA gets the required priorities in connection with the allocation of supplies by the Intergovernmental Agencies. Suitable instructions should be given by the Governments concerned to military authorities to cooperate with UNRRA and to treat UNRRA with respect and to accord it the prestige which it deserves. Receiving countries should give UNRRA full and sympathetic cooperation and should remember UNRRA relies on goods and services to be given to it by member States. Paying countries should cooperate and not compete with UNRRA in their efforts to secure supplies from the available but short resources of the world."

UNRRA should cooperate not compete with them. So far as my country is concerned we have converted our contribution of 80 million Canadian dollars into relief supplies and have made another and somewhat large contribution towards supplies distributed by other sources than UNRRA. If and when a further request is made we will not be behind other members of the Council in producing further goods and services

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Brew Says U.S. Must Aid European Recovery

Washington (USIS): Stressing the role that the United States must play in feeding the liberated countries of Europe, Joseph C. Brew, Undersecretary of State, speaking recently on the weekly radio program sponsored by the National Broadcasting Company in conjunction with the U.S. State Department, said in part:

"The first responsibility lies with the U.S. people themselves to give their understanding and their support to an adequate program of relief for Europe. They must do this even though it will mean continuing wartime controls and such hardships as we have experienced for a considerable period.

"We are not interested in giving relief to the Germans. They brought this on themselves and, anyhow, after looting most of Europe for all these years, Germany is actually better off today than some of the liberated countries.

"Our interest there, so far as relief is concerned, is to prevent disease and unrest from becoming a menace to our occupying forces. Beyond that, the Germans can expect very little from us."

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Lehman Says Relief Work Must Be Accelerated

Herbert H. Lehman, Director of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, in a radio address beamed from London where he is at present attending the UNRRA Council Session, said:

"Speaking at the moment when UNRRA's responsibility suddenly doubles now, we must begin to accelerate our work -- already well begun -- in the Far East. Inevitably our work here (the Council sessions) is largely concerned with the immense operations UNRRA already has undertaken to bring relief and rehabilitation aid to the liberated peoples of Europe.

"Representatives of the other European countries are gravely concerned at the prospects facing them and also emphasize, to the Council, the grave need of additional supplies and greater aid in the coming months from UNRRA.

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E X T R A

The following is a summary of the address delivered by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Director General of UNRRA, at the First Plenary Meeting of the Third Council Session in London, August 7th:

"The armed might of free nations has triumphed in Europe. The dominion of tyranny has receded to the Far East month by month. But the cunning of the foe left behind in each liberated land blasted ports and railways, decimated herds, gutted fields, destroyed industrial plants, homeless, ragged, hungry people and debased currencies. These I have seen myself in European countries which I have just visited.

"This Council Meeting is dedicated to the consideration of specific operations to alleviate this distress and to restore some part of the destruction. There could be no other site for this meeting which would more deeply inspire our work. About us here are many outward evidences of the fury which fell upon those within reach of war. More significant is the fact that we are here in the presence of proof that danger and difficulty and hardship shall not prevail against the resolute of heart. The bearing of the citizens of Britain in the face of unrelenting danger and toil and their winning finally through once again demonstrates that what free men will to do they can do. Let us be worthy of the example here before us as we now draw lines and dispose our forces for this winter's struggle to succour the victims of war and to start rebuilding for normal production and daily living. Let us remember that after six years of austere civilian living, the citizens of Britain accepted gallantly the reduction of rations after VE Day. It is necessary to husband supplies for continuing the war in the Far East and to help provide for the victims of war in Europe. So they accepted it."

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Summarized here is the speech made by Ernest Bevin, British Foreign Secretary, at the Council Meeting in London on August 7th:

"UNRRA is left with the tremendous task of helping to clear up the mess left by war. You have come to do a practical job. I think the tremendous task the different states of the United Nations are facing is becoming clearer, more understandable and soberer, and in consequence there is the realization not only of the task you have performed, but also of the task the United Nations themselves in all various roles must play in the resettlement of the world. Some of the great powers are already impoverished with

their own internal difficulties and the price they paid in war, but UNRRA's great need is food supplies and many nations, although they declared war on enemy countries are in a position to make, in my opinion, a much bigger contribution than they have already done to help this great task.

"His Majesty's Government were one of the principal sponsors of UNRRA. There has been a change in government here since the Council last met but I should like to make it clear that His Majesty's Government stand behind UNRRA and will do everything in their power to make it a success. They will do this not merely because this country has played a prominent part in UNRRA affairs in the past but for the obvious practical reasons. No one in this country can contemplate the conditions of distress, disease, anarchy and bloodshed that will result if the liberated nations have to face the next 12 months without assistance.

"UNRRA plays a vital part in the general problem of Europe's reconstruction. In that process we stand or fall together. We cannot leave weaker countries to sink on their own account while stronger ones save themselves. It is a special task that UNRRA has in giving a helping hand to those countries who are not in a position economically to look after their own needs. I would urge that members of UNRRA be regarded by the peoples who seek help as Quakers from all the states in dealing with this great problem of misery and poverty. The quicker we can get this old world back on its feet with economic independence and security, the quicker we will be able to proceed with the task, with your help, to build a peace which will weld the United Nations together in the common endeavor for the well-being of humanity as a whole."

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Canned Food For UNRRA From U.S.

U.S.I.S. learns that a large quantity of canned food has been allocated to UNRRA for distribution to European countries next winter.

Production has been speeded up in order to avoid a shortage of canned food for the American public. According to present planning, ten per cent more than normal will be produced, and it is this surplus that will be sent to Europe through UNRRA's agencies. Plans now being developed in the U.S. include the appointment of local committees in all production centers. These Committees will act under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture with the cooperation of the local Boards of Education, Boy Scouts, Girl Scout and similar organizations. Food will be gathered at each center and will be canned locally. The work of boxing and dispatching to UNRRA in Europe will be done by a corps of about 4,000 voluntary workers.

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THE LONDON COUNCIL SESSION

The third session of UNRRA's Council opened in London on Tuesday. The previous sessions had been held in Atlantic City and Montreal, respectively.

Herbert H. Lehman, general director of UNRRA, opened the London session with a description of the war havoc he saw in Europe on his recent tour which included Italy. British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin, in the name of the new Labor Government, promised help for UNRRA. "No one in this country, said Mr. Bevin in greeting the delegates, can contemplate for one moment the conditions of distress and disease, of anarchy and bloodshed that would result if the liberated nations had to face the next year without assistance."

The Council session is expected to last ten days. Included on the agenda are the following major problems:

1. Consideration of Russia's request for 175 million sterling pounds worth of supplies and that of China for 150 million sterling pounds worth.
2. Disposition of UNRRA's share of surplus of the U. S. Army in Europe.
3. Formulation of a detailed relief program for the Far East.
4. Methods of facilitating transportation.
5. Possible use of UNRRA to check inflation in some European countries by granting supplies.
6. Replenishment of UNRRA finances, already dropping to the bottom of the barrel.
7. Admission of Denmark.
8. Consideration of Italy's future status.
9. Review of the administration of UNRRA in countries where criticism has been raised that it has been used to support the Government in power.
10. Election of France as the fifth member on the UNRRA council.

Last week we published the names of the United States delegation, as approved by President Truman. The list of the Canadian delegation is now available. Canada, which is expected to play a

major role at the session, will be represented by L. B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States and chairman of the Supply Committee; Major-General L. R. Lafleche, Ambassador-designate to Greece; H. F. Angus, Chief of the Economics Division of the External Affairs Department and Lt. Col. Murray McCrimmon, of the Mutual Aid Administration.

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A NEW SERIES OF BROADCASTS

Antonio Sorieri, Director of Displaced Persons, inaugurated last week a new series of broadcasts on the "Voice of America" program. Recorded here, these broadcasts are transmitted to the United States, both in English and in Italian, and from there beamed to Italy, in the Italian version, and to the world at large in the English version. The Public Information Adviser requests the cooperation of all members of the Italian Mission for the purpose of telling in a vivid way about UNRRA's activities. It is hoped to have broadcasts in French, in German, in Russian and in Afrikaans. Such knowledge of languages is available in this Mission. The following extract from Mr. Sorieri's broadcast describes that part of the work of the Displaced Persons Division as it relates to people of Italian origin:

"While the battle line in Italy crept slowly northward till it paused below Bologna, thousands of Italian civilians fled or were moved to safety, a few to the homes of their friends or relatives, some to refugee camps, but most to towns of Southern Italy, where they were temporarily billeted by local authorities.

The collapse of Germany brought a rush of Italian ex-prisoners, ex-internees and forced laborers back to Italy. The Allied Military authorities, determined to repatriate all the displaced persons in Germany without delay, have been moving a steady stream of thousands of Italians daily. But many trek home by themselves.

The first to come were the hardier ones, many in tatters, but all with the single minded determination to return home. The weak and the sick will come among the last. Several hundred thousands of all kinds are yet to come from Germany, but the number diminished daily.

Thousands more remain in other countries but these, too, are being returned in increasing numbers.

The UNRRA Italian Mission works closely with the Italian Government on all phases of the refugee problem and furnished specific aid in the form of clothing, medical supplies and foods which are distributed by the Italian authorities. The UNRRA Mission, with its Voluntary Society personnel, have assisted in the operation of Government refugee camps, in the return to their homes of more than 30,000 refugees in UNRRA trucks, in the distribution of relief supplies to more than 100,000 refugees and, whenever trucks would otherwise make a trip unloaded, in the movement of building material to repair even a few of the destroyed or damaged homes to which these refugees must hopelessly return.

But there are untouched refugee problems facing Italy. Scores of villages, thousands of homes have been destroyed. They cannot be repaired or rebuilt before winter without transport and essential materials. The dread imminence of unemployment, the shortage of food, the lack of raw materials, the virtual absence of road and rail transport, and, equally important, the inevitable, only slowly conquered sense of despair---these are the problems that Italy is facing and that Italy must solve with the help of the United Nations."

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Supplying Governments Asked to Increase Food Allotments

WASHINGTON (USIS) : The Committee on Supplies of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration passed a resolution here recently asking all the Governments supplying products for relief to increase their allotments even though such action may necessitate some further sacrifice to themselves. The contributing countries were further asked to establish all priorities necessary to insure meeting essential minimum requirements for food and other necessities of the member countries who have been ravaged by war with due regard to the successful prosecution of war against Japan and maintenance of the basic economies of the other United Nations. The Committee is composed of representatives of twelve nations headed by L.B. Pearson, Canadian Ambassador to the United States. Representatives of the leading supplying nations in backing the resolution pointed out that the success of the UNRRA program depends on the full support of member countries, particularly of the major contributing countries.

Commenting on the Committee's action, Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General of UNRRA said in part: "For the second half of 1945 the minimum import food requirements of the nations now receiving UNRRA assistance will be more than 2,400,000 metric tons. This includes supplies for Greece, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania and for the limited mother and child feeding program for Italy. More than half of this supply will be grain and grain products. Also urgently needed are 132,000 tons of fish, 154,000 tons of fats and oils, 69,000 tons of sugar. Unless supplies are forthcoming -- and promptly -- the coming months in Europe will bring starvation and privation to thousands of victims of Nazi aggression."

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New Director General for Italian Delegation for Relations with UNRRA

Dr. Ferdinando Flores, Prefect 1st Class, has been designated as Director General of the Office of the Delegation of the Italian Government for Relations with UNRRA. It was announced on Friday of last week by Avv. Ludovico Montini, President of the Delegation.

Dr. Flores will preside over the administrative activities of the Delegation besides acting in Avv. Montini's behalf during his temporary absence.

NEW ASSISTANCE OFFICES IN THE NORTH

Two new local offices for non-Italian displaced persons were opened in Milano, and Torino, bringing the total number up to thirteen. The number of United Nations nationals defined as displaced persons, who have received aid outside camps in Italy, during July, amount to over four thousand people, not including those in the North. The type of help given in these offices is in the form of cash grants, medical care, clothing, and food.

Mr. Vlad Ratay, Displaced Persons Specialist, has just returned from a trip to the North, reporting that the number of non-Italian displaced persons to be helped by UNRRA is considerably less than expected. The reason for this is that many do not qualify since they inhabited Italy before the war. An other reason is that certain groups, like the French just struggled home as fast as they could, once they had found the way.

TOYS FOR ABANDONED CHILDREN

The Brefotrofic Provinciale di Aquila is a refuge operated by nuns and sheltering one hundred and thirty abandoned children. This provincial institution has been receiving UNRRA food as part of the program for assistance to children. Furthermore, UNRRA health officers have been giving special attention to this institution since it so clearly illustrates the kind of need existent in Italy to-day. The children range from a few months to over three years, most of them with symptoms of malnutrition, rickets and other physical defects but since receiving supplementary food, showing visible signs of improvement.

A recent visit, however, allowed one to notice the sad look in the eyes of these war orphans and abandoned children who had never seen any toys. This became a haunting thought and led to mention it to some friends among the war correspondents. This casual remark brought an unexpected gift of one hundred and thirty rattles which were thought to be unobtainable in Italy. The war correspondents had set out to find the rattles, ransacked every place and succeeded in locating a small stock just brought in from Milano. They bought everything in sight and presented the lot to the Public Information Adviser for distribution to the Aquila children.

Last Friday, the war correspondents were taken to Aquila to distribute the rattles to the children. The place was a hubbub of excitement and delight. The children seemed to discover new use for their poor weakened limbs. And a new light shone in their eyes.

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Married

● In Cairo, Miss Hazel R. Williams to Jack P. Conway, on Thursday, August 2nd. Both are UNRRA workers. Mr. Conway is Director of Elshatt Camp. His wife is Mess Officer for the UNRRA Italian Mission.

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U.S. WAR SURPLUS STOCKS NEW SOURCE OF UNRRA SUPPLY

UNRRA is looking to United States war surplus stocks as one source of relief supplies for liberated countries, Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General of UNRRA reported last week to the House Committee on Supplies.

Included in stocks held by the military authorities of the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom are medical supplies, clothing, blankets, transportation equipment and engineering stores, that would fit into UNRRA's program. UNRRA is making every effort to obtain these surpluses. He said that they are urgently needed now and the speed with which they can be procured should increase as military authorities put their material demobilization policies into effect. Acquisition of surpluses owned by the United States Government and held within the United States have been rather small thus far because domestic declarations have been relatively small and frequently not for the type of material needed by UNRRA. United States overseas surpluses are just beginning to be declared following the termination of the war in Europe and the organization of the offices of the Army and Navy Liquidation Commissioner. The latter is now developing procedure and price policies to cover the disposition of surplus supplies.

UNRRA is hopeful that during the coming months much larger surpluses will become available in European theaters after military authorities have taken inventories. Mr. Hendrickson estimated \$65,000,000 worth of surplus stocks suitable for UNRRA may be procurable during the second half of the year from United States military surplus stocks. He listed the following items which UNRRA hopes to obtain: industrial rehabilitation supplies, water equipment, railroad and freight cars, trucks, stationery, machine repair shops, lumbering and woodworking equipment, raw and semi-fabricated material, household, child welfare and communal feeding supplies and equipment, automotive maintenance vulcanizing shops, food processing equipment, fungicides and pesticides, farm machinery, other agricultural rehabilitation supplies, textiles, clothing and footwear, bedding, footwear apparel, boot and shoe cut stocks, hides and leathers, cotton and woollens, medical supplies and equipment. These were surplus stocks which will now be used in liberated countries in long-term rehabilitation programs.

"We are calling the attention of countries requiring UNRRA's financial assistance", said Mr. Hendrickson, "to Section 15A of the United States Surplus Act which provides that notwithstanding the provisions of any law but subject to the provisions of this Act, whenever any government agency is authorized to dispose of property

under this Act, then the agency may dispose of such property by sale, exchange, lease or transfer for cash, credit or other property with or without warranty and upon such terms and conditions as the agency deems proper, provided however, that in the case of raw materials, consumer goods and small tools, hardware and non-assembled articles, which may be used in the manufacture of more than one type of product no extension of credit under this Act shall be for a longer period than three years. If Governments requiring UNRRA's financial assistance would endeavor to obtain directly from the U. S. Government surplus supplies under the credit arrangement envisaged in the above-quoted section of the Surplus Act, they may obtain valuable rehabilitation materials without depleting UNRRA's financial resources. Since many of the war surplus supplies fall into the category of long-term equipment, it would be proper for these governments to incur long-term credit for their procurement.

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We present in full an interesting translation of the work of the Committee for UNRRA Assistance of Rome City and Province as written by the Secretary of the Committee.

THE COMMITTEE FOR UNRRA ASSISTANCE IN THE CITY AND PROVINCE OF ROME

"Help them to help themselves." This is the criterion on which the work of the Committee for UNRRA Assistance in the City and Province of Rome is based: help should be given quickly, justly and effectively; should be given to those in real need, and should be given in such a way that it reaches the working class whose well-being is of such importance to the life of the State. From the moral aspect, assistance should help and encourage the recipient. If given intelligently; social assistance is not limited to material help but can provide the occasion of giving advice, counsel and help both to the individual concerned and organizations which serve as centres of distributions; in this way its influence can extend to the highest levels of the various state organizations.

The Committee lost no time in organizing and putting its work into effect, and aimed at simplifying the machinery of allocating food as much as possible. It did not wait to receive requests for help but set out courageously to meet the general need. It was not possible to work on a basis of individual need, examining case by case, for this method would have resulted both in loss of time and therefore inadequate social assistance - but it was rather a matter of selecting categories of persons to be assisted whose needs were well known. Help was first given to the children in the residential institutions (in Rome these number about 16,000 boys and girls who unlike the children in private families do not have the financial means to buy food on the black market.)

Rationed foods, as is well known, are quite insufficient to provide adequate nourishment; and the children living in residential institutions who are almost all living on public charity are poorly nourished. Let us take one example - the case of an institution

caring for children predisposed to tuberculosis where, before there was such a thing as UNRRA Assistance, the mortality rate had risen to 40%; to help the children in the institutions was to a certain extent the same thing as helping the institutions themselves as almost all of these had reached a very low ebb.

The Committee has organised a system of inspection and control which - apart from avoiding the possibility of abuse - also serves the purpose of acting as counsellor and guide to the institutions themselves from the point of view of general information and also of hygiene in particular. The heads of the institutions who are grateful for UNRRA assistance, accept and welcome suggestions and advice.

Another grave problem presented itself: that of the children of the streets, who were out of control and without any kind - certainly a vast social phenomenon giving rise to very considerably anxiety. The newspapers of Rome gave much space to the discussion of the problem and described it as a very grave danger. Children are very easily influenced by the environment in which they live and learn good or evil ways with a terrifying rapidity. Anyone who was in Rome a few months ago can remember the bands of children roaming the streets and carrying on the strangest and sometimes the most questionable of trades. The Committee decided to tackle this problem and to contribute as far as it possibly could to its solution. It tried to develop its plan on the widest possible basis and therefore first turned its attention to the schools of the Commune of Rome. There indeed was a problem. The number of pupils in the schools of Rome has been reduced in little more than a year from 100,000 to a little more than 30,000. School lunches in the school year 1944-45 were, of necessity few in number and scarce in quantity.

Therefore, in cooperation with the Patronato Scolastico and the Director of Education, an UNRRA school lunch program was organised in the shortest possible time for the summer months, and a varied, nutritious and palatable weekly menu was provided; the Circolo di San Pietro is responsible to the Committee for the cooking of the meals. The school lunch program in the Commune schools of Rome will soon reach 38,000 - the volume of relief given in this way is very considerable, as also is the number of children thus rescued from the street.

The Italian Red Cross interested itself in the school lunch program and generously contributed funds for the opening of 107 doposcuola-recreative groups, which are functioning excellently.

At the present time the Committee is interesting itself in obtaining an increase in the number of teachers who are offering their services free in the schools in the summer period. In this way the children will not only benefit from healthy and nourishing food, but also from a special course of instruction and from healthy recreation. Thus UNRRA rations will not only have contributed largely to the physical well-being of the children in the schools, but also to their instruction and rehabilitation. Furthermore, those members of the teaching body who are giving proof of their devotion and altruism will benefit too from a real feeling of moral satisfaction. The work of

the Committee in the Schools is in full swing and one can look forward to seeing in the next school year an almost normal attendance of pupils.

There still remain, however, a very considerable number of children whom it is necessary to rescue from the evil influence of the streets. After an accurate study of the situation and of all the efforts made by various bodies with the aim of rehabilitating the children on the streets, the Committee decided to grant UNRRA assistance to them, so that their work could be increased and made more effective. In this field, too, the Committee organized a system of control through which it is proposed to offer advice and counsel in helping and cooperating the work of those agencies, as is also the case with the schools of the Commune of Rome.

Another important aspect of the work of the Committee has been that of stimulating the growth of summer colonies for children in a poor state of health. Many organizations with the help of UNRRA have been able to promote summer colonies where a considerable number of children have been welcomed and set up from the health point of view: so that in this sphere too the Committee has developed and continues to develop its useful work of advice and collaboration.

There is in Italy an organization whose humanitarian and social aims there is no need to stress: Opera *Maternita' e Infanzia*. The Committee has allocated a considerable number of rations (more than 2,000) for distribution through its Centres, both in the form of cooked meals and food packages for home consumption, and in this way through close and effective collaboration which promises to be even closer in the future - is helping considerably in the revitalisation and growth of this organization.

In the Communes of the Province the work of the Committee was detailed and exact. Each selected Commune was visited and UNRRA assistance organized there; to a considerable extent, thanks to this close cooperation with the local Committee, it has been possible to organize a large number of school lunch programmes which have coordinated local resources and solved a considerable number of local problems. The Committee has given much attention to assistance to nursing and expectant mothers and to breast-fed babies, and in consequence has collected a number of revealing facts and statistics. For example, during the last year the weight of newly born babies has decreased by an average of approximately 300 grams. The necessity of according help to nursing and expectant mothers has therefore been kept in the foreground and has figured largely in the allocations, whether through ONMI or through maternity homes or the maternity wards of hospitals. Various well-known scientists have become interested in the problem and are interesting the government and seeking to influence public opinion with a view to obtaining an amelioration in the state ration scale for this section of the population. In a word, the Provincial Committee for UNRRA Assistance is an actual centre of assistance from which radiates not only material help but a

moral strength which stimulates and forces agencies to help themselves, in the best possible way and with a coordination of all their several strengths. In this connection, the wise and generous help given by all the social agencies depending from the Vatican is gratefully acknowledged.

During the development of its work the Committee has had the opportunity of studying and getting to know the real needs of the population of the City and Province of Rome. The present form of assistance is based on 150,000 rations, but if the plan of assistance contemplated is to have its full realisation, it would be necessary to increase this to 250,000 rations.

The situation of Rome and Province is very serious and will be far more so during next winter. The wheat and olive harvests will both show grave deficiencies and there will be an almost complete lack of fats.

The people of Rome having known and appreciated the efficacy of UNRRA assistance has full confidence and hope that its children will not go hungry and that the growing generation will not be stunted as is a plant when deprived of food and nourishment. For on this - the new generation - rests the greatest hope of Italy.

UNRRA assistance should be given generously since this help can greatly contribute both to an improvement in physical health and to a moral and spiritual rebirth which is indispensable to our people if she is to participate in the counsels of civilised nations.

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THE LONDON COUNCIL MEETING

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration Council scheduled to convene on August 7th, in London, will be conducting its third session since the establishment of UNRRA in November 1943.

Created as a temporary agency to "help peoples of liberated areas to help themselves," UNRRA is currently attempting to alleviate serious economic, health and social conditions following in the wake of war in Europe.

With UNRRA facing its greatest test in the next few months and in the early part of 1946 - as far as aid to European applicants is concerned - the forthcoming Council session will be of paramount importance.

S.M. Keeny, head of the Italian Mission, has left to attend the Council session and the preliminary conferences to be held in London.

The United States Delegation to the London Council session, as approved by the President, is as follows: United States member and Chairman of the Delegation: William L. Clayton, Assistant Secretary of State. Alternates: John G. Winant, American Ambassador to London, and Rupert Emerson, Director, Liberated Areas Branch, FEA.

Advisers: Miss Ruth G. Amende, special assistant to Ambassador Winant; William L. Batt, Vice-Chairman, WPB and United States member of Combined Raw Material Board; Eric Bidle, Head of Bureau of Budget Mission to London; E.G. Collado, Director, Office of Financial and Development Policy Department; Harold Glasser, Assistant Director, Division of Monetary Research, Treasury; Christian A. Herter, Member of House Committee to Investigate Food Shortages, William Bruce Lockling, attache, American Embassy, London; Marshall McDuffie, Director of European Mission, FEA; Stephen Pace, Chairman of House Committee to Investigate Food Shortages; Herbert W. Parisius, Director, Office of Food Program, FEA; E.F. Penrose PH. D., Special Assistant to Ambassador Winant; S.S. Sheppard, Assistant Chief, Division of Administrative Management, Bureau of Budget; Albert Viton, PH.D. Agricultural Economist, Department of Agriculture, George L. Warren, Advisor on Refugees and Displaced Persons; Ogden White, United States Executive Officer, Combined Production and Resources Board; Mrs. Ellen Woodward, Member of Social Security Board.

Adviser and Executive Secretary: Donald S. Gilpatrick, Chief, War Areas Economic Division, and Advisor to UNRRA for the State Department.

It is learned that both Italy and Denmark have applied for membership in the UNRRA. The announcement concerning Italy was given in London by Christian A. Herter, a member of the United States Delegation. In the case of Denmark, the request was made through the Danish Ambassador, Henrik Kauffman.

AVV. MONTINI TO GO TO LONDON

Avvocato L. Montini, President of the Italian Delegation for Relations with UNRRA, and Ing. Darby, Secretary of the Delegation, have been invited by Mr. S.M. Keeny, with the concurrence of Governor Lehman, to go to London at the time of the third Session of the Council.

Mr. Keeny intends to consult with them on matters concerning the economic and social conditions in Italy as related to the UNRRA program.

UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

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UNRRA PLANS 99,000 TONS OF SUPPLIES FOR ITALY IN NEXT SIX MONTHS

Washington (USIS): Roy F. Hendrickson, Deputy Director General for Supply in the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration said in a report that preliminary estimates of supply and shipping requirements for the second half of 1945, to six liberated European countries, total three million, 895,000 gross metric tons valued at 913 million dollars.

Of the total supplies, if they can be obtained, the tentative estimate for distribution would give Italy, from July through December, 99,000 tons.

The rest of the tentative distribution would be as follows:

Albania, 91,000 tons; Czechoslovakia, 884,000; Greece, one million, 34,000; Jugoslavia 858,000; Poland, 929,000.

Hendrickson pointed out that what will actually be shipped and when it will be shipped will depend on a number of factors including availability of supplies and shipping, port facilities and transport facilities to carry them inland. He declared that, in the last analysis, the success of the program "will depend on the extent to which UNRRA will receive the full and unequivocal support of its members, especially of the major supplying governments."

Hendrickson said that the task ahead -- that of procuring and distributing the nearly four million tons of supplies in the second half of this year -- will be even harder than that which had to be confronted the first half of the year. Hendrickson explained:

"Many of the goods most urgently needed in the liberated areas are also goods which are most scarce in the world supply. The end of the active phase of the war in Europe marks also the beginning of the height of demand for imports on the part of the countries formerly occupied by the enemy. The character and size of the war surpluses have not yet been determined and they are therefore not yet available to UNRRA in any appreciable quantities. Inventories in the major supplying countries are being rapidly drained off on behalf of the continuing war effort in the Pacific and of the liberated countries of Europe."

Major C. E. Hodgetts Appointed to New Post

Major C. E. Hodgetts, who has, during the past seven months, successively served in the UNRRA Italian Mission as Administrative Officer, Principal Accountant and Director of Finance and Administration was appointed yesterday by the Director General, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, to the UNRRA Greek Mission as Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration.

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Keeny Takes Guinea Pigs to Athens

Mr. Keeny who is going to visit the UNRRA Greek Mission for a week to study administrative and displaced persons problems, will have in his charge while on the air trip 120 female and 80 male guinea pigs. His responsibilities toward the pigs, which are urgently needed by the Greek governmental laboratories, will include feeding and maintaining segregated the males from the females. Little man, you'll have a busy day!

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Assistance Offices To Be Set Up in North

The Allied Commission has authorized UNRRA to extend its program of financial assistance to displaced persons located in territory in North Italy heretofore closed to civilian agencies. Immediately upon receipt of this news, Vlad Katay, Displaced Persons Specialist and Helen Montgomery, District Officer set off on a tour of northern cities including, Florence, Bologna, Modena, Parma, Milano, Torino, Genova, Verona, Bolzano, Udina, Padova, and Vicenza, with a view to setting up district assistance offices. Assistance will be given to all eligible nationals of the United Nations whose governments have requested aid and to all certified stateless persons. Miss Montgomery will be on tour for about two weeks and Mr. Katay for about six.

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New O.N.M.I. Center

A new Assistance Center for children and expectant and nursing mothers was opened on Saturday, June 23rd, at the headquarters of the Opera Nazionale Maternita e Infanzia in Rome. The Prefect of Rome, Avv. Giovanni Persico and H.E. Solimena, Head of the Department of Public Health spoke. Mrs. Palmiro Togliatti, wife of the new Minister of Justice, and Mrs. Giuseppe Romita, the wife of the new Minister of Public Works were also present. Miss Phoebe Bannister, Head of the Welfare Division, and Captain Eleanor Gochanour, of the Health Division, represented UNRRA.

A plate of UNRRA food or milk will be served every day at the new center.

UNRRA Medical Teams Working in North

The UNRRA Photofluorographic Unit is now working in conjunction with the Unitarian Congregational Medical Nutrition Mission in Varese near Lake Como examining returning Italian refugees to determine their nutritional state and the incidence of tuberculosis among them.

UNRRA's Nutrition Team is now working out of Florence on a survey covering the four provinces of Firenze, Pisa, Pistoia, Livorno recently turned over to the Italian Government. The purpose of the survey is to establish, before the Welfare Division commences its feeding program in the area, the nutritional state of the people in order to determine the degree of individual assistance necessary.

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Signor Bonomi Thanks UNRRA

In appreciation to UNRRA for the decision made by the Central Committee to extend to Italians deported in Germany or in areas once occupied by the Germans, assistance for their immediate aid and eventual repatriation, Mr. Bonomi wrote to Mr. Keeny:

"In such a decision there is reflected the good work which you have done with generous personal interest to obtain the help which is extremely necessary to those who, through German cruelty, have suffered most from the hardships of this war. For this most worthy action, which finds a deep response of gratitude in the hearts of the Italian people, I wish to express to you, dear Mr. Keeny, my full and sincere appreciation."

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North Italy Industries and UNRRA

During a meeting of the principal industrialists of Lombardy in Milan, at the Headquarters of the A.M.G., Colonel Poletti stated that it has been suggested UNRRA might use the industrial organizations in Northern Italy for the production of goods to be distributed to the countries where UNRRA operates.

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Sweden To Care for Concentration Camp Refugees

10,000 displaced persons released from German concentration camps will be cared for by the Swedish Government according to arrangements made between UNRRA and the Swedish Royal Commission for International Assistance; it was announced on June 21st. A large number of refugees left Germany on Monday, June 25th, bound for Sweden, where they and the remainder of the ten thousand to be accommodated will remain for a period of six months.

UNRRA Czechoslovak Mission About To Be Formed

The eight members of the first contingent of the UNRRA Czechoslovak Mission will leave London soon for Prague where on the invitation of the Czechoslovak Government the initial mission will be formed. Director General Herbert H. Lehman announced on last Thursday.

As of May 30th, UNRRA had shipped to Czechoslovakia about 37,000 tons of supplies. The first supplies, a 40-car trainload delivered to Prague, included dried milk, prunes, peas, sugar, coffee, tinned meat, lard, extracts for margarine production, clothing and some raw material and machinery. It is expected that approximately 70,000 long tons of supplies will have been shipped to the country by June 30th.

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Eisenhower on Isolationism

Kansas City, Missouri: General Eisenhower, in a speech here en route to his home town in Abilene, Kansas, said that "No intelligent person can be an isolationist." Eisenhower added in part:

"If there are a few who believe we can isolate ourselves they had better face the facts -- rockets, robots swarming through the air at great speed and distances. No intelligent man can be an isolationist.

"America must trust and cooperate with others and live in a spirit of toleration. And we must live by those righteous principles embedded in our Constitution and which made us strong. But we must understand this in our future conduct with the world -- the problems of Europe and the world are our problems."

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Prime Minister Parri States Italy's Position

Speaking over the air on last Saturday evening, Prime Minister Ferruccio Parri, newly chosen as head of the Italian Government, described Italy's present position with the following remarks:

"Though we have regained some of the esteem we had lost in the eyes of the Allies, we are still far from the place we should occupy among the great nations; we must win this place through hard daily work. In the name of all the Italians I feel I must express to the Allies our gratitude for the understanding they show towards our situation. But their understanding and faith does not mean bread, coal, raw materials, credits, does not mean, in other words, possibility to live. We must therefore show them, all of us, that we are capable of working, of facing our responsibilities, that we have dignity; we must show them that we are honest, just and tolerant. Parents must not only worry about feeding their children, they must see that their children are educated in such a way as to become the pride of tomorrow's Italy."

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MR. KEENY AND MR. SORIERI TOUR NORTHERN ITALY

Mr. Keeny returned last week, with Mr. Sorieri, from an extensive observation tour of northern Italy, where the influx of Italians returning from Germany, Austria and Yugoslavia, in addition to the large numbers of non-Italians stranded in the area, has created a critical situation requiring the utmost efforts of all authorities and agencies concerned. To keep all these people in transit, moving smoothly in and out of the congested areas to places where they may be accommodated, is the immediate, all-engrossing problem which is skillfully being handled by the military. Certain border points have been closed until the masses that have gathered are dispersed to camps where they are put up temporarily, clothing and other essentials, except emergency medical services, being made available to the refugees at points farther south. The expediting of these vast herds back to their homes is of importance not only for humanitarian purposes to ease the anxiety and unrest of the families awaiting the return of their breadwinners, but also because this is a particularly strategic time for relocation since military transport is still available and the clemency of the weather minimizes the hardships and dangers of travelling. It will also have a salutary effect in furthering international goodwill.

The trip has enabled Mr. Keeny and Mr. Sorieri to study the impact of the new intensive displacement operations in the unrestricted areas where UNRRA is at present working. The pressuring southward of displaced persons will, by the very nature of things, tend to jam Italian refugee camps and urgent measures are being taken to ease the situation as much as possible. With transport more at a premium than ever, UNRRA is lending all the assistance it can, furnishing trucks and jeeps and personnel.

The outlook for refugees returning northward is more encouraging than that of those going southward since the food shortage in the northern provinces is less acute. However, unemployment is threatening in the north unless sufficient coal is made available for the reviving of industrial activities.

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COLONEL REEKIE'S RETURN FROM THE NORTH

Colonel D. A. Reekie also has returned from a trip to northern Italy to study future requirements in relation to medical supplies. Chief Nurse Consultant Elizabeth Crowell accompanied the head of the Medical Division to help ascertain what supplies may be required for nursing and expectant mothers in the area.

Mr. Keeny Talks with American and British Officials

On Sunday, June 17th, ^{representative of} Mr. Keeny met with the House Military Affairs Committee visiting Italy, to discuss UNRRA's activities in ~~this~~ country and the relationship between UNRRA's program and that of the Allied Commission.

^{that} On Monday following, Mr. Keeny discussed with Sir Frederick Leith-Ross matters concerning UNRRA's policy with particular reference to the problems and questions scheduled for the next Council Meeting, to be held in London.

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Interim Allocation of Collected Clothing

From the first 50,000,000 pounds of used clothing collected in the United National Clothing Collection an interim allocation on the basis of urgent needs and shipping facilities has been made as follows: Albania, 300,000 lbs., Norway 500,000 lbs., Belgium-Luxembourg, 1,500,000 lbs., Czechoslovakia, Netherlands and Philippines, 2,000,000 lbs. each, Italy, 2,500,000 lbs., Yugoslavia, 5,000,000 lbs., Poland, 5,500,000 lbs., and U.S.S.R., 12,000,000 lbs.

In addition, 500,000 lbs is reserved for the UNRRA program in Italy and 10,000,000 lbs. is reserved for meeting urgent needs, including those in the Far East.

UNRRA will bear all costs of classifying, brushing and baling for export and will deliver the clothing, as soon as it is collected and prepared for export, to shipping points in the U.S.

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S.S. Gripsholm Delivers Clothing to Italy

The first shipment of used clothing allocated to Italy from the United National Clothing Collection ~~directed by Henry Kaiser~~ arrived in Naples, Wednesday, June 13, aboard the ~~world-famous~~ S.S. Gripsholm. 682 bales and crates of clothing and shoes were off-loaded during the Gripsholm's first war-time stop in the port of Naples. This allotment, ~~made up of all types of men's, women's and children's apparel,~~ will be distributed ~~according to need~~ to Italian and United Nations' refugees in Italy.

^{and film record} A photographic record of the unloading was made, by the staff ^{and sent to London and Washington} photographer of the Public Information Division. ~~Pictures were radiophotocoded to London and New York, and a film sent to London to be serviced all over the world.~~

UNRRA Program in Germany

Herbert H. Lehman, director general of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, says that UNRRA is not authorized to assist Germans and is not planning to supply food to Germany.

Lehman sent a telegram from Washington clarifying UNRRA's position in operations in enemy areas as a result of publication of an Associated Press despatch from Paris which he felt implied that it was planned to supply food to Germany.

This is not the case.

"If and when the UNRRA feeds Germany it will do so only upon the decision of the majority of the members of its council, each of which has one unit of voting power," he said.

UNRRA has approved no measures which would provide relief to other than United Nations nationals, stateless persons, or victims of political or racial persecution in Germany.

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World Health Conference

San Francisco, June 18 (USIS): Russell Porter, in a despatch in the New York Times Saturday, said that a plan to hold an international health conference "in the next few months" has United States support at the United Nations Conference. He wrote in part:

"The United States Government favors going ahead with plans for an international health conference without waiting for ratification of the new world charter with its Economic and Social Council, it was learned today.

"Although one of the chief functions of the Economic and Social Council in the United Nations organization will be to call international conferences of this nature, it is officially agreed that world health problems, growing out of the war and its end are so acute that delay would be dangerous.

"Formation of an international health organization of some kind is one of the objectives of the conference. This organization will become one of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council under which it will work closely with the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization created at Hot Springs, Virginia; the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration formed at Atlantic City; the International Civil Aviation Organization which came out of the Chicago Conference; and similar bodies."

Children's Performance at Philippeville

Children of Spanish, French, Dutch and German origin, ranging in years from 7 to 16, wrote, directed and presented their own performance of dancing, singing and dramatic sketches, at the Jeanne d'Arc Center in Philippeville, on the 4th of June. The following song written to the tune of a well-known Dutch song was the hit of the evening:

At the end of this performance,
Full of jokes and songs and fun,
We still want to thank the UNRRA,
For the work so gladly done,
For your help on the "Arrival Day"
Now we are so happy, bright and gay,
And sincerely we can say,
Everything is here O.K.

Thanks for all your help and kindness,
Thank you members of the Staff,
We found back here youth and happiness,
Here, we learned again to laugh,
We, the children of the Refugees,
Wish you happiness, good luck and peace,
Love to all, dear UNRRA friend,
From the Kids of various lands.

By: Engeline van Leer
Joanne Sarfaty

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The Snack Bar

Embellished with wood life frescoes bringing a welcome suggestion of cool, lazy afternoons in the shade of forest trees, the Snack Bar has been re-opened under the fond eye of Mr. Keeny. Tea is served to all members of the staff and cookies to the local staff.

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Personnel Movements

Arrivals

Charles L. Atherton, Finance & Administration, recruited locally
Lt. Lloyd Gebhard, U.S.P.H.S., from Washington
Frank Tusi, Displaced Persons Division, from Washington
Lt. L. Luzzati, U.S.P.H.S., from Washington
Clyde A. Plunkett, Health Division, from Washington

Departures

Major Elizabeth Brakely, U.S.P.H.S., to Lecce
Carlo Putini, Supply Division, to Bari

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FLAG DAY

President Truman, issuing a proclamation setting June 14 as the annual United States "Flag Day," said the celebration this year is tantamount to an observance of a United Nations flag day. The President said in part:

"Our flag has accompanied our fighting men on a hundred battlefields. It flies beyond the seas over the friendly lands our arms have freed, and over the hostile countries our arms have conquered.

"As we press forward to final victory, we are strengthened with the knowledge that for millions of people in other lands, as well as in our own, our flag is a living token of human integrity and freedom.

"Let us observe this Flag Day by raising our flag and beside it the flags of the United Nations. It is especially fitting that we thus honor our Allies at a time when we are working with them to lay a firm foundation for world peace. Let this display of the flags of the United Nations symbolize our unity with our Allies both upon the battlefields of war and under the skies of peace. Let us again dedicate ourselves and our republic, under God, to the united cause of peace and justice and the brotherhood of all men everywhere."

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Food Distribution (From Mission's Weekly Bulletin)

The first UNRRA food distribution in Naples and the five devastated provinces of Frosinone, Aquila, Chieti, Pescara, and Latina has just ended, and in Naples City the second distribution has started already, while plans for the second distribution are underway elsewhere. At Frosinone 36,000 mothers and children have been fed; at Chieti, 14,000; at Aquila, 7,200; over 3,000 at Pescara; and 68,000 at Latina.

In Naples Province, over 75,000 were fed through 500 agencies and institutions. Practically every children's institution in this province has been receiving UNRRA food; over 20,000 school children in 33 different elementary schools being fed. To preserve the continuity of the feeding, Naples City schools will be kept open throughout the summer for the distribution of UNRRA foods, helping to keep the children off the streets. Distribution to mothers and children has also been made in 23 communes designated by the Prefect as the worst devastated. In some of these communes where there are no facilities for feeding on the spot, arrangements were made to distribute raw food under medical supervision. Where feasible, cooked meals were served to school children in temporary classrooms.

SHIPPING TO ITALY

(USIS) -- The United States War Shipping Administration, (WSA), in a report said that present shipping levels of critically needed U.S. cargo to liberated Europe will be maintained, but pointed out that a "tighter situation" may exist beginning in July because of the acceleration of the U.S. war program in the Pacific.

The WSA explained, however, that shipping volumes will not be marked by an appreciable decrease even when the Pacific war requires a preponderance of shipping unless increased military demands appear. The report said that at present shipping is not a major bottleneck since there are now enough ships to carry all available supplies allotted to Europe.

The WSA issued the following schedule of shipping in long tons from the United States and Canada to Italy thus far under the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, (UNRRA) program:

Six army vessels carried token shipments totaling about 5,260 long tons to Italy in January, 1945. The following shipments then began:

February 19, one ship, total tonnage 7,400
 March 19, two ships, total tonnage 15,300
 April 19, two ships, total tonnage 16,500
 May 19, two ships (no tonnage estimated as yet.)

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Nutrition Conference in Naples

A nutrition conference for the nurses of southern Italy will be held in Naples from June 25 through June 28, at the O.N.M.I. Headquarters in ~~Via Santa Maria la Nuova~~. The conference will be patterned after the one held in Rome during the middle of May, with lectures in the mornings and demonstrations of dishes prepared from UNRRA foods during the afternoons.

Prominent speakers who are expected to address the nurses are Avv. Enrico Altavilla, President of the O.N.M.I. of Naples Province; Miss Frances Kernohan, UNRRA District Welfare Officer for Naples; Dr. Aldo Emenenti, Food Commissioner for Southern Italy; Dr. Edvige Fileti, Nutrition Consultant and Supervising Dietitian of Italian Hospitals; Miss Maria Sternaiolo, School Inspector; and Miss Sue Sadow, Senior Nutritionist, UNRRA Italian Mission.

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Philippeville

Louis Varrichione, Camps Director for Italy, has just returned from an official visit to Philippeville. His story about the "rabbit that chases dogs", in a nearby place called Stora, almost sounded true. Obviously, Philippeville must be closed. Of course, there are other sound reasons for this decision.

Security Measures

George J. Gould, newly appointed Security Officer in Washington, who comes to UNRRA from the Office of War Information, has stressed the need for greater security precautions now that UNRRA operations are in full swing. Members of the staff should constantly bear in mind the following basic principles. There are three types of classified information:

Secret information is information the disclosure of which might seriously affect the activities of the Administration or endanger the welfare or activity of any member nation.

Confidential information is information the disclosure of which might impair the activities of the Administration or would be adverse to the interest of any member nation.

Restricted information is information the disclosure of which is limited for reasons of administrative privacy and should not be published or communicated to anyone except for official purposes.

Security rules for the guidance of all UNRRA personnel were stated by Mr. Gould as follows:

- (1) Do not leave safes and lock files open when you go home at night.
- (2) Do not leave classified material unattended.
- (3) Do not fail to protect and destroy classified waste properly.
- (4) Do not fail to check your combination locked cabinet after turning the dial.
- (5) Do not fail to check your file cabinets after closing the plunger.
- (6) Do not disclose classified information to unauthorized persons.
- (7) Do not discuss classified information in public places.
- (8) Do not discuss classified information over the telephone.
- (9) Do not leave any paper on your desk, unattended, near an open window.
- (10) Always transmit classified information properly.

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Emergency Hospital in Cassino

On Saturday, June 24, a formal presentation was made to the Government of Italy of an emergency hospital donated by American Relief for Italy, Inc.

The ceremony took place at S. Antonino di Cassino, a few kilometres from Monte Cassino, and was presided over by H.E. Myron C. Taylor. Admiral Stone and other high military officials attended. The Prefect and other Italian officials expressed the gratitude of the population. His Grace the Bishop of the province of Frosinone blessed the hospital which is intended for the need of the whole region.

UNRRA was represented at the function.

Lady Baden-Powell Meets UNRRA Officials

During her short stay in Rome, Lady Baden-Powell, Chief of the Girl Guides movement, approached UNRRA officials with a view to considering the possibility of her organization cooperating with UNRRA on the same basis as other voluntary agencies.

In the absence of Mr. Keeny, who is away in the north, Lady Baden-Powell conferred with C. E. Hodgetts, Acting Chief of the Italian Mission, Guido Nadzo, Displaced Persons Specialist, and Adjutor Savard, Public Information Adviser.

Lady Baden-Powell was accompanied by Miss Leigh-White.

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Balkans Public Relations Clearing Office in Rome

The Public Relations Divisions of the three Balkan Missions now use Rome as a central clearing office for all UNRRA-Balkan news. This move was instigated by Bill Morrell, Director of Public Relations Yugoslav Mission in order to eliminate unnecessary delays and to utilize the excellent facilities for communication and release of news offered by AFHQ here. Marian Greene, of the Yugoslav Public Relations Division, is temporarily in charge of this clearing office until a complete staff can be recruited.

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PERSONNEL MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

Major David M. Gould, Tuberculosis Specialist, from Cairo.
 George J. Boyer, Administrative Assistant, Finance Division (recruited in Rome).
 Dr. Ashton C. Cuckler, Unitarian Congregational Medical Nutrition Mission, from Washington.
 Captain Ed. Silveira, District Welfare Officer, from Bari.
 Louis Varrichione, Camps Administrator for Italy, from Philippeville.
 William Wells, Chief of Visual Media, UNRRA, from Washington via London and Paris.

Departures

Frank C. Bosquet, Administrative Officer, Medical Division to Washington.
 Carolyn Eckenback, Secretary, to Washington.

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June 1945

ROME EMERGENCY SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM

The Rome Provincial Committee for UNRRA Relief (*Comitato Provinciale per la Distribuzione dei Soccorsi della UNRRA*) working with the UNRRA Welfare Division plans to start its emergency school lunch program for 37,000 of the poorest children in 167 schools in Rome and its suburbs on June 11. Plans are to keep the city schools open for the three summer months when they would otherwise be closed. Mr. Keeny and Avv. Montini of the Joint Committee of UNRRA and the Italian Government, authorized on Monday, June 4, the release of 4,000,000 lire from the Italian Government Lire Fund to finance the emergency program for the first month, with the understanding that they will review the budget for the remaining two months during June. Anxious over the local situation, the Commune of Rome is contributing one-third of the overall budget for the program, which will lessen the drain on the Lire Fund set up to assist UNRRA programs all over Italy.

Of major significance is the fact that UNRRA assistance in this undertaking has drawn the cooperation of representatives of many diverse groups. The Rome Provincial Committee consists of representatives of the Vatican, OMNI, ENDSI, SEPRAL, the Knights of Malta, and women's organizations besides governmental and educational authorities. The Prefect of Rome, Dr. Giovanni Persico, Chairman of the Committee, has worked closely with Miss Phoebe Bannister, Chief of the UNRRA Welfare Division, Manuel Kaufman, District Welfare Officer, and Olive Chandler, Child Welfare Officer.

The problem of juvenile vagrancy is an extremely serious one in Rome. It is expected that this cooperative effort to alleviate the food situation for children will have as important an effect in keeping them off the streets by attracting them back to school. It is also hoped that a precedent will be set for an all-year-round school lunch system operated by the local government and that efforts will be made to inaugurate recreational and educational summer programs in conjunction with the one on food.

The luncheon to be served in the schools will consist of two courses: a soup made of pasta and beans or peas, followed by a dish of stewed fish. On two days of the week, pasta asciutta will be substituted for the soup and when green vegetables are available they will be used instead of the fish. Milk with sugar will be given to the children during the morning. The meals which will be of 950 calories from UNRRA foods, supplemented by tomato conserve, salt and flavoring paid for from the Lire Fund, are estimated to cost approximately 6 lire per day for a child. The food is to be cooked in the 25 kitchens of the *Circolo di San Pietro* and distributed to the schools under the supervision of the *Patronato Scolastico*, or Board of Education, with UNRRA trucks being used for transportation.

Influx of Refugees Creates Serious Problem in North

By force of circumstances, refugees pouring into northern Italy and drifting southward are creating an acute problem for the UNRRA Displaced Persons Division. Acting upon the request of the military authorities to relieve pressure on camps in the north, arrangements have been made to accommodate as many refugees as possible in the UNRRA southern camps. To facilitate this, Italian refugees now in the south who originate from central Italy are being hastened to their homes. During the last few weeks, a trainload of 400 refugees has been arriving every five days at the Ortona Transit Camp, where an orderly system of receiving newcomers and dispersing earlier arrivals to the Abruzzi region in particular, is in process. To further relieve the tension, new camps are being set up in the north and additional means being established to evacuate some refugees from a northern seaport to their homes in southern Italy.

Fortunately, UNRRA's responsibilities have been somewhat lightened by the timely decision to send directly to Palestine 1600 Hungarian Jews coming from Switzerland. According to previous plans, UNRRA's Italian Mission was to care for these refugees, and an UNRRA team, including medical and welfare officers, was sent to accompany the first batch of 1000 Hungarian Jews from Marseilles to Taranto by ship. The changed itinerary decided upon at the last moment is very welcome and in line with the position originally taken by the UNRRA Italian Mission two months ago.

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UNRRA to Assist Italians in Germany

The UNRRA Central Committee which met on May 28th passed the eagerly awaited resolution to grant Italian displaced persons the same status as that held by nationals of the United Nations.

A cable to this effect from Washington was given prominence in several Italian newspapers. "Il Popolo" (Rome) commented on the news on June 3rd as follows: "UNRRA's assistance to Italy, owing to the restrictions on UNRRA's work in this country has been limited so far to children and pregnant mothers and to the distributing of medical supplies. The extension of UNRRA's assistance to Italian war prisoners and displaced persons found in Germany and in other ex-enemy countries deviates from these limitations and is of special significance because it establishes Italy in a position analogous to that of the United Nations."

It is important to note, however, that UNRRA's activities in Italy at present cover epidemic control, medical and sanitary aid, assistance to Italian refugees and to United Nations nationals displaced by the war, in addition to welfare services, including supplementary food, to Italian children and nursing and pregnant mothers.

Food and Clothing Deliveries to the Italian Government

About 5000 tons of food other than wheat has been delivered to the various provinces and approximately one month's allotment of food for the feeding program is now in the course of delivery to all provinces that have been turned over to the Italian Government.

UNRRA's first sizable delivery of clothing and shoes has been made to the High Commissioner for Refugees in Rome and rail bids have been accepted for the movement of 141 tons of clothing and blankets from UNRRA's warehouse in Livorno to the one in Florence which the High Commissioner is using as a central distribution depot. In addition, another 50,000 pairs of shoes will be moved to the same depot from Naples.

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Tour in the North

Leaving yesterday, Tuesday, Mr. Keeny and Mr. Sorieri started on a tour of the northern provinces. They plan to visit the twenty camps being set up for displaced persons and to survey the scene generally with a view to future operations.

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Our Italian Pamphlet

The following letter, from the Director General of the Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata, Rome, has been received by Adjutor Savard:

"We are in receipt of your pamphlet 'Origini e finalita' dell'UNRRA' and beg to thank you for so courteously sending it to us.

"This publication, describing in clear and plain language the general aims of UNRRA and especially UNRRA's beneficent work in Italy, is of great utility to all who wish to understand UNRRA's work, to follow its developments and to inform the public accordingly."

Avv. E. Longoni
Director General of ANSA

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New Assistance Offices for Non-Italian Displaced Persons

<u>Town</u>	<u>Local Officer</u>	<u>Address</u>
Aquila	Dr. Ernst Vogel	c/o Prefettura, Aquila
Ascoli Piceno	Aron Schops	c/o Prefettura, Ascoli Piceno
Perugia	Susanna Spitzer	c/o Prefettura, Perugia
Teramo	Ernest Hein	c/o Prefettura, Teramo
Ancona	Mrs. Sabine Neuss	c/o Prefettura, Ancona

Degree Honoris Causa to H.E. Myron C. Taylor

The University of Rome has conferred the degree of Doctor in Economic and Commercial Science (Honoris Causa) to H.E. Myron C. Taylor, Personal Representative of the President of the United States UNRRA was represented at the ceremony.

Welfare Division District Offices

<u>District</u>	<u>Staff</u>	<u>Address</u>
<u>AQUILA</u>		
Ancona	A. Thackeray, Dist. Welf. Off.	R.A.A.C. Rest
Aquila	A. Sundwa ll, Child Welf. Off.	Centre, Aquila
Ascoli		
Chieti		Tel: Aquila 8
Pesaro		(Grande Hotel)
Pescara		
Macerata		
Teramo		
<u>BARI</u>		
Bari	E. Silveira, Dist. Welf. Off.	c/o F.A.U., Fiat
Brindisi	L. Horwitz, Child Welf. Off.	12, Scala 'A',
Campobasso		Palazzo INCIS
Foggia		Via Benevento 3,
Lecce		Bari
Matera		
Taranto		Tel: Bari 14416
<u>NAPLES</u>		
Avellino	F. Kernohan, Dist. Welf. Off.	Room 90-94
Benevento	T. Allen, Child Welf. Off.	PBS Building,
Naples	M. Cullen, Child Welf. Off.	Naples
Potenza	J. Puts, Child Welf. Off.	Tel: Naples 15732
Salerno		Naples 12367
<u>REGGIO CALABRIA</u>		
Catanzaro	G. Price, Dist. Welf. Off.	c/o 9 C.R.E.,
Cosenza	J. Christiansen, Vol. Agency	GMF (Crotona)
Reggio Calabria		Tel: Catanzaro 1583
<u>ROME</u>		
Frosinone	M. Kaufman, Dist. Welf. Off.	INA Building
Latina	J. Chaisson, Child Welf. Off.	Via di St. Nicolo
Perugia	O. Chandler, Child Welf. Off.	da Tolentino
Rieti		Tel: Rome 471318
Rome		Rome 478949
Terni		Rome 471489
Viterbo		

W/5/86
UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

Weekly Bulletin

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Office of Public Information
UNRRA Italian Mission

Vol. 1 No. 4

30 May 1945

MEMORIAL DAY

FOLLOWING SO CLOSELY ON THE HEELS OF V-E DAY, TODAY IS OF SPECIAL SIGNIFICANCE TO PEOPLE ALL OVER THE WORLD. BY ADHERING TO OUR HIGHER ASPIRATIONS, WE, OF UNRRA, CAN DO OUR PART TO KEEP FAITH WITH THOSE WHO HAVE MADE THE SUPREME SACRIFICE. WE ARE ENTRUSTED WITH A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY. FROM US A GREAT SERVICE IS EXPECTED. LET US HUMBLY DEDICATE OURSELVES ANEW TO OUR PLEDGE -- "HELPING PEOPLE TO HELP THEMSELVES".

UNRRA VOLUNTARY SOCIETIES

UNRRA Voluntary Society personnel, operating through UNRRA on behalf of the Italian High Commissioner for Refugees, have been doing magnificent work in Italian refugee camps and among Italian refugees dispersed in the communes. Starting in Lazio at Forte Aurelia and other Rome area camps in December 1944, and then extending their activities to Calabria, Campania, Puglia and Lucania, they have been surveying conditions generally, examining the government machinery for assistance, recording data for repatriation purposes, determining the amount of aid being given in relation to the amount required, besides distributing supplies and transporting refugees. They have been particularly successful by their recommendations to the Italian Government, in improving the type of assistance and in increasing the amount administered in given areas, in connection with housing, hygiene, food, health and financial aid.

One of their most important functions has been that of repatriating refugees. Transit camps especially for this purpose have been set up at Ortona and Campobasso to accommodate refugees returning from Sicily, Puglia and Lucania and others southbound from northern areas. In preparation for the great influx of displaced persons already on the march as a result of the end of the war and the consequent opening up of the North, units are already operating in the Firenze, Lucca and Resignano camps, and in others in Sabaudia and Assisi. Present plans include the setting up of camps all over northern Italy where the number of civilians alone pouring into the country is expected to reach 1,000,000. The Voluntary Societies working as UNRRA staff are the Friends Ambulance Unit, Catholic Committee for Relief Abroad, Save the Children Fund and the International Voluntary Society for Peace.

TWO LETTERS

The following letters have been exchanged between the Italian Prime Minister, Signor Bonomi, and Spurgeon M. Keeny, Chief of the Italian Mission:

Your Excellency,

Today, when the end of the war is being announced officially, I write to congratulate you on the beginning of a new era for Italy. Once more, your country is free, and the work of rebuilding its shattered homes and factories can really begin. The main task must be done by your own people, and we know that they will turn to that task, not only with courage, but also with the skill that they have demonstrated for many centuries, in which they have shown the world how to build both well and beautifully.

On this occasion, I am happy to tell you that UNRRA is making progress in its efforts to help bring back your men to their families, and to restore health to your people, especially the children, who are the hope of Italy's future. The supplies needed for this program are arriving on schedule: about 25,000 tons are already here and two more ships with 15,000 tons are on the way. Best of all, our working relationships with our Italian colleagues are of the finest. We are proud to work by their side.

On behalf of my organization, I thank you for the assistance you have given in establishing our work. My colleagues and I pledge you our fullest cooperation in the great task ahead.

S. M. Keeny

* * * *

Signor Bonomi's Reply

Your kind words of goodwill for our country on the occasion of the official announcement of the end of the war are most welcome.

I believe that the Italian people will now devote themselves to the work of reconstruction awaiting them and I feel sure that UNRRA so worthily represented by yourself will help them to make a success of it, especially by expediting as much as possible the return of refugees to their homes.

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Nazi Gold Campaign in View

Leonard Lyons writes in the Washington Post that a campaign soon will be started advocating that all the Nazi gold captured by American troops be taken over by UNRRA and used for the relief and rehabilitation of European countries.

THIRD MEETING OF THE UNRRA COUNCIL

The Third Meeting of the UNRRA Council will be held in London on July 24th. In the brief session scheduled representatives of the forty-four nations will work on 'policy questions which are coming forward as the relief program moves into operation during the months following the liberation of the Allied Nations.'

The organization meeting of UNRRA was held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, in the fall of 1943. The Second Session was held at Montreal, Canada, in October, 1944.

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UNRRA Trucks for the North

UNRRA has been asked to lend 25 trucks for the transport of refugees from the North of Italy, and to help out with clothing. Emergency needs of this kind are to be met within our resources, through Allied Commission channels.

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Supplies for the Italian Mission

The Supply Division reports that 28,000 tons of supplies have been unloaded in Naples to date, another 15,000 tons are on the way, and that 8,000 tons have been signalled for delivery in June.

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ALLIED FOOD PROBLEM INVOLVES ALL EUROPE

SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS, May 17 (USIS) -- The "Springfield Republican" in an editorial Saturday said that "it has long been anticipated that the end of hostilities would confront the Allied powers with the perils of hunger, disease and general chaos in Europe". The editorial continued in part:

"The report just issued by the (U.S.) Department of Agriculture states the problem in rather definite terms. If widespread starvation is to be avoided -- and its consequences in the form of epidemics and disorder -- the Allies must supply food to virtually every liberated country in Europe for at least 15 months, the report declares.

"It places these food requirements at 12 million tons for the year beginning in August, and this estimate covers only minimum needs. This is a burden which in some measure will be shared by all the United Nations pledged to give aid through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA), but much of the initiative in seeing to it that the program is carried out will devolve upon the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union, and particularly the United States."

UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

Weekly Bulletin

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UNRRA Italian Mission



Vol. 1 No. 3

23 May 1945

PRESIDENT TRUMAN AND UNRRA

WASHINGTON, May 15 (USIS) - President Truman has made the statement that the United States "must and can find a way" to share available American food supplies with the needy people of liberated Europe.

The President's statement was contained in a letter to Mrs. Dwight Morrow, president of Food for Freedom, Inc., a private U.S. organization attempting to facilitate the distribution of food to needy people overseas. The letter was in response to a message to Mr. Truman, signed by Mrs. Morrow and the leaders of twenty one other organizations throughout the nation, expressing the people's desire "to share our food with the liberated peoples." Mr. Truman replied:

"I am greatly encouraged by the letter of April 21 which you transmitted to me several days ago signed by the heads of a number of national religious, civic, farm and labor organizations.

"I am sure it must also encourage the United States representatives now meeting at San Francisco. Particularly is this true of the leaders of those nations laid waste by the destruction and brutality of Nazi-Japanese tyranny.

"No immediate means of giving hope to the victims of this tyranny can have so great an effect as the sharing with them, by the people of our country, of the food supplies we have available.

"The signers of the letter you forwarded to me expressed concern over reports that the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) has been unable to obtain all the food supplies it has sought to relieve starvation abroad. They explain that they speak for their organizations which have each voted support of UNRRA.

"Backed by such spontaneous popular expressions, we must and can find a way to accomplish their desire to share their food with others so badly in need.

"Please accept my thanks for placing the letter in my hands. You and the other signers render a public service by giving active attention to the solution of the food problem at home and abroad."

THE PROBLEMS OF FEEDING EUROPE

The "Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer" in an editorial on May 18th said the "most pressing problem facing the Allies in the wake of military victory is that of feeding Europe." The editorial continued:

"The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has only one billion, 272 million dollars at its disposal. After the last war the United States spent two billion, 600 million dollars for European relief. Yet needs this time are much greater than after 1918."

Said Washington correspondent Lansing Warren:

"Europe is liberated, but with administrations, local and national, disrupted and with her transport and production disorganized by war. The problem thereby becomes infinitely complicated and the need for action on a huge scale absolutely imperative.

"It is not only a question of finding supplies from already depleted Allied stores but it involves the most complicated problem of distribution - that will take relief with greatest possible speed to the widely separated centers which have been most gravely affected - and careful supervision to insure that food is delivered to persons most in need."

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UNRRA at San Francisco

UNRRA is one of five world organizations which have been invited to sit in on deliberations at San Francisco as observers. The other organizations, besides UNRRA, are the League of Nations, the International Labor Organization (a branch of the League), the United Nations Interim Commission on Food and Agriculture, and the World Trade Union Congress.

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UNRRA Health Survey at Fondi

A health survey of the population of Fondi, a medium-sized town-ship on the Campania border, by the Unitarian Congregational Medical Nutrition Mission attached to UNRRA, began on May 21st and will last fifteen days.

A poster is being displayed in Fondi, signed by the Prefect, the Mayor, the Parish Priest and the provincial and local medical authorities. The population is urged to profit by this opportunity afforded by UNRRA, explaining that any symptoms discovered through the medical survey will make it easier to stop the progress of diseases both by timely medical action and, if necessary, by the issue of supplementary UNRRA foods. "It is only a healthy people which can make its own country strong, happy and peaceful," the poster concludes.

V-E Day in Naples

The first school lunch for children in Naples was served coincidentally on V-E Day, evoking great joy on the part of Neapolitan officials, parents and children at the ensuing official ceremony held in the city. Intense gratitude was expressed to UNRRA and the Allies by the local authorities who were deeply moved by the double symbolism of the day.

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Cooking Equipment

We learn that in some zones of the most devastated provinces UNRRA foods had to be distributed uncooked owing to lack of cooking equipment. But it is expected that plans for a second distribution of foods will include provision for cooking equipment.

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UNRRA Assistance Offices for Non-^{Italian} Displaced Persons

<u>Location</u>	<u>Officer</u>	<u>Tel.</u>
	<u>Rome</u>	
Via di San Nicolo di Tolentino	H.Montgomery (District)	471530
	M.Rosen "	471530
Via Toscana 7	M.Marunich (Food Commissary)	
	M.Germandof (Local)	478057
	<u>Bari</u>	
c/o F.Gibson, UNRRA D.P. Office	M.Danzig	13517
Allied Commission (Liaison Office)		
Via Barnassi 61	Commissary	
	<u>Cosenza</u>	
Ferramonte-Tarsia UNRRA Camp	F.Gutman	Cosenza
		Admin.Offiner
		Ferramonte Camp
	<u>Lecce</u>	
c/o L.Varrichione	M.Mautner	UNRRA Camp
UNRRA Sub-Section		Office-Lecce
c/o Town Major CMF		
	<u>Naples</u>	
Provincia Building - AMG	F.Black (District)	15732
	K.Milena (Local)	
	<u>Potenza</u>	
Piazza S. Luca 5	Dr.M.Kleinmann (Local)	
	<u>Salerno</u>	
V. Duomo 65	J.Semmel	Ministry of War Transport

Healthy Children in Rome Elementary Schools

A health survey just completed by Lt. A.J. McQueeney and Lt. J. Metcoff, of UNRRA, of some of the reputedly worst examples of lower, middle class and open air elementary schools in Rome has given notable results. Over 1,100 children were examined and no severe malnutrition was noted in any of them. There was little evidence of anemia and the height-weight data showed no remarkable divergence from the standards of previous years. The principal deficiency noted was inactive rickets.

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Sardinian Shenanigans

"Betty and I saluted for one hour in the review stand of V-E parade yesterday. Didn't have Eleanor's book so didn't know what to do! Betty saluted every time the Aide to the Italian General saluted. I saluted every time the British Squadron Leader saluted and once in a while would see Betty in a foxy salute (out of the corner of my eye) and would burst into an extra one!! Very impressive parade - only a handful of Americans here and the Command felt that it would be good to have two American women in it. We felt conspicuous being the only women in a big review. But seen our duty and done it!"

Excerpt from a letter written by
Captain Elfleda Sprague, PHN, in
charge of the Sardinian District Office

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PERSONNEL MOVEMENTS (12 to 19 May incl.)

Arrivals

Dr. Chambers from Philippeville

Arrivals & Departures (12-19 May)

Alice Adanalian (Yugoslav Mission)

Louise Blackham " "

Bondurant Bourbon " "

Hdq. & ERO Visitors in Transit

Milton Siegel M. Aarsonson

F.G. Bellows B. N. Bishop

M. McIntosh J. Haydon

Dr. J. G. Johnstone

Departures

Violetta Thurston to Cairo

Rolf Roth to Philippeville

Louis Varrichione to Philippeville

Walter W. Honderich "

Spurgeon M. Keeny to Caserta

Paolo Contini " "

Antonio Serieri " "

Rose Guglielmo to Formia & Naples

Major G. W. Weber to Naples

Kay Graw to Naples

Margaret Arnstein to London

E. S. C. McTaggart " Florence

Major David Gould " Cairo

A. M. Cathy Campbell to Sicily

M. E. Wood " "

C. I. Maude " "

RECEIVED
MAY 21 1945
PM 2 57

UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

Weekly Bulletin

Issued by
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UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

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16 May 1945

NUTRITION CONFERENCE FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

A nutrition conference is being held in Rome for Italian Public Health nurses at the Opera Nazionale Maternita e Infanzia headquarters in Lungotevere. Responding to the initiative taken by UNRRA's Welfare Division in cooperation with the Italian authorities, about sixty nurses from Naples and the five most devastated provinces are attending the conference. Italian Public Health authorities have stressed the importance of the event, the first of its kind in Italy.

The purpose of the conference is to inaugurate a national program of nutrition education to reach ultimately the housewife receiving UNRRA foods at the various points of ONMI distribution. Simple recipes are being demonstrated for the proper use of UNRRA foods with the purpose of making them familiar to the average Italian.

Mr. S. M. Keeny, Chief of the UNRRA Italian Mission, outlined the function of UNRRA in Italy and the scope of the conference with the following remarks delivered in Italian at the opening session:

"War does not end when the firing stops. The destruction of war affects the lives of people and especially of children for years afterward. The ignoring of this obvious fact caused infinite suffering at the end of World War I. Hungry people must be fed. But this is not enough. Credit must be found to buy raw materials if people are to have work and normal life is to be restored.

"To help avoid some of the mistakes at the end of World War I, UNRRA was created.

"Its program in Italy, as you perhaps know, is limited to the provision of medical supplies, care of refugees, and especially care of children. It is significant that two thirds of all the money is to be spent on the children.

"The UNRRA program in Italy is more than food; it is a symbol that some good will exists in the world. The \$50,000,000 assigned to Italy was voted unanimously by the forty-four nations that are members of UNRRA. Moreover, this program represents a real partnership with Italy. The Italian Government is really a part, in that it supports the program by an amount equal to the cost of the imported supplies. These lire from the Italian Government do not pay for the imported supplies; they pay for the expenses in Italy of the programs made possible by the supplies. These lire will also be used to strengthen local agencies, so that when UNRRA leaves, as it will, in a year or two at most, the Italian agencies can go forward by themselves.

"The program under discussion today is your program. Whether it is a good or a bad one, will depend on how well you, or people like you, do the job. People like myself, who are here as foreigners are very well aware how awkward our attempts to help must seem to you. But some things we foreigners can do. We can get the supplies to Italy, and we can sometimes aid in making things happen with the military. Most of all, we can send through our Headquarters to the United Nations, reports of the good work you do. By doing this, we hope that supplies can be kept coming as long as they are needed.

"But we cannot get everything we need. Because of the lack of manpower in other countries, and the lack of ships, some foods are scarce. Milk and

NOTE: -

The enclosures listed below would normally be accompanied by a weekly letter from Mr. S.M. Keeny, Chief of the Italian Mission. For some reasons, however, the regular letter (No. 69) was omitted from this package and included with another group of enclosures dispatched under separate cover.

T.D. Thomas
Postal Unit

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
Italian Mission

W-2

Ref. No. A/9/005
17/5/45

WASHINGTON POUCH

Confirmation copies of cables (1-20) - sent to Welk

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| 21. | To Div of Personnel ERO from personnel office re: Personnel Records-PT | 14 May |
| 22. | To HQ AC from Keeny re: Request for Release of Major Hopkins-F&A; PT | 15 " |
| 23. | To Hopkins from Keeny re: Employment with UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION -
1 copy to F&A; 1 copy to PT | |
| 24. | To UNRRA Wash. for Weintraub (copy) from Keeny - Supply | 12 " |
| 25. | To Bureau of F & A from Hodgetts re; Appointment of Marunich - PT | 10 " |
| 26. | To Putz from Keeny - PT | 16 " |
| 27. | To Deputy Director of Operations from Sorieri re: Retay - Assignment
to Czechoslovakia Mission - copies Menshikov, Hoehler, Weish, PT | |
| 28. | To ERO London from Hodgetts re: Transfer of Dr. Layton's documents -
Lukas | 17 " |
| 29. | Translation: Ministry of posts & telecommunications - copies to Feller,
Gill, Welk | 14 " |
| 30. | To Bureau of F & A from Hodgetts re: Appointment of Marunich - PT | 10 "" |
| 31. | To Bureau of F & A from Hodgetts re: Appointment of Silveira - PT | 14 " |
| 32. | To Div. of Personnel and Training from Personnel Office re:
Applicant Albert Cotton - PT | 12 " |
| 33. | To Feller from Keeny re: Assignment of Paolo Contini - 1 copy-Feller;
1 copy-PT | 16 " |
| 34. | Weekly Bulletin 16 May 1945 - 2 copies : 1-PR; 1 duplicated and attached | |
| 35. | To Robert Brown from A.A. Sorieri - Menshikov-1- Hoehler, Camp 1 | |
| 36. | Minutes of Fifth Meeting of Joint Committee on Saturday - 4 copies:
1- Supply; 1- Welk; 1- Health, Welfare; 1- PR. | |

Confirmation copies of cables (37-47) - to Welk

- | | | |
|-----|---|--|
| 48. | To Rolf Roth from S.M. Keeny re: Return to the U.S. - copy to Cooley | |
| 49. | To Principal Representative of UNRRA AFHQ from Keeny re: Your communication of 11. May, concerning employment of Dissident Yugoslavs now in Italy. - copies to Welk, Xanthaky, Caustin, Feller, SDDG, Gill, Hoehler, Tomasevich | |
| 50. | To Washington Finance & Administration Division from C.E. Hodgetts Director Finance & Administration Division re: Salary allotment Richard Brookbank - To Camps & Lukas | |

Confirmation Copies of cables (51-58) - sent to Welk

- | | | |
|-----|--|------|
| 59. | To Hodgetts from Keeny re: Philippeville Inventory - Copies to Xanthaky,
Camps, DP, Caustin, Feller, SDDG, Services, Welk | 21 " |
| 60. | Dr. Rukies Report - copy to Sawyer | 19 " |

fats and meat are going to be especially scarce, and there are many hungry mouths in the North of Europe that must now be fed by the Allies. We shall not get everything the hungry children of Italy need, but we shall try to get their share of the world supply.

"Since the food that we can get is limited in variety, it is doubly important that wise use be made of it, and food is well used only if it is prepared so that one likes it. It is always difficult for the people of one country to realize that people in another country have food tastes of their own. How to translate these supplies from foreign lands into combinations Italian children like is one of the most important steps in our feeding program. I am very happy that a conference of this kind can be held at the very beginning of our national program, and hope that the results of it will reach every commune in Italy where children need to be fed."

The first session was attended and addressed by prominent Italian officials, among them, H. E. Giuseppe Solimena, Director General of Public Health, who delivered the address of welcome; H. E. Gino Bergami, High Food Commissioner, whose subject was "UNRRA Food in the Total Food Supply of Italy"; Professor Gino Frontali, Director of the Pediatrics Clinic at the Policlinic Hospital, Rome, discussing "UNRRA Foods in Children's Diets" and Dr. Edvige Fileti, Nutrition Consultant and Supervising Dietitian of Italian Hospitals, who described "The Role of the Public Health Nurse in the Postwar Food Program."

WAR DAMAGE IN ITALY

It is estimated that about one million Italians have been displaced by the war in Italy. The following percentages, prepared by Mrs. S. K. Sperer, statistician for the UNRRA Italian Mission, give a further picture of the devastation wrought by the war in Italy. For obvious reasons, these percentages apply only to the 38 provinces in so-called Liberated Italy:

	<u>Homes & Premises Dam- aged or Destroyed</u>	<u>Industrial Destruction</u>
<u>UMBRIA</u>		
Perugia	5% to 10%	25% to 50%
Terni	less than 5%	25% to 50%
<u>LAZIO</u>		
Frosinone	25% to 50%	25% to 50%
Littoria	25% to 50%	over 50%
Rieti	less than 5%	10% to 25%
Roma	5% to 10%	25% to 50%
Viterbo	10% to 25%	10% to 25%
<u>ABRUZZI</u>		
Aquila	10% to 25%	over 50%
Campobasso	5% to 10%	over 50%
Chieti	25% to 50%	over 50%
Pescara	10% to 25%	over 50%
Teramo	less than 5%	10% to 25%
<u>CAMPANIA</u>		
Avellino	less than 5%	10% to 25%
Benevento	5% to 10%	over 50%
Napoli	5% " 10%	over 50%
Salerno	5% " 10%	25% to 50%
<u>PUGLIA</u>		
Bari	less than 5%	less than 5%
Brindisi	less than 5%	less than 5%
Foggia	5% to 10%	10% to 25%
Taranto	less than 5%	5% " 10%
Lecce	less than 5%	less than 5%

	<u>Homes & Premises Dam- aged or Destroyed</u>	<u>Industrial Destru- tion</u>
<u>LUGANSA</u>		
Madera	less than 5%	less than 5%
Potenza	less than 5%	10% to 25%
<u>CALABRIA</u>		
Cotanzaro	less than 5%	25% to 50%
Cosenza	less than 5%	5% " 10%
Reggio Calabria	5% to 10%	10% " 25%
<u>SICILY</u>		
Agrigento	less than 5%	10% " 25%
Caltanissetta	less than 5%	less than 5%
Catania	5% to 10%	less than 5%
Enna	5% " 10%	25% to 50%
Messina	5% " 10%	25% " 50%
Palermo	10% " 25%	10% " 25%
Ragusa	less than 5%	less than 5%
Siracusa	less than 5%	10% to 25%
Trapani	10% to 25%	25% to 50%
<u>SARDINIA</u>		
Cagliari	10% to 25%	10% " 25%
Nuoro	less than 5%	less than 5%
Sassari	less than 5%	less than 5%

Supplies for Italy

The Supply Division reports that to date 28,000 tons of UNRRA supplies have been received in Italy and that 14,500 tons have been signalled for arrival in the very near future.

Medical Supplies

UNRRA has received 3,000 cases of medical supplies in Italy. These cases contain surgical instruments, drugs and medicines, hospital equipment, laboratory equipment, field equipment and supplies and X-Ray equipment.

Surplus Supplies from the Military

Discussions are under way about procedures to be used to enable UNRRA getting surplus supplies from the Military in Italy.

Distinguished Visitor

Governor Cochran, who has just returned from a quick trip to the United States, was a visitor at UNRRA headquarters in Rome this week. The Governor, who looks hale and hearty, brought good tidings about the Italian Mission both ways.

Incidentally, we understand from Governor Cochran that Buell Maben had been designated as Head of the UNRRA Mission in Greece.

Liaison Office

Dr. Maria Can-Pinna, Chief of the Research branch of the Vice High Commissioner for Food, has been designated as Head of the Liaison Office Between UNRRA and the Italian Government.

Dr. Maria Can-Pinna will have her office in Room 55, Tel: 471592

The Fair Sex in a Dither

Today is a red-letter-day among the girls of the UNRRA Italian staff. Material for summer dresses arrived and there was much excitement as the fair members made their selection from the lovely patterns. Orchids to Mr. Keeny for being father to the thought.

Personnel Movements - Arrivals

Margaret Arnstein
Fred Bellows
Rolf Roth from Philippeville
Mary Rubin from Cairo
Carla Corbyn " "
Baraban Bondurant from Lecce

Departures

Helen A. Wilson to Bari
Annable Adams to London
A. Visick to London
T. B. Layton to London
H. Horowitz to Bari
Gladys Le Gros to Bari
Margaret Arnstein to London
Lt. Col. S. Gass Roydon to London