

Mr. Keeny said that the provision could be omitted if it complicated rather than simplified matters.

Dr. Marcolini asked that the immunity from taxation not be applied to UNRRA employees who are Italian nationals.

Mr. Hawes pointed out that in the terms of Article XIV (b) Italian nationals are specifically excluded from the tax exemption.

Dr. Marcolini asked that the wage scale of the Government be applied to UNRRA Italian employees.

Mr. Keeny said that we had applied the AC scale. It appeared that Italian government employees work 30 hours a week, while ours work 48 hours.

Mr. Keeny said that we did not expect to have over 200 employees, the chief work under the Agreement being done by employees of the government and of Italian agencies.

Dr. Marcolini replied that the Government had no intention of insisting on this point.

Mr. Keeny replied that we had no desire to create difficulties, and would always be ready to discuss such questions as this.

Dr. Marcolini asked whether victims of the war were entitled to our assistance; if so, the Government would call into consultation other organizations besides ONMI.

Mr. Keeny replied that the Council Resolutions authorize help only to refugees and to mothers and children. However, we recognize the problems of the devastated areas and intend to put our programs into operation in these areas first, but our help must be within the three authorized programs.

Dr. Marcolini asked if a committee was to be established to administer the programs, and if the Italian Government might have observers on such a committee.

Mr. Keeny replied that we wanted to have Italian Government representatives on the committee.

Dr. Marcolini said that Baron Todeschi had been appointed to represent the Government and would be properly a member of the committee.

Mr. Keeny said that he hoped that the committee would also include representatives from health, food, relief, and treasury, and any other ministries which might be involved.

Major Hall asked whether a decree would be issued to make the funds called for in the Agreement available. He asked also who would be responsible for making the funds available.

Dr. Marcolini replied that the decree would be issued by the Ministry of the Treasury, with the agreement of the other ministries. The charge would be added to the treasury budget. In reply to a question, he said that it would take only four or five days after signature of the Agreement to get the decree issued.

Dr. Marcolini asked how UNRRA would use the five billion lire provided for.

Mr. Keeny said that this was a matter for the committee to decide. The estimates showed that 15% would be needed for Non-Italian refugees and administrative expenses; 15% for transport; 40% for distribution operations, including payroll and fuel; 10% for medical work; the remainder for local supplies or contingent fund.

Dr. Marcolini said that if the Government is to expend five billion lire on the program, it must charge for the assistance given. Otherwise the issuance of this additional currency would have an inflationary effect.

Mr. Keeny said that feeding starving Italians was more important than balancing the budget.

Dr. Marcolini replied that he agreed but was concerned about the effects of inflation.

Mr. Keeny said that nothing in the Agreement prevents a charge. However, the destitute must not be denied supplies and we could not expect to be able to collect for all assistance given.

Dr. Marcolini said that he was not too much concerned with balancing the budget. After all, the Government's receipts were now about thirteen to expenditures of about sixty seven. Under present circumstances, a really fair price was in effect a gift.

At Mr. Hawes' request, Mr. Miegge translated Section 3 of Resolution 7.

Dr. Marcolini proposed three points on this subject: (1) all sales were to be made directly to the consumer. (2) Prices were to be fixed by the committee. (3) An agreed percentage of the supplies were to be given away.

Mr. Keeny said that the proposal was satisfactory, but the important point was to make sure that there were sufficient lire available to make the program go. Delays or difficulties in collections must not affect the obligation to furnish the necessary Italian currency.

Dr. Marcolini said that he wished to emphasize that prices could be exceptionally low: (1) The supplies would be landed free of charge. (2) No customs would be charged. (3) Transport would be free. (4) Sales would be made without intermediaries.

Mr. Dayton said that the price charged need not be related to cost, that the price might be varied to fit the recipients.

Mr. Keeny insisted that priority should be given to the destitute in making distribution.

Dr. Marcolini pointed out that if the supplies were available for only two million children, there will be many who will not receive assistance.

Mr. Keeny stated that if more ships become available additional assistance may well be expected through A.C. (The 300 gram ration is not being achieved.)

In answer to a question, Dr. Marcolini said that it would be possible to issue a decree providing for more than the original credit of fifty million lire. He suggested a decree for five hundred million lire. It was pointed out that the entire program would cost much more than this amount.

Dr. Marcolini replied that the Council of Ministers meets each week and can vote a decree at any time.

Mr. Dayton stated that UNRRA also was interested that the program should not injure Italy's financial position. Therefore, any procedure which the Government could work out to recover its costs would be satisfactory if it did not interfere with the proper distribution of supplies to the destitute.

In answer to a question, Mr. Keeny said that the funds should be available for the Chief of Mission to draw in the name of the Mission.

Dr. Marcolini asked whether announcement could be made to the press, if at tomorrow's meeting of the Council of Ministers agreement was reached for the appropriation of the necessary funds.

Mr. Keeny said that he preferred to have our Public Relations man work this out with the government's.

Dr. Marcolini said that it was usual to issue a communique at the end of each week's meeting of the Council of Ministers and that they would therefore like to include the announcement in tomorrow's communique.

Mr. Keeny said that we would get in touch with the Government's Public Relations office on this question.

CC: Washington, Cochran, London, Keeny, Hawes, Registry

AHH/RJW

UNRRA - ITALIAN MISSION

MEMORANDUM

To: M. A. Menshikov

Ret. No:

From: S. M. Keeny, *from*

Date : 22/1/45

Subject: Letter #39

1. Arrivals. This letter will be short because the office is full of visiting firemen. Dayton and Gov. Cochran have just arrived and will be here for two days. Fields and Morrel have come in from parts unknown to talk with Shelby Thompson. Lillian Johnston has reported for work and Miss Arnstein is here for several days. Mr. McNabb is here briefly "en route to Washington". We have had advance notice from Drs. Crabtree, Mussen, and Topping but they have not appeared.

2. The Nurses Depart. A telephone message has just been received from Naples that the 33 nurses have been received by the Army, metaphorically speaking, with open arms. We were very happy to receive word before they went that their insurance will not be invalidated by the assignment. The terms of the assignment meet all the conditions imposed in your cable #40.

This afternoon we had a very valuable session on surplus medical personnel with Gov. Cochran, Col. Reekie, Miss Crowell, Miss Johnston, and Miss Arnstein and myself present. From the discussion we all got a pretty good picture of the whole situation for the theater. We learned that the Balkan Mission wants all the nurses on its lines but no additional ones from Philippeville. Italy will probably need about ten more for the camps. All of this will be discussed when Crabtree and Topping are here, and confirmation cables sent. All clearances on surplus will be through Gov. Cochran.

3. Accommodation Centers. The last of the people assigned to the Southern Accommodation Centers have left Naples. Col. Findlay, genial giant from the AC, has also left for his tour. Sorieri and Varrichione are leaving tomorrow and will join the Colonel. Their job is to see that all our people are put to work at once, technically under the supervision of AC but actually releasing AC staff as fast as possible. A schedule for releases will be worked out so that the transfer will be made with a minimum of confusion.

Roth has left for Philippeville. He will get the answers to several pages of questions, and bring back Campbell with him for a session here and at AFHQ on the future size of the camp. At present, it looks as if the 2500 maximum will be adequate.

4. Philippeville Personnel. The following is a tentative list of the people at Philippeville. It supplements the two nominal rolls attached to letter #38:

Personnel on Philippeville schedule remaining in Philippeville:

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Artiques, Roland J. | General Welfare |
| 2. Campbell, Ned | Ass't Director |
| 3. Fuchs, William | Project Steward |
| 4. Gobdel, Betty Jane | Staff Grad. Nurse |
| 5. Kirkbride, Mary | Secy I |
| 6. Krause, Keith | San. Eng. |
| 7. Muhlig, Lois | Secy I |
| 8. Petree, C. B. | Adm. Off. |
| 9. Rehner, Jean | Hosp. Nurse Supt. |
| 10. Rowles, Frances | Secy I |

22/1/45

Personnel on Philippeville schedule remaining in Philippeville: (Continued)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| 11. Ruoss, Marjorie | Staff Food Nurse |
| 12. Russell, Edward | Asst. Finance Off. (Sugg. for Blakans) |
| 13. Washilevake, C.C. | Transp. Off. |
| 14. Witt, Hiram | Warehouseman |
| 15. Owen, Ester | Project Accountant |
| 16. Chester, Blanche | Housing Off. |
| 17. Chester, Ed. | Supply Off. |
| 18. Murphy, James | Accountant |
| 19. Fink, Joseph | Employment Officer |
| 20. Collinson, George | ??? |
| 21. Chamber, Edward | Medical Off. |

5. That Agreement. Tomorrow morning, Baron Tedeschi will bring in a representative of the Treasury, who is the person in the Government likely to be least enthusiastic about our proposal. Dayton will be present, and Col. Grafftey-Smith, the head of the Finance Sub-Committee. We hope to get the practical questions out of the way so that we can soon get agreement. Our most powerful argument is that 100 tons of UNRRA supplies are now peacefully resting in Naples harbor.

As an informal note on the progress of discussion in the Cabinet, I met the High Commissioner for Food, who told me that the Cabinet has asked him to help work out the details of the agreement. In his own words, "I am willing to be the bulldozer." From what we have seen of him, he is likely to be a good one.

The next formal meeting with the Government is tentatively scheduled for Friday. There is no telling what will turn up, but present indications are promising. When we get final favorable action, we shall of course cable before ordering dancing in the streets.

6. Some of Us are Actually at Work. Our nutritional team under Metcoff, and the FAU teams, are bringing the Italian refugees in the local camps to a state of really high polish. Metcoff says that nearly 1000 children have been examined. Their results are going to be very valuable for us. The first findings are apparently that there is a tremendous lot of scabies and a lot of rickets, indicating a bullish demand for soap and cod-liver oil. Our welfare teams will be back in a week to ten days, doubtless with rich cargoes of significant social data. Within a few days, we shall be getting together our first district team and sending them off for Naples.

Enlivening details of what has happened while Dayton was here will be our theme song in our next letter.

NOTE: This letter is going in the same pouch with letter #38 which was sent to the Embassy three days earlier. We suffered a disaster in that our previous letter contained several APO numbers, which violated mailing regulations. A judicious application of scissors and eraser have, we hope, effected a cure and taught us a lesson.

SMKeeny/lr

CC: Keeny
Washington
London
Cochran
Varrichione
Registry (2)
Staff

List of Enclosures:

- #1. Memo to W. P. Dearing from S. M. Keeney re Comment on Unitarian Congregational Nutrition Study (Forwarded to Health and Welfare Divisions)
- #2. Memo to Menshikov from Col. Reekie, with attached letter dated 16/1 for Transmittal to W. P. Dearing (Forwarded to Health and Welfare Divisions)
- #3. Memo to Menshikov from Col. Reekie - Report of Activities of Health Division #20 (in duplicate) (Forwarded to Health Division)
- #4. Memo to Menshikov from Hawes re Report on Work since Jan. 1. (Forwarded to Feller)
- #5. Activities Report of Welfare Division 6 January to 22 January (Forwarded to Welfare Division)
- #5A. Ration Scales or effect Oct. 1, 1944 (Forwarded to Welfare, Health and Areas (Contini))
- #6. Memo to Cooley from Sorieri dated 22 Jan. (Forwarded to DP)
- #7. Acknowledgment of Cables and Correspondence (Forwarded to Correspondence Section and Contini)
- #8. Memo to Cochran from SMK (copy) dated 22/1/45 (Forwarded to GC, Field Services and Cochran)
- #9. Article on "The Students Set their Conditions for Joining Army (Forwarded to PD Contini)
- #10. Copy of Memo to Cochran re Air Priority for Savard
- #11. Memo to Xanthaky - Monthly Report of Bur. of Areas. (Forwarded to WM. Berry (Areas))
- #12. Copy of memo to Cochran re Assignment of Nurses (Forwarded to Health Division)
- #13. Copy of article translated from "Italia Nuova" (Forwarded to Public Information)
- #14. Copy of letter from SMK to Sir Clifford Heathcote-Smith. (Forwarded to GC and DP)
- #15. Copy of memo to Sorieri from Hawes re Stateless Refugees (Forwarded to GC and DP)
- #16. Copy of memo from SMK to Brig. Lush re Work of UNRRA (Forwarded to Contini)
- #17. Copy of letter to Supreme Allied Commander, Caserta from SMK (Forwarded to GC, F & A, DP, Contini and Financial Advisor)
- #18. Draft of GRO form for UNRRA (3rd draft of facilities and services to be extended to UNRRA personnel, approved by HQ. AC. (Forwarded to GC, F & A, Personnel, Supply, Areas (Field Services) Areas (Contini))

Keeny
from

LETTER NO. 39 FROM ITALIAN MISSION - ENCLOSURE #5.

ACTIVITIES REPORT OF WELFARE DIVISION
ITALIAN MISSION
6 JANUARY TO 22 JANUARY, 1945

Supplementary Feeding Program

Plans are going forward in preparation for immediate distribution of supplementary foods should the request made for shipping space be granted. Teams of Italian Mission and Yugoslav Mission welfare staff have been sent into the field to gather information necessary to determine:

1. Ways of selecting women and children most in need both within communes and among communes.
2. Methods for implementing supplementary feeding programs for such persons.
3. Plans for the immediate distribution of food promised for the month of January.
4. Ways in which supplementary feeding program of the Allied Commission in devastated areas can be extended with the aid of UNRRA foods to include such women and children as UNRRA is authorized to help.

The areas to be visited and the scope of activities together with the outline for the conduct of the investigations and instructions to staff in carrying out this special project are attached as Exhibit A. The several memoranda are listed separately as part of Exhibit A. The names of field staff, their Mission connection and their assignments are as follows:

1. Irving Fasteau, Yugoslav Mission - the devastated provinces of Aquila, Chieti and Pescara.
2. John Hall, Yugoslav Mission)
Johanna Christenson, Yugoslav Mission) - the City of Naples
3. Ruth Pauley, Yugoslav Mission - the City of Rome
4. Manuel Kaufman, Italian Mission - the devastated provinces of Frosinone and Littoria

As will be evident from the attached memoranda, visits into the above-named areas will be unofficial although proper clearance has been had with the Allied Commission. Because of the urgency of learning what is actually going on in areas in which immediate operations may be undertaken, this phase of the welfare operations has been stressed almost to the exclusion of other activity. As a result there is little else to report for the period elapsed since the last report. It is to be remembered that the details of securing the necessary transport, drivers, interpreters and billets while ordinarily a routine administrative matter was somewhat complicated because arrangements with the military for the use of their facilities has not been fully consummated as yet. Further, until recently the Welfare Division was shorthanded in the way of staff and such arrangements as were made prior to the arrival of the Yugoslav staff were undertaken by the Acting Director and the one District Welfare Officer assigned to the Mission.

Personnel

In the midst of the preparation for field visits some of the personnel recruited in Washington arrived. Miss Phoebe Bannister and Miss Theodora Allen arrived in Rome on the 14th and Miss Frances Kernohan and Miss Anna Sundwall on the 18th. Because of prior arrangements, it was not possible to use them on these field visits. Consequently, no changes in plans were made and the recently arrived staff were given headquarters assignments. It is planned to substitute the regular mission staff for staff borrowed from Yugoslavia as soon as convenient.

We have been advised that agreement has been reached between the Yugoslav Government and UNRRA and the men members of the Yugoslav Mission are likely to begin work in Yugoslavia immediately. This will not interfere with our plans here as the recall of borrowed staff is not immediate and it was contemplated to use the services of this staff for a period of from one month to six weeks.

Plans are underway for the use of the staff which has just arrived on matters which have been unattended. For example, one of the staff members is developing a plan for the classification of welfare material. In addition, attention will be given to the analysis of statistical data which has been collected by the Allied Commission and which may be helpful in determining the number of women and children which UNRRA may be called upon to help. Some thought is being given also to a plan for bringing together voluntary agencies now operating in Italy. This will make it possible for the Welfare Division to carry through on arrangements initiated sometime ago and discussed in the last activities report dated 7 January, 1945 under voluntary organizations. Staff members not used as indicated above will be assigned as needed to District Welfare Officers now in the field.

Camps

Some delay has been experienced in getting camp welfare programs underway. Miss O'Meara has been loaned by the Yugoslav Mission to survey the needs in this field and has experienced some difficulty in meeting with the Camp Administrator. Arrangements have been made for such a meeting. Visits to the camps in Italy to assess needs will be undertaken very soon.

The transfer of Mr. Artigues, Welfare Officer at Joanne d'Arc Camp, to the southern camps as Chief Welfare Officer is being requested. If proper clearances are secured, this change will be made. It is probable that Mr. Artigues will visit Rome shortly with Mr. Campbell, Director of the Joanne d'Arc Camp at which time his wishes in the matter will be considered and a definite decision reached.

Relationships with other Divisions

Attention has been given to the relationship of the Welfare Division to other divisions with satisfactory results. Plans initiated for field visits were undertaken in cooperation with other divisions and all material prepared was cleared with Division Heads for their comments and approval. At the suggestion of other Divisions, specific material in other areas but related to welfare is being obtained. It is believed that such efforts are helpful in clarifying the responsibilities among divisions.

Attachment

F. Gentile/cc
22 January 1945
/s/ Felix Gentile

cc: Washington (2)
London
Cochran

Koeny

18 January 1945

List of Working Materials for Welfare Field Staff*

Draft GRO form for UNRRA (Italy) Re: privileges. Jan. 19, 1945

Memorandum. Gentile to Field Staff. Re. Observations during visits.
17 January 1945

Instructions to Field Staff members. 17 January 1945

Memorandum. Gentile to Field Staff. Re: Outline for Welfare Field
Visits, 18 January 1945

Outline for Welfare field visits. Form W1. 16 January 1945.

Form for reporting information about institutions. 16 Jan. 1945. Form W2

Instructions in use of outline. 16 January 1945. Form W3.

Ration Scales in Effect October 1, 1944.

Memorandum. Gentile to Keeny. Re: Welfare Field Visits. 10 January 1945

Memorandum Gentile to Rockie. Re: Field Visits. 12 January 1945

Memorandum Gentile to Hackman. Re: Welfare Field Visits 12 January 1945

Memorandum Gentile to Chief of Mission and attachments. 12 January 1945

Conference with Major Birt. 15 January 1945

Headquarters office personnel.

Vatican Supplementary Feeding Program for Devastated Areas. 17 January 1945

Population Analyses of Devastated Communes. Kaufman to Field Staff
17 January 1945.

* These documents available in Welfare Division.

451482

TO: H. A. Melnikov

FROM: S. M. Keeny, *from*

SUBJECT: Letter #33

DATE: 20/1/45

W E D N E S D A Y

1. Welfare Field Trips. The first hour was dedicated to dictation. In the midst of it, came Gentile, Lelf and Pastow (borrowed from the Yugoslav Mission) with the sad story that only a car with a 4-wheel drive can get to Aquila, and that there are no 4-wheel drives. Should the field team go on the courier and hope for a jeep at the other end, or should they wait for a 4-wheel drive, or should they wait for transport from Washington? We turned the matter over to Capt. Bob Asquini, who is helping us while waiting for things to open at the front. (Later in the day, we learned that by manipulation of many wires he had finally gotten through and persuaded the local Regional Commissioner that our team was just what his region needed).

2. The Government pays us a Call. While we were struggling with the problem of snow in the Appenines, Mr. Miegge sonorously announced that His Excellency, the Baron Tedeschi, Prefect of the Kingdom, awaited in the office of Legal Counsel Hawes. This was the first meeting to discuss the draft agreement in detail. What happened there is soberly recorded by Hawes and a somewhat more impish account is provided by Mr. Miegge. The general outcome was favorable; a meeting with the Ministries really concerned is set for Tuesday. (At lunch, I met the High Commissioner for Food. He told me that the Premier and his Cabinet had plans to continue the discussion of UNRRA this afternoon. He asked several questions showing that he had digested very well indeed the outline material I had given him the night before. He says that things are all on the way -- but he inclines to optimism).

3. We Prepare an Emissary to Philippeville. After His Excellency had departed, I sat down with Varrichione, Roth, and Tony Soricri to plan a trip for Roth to Philippeville. Miss Flexner and Campbell had urged that someone come over and study the special problems involved in repatriating the conglomeration of people collecting there. We decided that Roth should spend two weeks or longer if necessary, and should bring back answers to all our questions: personnel, accounting, supplies, and the latest batch of rumors. Maj. Hodgetts and Hackman were called in on matters of accounting and supply, and a good time in general was had by all. By the time we had finished, Roth had an agenda that should entertain him for a month. He took hold of the job in fine fashion. I agreed to settle with Cochran that Roth should go to Philippeville first, and that any meeting about Philippeville should be postponed until Roth's return with Campbell. (This I did later, and the Governor agreed to our schedule). Apparently there is no question but that Philippeville must be continued.

The reason Varrichione is in Rome is to settle a number of personnel matters, and to confer with us at AC about officially taking over the camps as soon as our agreement is signed. The thing is going well except that we shall probably lose Col. Emge. The question whether he shall return to Stanford will be settled when Dr. Crabtree arrives. Varrichione has done a splendid job in personal relations, and all our people are apparently being accepted, in fine fashion. One hears that the infants in one family will not take their morning gruel except from the fair hands of Margaret Mills!

-----Interlude-----

By this time, most of the staff had gone to lunch and the cleaning women had arrived. One of them, who sings about the halls when the Americans are away, was induced to sing

"Roll Out the Barrel" in the Italian version of "Rosamunda". The tune is fine and the words are even finer.

4. Personnel. After lunch, there was a meeting of the newcomers, who were coached on the niceties of so living that they do not look entirely foolish in the eyes of the Italians all of the time, with admonitory footnotes on not going out without your military pass and rubbers. One is astonished to see how many people come under the head of newcomers. In fact, I suspect that the Americans are finally having their revenge and are all migrating to Italy.

The official story of how many people are related to the Italian Mission, with what Sorieri would call "reasonable legality", is shown in the two enclosures "Personnel on Italian Mission Budget Lines" and "Personnel Temporarily Loaned to Italian Mission". The score is somewhat as follows:

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| a. | On Italian Mission Recruiting Schedule | |
| 1. | In Rome | 30 |
| 2. | In Lecce | 25 |
| | | 55 (Regular Employees) |
| b. | On Philippeville Schedule | |
| 1. | In Rome | 7 (Loaned to Italian Mission) |
| 2. | In Lecce | 3 |
| 3. | In Naples | 1 |
| 4. | In Philippeville | - (number not known, but approximately 15) |
| c. | Borrowed from AC, JDC, Vol. Agencies, other Missions | |
| 1. | In Rome | 20 |
| 2. | In Lecce | 5 |
| 3. | In Naples | 31 Nurses |
| 4. | Elsewhere | 45 (Bari, Aversa, Forte Aurelia) |
| | Total | 101 (Grand Total in Italy - 167) |
| | | In Philippeville 15 |
| | | 182 |

This is probably our toughest moment for billeting. Everyone in the Southern Camps has been provided with bedrolls and has been told that the best place to unroll them is in a building with a roof on it. In Naples, the walls of the Terminus Hotel have been bulging with lovely nurses, but Gov. Cochran tells me tonight that they have been turned over to the Army, although not actually moved out. All the crowd have gone to Lecce, and when the nurses go too the Terminus will once more become the grim hole that it was before the enlivening presence of UNRRA. In Rome, there were rumors that 60 more UNRRA people were coming, at which the billeting officer broke into a cold sweat. He has been reassured, and the departure of our field parties will ease the strain.

Correction:

Mr. Israel Jacobson, identified in letter #37 as a member of the group scheduled for Lecce, is actually a member of the JDC.

5. Supplies. Our personnel meeting was interrupted by Hackman in his well-known mouselike fashion, with the news that Washington at last understands that AFHQ is interested only in tonnage and not in commodities. (Your cable #42). Hackman says the only proper answer to this one is "Gee, thanks!" This news, coupled with the assurance that Washington can provide 19,000 tons in January and February, provided we can get port acceptance, plus AFHQ's assurance that we can get port acceptance, makes Hackman think that he is in business. We still await final confirmation, but even the military are beginning to think we are going to get those 19,000 tons, and we are consequently becoming almost respectable.

List of Enclosures

- No. 1 - Report to Menshikov from Hawes on Status of Negotiations (Feller and Duplication)
- No. 2 - Report by Miegge on Visit of Baron Tedeschi
- No. 3 - Personnel on Italian Budget Lines (Harris)
- No. 4 - Personnel Temporarily Loaned to Italian Mission (Harris)
- No. 5 - Memo Keeny to Feller - re Hawes (Feller)
- No. 6 - AC Shipping Memo. #4 (Secret) for Dominick (Dominick)
- No. 7 - Memo from Ratay to Siegel re Salary (Dayton)
- No. 8 - Memo from Thompson to Salisbury dated 19/1 (Salisbury)
- No. 9 - Memo from Keeny to Welfare enclosing note for Leslie Moss (Welfare)
- No. 10 - Letter from Hackman to Dominick dated 16/1 (Dominick)
- No. 11 - Memo from Ratay to Hammer re Group Life Insurance (Hammer)
- No. 12 - Memo from Ratay to Hammer re Draft Extension (Hammer)
- No. 13 - Copy "Material from SS Frank Gilbrath, Philippeville" to Clothing Div., Bureau of Supply (Supply)
- No. 14 - Copy, same as 13 above, to Mr. Hendrickson (Supply)
- No. 15 - Acknowledgment of Cables and Correspondence
- No. 16 - Copy of memo Keeny to Adair, London re British personnel (Personnel)
- No. 17 - Copy of memo Hackman to Fearnside, AC, re Short-term tonnage estimate (Supply)
- No. 18 - Copy of memo Keeny to Emge re Personnel (Harris, Hammer, Xanthaky)
- No. 19 - Copy of Confidential report from AC re Repatriation
- No. 20 - Copy of memo Keeny to Cochran re acceptance of t.b. cases (Health)

A visit from H. E. the Baron Francesco Tedeschi,
Prefect of the Kingdom

Rome, 19 Jan. 1945

Previous to Baron Tedeschi's coming we had checked on the phone from H. E. Flores (chief of cabinet of the Undersecretary to the President of the Council of Ministers, H. E. Spataro) who assured us that H. E. Tedeschi had been received yesterday by the Premier and appointed to deal with UNRRA in order to negotiate an agreement.

H. E. Tedeschi arrived at 10:15, with a personal friend to act as his eventual interpreter, and who did not want his name to be given officially.

Both were received by Mr. Keeny and Mr. Hawes. I interpreted.

After a few general things, Mr. Keeny explained why we thought it was urgent to sign an agreement (shipping space, urgency of setting anti-malaria measures before the malaria season, and of putting shoes to the poor children's feet during the winter season).

Dr. Tedeschi agreed on the urgency. He said he had had the papers from the Premier, had examined them and that he was quite up-to-date as to UNRRA's plans and intentions. He would get in touch with the proper offices (Sanitary Central Office, Treasury, Finance) and at the earliest would convene them and come back to us with experts from every branch, ready to discuss details. Mr. Keeny made it clear that we did not want so much to discuss details now, as to reach a general agreement on broad principles, so as to be able to cable Washington and confirm agreements about shipping Tonnage allocation (5,000 tons in Jan. 14,000 in Febr. and so forth).

Tedeschi agreed. He was melting gradually under the influence of Keeny's warm personality, and when he heard of the supplies which were coming in already from North Africa, he was positively taken. Also the strong point made by Mr. Keeny on behalf of O.N.M.I. pleased him much. (In my impression, some people of the Italian government often feel a bit conscious about O.N.M.I. It may be due to the fact that it was a Fascist agency.....As if it were the only one!)

Anyway, after being explained that we want only to strengthen the already existing relief agencies of the State, and how happy we had been in our unofficial relations with the Refugees High Commissioner and the Food High Commissioner (whose offices, Mr. Keeny proposed, ought to be represented in the coming discussions), H. E. Tedeschi declared that he would do all he could to gather his committee as soon as possible.

Further insistence obtained that the meeting be tentatively fixed for Tuesday 23 January, date to be confirmed.

Then the conversation drifted on the general topic of UNRRA's purposes and the Montreal meetings. H. E. Tedeschi was quite interested and warmed up for the United Nations. He almost let escape that he understood "why UNRRA wanted to preserve its identity and not to be confused.....with".....he was going to add: EIDS..... but did not. I tried to hint at Mr. Keeny that he might ask a question on that point; but I couldn't speak plainly (the other gentleman knew English) and anyway it was not important.

Almost as he was rising to go, H. E. Tedeschi suggested that Mr. Hawes "should give him the points he wanted the agreement to cover, so that he could prepare a draft".....Hawes did not understand, Keeny did not understand..... It just flashed through me that he did not know of the very existence of the agreement we had sent Bonomi since December 27, 1944!

I re-translated his request, as it was my job to do. It just came out like that. H. E. Tedeschi had had every other paper but the Agreement!

When he had it, he said he was going to have it translated into Italian, and sent to the offices concerned, and after cordial greetings on both parts, he and his friend took leave.

A few minutes later a gentleman from the Foreign Office, Montanari speaking from the Ministry of the Interior, phoned to get in touch with "H. E. the Baron Dr. Tedeschi, Prefect of the Kingdom", for otherwise he did not know how to get in touch with him; incidentally I had from Montanari the assurance that the agreement had already been translated into Italian, and that he could not understand how and why Tedeschi had had no copy of it. (It is my guess that Montanari was trying to convey as much to Tedeschi - had he been still here and was desperate about the affair).

We decided then that I call up Flores again, to make sure that Tedeschi would get a copy of the Italian text. It took 40 minutes of efforts and the intervention of Avv. Rossini's office, to have Flores on the phone. All assurances were given and received. (Rossini's typist gave me the lie direct when I told her I had tried already for a half-hour to get the Ministry's telephone answering; upon which I declared that I was going to drop the whole matter if I could not speak to Flores..... and I got Flores!)

nclosure 1.

The whole visit reminds me of a Russian story about a nobleman who wanted to present a couple of grey-hounds to his wife; he called up the local "provider of things in general" (he lived in a village) and asked for 2 greyhounds, of same size and colour; price was fixed and everything was set. The dealer promised the dogs. Only when he was back to the door, the dealer turned around and asked: "Beg pardon, Your Excellency, could you tell me what sort of animals these greyhounds are?"

M. Menshikov for A. A. Teller

19 January 1945

A. B. Hawes through S. M. Keeny

Report on Present Status of Negotiations
with the Italian Government

On December 17th, we received the cable from London giving the Director General's determination that Italy need not pay in foreign exchange. We immediately notified the Allied Commission amending the proposed agreement with Italy, the text of which had been submitted to the Commission the day before. On December 27th, word was received from the Allied Commission that it had no objection in our negotiation with the Italian government along the lines of the proposed agreement. On the same day we sent to the Prime Minister copies of the proposed agreement, a memo on proposed UNRRA operations in Italy, and certain selected UNRRA documents, together with a letter requesting the commencement of negotiations as soon as possible.

An appointment for January 8th to meet the Prime Minister was given us by telephone by his office. When we arrived for the appointment, however, we learned that the Prime Minister was ill, and the appointment was postponed. Later an appointment was made for January 12th. On January 12th a meeting was held with the Prime Minister and two of his assistants. This was attended by Messrs. Keeny, Sorieri, Miegge and Hawes for UNRRA, and by Brigadier Upjohn, Colonel Graffty-Smith, and Mr. Harlan Cleveland for the Allied Commission. At this meeting the Prime Minister expressed himself as having no objection, in principle, to the proposed agreement. He stated, however, that it would be necessary to consult the interested Ministries, which in addition to the Ministry of the Interior, included the Ministry of the Treasury and of Finance. He agreed to appoint an officer of the Government to be responsible for conducting the negotiations on the part of the Government. This officer would also be responsible for informing us of the procedure to be followed in the negotiations and would convene the necessary representatives of the interested ministries. The Prime Minister agreed to notify us of this appointment as soon as possible. He emphasized the necessity for speed in concluding the agreement in order to facilitate the obtaining of necessary shipping. He indicated that Mr. Hawes would be responsible for handling negotiations on the part of UNRRA.

On January 18th, His Excellency the Baron Doctor Ted schi, Prefect of the Kingdom, telephoned to make an appointment for the following day, stating that he had been appointed to conduct discussions with UNRRA. Before the meeting Mr. Hawes and Mr. Miegge checked with His Excellency Flores of the Prime Minister's office, to confirm the Baron's appointment. At the meeting on January 19th, there were present the Baron, and a friend (name not secured), brought for the purpose of interpretation, and Messrs. Keeny, Miegge and Hawes.

The Baron started rather cold - we did not realize how cold until later. He indicated that he had been appointed to conduct negotiations and that he would form a group of representatives of the interested ministries and later establish an office to coordinate Italian Government relationships with UNRRA. He stated that the purpose of the visit was to make our acquaintance and that he proposed later to discuss the terms of an agreement. Mr. Keeny emphasized the necessity for speed, described the present shipping situation, said that we expected the Italian Government to bear the primary administrative responsibility for operations, explained that our object would be to build up Italian agencies so that they would be able to continue their work after our program was finished. He described the atmosphere of good-will in which the Resolution authorizing aid to Italy was voted at Montreal and explained the reasons for the limitations of our program. Mr. Keeny asked when we might have the first discussion of the terms of the

agreement, and the Baron agreed to try to arrange a meeting for next Tuesday, January 23rd. He then asked for our advice as to what points should be covered in drafting the agreement, and we realized for the first time that he had never seen a copy of our proposal. Copies were immediately furnished him, and it was explained that our discussions were to be based on the proposal, which could be changed only after clearance with Washington. The Baron, who does not understand English, promised to have the agreement immediately translated, and to notify us as soon as possible of the date of the next meeting. After writing out his name and address as care of the Prime Minister's office (he apparently has no office or telephone as yet), he departed with great ceremony.

Three minutes later a telephone call was received from the Ministry of the Interior seeking contact with the Baron, and it developed that there was already a translation of the proposed agreement in existence, but it was not entirely clear whether it was or was not supposed to have been given to the Baron. The news that the Baron had left was greeted with some consternation, since the official calling was at a loss as to how to get in touch with him. After half an hour's futile attempt to reach the central switchboard of the Ministry of the Interior, I at last succeeded in getting in touch with His Excellency Flores. The latter promised to see that a translation already made got to the ephemeral Baron, and we trust that the latter is not going through the process of having another translation made.

ABHAWES/rjw

cc: London
Cochrane
Keeny
Hewes
Registry

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

DPR/1/ADM

SUBJECT: Repatriation.

1. OBJECT.

The object of having one organisation in each country in Mediterranean Theatre of Operations to be responsible for dealing with all incoming and outgoing Displaced Persons (excluding Allied and Enemy Prisoners of War*), is to avoid confusion as to which of many agencies might handle certain categories of refugees.

2. ANALYSIS OF PROBLEM.

Estimates of the numbers of Displaced Persons vary considerably. The following approximate figures which concern the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations are shown to indicate the magnitude and diversity of the problem. (Figures quoted are those shown in G-5 Section A.F.H.Q. Report 383.7 dated 25 October, 1944.)

(a) Displaced Persons who require to be returned from outside their Country to their Country within the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.

These are largely Italians, Yugoslavs and Greeks to whose numbers the following is a rough guide:-

| | | |
|------|--|-----------------|
| **** | ITALIANS (Largely in Germany, Hungary and Poland) | 380,000 |
| | ITALIANS (Largely in France) | 200,000 |
| ** | YUGOSLAVS (Largely in Germany, Czechoslovakia & Austria) | 360,000 |
| *** | GREEKS (Largely in Bulgaria and Germany) | 180,000 |
| | | <hr/> 1,120,000 |

- * D.P.R.S.C. Estimate
- ** Exclusive of Yugoslavs in Middle East Camps and in Italy.
- *** Exclusive of Greeks in Middle East Camps.
- **** Does not include former Italian Divisions still in Yugoslavia.

(b) Displaced Persons who require to be returned from various Places within the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations to their own Countries outside the Mediterranean Theatre of Operations.

(1) In Austria.

| | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Russians | 290,000 |
| Poles | 200,000 |
| French | 225,000 |
| Belgians | 25,000 |
| Czechslovakians | 75,000 |
| | <hr/> |

815,000

2. (b) Contd.

(2) In Italy.

| | |
|----------------------|--------|
| Germans | 25,000 |
| Czechs and Poles | 5,000 |
| *Other Nationalities | 7,000 |

37,000

(3) In Yugoslavia.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Germans | 1,400 |
| There are also Austrians & Germans in annexed Slovenia | 50,000 |
| There are Bulgars & Macedonians in South Serbia | 80,000 |
| There are resettled Magyars in Bacha | 17,000 |

161,000

(4) In Greece

| | |
|---|---------|
| Poles | 59,500 |
| Bulgars | 150,000 |
| Germans | 23,000 |
| Mixed Nationalities to go to Asia Minor, Middle East and Africa | 38,500 |

271,000

3. RESPONSIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT IN LIBERATED AREAS.

This has been defined as follows:-

- (1) They will normally have full responsibility for Displaced Persons and Refugees and for their own Nationals returned to their countries by the Allied Military Authorities.
- (2) They should make available specialist personnel to issue repatriation visas and help as necessary in controlling their displaced nationals.
- (3) They should issue "stand fast" instructions and instruct the frontier guards to direct into Assembly Centres or Processing Centres persons attempting self-repatriation. They will as far as possible ensure that a uniform theatre policy is carried out for dealing with displaced persons, including registration and reciprocal acceptance of registration and medical clearance records. There should be an agreement to accept and interchange with other national authorities, liaison officers to assist in the supervision and control of displaced persons of their own nationality, and who will be empowered to issue repatriation visas. There must be agreement to admit to their territory all their former nationals who may have been displaced by the war into other countries without discrimination on account of race, religion or political beliefs.

(4) The repatriation and resettlement of displaced persons and refugees is a matter which concerns directly Governments at present responsible for such individuals and more so the Governments of the nationals concerned. Most of these functions which will eventually be their concern should in the first case be handled by one single Allied Military Organisation, as initially these Governments will be in no position to assume responsibility.

4. CONCLUSION.

The varied categories of returning displaced persons, forced labor, disbanded military forces, etc., creates many groups which concern many organisations. It is considered imperative that one organisation in each country be responsible in the first instance for the reception and transfer of all displaced persons and refugees. This central organisation can then, after processing the displaced persons and refugees, hand them over to the appropriate agencies.

5. PROPOSAL.

That one organisation in each country in the Mediterranean Theatre be responsible for dealing with all incoming and outgoing displaced persons of all nationalities (excluding Allied and Enemy Prisoners of War), acting as the receiving and despatching organisation for such Nationals. Disposal can then be handled by any number of agencies through this central organisation after the initial reception and grouping of nationals has been accomplished.

Displaced Persons and Repatriation organisations already established for Mediterranean countries are the appropriate organisations to deal with this work until individual Governments can assume responsibility. In Italy the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission is the appropriate organisation.

C.B. FINDLAY,
Colonel,
Director.

4 January, 1945

la/

to: M.A. Menshikov

FROM: S.M. KEENEY, *from*

SUBJECT: Letter No. 37

This letter is written only two days after letter #36, and there is nothing very exciting to report.

1. Assignment of nurses. Your cable #21 cleared the way for action -- and we took it. The responsibility was in Gov. Cochran's hands, but Dr. Reekie and I discussed the matter at length with him by telephone yesterday. The Governor had also received wires from Cairo and London that Crabtree and Topping were scheduled to arrive about the 20th. We were all quite certain, however, that the nurses could not be actually wanted for some time, and the space at the Hotel Terminus definitely is wanted. Col. Reekie had already worked out with Gov. Cochran a letter covering the arrangements made with the Army so that, if the Army does not change its mind, nothing remains but for Gov. Cochran to kiss the nurses goodbye. By the arrangement, they are subject to recall whenever UNRRA needs them.

2. Personnel Arrivals. Other personnel are arriving at a really lively rate. Among those who have gone on to Lecce in the last week are:

| | | |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Israel Jacobson | Miss Levine | Muriel Wilson |
| Frank Field | Miss McQuarry | Frances Beto |
| Andrew Glass | Dr. Treutle | Ann Tilghman |
| Edwin Martin | Dr. Loomis | Mary Jane Linder |
| Capt. Lutz | Miss Branscomb | Imogene Long |
| Bourbon Bondurant | Dr. Hamilton | Jean Lazechko |
| Miss Cadbury | Dr. Brooke | Trevor Pierce |
| Lewis Fox | Ila Jackson | |

Those who have come up to Rome are:

| | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Ottillie Jerchowar | Sue Sadow | Dina Sciamanna |
| Domenic Capone | Theodora Allen | Frances Kernohan |
| Lt. Palange | Phoebe Bannister | Nurse Ogden |
| Rolf Roth | Anna Sundwall | Nurse Erickson |

Aside from minor problems of billeting, all this is very good news. Our people from the United States are already coming into position at just the right time -- provided our supplies do not fail us. We are getting a good set-up at Rome, and have the medical and welfare staff ready to start our work in districts. The worst bottle-neck, of course, is transport.

We have tried to cable back the names of all arrivals to Italy, but I suspect that Washington is anxious to know where everybody is.

A nominal roll is being completed, and will be sent back (I hope) in this pouch. Dina Sciamanna will soon be at work and we shall have her tidy up our personnel records. Questions about temporary personnel we shall clear with Ken Dayton when he arrives.

Occasionally, we get a complaint that the families of people who have arrived have not been informed. I am enclosing a note from Gentile on the point. Since many people have come into Italy recently, I suggest that the whole list be checked to see that all families have really been informed.

3. Possible customers for our camps.

Among the messages that came in yesterday, was information about three groups of refugees, all of whom may or may not wind up in Philippeville.

5/1/45

- a) Some 200 political refugees from Spain about whom Campbell was anxious. I took up this matter at once with Gov. Cochran and told him that we shall be glad to take the refugees at Philippeville, but that the matter of transportation would have to be worked out with AFHQ. He will follow through on this.
- b) Gov. Cochran informs me that there are some 75 refugees from Switzerland en route to South America, who may wish to alight for a time at Philippeville. Nothing definite as yet on this.
- c) Some 70 t.b. cases from the Middle East need to be brought back. Negotiations are still not complete, but Col. Reekie is working with Gov. Cochran on it.

4. Salvage

I have spent most of the morning trying to translate some rumors about salvage into reality. We are particularly anxious to get used tentage, ground sheets, webbing, etc., to get our refugees off the ground. It begins to look like we are on the trail of something that will really do the job. The procedures are always labyrinthine -- but we are beginning to discover that an empty truck backed up at the right place is more convincing evidence that we want the stuff, that is a lot of paper work.

5. Miscellaneous

Among the enclosures is a copy of the article by Mr. Miegge about the meeting with the Prime Minister. It is interesting for Miegge's impressions, as well as for a record of the mildly historical occasion. We are still waiting for our second date.

Hackman is writing the details of what we have done on the shipping problem. Gov. Cochran thinks, and we think that the January and February shipments are now clear from this end, but nothing less than the sight of the smokestack will convince us that we are really getting that shipment.

SMKeeny/lr

CC: Keeny
Washington
London
Hodgetts
Varrichione
Cochran
Registry (2)

Note: Nominal roll promised in
Para. 1, Page 2, not ready.
Will be included in Letter
#38

List of Enclosures:

- #1 Memo from Gentile to Keeny re "Notifying Family of Arrival of UNRRA Personnel Abroad" (mentioned Page 2, Para. 2, this letter) - Forwarded to Camps Section.
- #2 Miegge article "UNRRA calls on Bonomi" (mentioned Page 2, Heading 5, this letter)
- #3 Hackman's report #4 (mentioned Page 2, Heading 5, this letter) - Forwarded to Supply.
- #4 Reekie's report #19
- #5 Memo from SMKeeny to Gov. Lehman re Sir C Heathcote-Smith (Confid.) -D.G.
- #6 Memo from SMKeeny to Mr. Hammer re Lost UNRRA Identity Certif. #1808 Forwarded to Mr. Hammer.
- #7 Memo from Hawes to Feller re Selective Service Permit - Forwarded to General Council.
- #8 Memo from Thompson to Salisbury enclosing Draft Release of Agreement with Italian Government - Forwarded to Public Relations.
- #9 Note from Thompson to Salisbury enclosing proof-read copy of General Report submitted with letter #36 - Forwarded to Public Rel.
- #10 Memo from Sorieri to Cooley with listed enclosures. Dated 15/1/45 Forwarded to Cooley and Duplication.
- #11 Letter from Roth to Mr. Howard K. Travers, State Dept., sent via pouch. (Enclosed for State Department.) - Forwarded to State Dept.

15/1/45

- #12 Copy of cable to Algiers #20 - Forwarded to Southern European Division (Mr. Contini).
- #13 Copy of cable to Algiers #21 - Forwarded to Southern European Division (Mr. Contini).
- #14 Copy of cable to Algiers #22 - Forwarded to Southern European Division (Mr. Contini).
- #15 Copy of cable to Algiers #23 - Forwarded to Southern European Division (Mr. Contini).
- #16 Copy of cable to Algiers #24 - Forwarded to Southern European Division (Mr. Contini.)
- #17 Copy of memo from Reekie to Mooney (London) re "Application for Employment" - Forwarded to Personnel Section.
- #18 Copy of memo from Keeny to Cochran dated 14/1/45 re Personnel- Forwarded to Personnel Section.
- #19 Copy of Hackman report to Transportation Subcommittee AC dated 13/1/45- Forwarded to Supply and Areas (P.C.).
- #20 Acknowledgment of cables and correspondence- Forwarded to Comm. Sect.
- #21 Copy of memo from Merritt Taylor, AC, to Keeny, re Acceptance of UNRRA Supplies in AC Warehouses (marked for Dominick).

(12 January 1945)

Present at the meeting were the following:

1. For the Italian Government:

On. Ivanoe Bonomi, Premier of Italy
Comm. Spataro, Undersecretary to the Presidency of
the Council of Ministers
Dr. Giovanni Cannaperia, Chief-Medical Inspector

2. For U.N.R.R.A.:

S.M. Keeny, Chief of U.N.R.R.A. Mission to Italy
A.B. Hawes, legal counsel for U.N.R.R.A.
A.A. Sorieri, director of displaced persons
G.R. Miegge, interpreter.

3. For Allied Commission:

Brigad. Upjohn, V. Pres. A.C.
Col. Grafftey-Smith, dir. finance sub-comm. A.C.
Mr. Cleveland, dir. econom. sect. A.C.

--oOo--

The meeting with the Prime Minister and his two aides from the Presidency and the Health Office was to my mind quite satisfactory. We had gone there prepared to face an eventual "How-do-you-do?" and we got much farther than that.

Bonomi received us rather formally at first. It seemed that something was on his mind. The two other officials had slightly anxious faces. So soon as he could, Bonomi asked about the money which the Italian Government must put down as a counterpart for the worth of the supplies. He put the question various times, as if he did not see it quite clearly. The medical man and the other official talked in undertones for a moment. The medical man knew English and he appeared to have grasped the point. When Bonomi got it too it seemed to me that he gave a sigh of relief.

Another point had to be raised; relations with E.N.D.S.I. The Italian Government is deeply committed on that side, and from a viewpoint of logic it would be absurd to reconstruct an agency parallel to that of E.N.D.S.I. for the use of U.N.R.R.A. It did seem to me indeed that Bonomi, who had grasped very well the limitations brought to U.N.R.R.A.'s Italian program by the action of the United Nations, did not realize that our distribution was going to be of a different type of that of E.N.D.S.I.

However we made it clear that we wanted to deal with the Italian Government only, and that we would reserve our judgment on means of distribution when the moment came.

The third point regarded the figure of the credit to be established at once for U.N.R.R.A. in Italy. We suggested that about half of the total \$50,000,000 figure for supplies should be taken as a basis; Mr. Keeny explained very carefully (and I noticed much response on the face of the Italian representatives) that the problem was not to be afraid of having too much supply coming at once (unfortunately shipping eliminates that danger), but rather to secure that the supply's counterpart should be always adequate to meet our most optimistic expectations of supplies. Anyway, the money will be drawn only when supplies are delivered.

--oOo--

In conclusion Bonomi declared:

- a) That he was grateful to U.N.R.R.A. for their action;
- b) that he had absolutely no objection of principle against the proposed agreement;
- c) that the Ministries concerned would be 3: (Interior, for Sanitary work, Refugees, etc.; Treasury, for payments and credits; Finance, for exemption of the supplies from duty, etc.). Those Ministries would be consulted but he did not anticipate that they would raise objections on any big point, possibly none at all;
- d) that in order to discuss the agreement he would appoint one official to deal with us and to convene the meetings with other officials. Mr. Keeny, on our part, appointed Mr. Hawes. (The name of the Italian official will be made known to us later.);
- e) that the negotiations shall start in the shortest possible time and that, in the meantime we would be free to take contact with the various Ministries and offices for purposes of information on the needs of the work to come. (Instructions will be sent to the various offices.)

--oOo--

GMIEGGE/1a

TO: M. A. Menshikov

13 January 1945

FROM: S. M. Keeny *from*

SUBJECT: Letter No. 36

1. Discussion of Agreement

On our second try last evening, we saw the Prime Minister, who had recovered from his illness. Hawes, Sorieri, and I represented UNRRA; Brig. Upjohn, Col. Grafftey-Smith, and Harlan Cleveland were present for AC. I summarized briefly the story of the agreement, stressing the fact that we represented 44 nations, and that UNRRA's offer represented a great body of good will for the Italian people. Mr. Bonomi expressed his gratification for the offer and said that he would do everything possible to expedite the necessary discussions. He indicated that these would involve the Ministries of the Interior, the Treasury, and Finance.

The question of money of course came up quickly. They were very gratified to know that no foreign exchange would be required. I stressed the fact that lire would be required but pointed out that most of the lire would go directly to strengthen the Italian Health and Welfare programs. The idea of having to supply this quantity of lire did not seem to shock them unduly -- but we have not heard from the Treasury as yet.

The Premier asked about possible relations with Myron Taylor's organization. I replied that we should have to deal directly with the Government and its Ministries, but that we should be glad to operate in cooperation with the other organizations, whenever that proved to be the best way to do the job. The Premier said that the Government might delegate distribution to another organization. I replied that this was true, but that the method of distribution must be satisfactory to UNRRA. It was agreed that this was an operating problem and could be discussed later.

After about a half hour's discussion, the Premier said that he saw no difficulty in principle, and would arrange for the necessary conversations with the other Ministries.

Brig. Upjohn and Col. Grafftey-Smith indicated that the discussion had been satisfactory from the point of view of AC. We shall continue to have their help on legal and financial matters.

I think that from this point on, we shall get action. Informally, I heard yesterday that three Ministers interested in our program have asked for prompt action.

2. Relations with AFHQ

Gov. Cochran spent the last two days with us. His visit was very helpful because he brought us all up to date on the discussions in London. We also cleared innumerable details -- mostly about personnel.

Miss Greene left with him this morning. She will be a lot of help even if she cannot remain more than a month or two. Miss Gates is also recovered, so that he will have some real help for the busy days ahead. We are delighted with the arrangements that are being made with Col. Rulf and only wish that Miss Greene were going to be a fixture.

SKKeeny/lr

CC: Washington (confirmation)
Keeny
London
Cochran
Sorieri (for Varrichione)
Staff (2)

Letter No. 36 (Cont.)

13 January 1945

List of attachments to Letter No. 36

- #1 - copy of cable #2 to Lecce (Forwarded to Contini)
- #2 - copy of cable #18 to Algiers (Forwarded to G.C., D.P., Southern Eur. Div., Areas)
- #3 - copy of cable #5 to Casablanca (Forwarded to Personnel)
- #4 - copy of cable #21 to London, repeated to Washington as #23 (For'd to Contini)
- #5 - copy of cable #19 to Algiers repeated to Cairo as #6 (Forwarded to Supply, So. Eur. Div., Areas)
- #6 - copy of Miegge article "Infected Classrooms" (Forwarded to Supply, Welfare, Pub. Inf., So. Eur. Div., Areas)
- #7 - copy of Miegge article on visit to Prime Minister (Forwarded to Dpl. Adv., So. Eur. Div., Areas)
- #8 - copy of memo to Ned Campbell, Philippeville from SMKeeny 8/1/45 (Forwarded to Camps)
- #9 - copy of memo to Ned Campbell, Philippeville from SMKeeny 12/1/45 (Forwarded to Camps)
- #10 - copy of memo to Gov. Cochran from SMKeeny "Disposition of Persons arriving in Naples" (Forwarded to Personnel, So. Eur. Div., Areas)
- #11 - Letter from SMKeeny to Conrad Van Hyning (Forwarded to Displaced Persons)
- #12 - Letter from SMKeeny to Mrs. Rich to be forward to her (included as attachment to enclosure #11 above) (Forwarded to Displaced Persons)
- #13 - Reekie's report #18 (with listed attachments)
- #14 - Letter to Cairns from Hackman (Forwarded to Supply)
- #15 - Acknowledgment of Cables and Correspondence (Forwarded to So. Eur. Div., Bureau of Areas)
- #16 - Letter to Camps from Sorieri 12/1/45 (Forwarded to Camps)
- #17 - memo from SMKeeny to Mrs. Wadsworth (Forwarded to Hammer)
- #18 - Report from Shelby Thompson to Salisbury 12/1/45 (Forwarded to Pub. Inf.)

#36

TELEGRAM

Washington
#3

11 JANUARY, 1945

AMERICAN CONSULATE

CASABLANCA

CODE: CLEAR

CHARGE: UNRRA

UNRRA MEMO FROM KEENEY NO. 5

INTERESTED IN CORCES AND FRIEDLANDER BUT SUBJECT THEATER
CLEARANCE WHICH HAS BEEN REQUESTED. WIRE WHETHER AVAILABLE
AND MINIMUM SALARIES ACCEPTABLE.

SMKeeny/lr

CC: Washington ✓
London
Cochran
Keeny
Hodgetts
Registry

Personnel

#36

X 10

Governor Robert L. Cochran

S. M. Keeny

10 January 1945

Disposition of Persons who have arrived in Naples

This will confirm our telephone conversation as to the disposition of persons who have arrived in Naples during the last two days.

To come to Rome:

Capone, Dominik
Palange, Ralph
Both
Sadow, Sue

To go to Lecce:

Lutz
Martin, Edwin
Glass, Andrew
Field, Frank
Brooke
Dr. Hamilton
Miss Branscomb
Dr. Loomis
Dr. Trentle
Miss McQuarry
Miss Levine
Miss Cadbury

I understand that you will confirm this information through Major Courtney for all personnel assigned to Lecce.

I also understand that the personnel for Rome will arrive Thursday and that those for Lecce will leave for Bari about the same time. I am asking Mr. Sorieri to inform Lecce who is coming and when.

I understand that Israel Jacobson, who was included in the list, is a member of the J.B.C. I informed the J.B.C. yesterday that Mr. Jacobson was to arrive last evening.

SMKEENY/rw

cc: Keeny
Adm. Serv.
Hodgetts
Reekie
Registration
Washington ✓
Lower

*Personnel
Area (Courtney)*

*# 36 Diplomatic Mission
Always (Continued)*

Washington

Rome, 8 Jan. 1945 * 7

To-day, at 10 o'clock, we were due to see the Italian Prime Minister, On. Ivanoe Bonomi. We were duly introduced to the waiting-room of this Excellency, where we were joined by the officers of the Allied Commission.

Present: for U.N.R.H.A.: Mr. Keeny, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Miegge;
for A.C. : Brig. Upjohn, Col. Grafftey-Smith,
Mr. Cleveland.

Soon after 10 however we were joined by Dr. Camera, one of the Secretaries of the Prime Minister's office, who told us that Bonomi was sick, was in bed & had fever; he begged us to excuse him for a few days.

We inquired whether the Premier had been planning to see us personally and alone, or whether there was any other official whom we could meet for the same purpose. But Dr. Camera assured us that the Premier had intended to see us personally and that he would do so in a few days.

Mr. Keeny then underlined the necessity in which we are for early action, on account of the long time it takes to get shipping space for our supplies; Mr. Keeny added that he hoped that if the Premier's illness were to last longer than a couple of days, the Premier himself would wish to appoint some official to receive us. Dr. Camera answered that he would get in touch with Bonomi's home and convey the wish; he took note of Mr. Keeny's telephone and assured that had he known it he would have tried to spare us the trip.

With final greetings and renewed expressions of sympathy for the Premier, we left.

*The second
visit was 2 days
later. SMK*

GMINGOE/la

To: M. A. Menshikov

From: S. M. Keeny

9 January, 1945

Subject: Letter No. 35

The main enclosure to this letter is our report to the end of the year. (Progress report for December.) This includes a few activities of the first days of January which were on the fire before the end of the year. In order to release our shivering secretary, I shall add only a few current notes:

1. Personnel.

Our personnel are coming in at a rate very satisfactory to us; although a little disconcerting to the billeting officers in Naples and Rome. As of the 31st of the year, we had 45 of our staff plus 38 nurses plus 37 voluntary society borrowed from the Yugoslav Mission. About 17 more are apparently taking a pleasure cruise on the Mediterranean on their way from Algiers. Their delay in arriving does not surprise us. Indeed, hardly anything does. When they come, they will be sent down to Lecce on the famous Naples-Lecce express (it is, however, faster than the train from Naples to Caserta, which is alleged to have taken eight hours to go twelve miles). To delight our billeting officer in Naples, eight more arrived today: Capone, Lutz, Martin, Palange, Glass, Field, Roth, and Jacobson.

Miss Greene arrived in Rome three days ago, and is busily at work learning the mysteries of our office. We had acted promptly on the suggestion that she was available, and bagged her for Governor Cochran. Yesterday, we received a wire (No. 8) which apparently assumed that we are less alert than is the fact. In our usual cooperative manner, we replied that, since she belongs to Governor Cochran, we shall not object to her being assigned to China, but that we urge that she be left with the Governor as long as possible.

2. Supplies.

Hackman has gone to Naples to work out supply matters with AFHQ and the Naples warehouse people. From this end; we have succeeded in getting AC to accept the January and February tonnage, so that all we need now is the supplies.

We are very much on the alert for salvage. Today, an officer came in with stories of a surprising lot of useful things he had discovered, which we shall in a spirit of cooperation try to take from him. He is quite willing to share; providing we can help him out with a little transport for his part of the loot. Our general theory is that anything not nailed down is a legitimate part of the program.

SMKeeny:lr

CC: Washington
Keeny

London
Cochran

Registry
Varrichione

Staff

ENCLOSURES: No. 1 — Progress Report for December
No. 2 — Listing of Remaining Enclosures.

Encl. #1 - Progress Report

Enclosure #2

Listing of Remaining Enclosures
to Letter No. 35

- #3 - Copies of Cables Nos. 20 and 21 to London (Forwarded to O.R.L.)
- #4 - Copy of Cable No. 4 to Casablanca (Forwarded to Camps)
- #5 - Copy of Cable No. 14 to Cairo (repeated to Wash. as No. 5) (Forwarded to Pub. Info.)
- #6 - Copy of Cable No. 16 for Philippeville (Forwarded to Supply)
- #7 - Copy of our memo of 8 Jan. to Gov. Cochran re retention of Ned Campbell (Forwarded to O.R.L.)
- #8 - Copy of our memo of 6 Jan. to Gov. Cochran re Personnel at Philippeville (Forwarded to O.R.L.)
- #9 - Copy of Sorieri's note to Fred Hoehler dated 2 January (Forwarded to D.P.)
- #10 - Our memo of 2 January to Col. A. P. Grafftey Smith re loan of 2,500 lire (Forwarded to F & A - T)
- #11 - Copy of our Memo of 31 Dec. to Ned Campbell (Forwarded to Camps)
- #12 - Copy of our memo of 6 Jan. to JDC encl. check for 500,000 lire (Forwarded to F & A - T)
- #13 - Copy of our memo of 7 Jan. 1945 to London re submitting all attachments sent to Washington (Forwarded to O.R.L.)
- #14 - Copy of our memo of 27 Dec. to Col. Emge concerning personnel arrived from Algiers (Forwarded to Health and P & T.)
- #15 - Copy of my memo of 5 Jan. ack. receipt of Typewriter No. 30255657-P (Forwarded to Contini)
- #16 - Copy of Hawes memo to Sorieri of 3 Jan. re Authority to care for Y.G. prisoners of war in Italy (Dup. & Gen. Circ.)
- #17 - Copy of notation re transfer between divisions of Charles Blechman (Forwarded to Supply & Health)
- #18 - Dr. Reekie's report No. 16 (Forwarded to Health)
- #19 - Memo of 9 Jan. to Mr. Feller from Mr. Hawes (Forwarded to Gen. Coun.)
- #20 - Copy of memo of 9 Jan. to Keeny from Hawes re: "Dissident" Yugoslav Refugees (Non-Partisan) (Forwarded to Gen. Coun.)
- #21 - Copy of Hawes memo of 9 Jan. to Keeny re: Draft memo from AFHQ, G-5 (Forwarded to Gen. Coun.)
- #22 - Hackman's Report No. 3 of 6 Jan. with following attachments: No. 30 Ration scale;
memo to Gov. Cochran from Keeny: Shipments from Algiers and Casablanca dated 11 Dec.;
Medical Supply Requirements, 1st quarter & Health Division Supply Budget, 1st quarter 1945
- #23 - Acknowledgment of cables and correspondence (Forwarded to Areas)
- #24 - Our memo to Corson of 2 Jan. re: Application of Employees' Compensation Plan (Forwarded to F & A)
- #25 - Our memo of 8 Jan. re: UNRRA, Organization, Aims, Progress (Forwarded to Contini)
- #26 - Keeny's memo to Welk of 8 Jan. re: Reports on Supplies and Agriculture (Forwarded to Welk)

(see continuation below)

Material sent in pouch of 6 January:

Reekie's Report No. 15;
Nadzo's memo to Sorieri of 4 Jan. - Italian Refugees and Displaced Italian Civilians;
Handwritten note to Salisbury from Shelby Thompson

- #27 - Keeny's note to Wm. Wells dated 8 Jan. (Forwarded to Welk)
- #28 - Our memo to Corson of 4 Jan. re: Creation of Appeals Committee (Forwarded to F & A)
- #29 - Our memo to Corson of 4 Jan. re: Delegation of authority under Adm. Order #22 (Forwarded to F & A)
- #30 - Our memo of 8 Jan. to Xanthaky re: Mistreatment of Yugoslavs (Forwarded to Xanthaky)
- #31 - Sorieri's memo of 3 Jan. to Hammer re insurance policies, encl. his applica. (Forwarded to Hammer)
- #32 - Activities Report of Welfare Division, Italian Mission, from 7 Dec. through 5 January (Forwarded to Welfare)

Enclosure No. 1 to Letter No. 35

To: M. A. Menshikov
From: S. M. Keeny, Chief Italian Mission
Subject: Progress Report for December

9 January 1945

This summary report is in response to the request I received at the end of December for an immediate report of progress to November 30th and a supplementary report at the end of December. The report for November was forwarded on December 2, as an enclosure with my letter No. 25. On December 31, I sent cable No. 88, summarizing in seven points the main happenings of the month. This report is little more than an amplification of these seven points.

1. The Agreement with the Italian Government.

At the advice of AC, I did not present a draft of the agreement to the Government until the question was decided as to whether Italy had to pay in foreign exchange. AC was concerned lest our raising the question of additional foreign exchange at the very moment when a more generous policy for Italy was getting discussion at higher levels would have a generally bad effect. We did not receive the decision from Washington until December 17, and then had to clear the proposed draft through Admiral Stone. The draft went to the Government on December 27. Although we asked for prompt action, the leisurely Italian Government did nothing about the matter at once, but on our initiative a meeting with the Prime Minister was arranged for this morning. An impressive little group of us arrived at the Ministry of the Interior: Hawes, Miegge, and I for UNRRA; Brig. Upjohn, head of the Civil Affairs Committee; Col. Graffey-Smith, head of the Finance Sub-Committee; and Harlan Cleveland, of the Economic Sub-Division for AC. The Prime Minister's secretary regretted to inform us that His Excellency was in bed with a fever! Apparently, he had just heard a few moments before, and they were apologetic because they had not been able to reach us by telephone before we left. In our best diplomatic manner, we expressed our sympathy for the P.M. and indicated that, although we preferred to see His Excellency in person, if this was not possible in two days we shall be willing to see someone else.

2. The Directive from AFHQ to the Military on UNRRA

This directive has been revised numerous times in the hope of getting the document as specific as the similar one issued for the Balkan Mission. We had quite a battle with AC on this one. They showed a tendency to be coy and to leave everything in generalities, on the ground that they could not be sure what services they could supply. We took the position that the directive was no good unless it meant something to the last GI who had to decide whether to give us gasoline when we asked for it. The text has finally been agreed upon with AC, and is quite satisfactory. It must now be finally approved by AFHQ and then it will be issued as a general routine order.

In the interim, a memo has been sent to all interested units, instructing them to act on the basis of the draft. This will take care of our needs for the Southern Accommodation Centers.

3. Southern Accommodation Centers.

This project has gone almost exactly on schedule. Fifteen of the staff were in position at the first of the year. The other eighteen were announced for January 3 but have not as yet arrived. They will be sent immediately to the field. In addition, Lutz, Field, and Glass of the Health Division, and Martin, Assistant Camp Administrator, have just arrived, and have been ordered to Lecce. (Jacobson also arrived but I have no record as to what his position is. If he belongs to Camps he will be sent down at once also.)

As I reported in an earlier letter, we have agreed not to take over the camps formally, nor to undertake financial responsibility for them, until we

have an agreement with the Italian Government. This will prevent any complications about the legality of our claim to the several hundred villas occupied by the displaced persons.

4. Work with Italian Refugees.

The 37 volunteer agencies persons and 27 trucks borrowed for the Italian Mission have been doing an increasingly good job. There was some trouble getting all of the trucks into action, but this is now being licked, and the refugees are in motion -- those who have homes are being sent home, and those who do not are being helped to dig in for the winter. It is a real pleasure to be talking about moving 10,000 blankets (the property of the Italian Government) instead of just writing about plans. An extra job is being thrown on the management of the camps, because one whole camp must be emptied for military reasons.

5. Shipping for January and February.

We have not as yet had the confirmation of allocation through military channels, but we have had word from the UNRRA office that this has been granted. We are therefore planning privately as if we were sure of the shipping, but are making no public commitments until we have the official military word. In the meantime, we have arranged for AC to take care of port acceptance and warehousing for the 5,000 and 14,000 tons.

6. Progress of Child Feeding.

Official contacts have been less than we should have wished, because we have no agreement with the Government. We have, however, been planning busily, especially within the last week. Gentile and Kaufman are giving their full time to this, and we have very friendly relations both with Col. Legg of the Food Commission and Prof. Bergami, who is the new High Commissioner for Food. My recent transfer to the elegant Grand Hotel has been worthwhile, in that it gives me the High Commissioner for Food as a fairly regular dinner companion. (I may later have to put in a bill for cigars.)

7. Relief for United Nations Nationals.

As I reported in my last letter, this project is under way, and subject to AFHQ approval will result in a ration for United Nations nationals who need it, with UNRRA paying for those who can't pay for their own. This arrangement will probably cost us less than \$25,000.00 a month, and our underwriting will be a big help to the military, who had no provision for this expense -- not to speak of the help to the recipients.

8. Liquidation of Fedala and Reduction of Philippeville.

This process has been going on with the object of getting all personnel and supplies out of Fedala as quickly as possible, and reducing Philippeville to a camp with capacity of 2500. Most of the personnel have been brought over to Italy, and the first of the supplies are en route.

*

If the foregoing is checked against our targets for December, it will be seen that our batting average is not too high. On the other hand, we have not run into any obstacles other than those imposed by the continuance of the war, and especially by the German counteroffensive. We have long since learned to greet the inevitable with as loud a cheer as possible, and to move forward on those things that are within our power. In the meantime, we have been getting our office into reasonably good shape, that makes us the envy of some of the other agencies in Rome. Also, we have found time for all who are interested -- and there is a surprisingly large number -- to study Italian for an hour every day.

Here are some of the things we recognize as shortcomings:

1. We have too little British help on the job; at present only Maj. Hodgetts, who

*See December 1 report.

is a tower of strength. Also, I have just this minute received word that Junior Commander Fearnside will report to us in two weeks. We have made up for this by making good use of our British friends in AC, especially of Col. Grafftey-Smith and Brig. Upjohn and Col. Findlay.

2. We are too slow in getting real field experience. We have learned a lot from the camps near Rome, and Col. Reekie has done a marvelous job in getting his staff out, but we must do more of it -- and quickly. Gentile and I are working on a plan to get the welfare people out as soon as possible. The answer is transport.

3. We need to make more contacts with the Government. We have done a lot of this unofficially, but could not act officially until we had official clearance. Our meeting with the Prime Minister will take care of this. In the meantime, we have had almost daily contacts with the Commission on Refugees and several of the other Ministries.

We have to congratulate ourselves:

1. On the fine spirit of our personnel, in spite of their running noses. If any of the girls coming over still scorn GI underwear, please tell them to swallow their pride.

2. We have been getting excellent help from the military, both at AC and AFHQ. The spirit of cooperation at AFHQ is particularly fine.

3. We have been getting fine cooperation from the Yugoslav Mission. They are a big help to us, and we hope the work they do will be good experience for them.

At the risk of appearing foolish a month from now we shall set up a few targets for January:

1. To get acceptance of our agreement from the Italian Government.

2. To get a G.R.O. (general routine order) out of the AFHQ clarifying our relations.

3. To complete a feeding plan for the devastated areas, and possibly to feed our first child.

4. To work out arrangements for additional Yugoslav teams to help us if Yugoslavia does not open.

5. To have our staff in the Southern Accommodation Centers assigned and at work.

6. To find temporary jobs for the 30 nurses now awaiting assignment.

7. To round out our medical program, especially on malaria control.

8. To get approval for the ration plan for the United Nations nationals.

SMKeeny:LR

CC: Washington
Keeny
Cochran
London
Varrichione
Registry
Staff

ACTIVITIES REPORT OF WELFARE DIVISION
UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION
7 DECEMBER 1944 THROUGH 5 JANUARY 1945

Word on the eve of Christmas that foods needed to initiate a feeding program in Italy were forthcoming was received by the Welfare staff with joy and simultaneously the thought, "My God, what do we do now!" It was a shock to realize that soon we would be in business. Pressed by the probability of immediate operations, we are going forward with plans for the organization of welfare services. Although the Welfare Division has only been operating as a division for only a short period of time it is believed important at this stage of our planning to call attention to the progress that has been made and the direction which the program is taking.

SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAM

Specific plans for the organization of a supplementary feeding program await information about governmental agencies which will be asked to carry out the program and knowledge of what assistance activities are actually under way. Meetings have been held with representatives of the Italian Government and Allied Commission to learn of their experiences in feeding. The Welfare Division is still in the process of gathering information and is not ready as yet to submit a detailed report. There are indications, however, that plans prepared in Washington will have to be modified to some extent.

Although the information gathered to date is quite spotty and may not be considered as final it is suggestive. We have been told, for example, that AC is distributing dried soups and vegetables to schools for use in feeding programs. Although the program is limited at this time, plans are under way for extending it. One of the officials believes that some 50,000 children are being fed in Rome in this way. These children will be found in private schools principally, for the reason that such schools have been the first to open. Another fact of interest is that the ration of 200 grams of bread per day per individual is not for all persons but the majority of the population which do not fall into certain groups. Although special allowances are made to persons engaged in manual occupations, and to institutions and hospital, some of these groups are either not receiving the special rations or are not aware that special provisions are made for them. Further, all persons are not eligible for rations if they produce rationed items.* For example, although Sicily has an estimated population of 4,200,000 only 3,200,000 people are eligible for ration cards. This means that 1,000,000 persons produce sufficient wheat to supply themselves with at least two times the ration, which is 300 grams per individual per day south of Abbruzzi. Let us caution again that these figures are very tentative and are used only to point out the factors involved in assessing need. Statistics will be perused and valued in terms of proposed operations.

A meeting with Professor Gino Bergami, High Commissioner for Food, was of considerable help in assessing conditions and in thinking through plans for immediate operations. (A report of this meeting is attached as Exhibit A.) At this meeting some consideration was given to the use of the first shipment of 4,000 tons of food promised for the month of January. The suggestion that UNRRA concentrate first on the devastated areas was considered to have merit and the possibility of extending AC supplementary feeding operations through the use of UNRRA supplies will be explored further to ascertain how these two operations may be integrated. Colonel Legg, Director of the Food Sub-Commission, considers such a plan feasible and will cooperate in every way to make such an arrangement possible.

*List of items varies from time to time.

Information secured from agencies working in devastated areas has been helpful also (see attached report on conference with Miss Dupee marked Exhibit B). There is considerable interest in the UNRRA program and relief workers in devastated areas are looking at available facilities in the light of a supplementary feeding program. With this information visits by welfare staff which are being planned will be more purposeful.

Health. Both the Health and Welfare Divisions are thinking through their responsibilities in feeding operations. As neither Division knows what to expect of Italian agencies that may be called upon to administer the UNRRA program, discussions to date have dealt mainly with the method of approach in getting the program under way. Consideration is being given to the use of the nutrition team to make spot studies to determine

- a. area showing greatest nutritional deterioration, and
- b. type of nutritional deficiencies arising.

On one occasion a member of the Welfare Division accompanied a member of the Health Division on a visit to the Instituto Romano di S. Michele, a private orphanage which operates a hospital and outpatient clinic, to observe what nutritional diseases were evident among the children. Conversations with the Health Division on findings during this visit and others made by them point out the absence of clinical evidence of mal-nutrition. As sufficient children of different economic groups have not been seen, the Health Division is unwilling to make any final statement at this time as to the effect of food deficiencies upon the health of the Italian people. Their findings will have some bearing on the way in which women and children will be selected for feeding. Both Divisions will continue to compare notes until their thinking and experience is crystallized into a plan of operation.

Displaced Persons

Similar conversations have been had with the Displaced Persons Director. This division has assumed responsibility for organizing services for Italian refugees who are being housed temporarily in camps run by the Italian government. The stabilization of the battle lines has occasioned the requisitioning of homes in the vicinity of the front with the result that the number of Italian refugees is increased by several thousands. The program for offering services to these persons has not been worked out in detail. The Displaced Persons Specialist in charge of this group is preparing a report which will be discussed with the Welfare Division prior to its implementation.

Of special interest to us are indications of large numbers of parentless children in devastated areas and large cities near such areas. As soon as additional staff arrives it will be possible to visit these areas and hold meetings with Italian officials to determine the extent of the problem and the kinds of welfare services which should be initiated.

Camps

Southern Italian Camps. The temporary staffing of camps with welfare personnel loaned from the Yugoslav Mission, discussed under the section on personnel, was arranged in conference with the Camps Administrator and the Director of Displaced persons who is acting as coordinator of camp activities at headquarters. The Camps Administrator had visited all camps and assignments of personnel look into account needs as reported by him. In order to provide some direction to program planning for camp welfare activities, it was agreed that Welfare staff be asked to report monthly on their activities through

the Camp Manager who would pass the reports on to the Camps Administrator and who in turn would pass them on to the Welfare Division at headquarters until a Chief Camp Welfare Officer is designated. (The letter of instruction to Camp Welfare personnel is attached as Appendix C. Arrangements have been made also for the loan of Rhoda O'Meara, Blaken Mission Welfare staff to study welfare needs in camps as a basis for staff assignments and program planning. (See memorandum attached as Exhibit D.)

Jeanne D'Arc Camp. Shortly after the supervision of Jeanne d'Arc Refugee Camp was transferred to the Italian Mission, consideration was given to the transfer of staff at the camp for it seemed that the camp would not grow to the size originally planned. It was agreed that Miss Helen Wilson, Child Welfare worker of National Catholic War Services, would be transferred to southern Italian camps and Roland Artigues, Chief Welfare Officer, would remain on until such time as definite decisions were made about the future use of the camp. Unless some definite use is made of the Philippeville Camp, it may be necessary to transfer Roland Artigues to Southern Italian Camps where his help is needed very much.

Supply

Attention has been directed toward the applicability of the first scheduled shipments of food to the health and welfare needs of the people. Discussions with the Supply and Health Divisions resulted in some changes in kinds of foods to be imported which more closely approximated known conditions here. The Welfare Division agreed to discuss with the Food Division of the Allied Commission their experiences with food and in cooperation with the Health Division will prepare a long-time program of needed food supplies. These discussions are now under way.

The Welfare Division is also giving its attention to a plan for the distribution of supplies originally intended for Philippeville but which are being diverted here. Although priorities will be given to United Nations nationals and refugees in camps it may be that there will be sufficient remaining for distribution to a selected number of Italian women and children.

Relationships with Other Divisions Voluntary Organizations.

To meet the need for coordinating activities of voluntary agencies already operating in Italy, discussions have been held with representatives of several such organizations to ascertain on what basis voluntary organizations and UNRRA should work together. The I.G.C.R. initiated the discussion, which prompted informal meetings with the JDC and the National Organization for the Distribution of Relief Supplies. All were in agreement that the several agencies should get together for they wished to know what each agency was doing or planning and be assured that there was no duplication of effort and further that attention was given to needs which might otherwise go unnoticed. The relationship between agencies, they felt, should be informal. UNRRA Welfare should take the leadership and prepare a statement of objectives for discussion. Following this initial step a meeting will be called and other organizations not part of the planning group will be included. It was agreed that a representative of the Vatican be asked to sit with such a committee.

It seems that a similar committee should be appointed in Washington for the purpose of discussing with voluntary agencies the special kinds of projects which should be undertaken in Italy. It is suggested that the Italian Mission assume responsibility only for such persons as may be needed to do a specific job. (see Memo, Keeny to Van Hynning, 8 Dec. 44). As our program is limited it may not be possible to discourage agencies from coming to Italy especially if they are in

a position to provide their own transportation and can make their own billeting arrangements. UNRRA, however, should assume responsibility only for such staff as it can use in its program.

Inquiries about Persons Living in Italy. Requests for information about people living in Italy have been passed on to the Welfare Division for reply. These requests take the form of general inquiry through friends who work with UNRRA and formal requests of social agencies in the United States. It is expected that these inquiries will increase as the availability of specific information becomes known and therefore it will be necessary to work out a procedure whereby these requests may be channelled directly to agencies capable of furnishing the information desired. We believe this is an important service that should be expanded and which, in our limited experience, we find agencies operating here willing to give. We are still inquiring about the services which agencies here are equipped to give and shortly will prepare a report listing agencies and their programs. We shall also prepare a suggested plan for channelling such requests.

Personnel

UNRRA Staff. The Welfare staff consists of Felix Gentile, Assistant Director of Welfare, and Manuel Kaufman, District Welfare Officer, and two voluntary agency people, Dorothy Roesser and Louise Tibbetts, initially recruited for the Balkan Mission but who have been re-assigned temporarily to southern Italian camps. Gentile and Kaufman are at headquarters in Rome and Miss Dorothy Roesser, National Catholic War Services, is at St. Cesària. Miss Louise Tibbetts, American Friends Services Committee, is at Santa di Bagni.

As UNRRA shortly will assume responsibility for the administration of camps in Italy emphasis has been placed on getting camp welfare programs under way. Arrangements have been made for the loan of Balkan Mission staff for work in camps, pending the arrival of personnel recruited for this purpose. In consultation with the Director of Displaced Persons, Welfare Director for the Yugoslav Mission, and Camps Administration, staff was selected for immediate assignment. Final action awaits discussion in Bari with staff so affected, and as soon as changes are effected they will be reported.

The use of Yugoslav personnel minimizes temporarily the urgency for immediate recruitment of permanent camp welfare staff. It is suggested that further recruitment be held in abeyance pending work from mission headquarters. It is recommended that Horwitz B 29 be granted air priority to precede other welfare personnel recruited for Italian Mission, and that staff recruited for other welfare activities be sent on as soon as transportation is available. It is particularly important that Welfare Specialists assigned to headquarters be given priorities over others as their services will be helpful in program planning.

It may be that the feeding program will not be sufficiently well along to use immediately Welfare staff recruited for that purpose. In such a case consideration will be given to their use where they are needed most and on the basis of their abilities.

Employment of Local Personnel. Requests for positions with the Welfare Division have been received from persons who have had experience with Italian Welfare agencies. It is not possible to tell at this time the number of people and what special training will be helpful. Hence, the Administrative Officer has been asked to permit anyone who wishes to do so to file an application with the understanding that no positions are available nor is there any immediate certainty

of consideration. Those who complete applications are told that their requests for employment will be considered when positions become available.

Respectfully submitted

/signed/

cc- Washington (2)
London
Cochran
Keeny (2)

Felix Gentile,
Acting Welfare Director.

7 January 1945

This is enclosure to Letter No. 35 which was previously distributed.

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

18 January 1945

TO: Director General
General Counsel - Mr. Feller
Areas - Mr. Menshikov
Supply - Mr. Hendrickson
F & A - Mr. Corson
Camps - Mr. Robert Brown
Regional Liaison - Mr. H. Jackson

FROM: George Xanthaky - *File*

SUBJECT: Enclosures to Letter #35 from Mr. Keeny,
Chief of Italian Mission

The annexed enclosures are from Letter #35 from
Mr. Keeny. They are sent to you for your informa-

tion. *The letter is being
duplicated and will be
forwarded to you
shortly.*

Enclosure #16
to Letter #35 -
from S. Keeny

3 January 1945

TO: Mr. Sorieri

FROM: A. B. Hawes

SUBJECT: Authority to Care for Yugoslav Prisoners of War in Italy

You have asked my opinion as to whether the UNRRA Italian Mission is authorized to care for and participate in the repatriation of Yugoslav prisoners of war in Italy.

My conclusion is that it is so authorized if UNRRA receives the consent of the Allied military authorities and the request of the Yugoslav Government to undertake the activity.

Resolution 57 authorizes operations in ex-enemy areas for the care and repatriation or return of displaced persons "as contemplated by Resolution 10."

Resolution 10 recommends consultation by member governments with the Director General concerning the return to their homes of "prisoners, exiles, and other displaced persons" (Paragraph 2).

It also recommends that the classes of persons to be repatriated be those referred to in paragraphs 5 and 6 of the report of Subcommittee 4 of Committee IV (Paragraph 3).

Paragraph 6 of this report states that the Subcommittee "decided" that "UNRRA should not have any responsibility for the repatriation of prisoners of war who have served in the armies of the United Nations unless requested by the member government concerned to undertake such responsibility in respect of any particular group." This makes it at least advisable, if not clearly essential, to have a request from the Yugoslav Government before undertaking the activity.

The consent of the military authorities in control in Italy is, of course, a pre-requisite under Article VII of the Agreement of 9 Nov. 1943, as well as Paragraph 1 of Resolution 57.

Enclosure #19
to Letter #35
from S. Keeny

9 January 1945

TO: Mihail M. Menshikov FOR: Mr. Feller
FROM: Alexander B. Hawes THRU: Mr. Keeny

I am attaching a copy of a memorandum to Mr. Keeny concerning the proposal that UNRRA underwrite the distribution of supplementary rations out of Army stocks to certain displaced persons in Italy. The proposal raises a question which is coming up frequently, that is, whether we need to take any further steps to satisfy the requirement that the governments involved agree to or concur in our assistance to their displaced nationals. As I point out, in the attached memorandum, if we had to deal with Resolution 1 alone, such agreement would not be necessary for the care of, but only for the repatriation or return of, displaced persons. Even in Resolution 10, the reference in Paragraph 3 to the report of Sub-Committee 4 of Committee IV is only for the purpose of defining the classes of persons "to be repatriated." Unfortunately, perhaps through carelessness, the Sub-Committee's report goes much further and, as indicated in the quotation, interprets Resolution 1 as confining all assistance given displaced persons to nationals of governments from which UNRRA has received the necessary agreement or concurrence.

As also indicated in my memorandum, I believe that we have received requests from most of the European United Nations, but whether those requests are in terms broad enough to include their displaced nationals found in Italy and specific enough to satisfy the requirements of the documents referred to above, I do not know. It would be extremely helpful if you could send us a statement as to what nationalities of displaced persons we are authorized to care for in Italy, in the light of this discussion.

Thank you for Mr. Feller's letter of 23 December 1944 answering my letter of 11 November. I am glad to have your ruling as to the categories of clients of the Joint Distribution Committee for whom we are authorized to accept responsibility. You may wish to know the reason why I did not originally adopt the reasoning of your letter, although it had occurred to me. I felt that Resolution 57 created a new category of persons to be cared for by UNRRA, in addition to the general category of displaced persons. I did not feel that the statements of the report of Sub-Committee 4 of Committee IV, which of course antedated Resolution 57, could be considered as restricting its operation. This seemed to me particularly true since the first category of persons referred to in Resolution 57 is "displaced persons as contemplated by Resolution 10," thus clearly incorporating the reference in Resolution 10 to the Sub-Committee's report, while the description of "other persons" in the Resolution makes no reference to Resolution 10 or the Sub-Committee's report. As to the reference in the basic UNRRA agreement to "victims of war," all of the Joint Distribution Committee's clients would, of course, come in this category.

I enclose a copy of a memorandum on dissident Yugoslav refugees which should be self-explanatory.

Attachment - 1

9 January 1945

TO: S. M. Keeny
FROM: Alexander B. Hawes
SUBJECT: "Dissident" Yugoslav Refugees — (non-Partisan)

I have read Mr. Sorieri's memorandum of 21 December 1944 on this subject. As I understand the situation, according to unconfirmed reports, all Yugoslavs in Italy have been ordered to return to Yugoslavia by January 15th, or face the threat of loss of their nationality. Your question, I take it, is whether this would affect our authority or responsibility to care for them.

If the non-returning Yugoslavs were deprived of their nationality and made stateless persons, our authority and responsibility to care for them would continue under Resolution 57. Otherwise the present situation would not be changed unless we had official notice from the Yugoslav Government requesting us not to care for their nationals who remain in Italy. Such a request would raise an extremely difficult question of policy which would have to be handled in Washington and which might affect the whole proposal to give relief to Yugoslavia. I do not think any purpose would be served in trying to answer that question until it actually arises.

ABH/rg
cc
Hawes
Washington
Files

9 January 1945

TO: S. M. Keeny

FROM: Alexander B. Hawes

SUBJECT: Draft memorandum from AFHQ, G-5, on provision of subsistence or supplementary subsistence for certain United Nations nationals in liberated territories in Italy

It has been proposed that the American and British military authorities in Italy distribute supplementary rations out of military stocks to certain displaced persons. These include:

- a) United Nations nationals
- b) Stateless persons
- c) Other persons who have been obliged to leave their country or place of origin or former residence or who have been deported therefrom, by action of the enemy because of race, religion, or activities in favor of the United Nations (not including Italians).

Reimbursement in cash for these rations will be sought from the Governments of the United Nations nationals involved. Since it may take up to three months to obtain the agreement of the various governments to make such reimbursement, it has been proposed that UNRRA underwrite the distribution to United Nations nationals for such period. If agreement is obtained from any government, it will relate back to commencement of distribution and relieve UNRRA of liability from that time. Since no such agreement can be obtained in the case of stateless persons or persons of enemy nationality, it is proposed that UNRRA finance the distribution to such persons so long as they remain a responsibility of this Administration.

You have asked my opinion as to the authority of the UNRRA Italian Mission to undertake the proposed obligations.

- 1) In my opinion, subject to the comments in Paragraph 3 below, the Mission is clearly authorized to spend foreign exchange, in accordance with an approved budget, to finance the distribution of food to displaced persons in the categories listed above.
- 2) It has not yet been decided whether the governments of so-called paying countries are to reimburse UNRRA for the cost of the care of their nationals in enemy or ex-enemy areas in case the area is unable to bear the cost. Accordingly, pending a decision that such governments are not to reimburse UNRRA, an account should be kept by nationality of all foreign exchange expenditures made in behalf of United Nations displaced persons.

- 3) Such operations as are proposed should probably, however, be undertaken only "in agreement with the appropriate governments." Council Resolution 1, Section II, Paragraph 1 sets forth as one of the types of service which UNRRA may undertake: "Assistance in caring for, and maintaining records of, persons found in any areas under the control of any of the United Nations who by reason of war have been displaced from their homes and, in accordance with the appropriate governments, military authorities or other agencies, in securing their repatriation or return." If this were the only provision involved, it might well be maintained that the "agreement of the appropriate governments" is required only for the repatriation or return of displaced persons, while care may be undertaken without such agreement. However, Paragraph 8 of the report of Sub-Committee 4 of Committee IV reads in part as follows: "The Sub-Committee, recognizing that UNRRA cannot render assistance to any of the categories of persons referred to above without the concurrence and cooperation of the governments concerned..." In view of this language, I recommend that the action of the Mission in undertaking the obligations proposed should be reported to the Washington office, so that it may be determined there whether any further steps need be taken to obtain agreements from the United Nations governments involved. I am of the impression that UNRRA has received requests from at least the following governments to assist in the care of their nationals displaced in enemy territory: Greece, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Poland, France, Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and Norway. However, I cannot remember the exact text of these requests and may be mistaken. I do not believe that you should wait for further clearance from Washington, however, before undertaking these obligations. The amounts involved are relatively small, the need is great, and the possible lack of formal agreements does not seem to me of sufficient importance to justify withholding assistance.

ABHawes/rg

cc: Washington
Files
Hawes

323

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

January 19, 1945

To: ~~Frank G. Handy~~ *Mrs. Deane*

From: ~~George Xanthaky~~ *Mary Bennett* 323

The attached list of cables and correspondence was contained in Mr. Keeny's letter No. 35 and is being sent to you for your information.

Attachment

94

Xanthoxy -

Rm
312

Area #2

Letter 35

Encl. #23

Acknowledgment of Cables and Correspondence
from Last acknowledgment to 9 Jan.

Cables to Washington:

Nos. 1,2,3,4,6,7,8,10,11,12,13,14,15,87 - confirmation copies attached

No. 9 not yet sent, being held here

No. 5 - Repeat of No. 14 to Cairo, attached as Encl. #5

Incoming cables from Washington:

2 - Nos. 2

2 - No. 3

5,6,8,9,10

A-5

*this has
been taken care of
MIB.*

7 not received to date

Correspondence received: A-103,124,112,109,95,113,92,94

*Handy
To Communication
Section*

To: M. A. Menshikov

From: S. M. Keeny

6 January 1945

Subject: Letter No. 34

1. Progress of Agreement.

We have a date with the Prime Minister on Monday, January 8th. This will be the first formal meeting we have had with the Government. You will recall from my letter No. 32 that the agreement was sent to the Government only on December 27th. Since it was sent in English on the advice of AC (to prevent possible later charges that we had mistranslated the document), and since the enclosures numbered fifty pages, the Prime Minister is doing pretty well to get under way by the 8th. We have pressed for an early date to have Dayton available for consultation. He is due tomorrow. It is obvious from the foregoing that our real work on the Italian agreement has just begun. We had tried to keep you informed by cable of precisely what was happening, and were therefore very much surprised to receive your wire No. 113 saying that it was suggested that Hawes proceed immediately to London. We soon recovered from our surprise, however, and sent you cable No. 6, saying that it was highly important that Hawes remain here. We are proceeding on the assumption that he will remain until he has seen the agreement through.

You will appreciate that this arrangement is three-sided, with AC tied in at every point. Hawes has done much careful work with the various divisions of AC, which will greatly strengthen our hand in negotiations with the Government. It would be impossible for a new man to pick up the work at this stage, even if he were on the spot now. Inevitably, it would involve more delay. We hope, therefore, that there will be no question about the desirability of Hawes remaining with us until the agreement has been completed.

2. Feeding Program.

During the week, we have sat in on a very interesting session called by the AC to discuss with the Government and the Vatican ways of getting immediate help to about a quarter of a million people in the devastated cities and towns south of Rome; and AC is to give for kitchen feeding in this area the difference between the old ration and the new reduced one. The Vatican has a number of kitchens in these towns, and will extend the number. The need in this territory is desperate, and I told the group that as soon as we had ships we would be glad to work with the Government to give priority in feeding to the children and mothers in this area. Gentile will sit with this special committee, and inform himself thoroughly on the needs, so that we can give help immediately when our supplies arrive. The months of February and March will be critical.

3. Rations for United Nations Nationals.

This problem came up yesterday in the monthly meeting of the Advisory Group of Displaced Persons. I indicated our interest in the matter, and a special meeting was called for yesterday afternoon. The gist of the business is that there are about 12,000 United Nations nationals, not in camps, who would be very much helped by a monthly ration of items difficult or impossible to buy in Italy. (The proposed ration consists of canned meat, sugar, tea, coffee, soap, salt, and is worth perhaps \$5.00 at Army prices.)

The plan is to use AC supplies, and to issue them through the consulates of the various countries, or through approved committees where no consular office is available. This procedure would take care of the very difficult problem of distributing supplies to a small number of widely scattered people. Under the arrangement, if the various consulates cannot function in practice, AC can function for them.

Hawes, Sorieri, Gentile, and I are working on the details of the problem. We have agreed that we shall underwrite the operation for the United Nations nationals, with the understanding that the paying countries would be asked to carry their share, but that UNRRA would pay for those countries judged by UNRRA to be non-paying countries. Hawes will check the legal aspects care-

6 January 1945

fully. I wish to stress now only the fact that we seem to have a plan for getting some immediate help in the matter of food for United Nations nationals. This matter has been in the discussion stage for several months because no one could underwrite the project. Since this kind of service is first on our priority list, we seem to be what the doctor ordered to get things under way.

4. The Advisory Committee on Displaced Persons.

The preceding item indicates the sort of problem discussed in this Committee. Governor Cochran is co-chairman of it, the other chairman being Brig. Gen. Hamblen. The monthly session brings together the leaders of the voluntary organizations, and there is a valuable exchange of information. The actual jobs done to date have not been extremely important, but the group is learning to work together, and valuable work has been done on such questions as that of registration.

One of the questions before us at every meeting is that of currency conversion. At every meeting it is suggested that UNRRA should take on this responsibility. The job very much needs to be done, but I have of course said that this was a matter for Washington. The responsibility for Italy now rests of course with the U.S. and the U. K. Governments. My private view is that we'd better keep out of it, because it can become a rat-hole down which we could pour all the money we have. As I told the group yesterday, if the currency to be exchanged is any good, the banks are likely to be interested in it; if it is not, UNRRA is not interested. This does not solve the problem, of course, and it may be that the Washington office will want to use some of its funds in this way. I am merely suggesting that if we are not careful our total UNRRA operation will wind up with a few freight cares of Reichmarks.

5. We get a loan.

Last week I arranged with the Finance Committee of AC for an informal loan of 2,500,000 lire (\$25,000), to be repaid from the first advance we get from the Italian Government. I of course committed UNRRA to repay even if we never get an agreement from the Italian Government. I explained that the loan would be informally secured by the dollar credit that would be deposited for us. This arrangement makes it unnecessary for us to use at present the dollar credit. Out of this loan, we have repaid the 500,000 lire so kindly loaned by the JDC.

6. The Senators Arrive in Caserta.

We received your cable about Senators Burton and Tunnell. They have been in Caserta for the last two days, but are apparently not coming to Rome. Gov. Cochran has spent a lot of time with them. He told me about it briefly on the telephone yesterday, and seemed to think that he had satisfied them, even though "they asked an awful lot of questions." I understand from Miss Greene, who has just arrived from Casablanca, that they were in Casablanca on New Year's Eve.

7. Personnel.

Our personnel are moving into place in the Southern Camps. Sixteen are already there, and about the same number are on a ship due to dock any minute. This will constitute the majority of the people needed in the camps for the present time. Some of the nurses at Naples will doubtless be moved down there as well. It is not at all clear that we can place immediately all the other nurses. Col. Reekie is at work on this and will be back from Naples today with his report. He has apparently made arrangements for lending them informally to hospitals. I raised the question as to whether we might legally use them in military hospitals — a point that Gov. Cochran agreed to clear with Washington. They are apparently not needed in the Balkans now, so that we shall continue to work on a plan for placing them here. If they are lent to military hospitals, it will be on an arrangement that will enable us to get them back whenever we needed them.

Letter No. 34 (Cont.)

To: M. A. Menshikov

- 3 -

6 January 1945

Our stenographic situation is improving. Miss Ragghianti and Miss Eckenback have just been added to our staff. We have sent two stenographers to the camps, which was all that we needed at the moment, until they were sure about the billeting organization. We are giving the others experience in Rome, and shall have them ready to place in camps or districts as they are needed.

The famine in typewriters is a bit easier also, since we have those which Casablanca has flown over to us. With those borrowed from AC, we are managing to get along. As rapidly as others come from the United States we shall be able to replace those borrowed.

SMKeeny:LR

CC: Washington
London
Registry
Staff

Keeny
Cochran
Varrichione

CONFIDENTIAL

To: M. Menshikov

From: S. M. Keeny

2 January 1945

Subject: Letter No. 33

The New Year's week-end passed quietly without any casualties. The spirit of the soldiers has been surprisingly subdued, although I did hear of one sailor who climbed a Christmas tree with astonishing results. The conduct of the UNRRA staff was, of course, above reproach.

We begin the New Year on a high note, with the arrival of Shelby Thompson and Dr. Forcione. The latter arrived under the curious impression that the south Italian camps were being run by the Balkan Mission, but this slight mix-up in the doctor's mental chart has been corrected.

On New Year's Eve I sent you the summary cable, No. 88. There is nothing new in this, but it puts on one page a good deal of information that is travelling to you by more leisurely ways.

Our Cable No. 86 (attached to the acknowledgment of cables and correspondence) clears up some questions about missing telegrams. May we be the first to congratulate your office on the quality of replies to telegrams stated never to have been received.

The copy of our Cable No. 15 to Campbell (Enclosure #1) was sent in the interests of good administration, of which we know little, but are trying to learn. We had arranged with Campbell that all decisions should be cleared through this office and want to avoid further strain on that already harassed gentleman.

*Enclosure #2 about Senators Burton and Tunnell should be followed up at your end if these worthies have not taken to their wings. If we want senators to see UNRRA at work, it would be well not to send them to places like Fedhala--or even to Philippeville--unless they are warned in advance.

Our work for the coming week includes the following: (1) A conference this morning with AC and relief agencies on how to get help immediately to a number of devastated towns south of Rome; (2) the first trip by the nutrition team if the promised weapons carrier turns up (Where are those passenger cars?); (3) Col. Reekie will go to Naples to work out plans for and with the nurses; (4) Hackman is also going to Naples to develop the acceptance arrangements for supplies; (5) several of the Displaced Persons Division are going north to study the actual working arrangements in the reception camps.

In the next letter will be included some more detailed reports from the divisions, describing the progress of their work.

Enclosures:

- #1 - Copy of our Cable 15 to Campbell (Forwarded to Camps)
- #2 - Copies of our Cables - No. 14 to Campbell and No. 3 to Casablanca (Forwarded to Camps)
- #3 - Copy of our Cable No. 12 to Cairo (Forwarded to Displaced Persons)
- #4 - Copy of our Cable No. 18 to London (Forwarded to O.R.L.)
- #5 - Acknowledgement of cables and correspondence with copies of cables sent to Washington attached (Forwarded to Contini)
- #6 - Not sent
- #7 - Memo of 2 January to Mr. Cooley from A. A. Sorieri (Forwarded to Displaced Persons)

cc: London
Cochran
Keeny
Registry
Staff
Varrichione

SMKeeny/rw
45610

C O N F I D E N T I A L

To: M. Menshikov

From: S. M. Keeny

2 January 1945

Subject: Letter No. 33

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cc: London
Cochran
Keeny
Registry
Staff
Varrichione

SMKeeny/rw
45610

U.N.R.R.A.
Italian Mission

M E M O

To: Thomas Colley, II

From: A.A. Sorieri

31 December 1944

This memorandum will be an attempt to summarise the situation in the Displaced Persons Division to date, and to give you material which will be helpful in understanding our plans for the immediate future.

Displaced Persons Division - Italian Mission

As a result of discussions with Mr. Keeny, and following his general suggestion, the Displaced Persons Division in this Mission is responsible for programs for United Nations nationals outside of the camps, for Italian refugees and for camps of United Nations nationals.

With respect to United Nations nationals outside of camps, may I refer you to the attached report, dated 7 December and prepared by Mr. Ratay. This report is an excellent summary of the current situation and contains also our tentative plans with respect to United Nations nationals. I am also attaching a memorandum dated 21 December from Mr. Ratay indicating the needs of these displaced persons. This material is serving as the basis of our supply and budgetary requirements. May I point out that Mr. Ratay's report contains about the most accurate material available as the result of carefully studied and careful checking with military and civilian agencies in Italy.

Some time ago, Mr. Arthur D. Greenleigh, who was the JDC representative in Italy and who has now been transferred to France, officially requested that we assume responsibility for those cases cared for with JDC funds which might properly come under the jurisdiction of UNRRA. Mr. Keeny, Mr. Hawes and I have carefully reviewed this request and determined which groups would be our responsibility. Mr. Greenleigh's position was that JDC funds were primarily to be used for assistance until such time as we could become responsible. It is our feeling that similar requests will be made by the national military missions and other groups. To date, of course, we have not been able to take any action since we have not effected an agreement with the Italian government. Until this is done and until lire payments are made available to us, we are in no position to reach a decision. This program was discussed with Mr. Hoehler on his recent visit here and meets with his approval.

One of the problems which has been a matter of concern to AC and AFHQ is the matter of currency conversion for displaced persons. I am attaching a copy of a report dated 1 December prepared by Capt. W.J. Oates, Finance Officer of Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Commission of A.C. which he gave at the December meeting of the Advisory Committee. With reference to paragraph 8a, may I point out that Mr. Keeny expressed strong doubts that UNRRA should be the agency to assume the responsibility described.

Italian Refugees

I am hoping that when this memorandum leaves in the January 2nd. pouch, there will be attached some material which Mr. Nadzo is in process of preparing. If not, it will surely leave in the January 5th pouch.

I might summarize the situation on Italian refugees by giving you the following data. The figures I am giving you are as accurate as we can get them and are generally minimum figures.

Mr. Thomas Cooley II
Washington, D.C.

31 December 1944

In liberated Italy:

| | |
|--|---------|
| 1) In Italian refugee holding and transit camps..... | 19,000 |
| 2) Dispersed in various provinces | 48,000 |
| " " Rome | 30,000 |
| " " Naples | 5,500 |
| Total dispersed..... | 83,500 |
| 3) In forward collecting camps, temporary holding and evacuation camps, and in dispersal areas. (This number is constantly changing, but it increases rather than decreases, due to the slow movement of the battle line)..... | 110,000 |
| TOTAL | 212,000 |

Returned to their homes (It is difficult to get accurate figures on this point as many refugees returned to their homes on their own initiative and are not included in official records).....60,000

"Sinistrati" (It is impossible to get accurate figures on this group, and this is merely the best minimum estimate).....350,000
410,000

(Note: "Sinistrati" are those persons whose homes were partially or completely destroyed by enemy action who lost most or all of their belongings, who did not leave their town of residence either voluntarily or through evacuation. In general they are crowded in with friends and relatives or are billeted in homes or shelters in their own community by local authorities.)

In addition to these figures should be the large number of Italian civilians who are outside of the country and who must be returned after hostilities cease. The number of these including all the forced labor in Germany runs into some hundreds of thousands.

The Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of A.C. has prime responsibility for Italian refugees but has increasingly transferred this responsibility to the Italian government. Generally speaking the A.C. and the A.M.G. are responsible for collecting refugees in the forward areas, placing them in transit or holding camps and for dispersing them in communities where presumably they will receive assistance and care. In King's Italy with few exceptions, the responsibility for Italian refugees rests with the Italian High Commissioner for Refugees. That office operates camps in King's Italy and is responsible for the return and care of refugees who are turned over to them by A.C. The office of the High Commissioner works very closely with the D.P. & R.S.C. and our office works closely with both.

Our general approach to this problem has been that the official responsibility rests with A.C. and the Italian government, and our job is to assist first with necessary supplies, second, with personnel that can be made available and third, with carefully gathered information and fourth, with a program of correlating local agencies and encouraging them to give the assistance and care for which they are responsible.

The percentage of refugees who are either destitute or in some need of material assistance is extremely high. It should be remembered, however, that there were several fairly fixed battle lines in Italy, and

Thomas Cooley II
Washington, D.C.

31 December 1944

this type of warfare means tremendous destruction of communities and large numbers of refugees. The present battle line is a perfect case in point. Also the dispersal plan of Italian refugees whereby provinces must accept refugees to the extent of 10 per cent of their population has been quite unacceptable because of the strong regionistic feeling and because of the economic problems facing each province. Provinces have had to accept refugees but have been rather indifferent about giving assistance and care. The Office of the High Commissioner on the other hand, with its inadequate staff, and its lack of transportation, has not been able to supervise the activities in the provinces to assure that even the inadequate assistance available be given to refugees. It is part of our plan that our staff, together with Voluntary Society people from the Friends Ambulance Unit assist the High Commissioner in this particular respect. The F.A.U. did similar work in Sicily and has proven to be most helpful. The F.A.U. has agreed to have staff assigned to us for this job.

The condition of refugees in camps operated by the Italian government is deplorable. The lack of equipment, blankets, clothing, medical supplies and facilities results in standards of camp care which are generally indefensible. In spite of these obstacles, the High Commissioner's office is making admirable efforts to do the job but it is in need of every possible aid we can give.

A new camp - Forte Aurelia - which is situated a few miles out of Rome and which can accommodate some 2500 Italian refugees, is being established by the High Commissioner. By arrangement with the Yugoslavia Mission, we have borrowed three teams of Voluntary Society personnel namely a relief and refugee unit, a hygiene and first aid unit, and a medical unit, complete with transport. These units consist mainly of F.A.U. personnel, and have been placed at Forte Aurelia. Part of the group is engaged in establishing the camp and getting it set for refugees who are already arriving from the forward areas. In addition, the hygiene and medical units are establishing the necessary medical service and will also travel to neighboring camps for disinfection work. An excellent job is being done by these units and it has already won high praise from the Italian authorities. We expect to give more of this kind of service.

Together with these units, we are borrowing a transport unit from the Yugoslavia Mission including some 27 trucks, and Voluntary Society personnel, mostly F.A.U. These trucks have been placed at the disposal of the Italian High Commissioner and will be used principally to transport Italian refugees to their homes and also to transport supplies which must be moved by the Italian High Commissioner. It should be noted that very few Italian refugees have been returned to their homes during the past six months, principally because of a lack of any kind of transportation.

All these activities described above, as well as any other activities relating to displaced persons are carried out in constant consultation with A.C. authorities. I might add that our relations with Col. Findlay, who is the Director of the D.P. & R.S.C. and his staff have left nothing to be desired.

I cannot stress sufficiently the need for supplies on the part of the Italian refugees. It may appear to you and to others in the various Divisions in Washington that estimates of need for these groups is quite high. It is a fact, however, that any estimates we may make in this direction, are modest in the face of the actual situation. The needs of non-Italian displaced persons, as described in Mr. Ratay's report, are serious, but in general considerably less than those of Italian refugees. This is due to the fact that in general non-Italian refugees outside of camps were better off financially and because the program of assistance to them has been far more adequate than for Italian refugees. The cash relief allowances to non-Italian displaced persons are about five times

Thomas Cooley II
Washington, D.C.

31 December 1944

as great on the average, as they are for Italian refugees. In many cases, in fact, local authorities do not even grant the cash allowance for Italian refugees unless they are prodded into doing so.

Camps - United Nations Nationals

The D.P. & R.S.C. has been operating a group of camps in Italy for non-Italian refugees. As you know, several of these are situated in the southern most parts of Italy and represent the camps which we plan to administer. The camps in this group are S. Maria di Bagni, S. Maria di Leuca, S. Cesarea, and Ferramonti. The first three are in the heel of Italy, the fourth is in Calabria, some 20 miles north of Cosenza. The camp at Galipoli has been closed. In addition, there are two hospitals for the refugees in these camps; one is at Maglie, the other at St. Maria di Leuca. The third hospital which was used temporarily and which is situated at Poggardu, has since been closed.

Only recently these camps contained some six thousand Yugoslav partisans, several hundreds of Yugoslav Jews and Royalists, several hundred ex-internees of various nationalities and other refugees.

Recently, as you know, by order of the Yugoslav government, the majority of the partisans were moved back to Yugoslavia. At present S. Maria Cesarea has about 150 Yugoslav Royalists; Santa Maria di Leuca will have some six or seven hundred assorted refugees being transferred from the Bari transit camps. Santa Maria di Bagni still has about 1000 partisans who will shortly be moved to Yugoslavia, plus six or several hundred Yugoslav and other Jews, and Ferramonti has 250 ex-internees including a dozen or so Chinese sailors.

Col. Findlay expects to move United Nations nationals from other camps in his jurisdiction to these camps. He also expects that Yugoslavs who are dissatisfied with and/or endangered by developments in Yugoslavia may seek refuge in Italy. During the next month or two we will be able to tell fairly definitely what the situation will be in these camps.

The D.P. & R.G.G. is operating camps at Aversa just outside of Naples and at Cinecittà, just outside of Rome, for United Nations nationals. Refugees from these camps will probably be moved to the Southern Italian camps or in any event we may soon be asked to assume responsibility for these two camps.

As you know, we were to assume administrative responsibility for the four camps and two hospitals in South Italy as of January 1st. We have been moving staff into those camps on this basis. During the past week or two, however, G-5 of AFHQ has suggested that since we do not yet have our agreement with the Italian Government, the effective date for assuming administrative and financial responsibility be postponed until the agreement is effected. This does not alter our arrangements for plans, but merely means that the assumption of financial responsibility for supplies, local personnel, etc. is postponed.

I am attaching a copy of the draft of the agreement affecting this transfer which I am sure you would like for your information. The final agreement will probably follow these lines. You will note that Ferramonti is not included in the agreement. There is some question about the possibility of closing Ferramonti, but it is agreed that we would move staff into this camp anyway pending final disposition of the camp and the refugees.

With respect to personnel for the camps, things have been moving reasonably well. Mr. Varrichione, together with Miss Painton, Public Health

Thomas Cooley II
Washington, D.C.

31 December 1944

Nurse, Miss Louise Tibbetts and Miss Dorothy Roesser, Voluntary Society welfare workers, have been in the camps since their arrival, almost two months ago. They have been understudying their opposites and Mr. Varrichione, particularly, has been working out plans for the administration of the camps. He is situated at Lecce in the office of the Sub-Section of the D.P. & R.S.C. which is the office supervising the administration of this group of camps and hospitals. It is largely because of this arrangement that the camps operations have been made a part of the Displaced Persons Division. It is needless to add that this arrangement is a most happy one and Mr. Varrichione and I are working in the closest harmony. He is separately reporting on camps to Mr. Fryer and incidentally, I would appreciate it if you will make any or all parts of this memorandum available to the Camps Division as well as to other Divisions, such as Welfare, Supply, etc.

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Sincerely yours,

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U.N.R.R.A.
Italian Mission

M E M O

To: Thomas Colley, II

From: A.A. Sorieri

31 December 1944

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Washington, D.C.

31 December 1944

Nurse, Miss Louise Tibbetts and Miss Dorothy Roesser, Voluntary Society welfare workers, have been in the camps since their arrival, almost two months ago. They have been understudying their opposites and Mr. Varrichione, particularly, has been working out plans for the administration of the camps. He is situated at Lecce in the office of the Sub-Section of the D.P. & R.S.C. which is the office supervising the administration of this group of camps and hospitals. It is largely because of this arrangement that the camps operations have been made a part of the Displaced Persons Division. It is needless to add that this arrangement is a most happy one and Mr. Varrichione and I are working in the closest harmony. He is separately reporting on camps to Mr. Fryer and incidentally, I would appreciate it if you will make any or all parts of this memorandum available to the Camps Division as well as to other Divisions, such as Welfare, Supply, etc.

Two weeks ago, as you know, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Bond arrived and reported to Lecce. They have been assigned as Camp Managers. Last week Col. Enge with part of his medical nursing staff arrived from Philippeville and reported to Lecce. There were 10 or 11 in this group. Within the next few days we expect about 16 staff members from Philippeville, mostly medical and nursing, who will also report immediately to the camps and hospitals. Mr. Prince, accountant, reached Rome two days ago and is spending a few days here working out accountant arrangements. At the end of the week he will undoubtedly report to Lecce to assume accounting responsibilities for the camps. With the anticipated arrival of other camp staff as indicated by your cables, and with the borrowing of some welfare staff from the Yugoslav Mission, it is our feeling that by about 15 January we will have virtually complete staff for the camps and hospital operations. This more than meets the agreements made with the D.P. & R.S.C. since it had been our understanding that although we are not assuming responsibility January 1st, there would be a transition period of about a month during which our staff could learn its job and the officers could gradually be released. We have had moments, you may be sure, during which we doubted we could meet our commitments, but everything looks encouraging at the moment.

Staff assignments

We have not made fixed staff assignments, but generally speaking Mr. Nadzo has been working on Italian refugees, Mr. Ratay on United Nations nationals. Incidentally, I noted in Mr. Xanthaky's letter of 13 November regarding the recruitment picture, Mr. Ratay was assigned as Displaced Persons officer. I have asked Mr. Keeny to call to your attention the fact that Mr. Ratay is a Displaced Persons Specialist and that consequently position B 70 should be changed from Displaced Persons Officer to D.P. specialist with Mr. Ratay being assigned to that position. Will you please take care of this as well as make the necessary arrangements to effect his official transfer to the Italian Mission?

I don't need to tell you that we are more than moderately busy in view of the fact that there are only three of us and we are attempting to cover a good deal of ground. We have been greatly assisted by the excellent relationships developed with the D.P. & R.S.C. in particular and A.C. in general, our relations with the Italian High Commissioner and his staff, and our relations with J.D.C. and staff of the I.G.C.R. The Friends Ambulance Unit deserves particular mention and we are hopeful that our plans with them can be put into operation as soon as we get our agreement with the Italian government.

I am attaching a copy of a memorandum covering our discussion with Mr. Frazier of the F.A.U.

Thomas Cooley II
Washington, D.C.

31 December 1944

As you know, Fred Hoehler was here on December 9th and 10th, together with Messrs. Pierce, Barger, Farber and Alspach. We had two days of intensive discussions and I know all of us felt this was worth while. I am attaching a copy of a summary of our discussions prepared by Mr. Ratay.

I appreciate that this memorandum is a bit rambling, but please believe me that we have been going under tremendous pressure. This is an attempt to pull together a lot of pieces hoping you may derive an intellegible picture of the situation. I am planning definitely to send you a weekly letter on all current developments so that you may be accurately informed of our activities. In turn, may I urgently request that you keep us informed of all the things that you feel may be of interest and help to us.

Please give my warmest regards to Jessie Fritch, and extend the belated holiday greetings of Guido, Vlad and myself, to all of the staff in Washington.

Sincerely yours,

AAS/nc

NOTE: This is attachment #33 to Keeny's Letter #33.

1
UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
ITALIAN MISSION

Keeny,
from

Ref. No. 32

C O N F I D E N T I A L

30 December 1944

Mr. M.A. Menshikov
Director, Bureau of Areas
U.M.R.R.A.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

Our letter No. 31 closed with the word that Sorieri, Nadzo and I were about to leave for Caserta. When we arrived we found that Gov. Cochran was still away but there were rumors of other "company."

Arrival of personnel - mostly medical

A somewhat confusing signal spoke of UNRRA people arriving by boat. According to one school of thought, there were six; according to the other, 27. While we were trying to puzzle out the answer, we had a call from the airport from Col. Emge, who had wisely flown over in advance. He confirmed that there would be 27 persons who were due to arrive some time on Tuesday. Col. Emge was going to wait for them.

Sorieri, Nadzo and I - the three original members of the Observers' Mission - went down to Calitri for Christmas. Instead of attending mass at St. Peter's we visited the tiny unfinished church in Calitri. We took Hawes along with us, feeling that a Bostoner would be right at home in Calitri. Far too much happened in that little town to be told here. Suffice it to say that everyone had just killed a pig, or was just about to kill a pig, and that the true holiday spirit prevailed.

When we got back to Naples - after a little help from a pair of oxen - we got in touch with Col. Emge to see how he was coming along. We found that his job was thriving: we had received not 27, but 56 people - no less than three other parties having arrived quite unexpectedly. Nearly all of these were nurses originally destined for Philippeville. Gov. Cochran's secretary was asked to cable safe arrival of all of them by name. The complete list as taken from the travel orders is attached as enclosure No. 1. As you will have heard from Gov. Cochran, the assignment of the personnel is being cleared between the Balkan and the Italian Missions through his office. Col. Emge had got them billeted and matters were well in hand. As he said, the job of an obstetrician is a varied one.

Sorieri and I arranged to have a conference with the representatives of AFHQ concerned with displaced persons, and Col. Findlay of A.C., who was fortunately in Caserta. We arranged for Col. Emge to proceed at once with the Governor's staff car to Lecce to arrange for the others who were to follow. The remaining eight from the Philippeville staff assigned to Southern Italian camps were to go down by train Wednesday night. This train trip is one they will doubtless long remember. It is an all night trip on a train slower than the old joke trains of Arkansas.

We arranged for seven of the party who were assigned to Rome to be brought from Naples on Thursday by means of one of the trucks we had borrowed from the Yugoslav Mission; they are now working here at Rome.

This left 38 nurses. Sorieri and Col. Reekie are busily at work on temporary assignments for them until a decision is made as to

Mr. M. Menshikov
Washington, D.C.

30 December 1944

where they can best be used. The use of staff nurses who do not speak Italian is fairly difficult to arrange, but in the face of tremendous need we shall find a way.

We were very glad to learn yesterday that Dr. Crabtree is coming to visit us. In the light of the delay in getting the Balkan Mission under way, a review of personnel situation on a basis wider than that of a single country is necessary.

Camps

The news about the camp situation is generally good as far as our progress in taking responsibility is concerned. We have about fifteen persons actually in the camps and an equal number is due to arrive in three or four days. We have thus met almost exactly our target date for personnel in camps. As I wrote you in my last letter, we are not actually taking over financial responsibility until our Italian agreement is signed. Much credit goes to Varrichione and Sorieri for their work, and especially for the good relationships they have developed with the A.C. Officers connected with the camps.

Agreement

As our cable No. 81 told you, the draft of the proposed agreement with the Government was forwarded on December 27. It could not be forwarded earlier because it had not been finally approved by Admiral Stone.

The other two documents on which we are working seem to be nearing completion in satisfactory form. The first is the memorandum concerning the transfer of the camps; the second is the general directive from AFHQ to the Military defining our relationships with the Military. Even when the latter is done it will only outline principles. There will remain some exacting work to be done to determine methods of accounting, etc.

Additions to staff - we hope.

Yesterday afternoon, I received permission to propose the name of Lt. Col. C.F. Fothergill concerning whom I cabled in our No. 69. A separate memorandum about him is enclosed. The staff are all pleased with the possibility of his joining us.

Our second proposed addition is Jr. Commander Elizabeth Fearnside, whom I have officially requested without advance clearance in Washington since her salary is within the limits within which I may employ when budget lines are available. Miss Fearnside has been trained in AFHQ and AC supply procedure and is highly regarded by Col. Butterworth and his staff. We are hoping that the War Office will release her promptly. She is a graduate of London University with special training in housing and with experience in handling evacuees.

I shall cable today a brief summary of our situation for Gov. Lehman's report at the end of the year. In general we are quite cheerful about the progress made to date - especially if we get our shipping next month. We have made good progress in organization, and are ready to go to work with no delay when we get our supplies. Our staff are in good spirits and will be in perfect spirits if we just get some heat. It is definitely promised within the next two or three days, but we shall not believe it until we hear the radiators crack.

Mr. M. Menshikov
Washington, D.C.

30 December 1944

As a final note at the end of the year, let me add a word of appreciation for the spirit in which the Friends' Units from our Yugoslav Mission are tackling their job in the refugee camps near here. Tony, Guido and I had dinner with them the other night in company with representatives of the Italian Government. The rooms were chilly, the light had failed, and the little temporary stoves smoked away like mad, but the spirit of the group was perfect. The Italians are delighted with them although they have been working only a few days together. We need more people like these.

Sincerely yours,

S.M. Keeny
Chief, Italian Mission.

SMKeeny/nc

cc. London
Gov. Cochran
Keeny
Div Heads
Registry

Enclosures:

- #1 - List of arrivals (forwarded to Contini.)
- #2 - Memo from Gentile to Conrad Van Huning re job descriptions -
(Forwarded to Welfare.)
- #3 - Letter to Dorothy Roesser from Gentile re monthly reports -
(Forwarded to Welfare.)
- #4 - " " Louise Tibbetts " " re monthly reports -
(Forwarded to Welfare.)
- #5 - Copy of cable No. 17 to Leith Ross re Col. Fothergill -
(Forwarded to Regional Liaison)
- #6 - Copy of letter to His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi, with "Proposed UNRRA Operations in Italy" - (Forwarded to Areas)
- #7 - Copy of Cable No. 71 re urgent shipment of 10,000 sq hds sub.glass.
(Kept within B. of Areas)
- #8 - Copy of Cable No. 19 to London re status recruitment welfare positions assigned London. (Forwarded to Regional Liaison).
- #9 - Original Memo to Menshikov re Co. C.F. Fothergill.
(Forwarded to Director General & M. Menshikov).
- #10 - Acknowledgement of cables and correspondence - 30 Dec. 44
(Kept within B. of Areas)
- #11 - Copy of UNRRA Hq. Italian Mission Directory (With Bureau of Areas).
- #12 - Copy of rhyme for Mr. Weintraub. (Missing)
- #13 - Memo (original) from Dr. Reekie to Menshikov (for Dearing),
Report of Activities of Health Division (in duplicate).

Report from Roberto Iacovacci on the subject of
"Health and Sanitary Assistance"

When discussing the various problems affecting our province, we could not avoid including in our agenda that of public health.

We are all undoubtedly agreed that good health must be preserved at all costs, but we feel that the personal welfare of individuals should not be a merely personal problem, inasmuch as the number of citizens, their health, their strength, their producing power etc. are essential to a nation's life. That is why the private initiative aiming at helping the poor has gradually been replaced by the State assistance.

And let us see now how this assistance is at present operating in our province and what are our needs to improve the health conditions of people.

Early in September, the President of the Doctors' Council in Frosinone, answering an article dealing with "Health conditions in Ciociaria", wrote some poetical remarks on our organisation with a view to comforting those who had begun to despair on the possibilities of our region ever recovering from the war blows. But now we must face boldly the true facts and in drawing up our balance sheet we find that it is most unsatisfactory.

In Frosinone we had an up-to-date laboratory for research work and prophylaxis; this has practically ceased to exist - it has been destroyed by the war, together with all its equipment. Despite all good intentions, the Province is still without the main office for health and sanitary control. The destruction of the laboratory has deprived us of all those research and analysis facilities which in the past had gone a long way to help provincial doctors.

Also the Provincial anti-tuberculosis ambulatory and dispensary is no longer in working conditions. This means that we are compelled to do away with the early diagnosis of T.B. - which through a plate obtained in good time, enabled us to give a man back to his family.

And what about our Hospitals?

Somebody has written: "in the province there are the following hospitals in good working order; Sora 120 beds, Roccasecca 70 beds, Pontecorvo 60 beds, Arpino 60 beds, Isola Liri 30 beds; Veroli 40 beds, Alatri 40 beds, Fiuggi 100 beds, Anagni 120 beds", but apart from the total loss of all hospitals in Frosinone and Ceprano, of the Clinics Tari and Matronola in Cassino, how can anybody have the courage of calling "hospitals" those places where sick live at present, such as those in Roccasecca? In our Province only the hospitals of Sora, Fiuggi, Veroli, Arpino, Alatri and Anagni - aggregating 480 beds - can be termed satisfactory.

However, this is very little indeed for a province with 89 Communes and about 500,000 inhabitants.

And, as if these destructions-which have created new problems of such a magnitude that we are practically unable to solve them - were not enough, malaria has invaded our province, has entered our homes. Entire households pay daily a tribute to this plague and in most of the territory of our province it is quite normal to meet people with very white, lean faces.

2

In the Low Liri zone alone- which had already been redeemed, so much so that malaria there was but an unpleasant remembrance - I have been called upon to attend over 9000 cases in the last four months.

We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation to the Provincial Doctor for all that he has done to restrict to a minimum the ravages caused by malaria in our bleeding Ciociaria. However, personal efforts are not enough, provisional measures are not sufficient: the State should step in to relieve us, before the new season begins, from this terrible disease. The Provincial anti-malaria Committee has drawn up a plan to combat malaria, and has submitted it to the qualified Ministry; it is our keenest hope that this plan will be adopted in full and forthwith.

In addition, Nazis and Maroquins have spread in many of our Communities gonorrhea and venereal infections. It is most painful to see even 12 year old girls affected by these shameful diseases and Doctors realize the amount of harm which certain diseases may cause to the integrity of the race. It is said that blennorrhea can be cured, but it is also said that certain cases are particularly hard. For syphilis it appears that new treatments have resulted in a few cases of complete recovery, but these are still contested.

What steps have been taken in our Province?

In the Fiuggi Hospital a special venereal disease section has been created, as well as one for pregnant women. A doctor has been appointed, who is supposed to be visiting patients weekly, to supply medical material to the local doctors - free of charge - for sick women who wish to remain at home, and to arrange for those who desire to be treated in a hospital to be moved there. However, this measure - to our mind, is insufficient for our aim, first because our women rebel against the invitation to go and see in their own village, at fixed hours, certain "specialists"; second because none of them will ever ask to be taken on at the hospital for certain diseases, unless they are at their wit's end.

I would recommend the opening in our province of a couple of venereal disease centers, properly equipped for this kind of research work and that the affected women should be sent there on the recommendation of the local doctors. These stations should supply advice (placing the sick women in the hands of their family doctors, for the daily treatment) - watch the progress of the disease etc.

In the meantime, it would be praiseworthy if we ourselves joined in support of the recommendation made by the President of the Doctors' Council inviting the Government to issue a law in favour of those poor women who have borne Maroquins' children.

And now another subject: after eight months of exile and hardships of all kinds, the majority of the inhabitants of this province, from Cassino to Frosinone, have now returned to their home village and are living among ruins, without any doors or windows, and working hard to remove debris, repair water pipes and installations, re-bury their dead in damaged cemeteries. These people were expecting to find a little peace, they have, instead, found mutilations and death and hospitals are called upon daily to dress wounds caused by exploded mines, bombs and shells.

Why should it not be possible to get somebody to clear our villages from these war devices? How should it be possible, after 5 months, that our farmers find death while working the land to give us bread?

Our Authorities should take this situation at heart and should help us to find a way to give our people safety and peaceful work.

I just mention in passing the other diseases, such as T.B., and typhus, which have spread very considerably. I ought to mention in this connection that there is no possibility of isolating the sick, that vaccines are being supplied to us very very scantily, that soap is extremely scarce, that medicines are very expensive.

I skip this subject, but I feel that I must mention a very serious problem created by the war, which is threatening our poorer classes. It is no longer rare nowadays to find people who suffer from edema of the face, feet, hands, who suffer also from heart troubles in consequence thereof. These people have no temperature, complain of heaviness and tired limbs, grow more and more thin and pale. This disease is caused by hunger, by insufficient alimentation or insufficient amount of calories.

We all know that cold helps the growth of diseases of this nature and we fear that unless action is taken to improve the living conditions of so many poor people, many of them shall die in the near future.

Sgd. Mr. Roberto Iacovacci

Frosinone - Oct. 29th 1944

Note: This is an enclosure of Koenys' letter #32- dispatch section
Bureau of Areas

Letter #32

18 January 1945

To: Governor Lehman
Mr. Corson
Mr. Hendrickson
Mr. Menchikov
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Harris

From: George Xanthaky

Subject: Data on Lt. Col. Fothergill X

The attached memorandum was contained in Mr. Keeny's Letter No. 32 and is being sent to you for your information.

The letter is being duplicated and should be distributed to you shortly.

Attachment

COPY

UNHRA - Italian Mission

30 December 1944

To: M. Menshikov
From: S. M. Keeny
Subject: Data on Lt. Col. C. F. Fothergill

This is the information about Lt. Col. Fothergill promised in my Cable No. 69. My later Cable No. 87 requested approval of the appointment of Col. Fothergill.

Sorieri, Nadso and I have known Col. Fothergill since early last July. He is the first deputy to Col. Findlay, who is in charge of the Sub-commission of AC which deals with all displaced persons and Italian refugees. In the period since July, Sorieri, Nadso and Ratay have worked closely with Col. Fothergill. The rest of our staff have come to know him, both officially and socially.

All the inquiries that we have made about him are favorable. He is known as a quiet but effective worker who has both social outlook and skill in getting things done. It is largely due to him that our plans for camps have gone forward so smoothly.

As will be noted from his attached record, he was trained at Sandhurst and has had a very wide range of experience in the army and colonial service. He is just under forty years of age and is competent to carry the operational details from which I shall need to free myself increasingly as our job gets under way. In particular, he will be able to expedite our work with AC and the Military because he knows the whole military set-up thoroughly. Moreover, he not only knows it, but knows how to make it work for him.

He is acceptable to all the division heads, who urge his appointment.

Subject to Washington approval of the appointment, I have offered him the salary of \$5,000 plus the subsistence allowance for a single man. This will confirm my request stated in Cable No. 87 for approval of his appointment if the War Office will release him.

He is nominated for position A-2, which carries the title of Assistant Chief of Mission. I hope the title can remain as it is.

If Col. Fothergill is appointed, he would like to work in Italy until this job is done and then be assigned to China. In view of his exceptional knowledge of colonial administration, I should recommend such a move. He is unmarried and free to go anywhere.

cc: London
Cochran
Keeny
Registry

CONFIDENTIAL

PERSONAL HISTORY.

Lieut. Colonel C. F. Fothergill
West Yorkshire Regiment.

1. Parents BRITISH
2. Born 21.4.06.
3. Educated SANDRICH SCHOOL.
SANDHURST.
4.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| (a) Commissioned Regular Army | 30.8.26 |
| (b) Service in United Kingdom | 1926 to 1929 |
| (c) JAMAICA | 1929 to 1930 |
| (d) Instructor Regimental Depot YORK | 1930 to 1932 |
| (e) EGYPT | 1932 to 1933 |
| (f) Seconded Colonial Office, King's African Rifles | 1933 to 1938 |
| TANGANYIKA | 1933 to 1936 |
| NYASALAND | 1936 to 1938 |
| (g) PALESTINE (Rebellion) | 1939 |
| (h) SUDAN | 1940 |
| (i) UNITED KINGDOM | 1941 to 1943 |
| Staff Appointments G.S.O. III. | |
| Brigade Major | |
| G.S.O. II | |
| (j) ITALY G.S.O.I. Civil Affairs | 1944 |
| Deputy Director Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, Allied Commission. | |
5. Have knowledge of British Colonial Administration, Local Government and Regional Administration in United Kingdom during present War. Eleven months experience 1944 of refugee work as Deputy Director Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub Commission, Allied Commission.
6. Have travelled in the following countries

FRANCE, ITALY, GREECE, SYRIA, UGANDA, KENYA, NORTHERN & SOUTHERN RHODESIA, PORTUGUESE WEST & EAST AFRICA, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, WEST INDIES.

(CF Fothergill)
Lieut. Colonel.

17.12.44

UNITED NATIONS
RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

1344 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

BUREAU OF BUREAU (D.D.G.)
RECEIVED

JAN 18 1945

TIME _____

18 January 1945

To: Governor Lehman
Mr. Corson
Mr. Hendrickson
Mr. Menshikov
Mr. Jackson
Mr. Harris



From: George Xanthaky

Subject: Data on Lt. Col. Fothergill X

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94

File

COPY

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| Deputy Director Displaced Persons Sub-Commission, Allied Commission. | |
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(CF Fothergill)
Lieut. Colonel.

17.12.44

Mr. Keeny
F

18 January 1945

To: Governor Lehman
Mr. Corson
Mr. Hendrickson
Mr. Menchikov
Mr. Sokolowski
Mr. Jackson

From: George Xanthaky

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Attachments - 2

COPY

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION
Italian Mission

27 December 1944

His Excellency Ivanoe Bonomi X
President of the Council of Ministers
Rome, Italy

Excellency:

As you undoubtedly know, the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has sent to Italy a mission to carry out certain relief and rehabilitation programs which were recently authorized by the Council of the Administration.

I should like to discuss with you at your earliest convenience the conditions under which these programs may be performed.

I am enclosing a copy of a proposed form of agreement between your Government and the Administration as a basis of discussion. For your information, I am also enclosing copies of the original agreement establishing the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, of certain relevant resolutions of the Council of the Administration, and of a memorandum outlining the proposed operations in Italy and explaining certain features of the proposed agreement.

I hope that your Government will feel able to commence discussions on this basis and that they may begin as soon as possible, since any financial arrangements which may be agreed upon will have to be approved by the Treasurer of the Administration, who is expected in Italy within the next two weeks.

With very cordial respects,

/s/ S. H. Keeny
Chief, Italian Mission

Enclosures - 4

MEMORANDUM

By S. M. Keeny, Chief
UNRRA Italian Mission

15 December 1944

PROPOSED UNRRA OPERATIONS IN ITALY

I

Nature and Scope of Proposed Program

Resolution No. 58 of the Council of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration authorizes operations by the Administration in Italy along three lines: the provision of medical and sanitary aid and supplies; assistance in the care and return to their homes of displaced persons; and care of, and welfare services for, children and nursing and expectant mothers. Expenditures of foreign exchange for these purposes are limited by the Resolution to \$50,000,000. Resolution No. 57 authorizes operations in Italy directed to the care and repatriation or return of displaced persons of United Nations nationality and of certain other displaced persons and also operations for the control of epidemics.

It is important to note that UNRRA operations are limited to the purposes stated in these Resolutions, that they are limited by the funds available as indicated, and that, since our aid must be largely in the form of supplies it will be almost entirely dependent upon the shipping situation.

1. Assistance to Children and Mothers

The major part of the expenditures for this purpose will be for supplies to supplement the provision already being made for these classes of the population. Because of budget limitations this assistance will have to be confined to approximately 1,700,000 children and 300,000 mothers. This means that only one out of every five children of the ages included will receive assistance. The recipients will be those children who are suffering from the more serious cases of undernourishment and malnutrition. The program will furnish each recipient, on the average, additional food up to the value of 750 calories daily. It is understood that such food will be in addition to the basic rations provided by other authorities.

Operations in this respect will be centered largely in the bigger cities. We are not planning that such supplies shall be furnished in the country or in the smaller communities, except in those which are not agriculturally self-supporting. So long as military operations in Italy continue, operation will, of course, be limited to those areas which may be regarded as in repose:

2. Medical and Sanitary Aid and Supplies

Under the heading of medical and sanitary aid and supplies, we propose to furnish a limited number of medical personnel to advise in the restoration of the Italian Public Health Services, and medical and sanitary supplies to supplement the present provision. The supplies to be furnished by the Administration will be largely of the types not now being imported and will include certain non-expendable equipment. Altogether, however, they will increase the present rate of importation not more than 50%.

3. Displaced persons of Italian nationality

The aid presently planned for Italian refugees is confined to the furnishing of imported supplies. The nature and scope of such assistance will be determined after study and after consultation with the appropriate Italian Government authorities.

4. Displaced Persons of United Nations Nationality

At the request of the military, we are preparing to assume responsibility for certain camps and hospitals in southern Italy now caring for refugees of United Nations nationality. As necessity develops and with the concurrence of the military authorities, we may expand our program of assistance to such displaced persons and may include certain others. Other such facilities may be acquired. In general, however, we shall attempt to render aid by giving relief to individual families rather than by assembling persons in camps.

5. Epidemic Control

A program for epidemic control remains to be developed after consultation with the military authorities and the Italian Government. Our part in such program, however, will probably be confined to the furnishing of expert advice and necessary imported supplies.

6. Commencement of Operations

It is estimated that funds available under Resolution No. 58 will provide approximately 15,000 tons of supplies monthly for one year. We are negotiating for shipping space for this amount. We understand, however, that the space will not be available before 1 March or perhaps even later. Operations involving imported supplies, of course, cannot begin until shipments are received.

II

Administration

1. Responsibility of Government

Except with respect to the program for the care of displaced persons of United Nations nationality, we shall expect the Italian Government to assume the burden of primary responsibility for administration of

these programs; our role will be primarily that of furnishing expert advice and necessary imported supplies. We shall, of course, wish to establish, by Agreement, the conditions governing the operations. For example, in accordance with the policies of the UNRRA Council, we shall wish to agree upon the agencies to be used in the distribution of supplies, the standards and methods to be applied in selecting the recipients of the supplies, and the terms on which they are to be furnished to the recipients.

2. Size of UNRRA Staff

In line with the principle of relying upon the Government to assume primary responsibility for administration, UNRRA plans to limit its staff in Italy to a relatively small number. Aside from personnel engaged in the program for the care of displaced persons of United Nations nationality, we plan to bring in not more than 75 persons. The number of persons to be employed by the Administration locally will be kept also to a minimum. At present, these will be largely clerical personnel and possibly personnel required to operate the limited amount of transportation equipment referred to below.

3. Responsibility for local Handling of Supplies

The Government will be expected to take delivery of supplies furnished by the Administration at the earliest possible point. It should arrange for the unloading, warehousing, and local transportation of such supplies. Recognizing the difficulty of obtaining local transportation, we are planning to bring in approximately 150 1½ ton trucks, to be assigned as necessary to supplement local transport. Aside from this equipment, we shall have to rely upon the Italian Government or other local agencies to handle all supplies.

4. Dependence of Aid on Proper Organization

It must be emphasized that, because of the limitations of our budget and of available personnel, grant of aid authorized by Resolution No. 58 is conditional upon the ability of the Italian Government promptly and efficiently to organize the administrative machinery necessary to these operations.

III

Proposed Agreement with Italy

Accompanying this memorandum is a draft of a proposed Agreement with Italy. UNRRA is similarly negotiating agreements with all other countries to which it furnishes relief and rehabilitation supplies and services. To a large extent, this draft merely embodies, in somewhat more detail, the principles set forth in various resolutions of the Council.

Perhaps the most important of the provisions are contained in Article VI, referring to the provision of local currency for the operations

of the Administration in Italy. This Article requires the Government to bear all Italian currency expenses of the programs authorized by Resolutions Nos. 57 and 58. In addition, it requires the Government to bear the Italian currency expenses of operations of the Administration in Italy for the benefit of other areas. This latter requirement, however, is in part subject to a limitation discussed below.

The obligation to bear the local currency expenses of the Administration is in line with Section 20 of Resolution No. 14 of the Council, reading as follows:

"The Council recommends that so far as possible all expenses of the Administration within a liberated area shall be borne by the Government of such area, and shall be paid in local currency made available by the Government of the area or derived from the proceeds of the sale of supplies."

The Article calls for the creation by the Government of a credit in Italian currency corresponding to the foreign currency cost of the supplies and services furnished by the Administration in Italy. To the extent necessary this credit is to be available for transfer to the Administration for its local expenses. The balance is to be available for disbursement in accordance with plans to be jointly formulated by the Administration and the Government. The principal purpose for which the balance is expected to be used is for financing the Government's share of the relief and rehabilitation programs. It is hoped that the arrangement will make possible the necessary forward planning by the Government departments involved and will insure that funds are available locally to supplement the foreign exchange expenditures incurred by the Administration. The planning of the use of that part of the balance which is to be released to the Government will be principally a responsibility of the Government, although UNRRA will naturally exercise its right of participation to see that the uses are properly integrated with or at least do not conflict with the programs undertaken pursuant to the Resolution of the Council.

The establishment of the credit is not payment to the Administration for the supplies and services furnished by it, but is a method of financing the Italian cost involved in the successful conduct of the programs. The purposes to which the credit will be devoted will be principally for the direct benefit of Italy. To the extent that it is devoted to the assistance in Italy of displaced persons of United Nations nationality or to other programs directed to the relief of other areas, it will constitute a contribution by the Italian Government similar to that expected from member Governments of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

In Article VI (b), provision is made for an advance credit to enable the Administration to commence some of its operations without waiting for the arrival of imported supplies. It is suggested that the amount should be 50 million lire.

I.M. - Reports

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

Letter No. 31

Rome

22 December 1944

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

This is a brief pre-Christmas note written long after closing time by a shivering Miss Waisman who refuses to get warm on the news that coal has been assigned to our building. It will be short also because the Albergo Flora is planning a festive evening, which we shall grace with our pseudo-diplomatic presence.

1. We have received the good news from London that FDR is going to give us the shipping we ask for in January and February--and maybe some after that. This news is very cheering, but, in our skeptical way, we shall await confirmation through military channels. In the meantime, we shall prepare on the assumption that we are going to get the goods.
2. Algiers and Philippeville are apparently in a fever of excitement. They are loading 150 tons for us and planning to ship over the 20 nurses now there, as well as the personnel for the camps. We are arranging temporary jobs for all nurses who will be held in Italy.
3. The loan from the Yugoslav Mission is now a reality. Most of the party are here and at work. The trucks have grown to 27 from 19. Everybody is delighted.
4. We had a session with Myron Taylor's representative today and are arranging to help move some of his clothing whenever our trucks are idle. Taylor's organization has 3,000,000 garments in the country and is arranging to distribute them immediately. This is a grand thing for the devastated areas.
5. Hawes and I spent Wednesday and Thursday at Caserta with legal counsel from AC and AFHQ. Since our agreement with the Italian Government is not yet completed, we have arranged not to take over financial responsibility for the camps on 1 January, but only after the agreement is signed. In other respects, the operation will be carried out exactly as planned. We are to move our personnel into place and to take over operating responsibility as fast as our people can do so. This arrangement has the great advantage of not requiring us to use our foreign exchange to meet local camp expenses except for our own pay roll until we have an advance from the Italian Government.
6. I have received Cable No. 89 and shall attempt to negotiate an advance from AC, which will make it unnecessary to use all of the foreign exchange requested.

Mr. Menshikov

-2-

22 December 1944

7. Dr. Benning has arrived and is at work.

8. I have not been able to get all the information I need about Col. Fothergill. This will come in the next pouch leaving a week from today.

We had a very pleasant "Xmas eve" party this evening attended by all of the Italian and foreign staff, with a few guests from the Yugoslav Mission. As I looked over the whole crowd, I felt pretty proud of them and think they will make good.

Sorieri, Nadzo, and I are going back to Caserta tomorrow to attend to some AFHQ matters relating to the camps. On Sunday and Monday we are going to make a pilgrimage to Calitri, which was one of the high spots in the itinerary of our observers' mission. We want to see what has happened to an Italian town in six months. Also we want to renew acquaintances with the many friends we made in our short visit there. We shall stop at AFHQ again on Tuesday to clear any other business that may have turned up over the Holidays and which may require action in the absence of Governor Cochran. We hope to have him back about the middle of the week.

There will be no letter on Xmas day.

Best Christmas wishes to everybody.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) S. M. Keeny
Chief, Italian Mission
(By D. A. Reekie).

SMKEENY/rw

cc: London
Gov. Cochran
Keeny
Div. Heads
Registry

Enclosures:

- #1 - Col. Reekie's report - (Attached).
- #2 - Original letter to Mr. Fryer - Attn: George Brown and Miss Mattimore from L. Varrichione dated 16 Dec. - (Attached).
- #3 - Original letter to Treasurer dated 21 Dec. re Salary of S.M. Keeny - (Forwarded to Treasurer).
- #4 - Original memo of 21 Dec. for R.F. Hendrickson - Hackman's Report #1 - (Forwarded to Supply)

22 December 1944

Enclosures (Cont'd.):

- #5 - Original memo of 22 Dec. to Personnel Division re appropriate address for FI-23 forms - (Sent to Treasurer).
- #6 - Copy of letter of 16 Dec. to Admiral Stone re UNRRA operations in Italy - (Attached).
- #7 - Copy of letter of 16 Dec. to Admiral Stone re letter to Government - (Not included).
- #8 - Copy of memo of 19 Dec. to Gov. Cochran re: personnel arriving at Lecce - (Attached).
- #9 - Copy of memo to Adm. Stone encl. copy of Gov. Lehman's letter to Pres. Roosevelt - (Attached).
- #10- Copy of our memo of 21 Dec. to Dudley Haskell re Loan of Albania Mission Personnel to Italian Mission - (Attached).
- #11- Copies of our Cables 13 and 14 to London and their Enjy 20 to us - (Attached).
- #12- Copies of our Cables 9 and 10 to Campbell, Philippeville - (Attached).
- #13- Copy of our Cable No. 9 to Cairo - (Attached).
- #14- Confirmation copies of our Cables to Wash. - Nos. 70 through 78 - (Retained by dispatch office).
- #15- Acknowledgment of Cables & correspondence - (Forwarded to Communications Section).

This letter and listed attachments is being given general distribution.

Letter #31 Enc. #1

For: W. P. Dearing, Chief
Personnel and Field Operations
Sec., Health Division

/No. 14

I was a little startled at your second and third paragraphs on page 2, and at first wondered if I were crazy. I've checked the matter with Sam Keeny and find that I'm not. UNRRA goods in Italy are not for sale in commercial channels;

they are to be paid for by the Italian Government with what will finally be a lire account worth the landed costs of the goods we bring in. Their deployment or distribution will be indicated and arranged by the government with our approving and probably helping with the mission's trucks. Sam Keeny says that if you were to change your statement completely around you would be correct. AC takes care of commercial needs, and its goods get in commercial channels. UNRRA goods might, in a sense, be sold if for instance UNRRA goods or, when they reach Italy, Italian UNRRA goods are sent to Province X, it is quite likely that Province X will be charged for them by the national government so as to spread the cost to local taxing bodies.

But you won't find any UNRRA food or medical supplies in stores or pharmacies for sale to the public. That's just the trouble over here; everyone has a basic ration of food for instance, but it is not enough to satisfy their wants. Hence those with money can supplement their ration by buying from the open market (at fantastic prices); those who are not so fortunate, such as the great middle class or white-collar groups, do not have the wherewithal to supplement their basic rations and they are getting hungry. We are not competing with AC; our recipients are to be selected--a tricky business with medical supplies, but we deal only with the national agency. To do otherwise would create such a muddle that we couldn't get enough staff to handle the problem. Just a few minutes ago a man and his wife came in and wanted us to get them some confinement supplies; he said AC had turned over some to the retail trade and what few could be secured cost 20,000 lire or \$200. I could cite other instances of the same sort of thing. We tell them all that we are not operating as a relief organization in that we are distributing to the needy, but that we are assisting the government which will arrange the distribution.

Our cable asking for the transfer of Philippeville staff to Italian budget numbers was at the insistence of Col. Emge. We believed, as you have indicated you do, that commitments have been made to nurses in the States or Canada or Britain and that the staff Emge has had in Philippeville who are no longer needed there should be declared surplus and available to some other UNRRA operation. Col. Emge insisted that he must have them; he had trained them and they knew his system and all worked as a team. We are changing the names and listing those whom you have recruited. Your letter will be my authority to follow through in this manner.

Incidentally, Miss MacBride tells me that Miss Arnstein believes she has more nurses in the environs of Cairo than she needs and in fact was lining some of them up for me for the Southern Italian Camps. Governor Cochran cabled the Balkan Mission asking for a statement of their staffing including nursing and doctor requirements. He played foxy and did not tell them the number that was available from Philippeville. To date he has had no reply that we know about. Of course, he has been in London seeing Governor Lehman and won't return until 26 December. But Mr. Keeny has been down to Cochran's office and has taken care of some of the more important business for him. But with the situation as it is in Greece and no agreement for Yugoslavia or Albania yet, we are beginning to wonder if we shouldn't open a section of the Southern Italian Camps to Displaced UNRRA personnel.

The twenty nurses that were off-loaded in Algiers last week are due here next week. I am trying to arrange a deal whereby we can draw bedrolls and rations for them and put them out in small groups in camps for refugees, either now

operated by AC or the Italian Refugee Administration. Then comes another announcement of an additional group (cable attached) on the way here by sea. I plan to pick off the pharmacist Blechman and Amalia Baran whom we believed to have been en route long since.

Re your third paragraph, page 3, there are two problems about travel orders. One is that travellers coming by sea, particularly, arrive without copies of the War Department Form AG230.42. I presume that when a large group comes, all their names are on one draft of this form and each traveller is not given several copies. But the problem really arises as with Alison MacBride, Lamoureux, Weber, and Bosquet, and will arise when Emge comes with his staff from Philippeville. They get here all right with either ATC or RAF authority to travel or what amounts to a ticket, but it does not constitute an order of assignment to duty. AC gets in a dither about it. We have bluffed the thing through so far, but it has been difficult, especially when we are still waiting for the AFHQ directive establishing us as an official agency in this theater. This directive is due next week. Our legal counsel, Alex Hawes, is down at AFHQ working on the final draft now. I don't know what the answer is on this travel order problem; I'm not worried about it because most of my people are in position from places other than U.S. and U.K., and the latter will come with orders that will satisfy.

The second problem is relative to the sightseeing junkets that have been going on here by the Bari UNRRA ^{Group}. When they come to Rome, all with UNRRA patches on their shoulders, we are embarrassed. Billeting in AC hotels is overcrowded, and when these people come here and take billets that are needed, and officers have to go to ponciones, etc., there are mutterings. We who have to live with it reap the consequences. Sam Keeny's idea was to stop the junkets. Somebody in Cairo gets the idea he wants to take a run over to Naples to see what's cooking. Well, hell, it's wasting UNRRA money! Does this explanation clear up the notions you got from the cables you referred to?

When we are dependent on military hotels (there are no others here) and military messes (we are not allowed to eat in Italian restaurants), we must get military orders to make trips. There is no difficulty in getting these orders. There are three road control points between here and Naples; one has to have orders to get past. So international agency or not, it's just plain necessary to get these orders or one doesn't eat or get a place to sleep.

Regarding the travel of transient personnel like Johnston and Crabtree, there will be no difficulty. Gov. Cochran is doing a swell job at AFHQ and arranges things pretty smoothly.

Re your paragraph two, page 4, we sent off the Missiroli report. Since then we have gotten a copy of the official national program. It has been translated and we will send you a copy when the typing is complete. Its added information is interesting. We have made no attempt to change the grammar.

The Army used twenty tons of pure DDT in its malaria control program in Italy this year. From inquiries I have made which include Col. Justin Andrews, Dr. Kumm of the Rockefeller Foundation, Col. Spencer (the AMG officer in charge of the Pontina, Littoria, and Fondi areas), I am going to order in the program now being drawn up five tons of 100 percent DDT. The oil in which to dissolve a

two or three percent DDT mixture apparently is available from the Middle East, and I'm not going to ask for tonnage in ships bringing UNRRA stuff from the States. Dr. Kumm tells me that we would have to order 80 fifty-five gallon drums of kerosene for each ton of DDT for malaria control.

We are working day and night it seems to draft our budget for the first quarter of 1945. I'll send you a copy as soon as we get it finished. I'm pleased with the way my staff has pitched in and worked on this. Miss Crowell has done a swell job and has worked very hard on it. She has been a little dismayed by the quantities required, but all the more reason and proof of need!

Col. Lamoureux works quietly and smoothly and produces good information and data. His requirement requests are dependable and realistic. Major Weber has been doing double duty, working very hard to get a realistic picture of the tuberculosis problem and getting himself into position to make recommendations. In addition he has been helping me talk to the Health Commissioner and again to the people in the agency responsible for the Italian Refugee problem. He has helped Lamoureux and is very generous in giving us very real help. He has good judgment and gets the ideas across in proper proportion and explanation.

Dr. Metcalf is a grand person and is very serious and earnest--he gives and takes and is going to be a big help. I'm looking forward to getting the nutrition group together and putting them to work in the field. Mr. Bosquet is doing a world of detail, and we couldn't have made a more fortunate selection. Dr. Benning is already at work, and I am confident he will do us a swell job. He grasps what I want him to do quickly and with a spirit of helpfulness and genuineness that things should go off very well. So you see I think I have a grand group to work with, and our group should play the game seriously and hard. Alison MacBride has been here only a few days; she has pitched in and Miss Crowell has taken her on with enthusiasm. Miss MacBride is busy early and late getting the lay of the land, and her ideas of what she wants to do and must do to get relief to the district in which she is to work--the Rome District.

I want Krause over here and will talk Col. Emge into it if I can and replace him with one of the younger men coming on from the United States. This should be simple, especially after Krause has shaken down the camp setup as now reconstituted at Philippeville. I was a little concerned about leaving Chambers instead of a more mature and experienced man at Philippeville, but Col. Emge wanted that arrangement so I'm assuming it is O.K.

Lt. Col. Radke (Medical Supply Officer MTOUSA) sent a message to us by Mr. Keeny that Van was finished in Cairo and available. Mr. Keeny wanted recommendation so I suggested two possibilities, qualifying them as being none of my business, of course: one that he might be considered for Chief Medical Officer, Greek Mission, now that Osincup has to be withdrawn because of illness; (Gov. Cochran would follow through for appropriate clearance, etc.) The second, that Van be assigned to UNRRA and by UNRRA assigned to work with Col. Griffin in charge of the Mediterranean Theater Civilian Supply Depot, looking out for UNRRA supply interests, etc., and to take over when military supplying of Balkan operations cease and UNRRA supplying follows the military. Mr. Keeny sent a cable (copy attached) with this in mind. Radke and Griffin both think this is a good idea. I have talked it over several times with them and promoted the idea a bit with Gov. Cochran some. As a result of a meeting of Keeny's cabinet (Keeny, Sorieri, Hackman, Gentile, and Reekie), we sent off the cable referred to above.

I am making what fight I can to get back what I consider my photoroentgen unit. Where else in the UNRRA program to date can you use it quicker or more effectively? It was bought for a non-paying country--one of eight programmed. Now my (Weber's) whole start in a program goes out the window. Do you folk realize that the reconstruction costs of the electrical set up in Italy are one billion dollars? That only 5 percent of pre-war power is available and that's about the limit for a long time? We must have a self-contained unit like the one we planned for. Weber wants three of them. We are budgeting in the lire account for three teams of Italian doctors and technicians to be trained by Gould and Rahn. The tuberculosis increase in Rome has been estimated as 170 percent in the last two or three years. There are thousands of people still living in air raid shelters, overcrowding, five to seven in a bed! Refugees galore! Some survey must be started and some segregation begun with care for the infected worked out. But, "No, the Italians declared war on us. Let's give the unit to our Allies." What kind of talk is that by an UNRRA official? I'm not mentioning his name, but I've been told who it is.

Re your paragraph 3, page 5, we will get some action on moving our medical supplies as listed in the attachment that came with your letter. You will have had our telegram, copy attached, about the typhoid vaccine. Do not send us smallpox vaccine either. Who made the error in figuring the cost of the typhoid vaccine? I was about wild until I found it was a miscalculation and then felt better, but don't send it. The only place that stuff is used over here is in an AMGOT area where an AMG official orders it used. The Italians use oral vaccine, and it apparently is some good for not many die from typhoid over here. They make plenty of smallpox vaccine both in Sicily and in Italy--5 million doses this year. The laboratory at Siena has seventy horses producing diphtheria anti-toxin. AC just shipped them 20 more horses. I'll take the order of diphtheria anti-toxin in this first program, but don't let them put in material that we don't order from this side. If someone gets a bright idea, check it here first, please!

I have never expected to get Dr. Powers. That was just a budget number to hang him on until we saw northern Italy liberated. By that time we expected Powers would be heading a Mission somewhere. I have asked for Lewis for that post; you can move Powers over to your European Reserve or Far East Reserve, if you have one set up yet. Eva Landsberg had better make up her mind and get on over here. I hope Dr. Barzilai doesn't get too ambitious in her ideas about the job to be done so that she will be distressed when she finds she is just a consultant. You might help her to settle down to this concept--a consultant to understand the Italian problem--what they need and what they can do about it--and to recommend to me what in her judgment is the most effective help we can give to the most people within the limiting factors of the Montreal Resolutions and the available money. We aren't running anything over here; we might try to influence for better and we don't expect to assist a poor set up when a better one exists or can be set up without overturning a government or political ideology.

Well, that covers your letter. It has helped to clarify several things and permits us to think and work parallel with you all at headquarters.

This is all I'll write at the present--it is probably too much and could have been said better and in fewer words. The quarterly budget is on my mind and until I get that into shape I can't spare more time on other things. We are given four days to get it into shape; then there is Abe Hackman's time limit on the quarterly supply program that haunts me! The Italians work four hours a day--one can never see them in the afternoon. Today (Friday before Christmas) they are closed down until Tuesday--we hope not until the Tuesday after New Year's.

Attachments: Cables 75 and 74

CC to Keeny (2)
Washington
Cochran

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

Letter No. 31

Enclosure No. 2

16 December 1944

Mr. Reesman Fryer
United Nations Relief and
Rehabilitation Administration
1344 Connecticut Avenue
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Mr. Fryer:

Attached for your information is a copy of my report to our Mission in respect to the situation in the South Italy Camps.

You probably have heard by now that there was an "exodus" of Yugoslav (Partisan) refugees back home to the tune of about 6,000 repatriated in three weeks time.

We are planning to take over the administrative responsibility of the camps about January 1 by infiltrating our staff into the camps, replacing like personnel of the Allied Commission Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub Commission. The Sub Commission will be sending other refugees down from the north into the camps so that it is felt that within a period of a month or two the camps may be filled to capacity again - namely - 8,000 to 9,000 refugees (Yugoslav Royalists, Ex-Internees, Jews and other Allied Nationals).

While we will be doing the administrative job, an agreement is being worked out with the Allied Commission that will find them making available to us, food, transportation and accommodations for about three months following our administrative take over, giving us time to get our own lines organized, with supplies on hand, provided, of course, that shipping space is available.

At two o'clock this afternoon, the attached report will be considered by the Mission staff so that we may do everything that needs to be done to facilitate our taking over.

Secretarial and stenographic help in the field is just about "nil" and at this time we should "take off our hats" to the Displaced Persons Sub Commission for the effective manner in which they have met the basic primary needs of the refugees in these camps with a very limited staff composed of British and American army officers, one to a camp as camp commandant, and with two to three American enlisted men, and with a like number of British enlisted men, and with the help of a few British Red Cross and FAU workers.

Reesman Fryer

-3-

16 December 1944

May I send my warm greetings for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to Miss Flexner, Mrs. Mattimore, Dr. Saper, Hall Stenz - in fact, the whole camps division "gang" at headquarters.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) L. Varrichione
Camps Administrator

Remember me to Mr. Contini- Mr. Xanthaky- and Mrs. Wadsworth.

P.S. The attached report is our basis for discussion and is in no way to be interpreted as the "last word". Please do everything possible to expedite personnel being recruited, now employed, to Italy.

Attachment - (Forwarded directly to Camps Division).

cc London - Adair
Keeny
Gov. Cochran
Washington

16 December 1944

It is obvious to me after spending one month in the camps that we (UNRRA) are prone to go a bit too heavy on setting up "administrative" staff, and a bit light on planning for welfare, supply, and other workers - the kind that administer, and at the same time, roll up their sleeves and go into action. There are certain jobs that could easily be doubled up - for example - the combinations that work out very effectively: "Finance and Transportation Officer", "Administrative and Supply Officer", "Transportation and Maintenance Officer". Such combinations with clerical help drawn from the refugee ranks, and such is usually available, would work out very well.

You will note that certain items of supplies may not appear in the report particularly as to personnel estimated. The Washington personnel estimates do not differ in principle with the attached. Deployment and working arrangements are conditioned by the job as we find it since the report is based on the major items that we will require to keep going from April 1 on.

In the meanwhile, I would very much appreciate your expediting to me your camps requirements catalog that Hall Sten was working on.

We know that we will be asked later to assume camp responsibility in other parts of Italy - all depending, of course, on the Displaced Persons situation. Anything else that you may have that I should have here to help me in my work will be very much appreciated.

In reference to the subject matter of 4 November, memorandum from Mr. John J. Corson to Mr. Cooley re: "Relationships between Displaced Persons Division and Camps Division", it has been determined that the best working arrangement for the Camps Division is for me to work through Tony Sorieri, who heads up the Displaced Persons Division in Italy. When I am in the field in a remote part of Italy, Tony is the logical person to work through since the other division heads are located at headquarters.

In discussing this memorandum with Tony, we find that there are no differences in our interpretation of it. If, and when, our camps work develops to an extent that I would operate out of the Mission headquarters in Rome, then I would be just another "one of the boys" as a division at that level. At this point, I want to say that having Tony Sorieri and others of the Italian Mission here in Italy for the past four to five months prior to the rest of the Mission coming over is proving good business in that contacts and relationships have been effected that have proven invaluable to us, and I now speak specifically for myself in that I have received a most cordial welcome that has made for much cooperation and help from the various Allied Commission, Displaced Persons Sub-Commission offices both at headquarters and particularly while in the field. You will be advised of the progress we are making from this point on in.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

Letter No. 31
Enclosure No. 6

16 December 1944

Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
Rome, Italy

Subject: UNRRA Operations in Italy
Ref: 2208/24/COS

Dear Admiral Stone:

Thank you for your memorandum of 8 December 1944, received yesterday, commenting on a draft of a proposed directive to be issued by SACMED on the above subject, which was submitted to the Allied Commission on the 16 November.

I am in accord with all of the changes suggested in your memorandum except the recommendation that paragraph 6 of the 16 November draft be entirely deleted. It seems to us that provisions along the lines of that paragraph are essential. The general language of paragraph 5 would leave local military authorities without any indication of the specific nature of the assistance which they are authorized to give to UNRRA. Indeed, instead of deleting paragraph 6 of our draft, I should welcome suggestions as to how it might be expanded. We have attempted to include in it the more important types of assistance which we hope to receive from the military authorities, but there may well be additional forms of help which could be given.

I do not think that, as it appears in the 16 November draft, this paragraph commits the Allied Commission, or any other military authority, to the giving of assistance which could be considered unreasonable from the point of view of military requirements or other demands. Your attention is called to the fact, for example, that the provisions with regard to lending supplies to UNRRA (subparagraph (b)) are qualified by the phrase, "subject always to military operational requirements, and to the extent feasible in the light of other demands." The authorization to lend is made further dependent upon the conclusion by UNRRA of "appropriate arrangements for replacement in kind." These three qualifications make it clear that no military authority would be required by the directive to lend any supplies which were essential to its operations.

16 December 1944

If you still feel, however, that the deletion of paragraph 6 as proposed by us and the substitution of the language recommended in your memorandum is desirable, I should appreciate your transmitting a copy of this letter to AFHQ for resolution of the question. For this purpose, I am enclosing a copy of the letter and copies of the draft directive, reflecting all the changes recommended by your memorandum except that relating to paragraph 6. (In subparagraph (c) minor changes of wording have been made since the draft of 16 November.)

Since this matter has been pending for some time, the original draft having been submitted to the Commission on 6 November, and since the issuance of a directive is extremely desirable before UNRRA assumes administrative responsibility for the southern Italian refugee camps on 1 January 1945, I hope an early decision can be reached both at the Allied Commission and at AFHQ.

Sincerely yours,

S. M. Keeny
Chief, Italian Mission

cc: Keeny
Hawes
Washington
Cochran
London

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

Letter No. 31
Enclosure No. 8

19 December 1944

TO: Governor R. L. Cochran
FROM: S.M. Keeny
SUBJECT: Personnel Arriving at Lecce

A wire has been sent you asking that the personnel for the south Italian camps arriving by Naples should report to you for transportation to Lecce. We should like to have you signal both Lecce and Rome directly on their arrival.

The above instructions do not apply to the nursing and other staff just arrived at Algiers on the Oregon. These are not to go to Lecce unless Col. Reekie so specifies. Immediately on their arrival, Col. Reekie should be notified. He is arranging assignments for all of those who are to be held in Italy for the present and will indicate where they are to go and to whom they are to report.

SMKEENY/rw

cc: Keeny
Reekie
Registry
Washington

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Letter No. 31
Enclosure No. 9

Italian Mission

20 December 1944

TO: Admiral Ellery W. Stone, AC
FROM: S. M. Keeny, Chief, Italian Mission
SUBJECT: Letter addressed to President Roosevelt by Governor Lehman

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter sent by Governor Lehman to President Roosevelt requesting additional shipping for UNRRA. He seems to me to have stated the case accurately and well. I hope you agree.

SMKEENY/rw

cc: Brig. Lush

cc: Keeny
Registry
Hackman
Hawes
Washington
Gov. Cochran
London

Note: Above mentioned letter was not enclosed. - Dispatch Section,
Bur. of Areas.

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

Letter No. 31
Enclosure No. 10

21 December 1944

TO: Dudley Haskell, Chief, UNRRA Mission to Albania
FROM: S. M. Keeny, Chief, Italian Mission
SUBJECT: Loan of Albania Mission Personnel to Italian Mission

Thank you for your note of 6 December.

The advance party of the Yugoslav Mission is already here, and the balance will arrive before the end of the week. Mr. Ballis reports that they are very pleased with the arrangements and see a real job ahead.

We were sorry to learn that your group could not join us temporarily. If the situation changes, please telephone us and we will arrange an assignment for your teams also.

SMKEENY/rw

cc: Washington
London
Gov. Cochran
Keeny
Serieri
Registry

TELEGRAM

Letter #31
Enclosure #11

19 DECEMBER 1944

TO: AMEMBASSY

LONDON

CODE: CLEAR

CHARGE: UNRRA

FOR UNRRA FROM ROME NO. 13

AFHQ CABLED 9 DECEMBER APPROVING RELEASE MAJOR C.E. HODGETTS,
90626, TO UNRRA ITALY. ASK ADAIR CHECK AG WAR OFFICE AS
HODGETTS URGENTLY NEEDED.

SMKEENY/rw

cc: Washington
London
Cochran
Keeny
Hodgetts
Registry

TELEGRAM

Letter No. 31
Enclosure No. 12 -A

21 DECEMBER 1944

TO: AMERICAN CONSULATE

ALGIERS

CODE: CLEAR

CHARGE: UNRRA

UNRRA FOR HADLEY FOR CAMPBELL FROM ROME NO. 9

YOUR 6. AGREE YOUR ALTERNATIVE KEEP PETREE UNTIL SUPPLIES

DISPATCHED. NO PORT OFFICER AVAILABLE FROM HERE.

AASORIERI/rw 21 Dec.

cc: Keeny
Cochran
Wash.
London
Registry

TELEGRAM

Letter No. 31.
Enclosure No. 11

21 DECEMBER 1944

TO AMEMBASSY

LONDON

CODE: CLEAR

CHARGE: UNRRA

FOR UNRRA FROM ROME NO. 14

REUR ENJOY 11. ALL PERSONNEL TO BE OUTFITTED AT LEAST ONE UNRRA UNIFORM
BUT ALSO TO BRING CIVILIAN CLOTHES.

DAREEKIE/rw

cc: Washington
London
Cochran
Reekie
Registry
Keeny

TELEGRAM

Letter No. 31
Enclosure No. 12-B

22 DECEMBER 1944

TO: AMERICAN CONSULATE

ALGIERS

CODE: CLEAR

CHARGE: UNRRA

UNRRA FOR CAMPBELL FROM ROME NO. 10

REUR NO. 6. PHILIPPEVILLE ADMINISTRATIVE AND MEDICAL PERSONNEL
ARE INCLUDED IN OUR 6. HAVE REQUESTED AIR PRIORITIES FROM
AFHQ. APPROVE RETENTION ECKENBECK ALGIERS UNTIL GOODS SHIPPED.
GIVE PHILIPPEVILLE STAFF PRIORITY OVER ALGIERS NURSES. SEND
ADVANCE SIGNAL ENABLING US IDENTIFY EACH SHIP CARRYING UNRRA
FREIGHT.

cc: Cochran
Philippeville
Washington
Hackman
Reekie
Keeny
Registry
Hodgetts

22DECEMBER 1944

Letter No. 31
Enclosure No. 13

TO: AMLEGATION

CAIRO

CODE: CLEAR

CHARGE: UNRRA

FOR UNRRA FROM ROME NO. 9

KEENY INFORMS DAYTON LUKAS RECEIVED ORDERS PROCEED UNITED STATES
DIRECT IMMEDIATELY. WIRE DATE YOUR PROBABLE ARRIVAL ROME. BRING
INFORMATION ACCOUNTING PHILIPPEVILLE AND SUBSISTENCE DATA.

SMKEENY/rw

cc: Washington
London
Cairo
Cochran
Keeny
Registry
Hodgetts

C O P Y

Copy to Mr. Keeny

Addressed to Rome, telegram No. 20, ENJOY of 19.12.44.

I have been advised by President that war shipping administration is making the necessary allocation of shipping to permit UNRRA for Italy in January and February, as requested. A comprehensive review is being initiated of shipping requirements for subsequent period and I am sure that our requirements will be given consideration for ensuing months.

*coll
M. B. Miller*

Letter # 31 - Enc. 4

*yes
stencil*

Hackman's report No. 1 to Mr. Hendrickson.

1. Hackman emphasizes the importance of obtaining shoes, clothing and substitute glass for which cables were sent.
2. If possible, dried milk should be shipped in steel drums as many wooden barrels have arrived in pieces without milk.
3. The quantity of ascorbic acid in the first shipment should be cut from 11,000,000 tablets to 1 million because ascorbic acid is not so necessary in Italy.
4. Suggests that cod liver oil might be replaced by percomorph oil.
5. Suggests sending dried cod instead of semi-dried fish, thus saving a couple of hundred tons of shipping space.
6. The AC will provide for the warehousing of the first UNRRA supplies before the main cargoes arrive.
7. Hackman is trying to have AC agree to the Mission's use of unused stockpiles this winter. For this a fund should be set up for the Mission.
8. Urges that part of the used clothing collected in the UNRRA drive be ~~examined~~ allocated to Italy.

Distribution: Hendrickson and general distribution subject to Mr. Hendrickson's approval.

*d. g.
g. c.
dis. per
Supply*

*Welfare Personnel
Health Baggage and bed
Arms Welfare*

*Men
Wells
Fryer
Hoskins*

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

4

21 December 1944

To: Mihail A. Menshikov

From: S.M. Keeny

For: Roy F. Hendrickson

gk
smk

There follows Hackman's report #1.

This is not in the nature of a formal report of activities but rather an indication of what we have been doing here, just to make sure that you know that I am still alive after these many months and what is more to the point still kicking. Most of what I have been doing is trying to catch up with what the other people have done. It is extremely difficult to make up for that month we lost in getting here.

- 1) General situation - You know from the cables and from Mr. Keeny's reports that he had gotten AFHQ to endorse our program solidly and also to instruct AC to include our tonnages in their request for civilian supplies, to lend us such supplies as were necessary to get our program started before we received our own and to ~~make~~ ^{use} whatever useful facilities they had available to us. The general situation as regards shipping, however, has postponed indefinitely the allocation of anything like the 15,000 or 20,000 tons per month which we need for the mother and child feeding operation. We here are very hopeful that the very fine letter which the Governor sent to the President will have its effect sooner rather than later and so are not discouraged. The situation, however, focuses our immediate attention on different aspects of the job, particularly the urgent necessity for doing as much as we can about the plight of the displaced people, both the United Nationals and Italians, in liberated parts of the country. It is for this reason that Mr. Keeny has been asking for such items as shoes, clothing, and findings which it was not originally anticipated the Italian Mission would be in the market for. The last cables on findings, substitute glass, etc., were written by me and I want to add whatever weight I can to the request Mr. Keeny has made and the ones we will make from here on.

I realize, of course, that the Washington Bureau of Supply is put in a difficult position if it receives without advance notice requests for such items. The Welfare, Health, Camps and Displaced Persons people have met with Mr. Keeny and me several times and are all working on the preliminary drafts of what will be, I am sure, a more realistic program for Italy for the coming months than the original one that we worked out in Washington. Everyone will admit that the original was hastily done and spotty, as it had to be, but it gives us a basis for a more realistic revised program.

- 2) Requirements work - There are already some preliminary indications which it would be well for you to have as regards the reaction here to the original program.
 - a) Dried milk - You will recall considerable discussion in Washington as to the suitability of dried milk for Italy. Gold and Bash, particularly on the basis of the experiences in Puerto Rico, doubted whether anything like quantities originally contemplated could be properly used. We are checking with the AC people who have distributed large quantities of it to determine what has been their actual experience. As soon as we have a definitive story, we shall shoot it along but it appears now as if Italy has used a lot of dried milk in the past, even before the war, and that it will be highly acceptable. AC people warn me about shipping dried milk in wooden barrels without a waterproof liner. I saw a consignment in which a fairly high proportion of the barrels arrived in pieces sans milk; about as many came in half empty, having been opened on the way, and in the others the stuff had caked so that it began to resemble cement. They urged that if at all possible, it be shipped in steel drums and say that in their experience with this kind of packing it has proven to be very good from the points of view of ^{rate} keeping the quality of the milk and resistance to pilferage.
 - b) Ascorbic acid - Our medical people have not, of course, had an opportunity yet (there is no transport) to make anything like an extensive survey of the situation but they do not appear to be particularly concerned about scurvy.

Some ascorbic acid is included in the medical program. This is a country of oranges, lemons, onions, etc., and so we shall probably not need as much of the ascorbic acid as was originally programmed. My suggestion at this point would be that we cut the 11,000,000 tablets in the first shipment down to 1,000,000 and hold in abeyance for a while the question of the following quantities. The stuff is quite expensive and this should make it possible for us to bring in other items more badly needed.

- c) Cod liver oil - I have discussed at some length the question of how to get the cod liver oil into the kids. The suggestion has been raised, and I hope it is not fantastic, that considering the amount of vitamin A, the price of percomorph oil is not necessarily greater than that of cod liver oil; it doesn't smell and it doesn't use up near as much shipping space. If the idea is fantastic, please forget it but it should be looked into before it is rejected. At present, we should like to have the quantity of cod liver oil stand or be replaced by percomorph oil containing the equivalent amount of the vitamin.
 - d) Dried cod - The program we have calls for semi-dried fish which I am told by Metcalf, our nutritionist, contains about 1/3 more water than the dried variety. Even on the first shipment, then, the substitution of the dried variety would save a couple of ~~hundred~~ ^{hundred} tons of shipping space. Since we need shipping even more than we need love, the idea appeals to us. However, we have no idea as to its feasibility.
- 3) Shipping warehousing - Mr. Keeny established with G-5 the proposition that the indefinite postponing of our major shipping program would not affect AFHQ's support of our requests for approximately 1000 tons of space from within the theatre, that is, Casablanca, Philippeville, Algiers, etc., and that, further, they would support our request for a couple of thousand tons of mis-

cellaneous cargo from the States. This would include the 138 trucks, the cars, weapons carriers and bicycles, the 200 odd tons of medical supplies, about 500 tons of used clothing, 200 tons of shoes, etc. If we are to do, this winter, the kind of job that we should with displaced people, this stuff is vitally needed.

We are sending you a cable today asking that our stuff be consigned to AC, Naples, with the request that I rather than Varrichione be notified. I think this is more proper procedure.

With Conheim I spent some time in the Naples port area, particularly the warehouses run by the Transportation Sub-Commission of AC. I have not yet read a book on warehousing, confining myself so far to one book on food, one book on ship stowage and my "Ugo's "Simplified Italian." However, I am sure that the author of any book on warehousing would be outraged by what he would find in Naples. It must be against some rules to warehouse without roofs or windows and some times walls, in a country where it rains almost every day these days. And whenever Vesuvius acts up all the piles shift. The Army and AC people here have done a really amazing job. If you were to see the condition of the port and the buildings and then think of the fact that during the past year Naples has handled more cargo than any other port in the world, including New York, you would understand what I mean.

The AC people can handle for us the small tonnages listed above and will be happy to. As a matter of fact, I should mention that Mr. Keeny and the other people here have established the most cordial relations with AFHQ and AC at all levels and we can go at quite a few things on the basis of the goodwill we now have. When this is bolstered by a directive and an order from AFHQ establishing our legal existence on the basis of which the corporal at the pump will know that he is supposed to turn the crank, it will be even better.

It does not seem to us wise to plan anything like our own warehousing program at this point, if ever. But this is a question which we do not have to decide yet. The immediate situation will be taken care of for us by AC.

I might point out that the figures as regards losses in transit between New York and Naples warehouses are

astounding and everybody here tells us that we must have our own people at the port looking out for our own interests. The pressure in the port area is to throw the stuff off the ships and get it away from dock-side as fast as possible. This is more important than making sure that the Quartermaster does not wind up with Ordinance shipments or that the PX does not wind up with NAFFI stores. The other factor involved is that of pilferage. One doesn't become more sympathetic to the idea of pilferage by looking at the people but one understands it much better. If you consider that a cop gets \$1 a day, and a pair of shoes costs \$30-\$45, the situation becomes clearer. If you learn further, as I did, yesterday, that the head of the AC sub-commission in charge of public safety has been turning heaven and earth so far without success to get some clothes for the policemen, you begin to feel that this is a little bit like trying to cut salami with a rubber knife.

This leads to the next point, personnel.

- 4) Personnel - Grant Tolley has been good enough to lend me Conhaim to work in the Naples area and Conhaim has already taken a trip to Bari to see what is lost in some Army warehouse and before I came, did a very fine job for Mr. Keeny as well as for the Balkan Mission on the Algiers stockpile. I have been interviewing a number of people, mostly British officers, for jobs as port transportation people. When we get our trucks, we shall have to have Italian drivers, trained and organized ~~to handle them~~. Nothing is supposed to move without a long, involved system of bidding and it will be very helpful to us if we can get one or two people who know the ropes and the people involved in the system. We are particularly anxious to get more UK people on the staff because at the present, the Mission is almost completely American.

I would give a lot to have Lazarus here but Mr. Keeny and I are agreed that he is probably more valuable to UNRRA as a whole in Washington than he would be here.

- 5) Salvage surplus and scrounging - We are going pretty deeply into the matter of how to put unused stockpiles into use this winter, preferably without using any UNRRA money. I think we shall come up with some success. I am seeing Harland Cleveland of FEA, who is now the Executive Director of the Economic Section of AC, on this and it is entirely possible that because we are not part of the military we may not be bound by all of their red tape. When Dayton was here, on his way to Cairo,

we discussed with him the urgent necessity of setting up some kind of fund which this Mission could use to pick up lots of goods available in the theatre for almost immediate use and he has suggested that we ask for, one, the authority to make such purchases and that, two, the fund be set up for this purpose, to be administered by the Mission. Since this matter is urgent, you will have heard from us by cable before you receive this, but if no action has yet been taken this should serve as a reminder.

- 6) ^{But} ~~That~~ the Italians don't like shoes - If Alec Gordon could see this country, he would know that he is right about his canvas shoes. Workers at the docks, who unloaded the good ship "Rollundsway," which was my home for more weeks than I care to remember, were dressed in anything they could get a hold of and sometimes they couldn't get hold of much. A couple of them were barefoot and several just wore a piece of wood with some rope used to hold it to the foot. You don't see many barefoot people on the streets of Rome. You see more on the streets of Naples and you see quite a few in the poor villages as you drive by. Other experts on Italy, that is, people who like me have never been here before, assure me that the Italians like to go around barefoot. This is a little hard to believe for two reasons: 1) those of us who can are wearing woolen socks and GI shoes and complaining about the cold; 2) if the people like to go around without shoes, then why do they tie around their feet all the strange variety of things that they do?

*Kenny says
this paragraph
is ironic.*

uh

What I have said about shoes applies to used clothing. Clothing can be purchased in this country, if you are operating in the black market or if by some chance you have the good fortune to be young, beautiful and somehow attracted to American officers. In that case, you can pick up a smart sweater-and-skirt ensemble for only \$150, next door to our hotel. Seriously, clothing prices are from 5 to 10 times the equivalent American price in a country where the wage level is approximately 1/4 to 1/5 the American level. This means that a pair of shoes or a coat represents anywhere between 20 and 50 times the impact on the wage earner's pay than it does in the States. The poor and the refugees who may have fled or who may have been moved out by the Army are particularly badly off.

On this, too, particularly, you will have heard from us by cable but in case nothing has happened this may serve as a reminder.

I seem to recall that we did not want to buy any used

21 December 1944

vests and that the boys on Elizabeth Street (page Milton Weber) were very unhappy about this. If Messrs. Belikoff and Dadourian are willing to part with used vests for maybe a dime apiece, I will urge ^{baled} that as many as 100 thousand be bought and ~~billed~~ and shipped to us. The real answer, however, is to send us some of the stuff that has been collected. On this, I think, Mr. Keeny has already written you. To us here it seems ridiculous that UNRRA should be in a country where there is need and where we have a charter of authority to take care of substantial numbers of people and that in New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, etc., some 15 million pounds of stuff should be sitting waiting for next summer.

* * *

I appreciate very much the full reporting system that McMillen has instituted so that I can check from week to week on what Meyers, Boykoff, Bergithon, Weber, Shenker, Singer and Gordon are cooking up and the speed with which Miss Davies is moving it through FEA. It warms our hearts to read such things and this is very good because it means that at least one part of us is warm. The matter of heat for the office has been back and forth between AFHQ and Rome several times and is now, I think, being surveyed on a "high policy" level. Dupont Circle may, it is true, be somewhat confusing but it was at least a nice warm kind of confusion. However, there is really nothing to worry about because I have already got the cold which greets all newcomers and I am sure it will stick with me faithfully until the spring.

AH/rg

*note: This is enclosure #43 Keeny's letter 31.
dispatch section
Bureau of Areas -*

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

21 December 1944

To: Mihail A. Menshikov

From: S.M. Keeny

For: Roy F. Hendrickson

There follows Hackman's report #1.

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AH/rg

Note: This is enclosure 34 of Keeny's letter #31
dispatch section
Bureau of Areas -

IM Reports

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

C
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Italian Mission.

21 December 1944

TO: Mihail A. Menshikov

FROM: S.M. Keeny

For: Roy F. Hendrickson

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Italian Report

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION
ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

SECRET

16 December 1944

No. 7

TO: Transportation Subcommittee, AC, Shipments, Ports and Warehousing Division

FROM: S. M. Keeny

SUBJECT: Request for Tonnage Allocation for Italian Ports, April 1945
Your reference: AC/26/90/To/2

The estimated tonnage acceptances of UNRRA into Italian Mainland Ports during April 1945 are as follows:

| Commodity | West Coast Naples Area | West Coast Leghorn & North | Genoa | West Coast Heel Ports | East Coast Ancona & North | Venice | Grand Total |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|--------------------------|---------------------------------|--------|----------------|
| Food | 6,000 | 4,400 | --- | 4,400 | 4,400 | --- | 22,000 |
| Clothing, textiles & shoes | 500 | | | 500 | | | 1,000 |
| Medical & Sanitation Supplies | 500 | 100 | --- | 300 | 300 | --- | 1,000 |
| Misc. Supplies, Equipment, Transport, etc. | 500 | | --- | 500 | | --- | 1,000 |
| | 10,100 | 4,500 | --- | 5,700 | 4,700 | --- | 25,000 |

These estimated tonnages are based on LAC(?) 824 to CCS from AFHQ dated 17 November 1944 and General Spofford's memorandum "Supply Requirements for UNRRA Italian Relief Operations" to AC, Ref. U-1.

It is expected that by April the conditions laid down in AFHQ MAT A36 will have been met and the UNRRA operation will be on schedule. No tonnages have been requested for Genoa and Venice, on the assumption that these may still be forward areas in which UNRRA will not be operating.

16 December 1944

However, if, as we hope, this will not be the case, some of the Leghorn and Ancona tonnages may be diverted to these ports.

UNRRA is taking over the southern Italian camps of AC as of 1 January, with full supply responsibility as of 1 April. These camps are best served by the East Coast heel ports. The bulk of UNRRA's operation during April 1945 will probably still be in the Rome-Naples area, which requires that about 40% of our total tonnage be accepted in the Naples Area. A good part of the tonnage may be sent to Civitevecchia as conditions require.

(Submitted in Duplicate)

ABRACKMAN/rw

CC: Washington
London
Cochran
Keeny
Hackman
Registry

Kenney, F.
From
UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

Letter No. 30

C O N F I D E N T I A L

Rome

19 December 1944

Dear Mr. Menshikov:

We have now received word from Governor Lehman that Italy has been determined a non-paying country in terms of foreign exchange. This puts us in an excellent position to negotiate, and we have made the necessary changes in our documents and forwarded the proposed agreement to Admiral Stone for the Italian Government. We shall keep you informed by cable of our progress.

We appreciate the good work that has gone in at your end to get this matter cleared up. If we had had to negotiate with this basic question undecided, we should have had an almost impossible situation and would have embarrassed AC almost as much as ourselves.

The office is humming today with activity preparatory to the departure of Varrichione. Bond and Cooper arrived like the western cavalry in the old western films--just as we were wondering what on earth we were going to do for camp managers. We have told Col. Enge that we wanted all of his staff in Lecce by 26 December and are making the arrangements to get the necessary military orders issued so that we shall get the services we need to do the job. Fortunately, there are less than 2,000 persons in the camps now, so that there will be a chance for a good house-cleaning before our guests arrive. Varrichione seems to be a very level-headed fellow and has turned in an excellent report of his needs, which Hackman is translating into requisitions. We are, of course, not responsible for providing food until 1 April, but it will probably be 1 April before our supplies arrive. The emergency items needed in the meantime we shall try to get from the supplies coming across from Philippeville and Casablanca.

Our project for borrowing British voluntary society personnel and trucks from the Yugoslav Mission is becoming a reality at last. There was a temporary hitch last week when the military questioned the use of vehicles for this purpose, but the order to move them came through a few days ago and half a dozen of the advance personnel arrived to arrange for billets, gasoline, etc. for the main party, which is due on Thursday. In order to make the most out of the transport, we have arranged for the trucks to come loaded with supplies for the refugees from Bari.

19 December 1944

If plans go forward as expected, we shall be in business before Christmas.

Col. Reekie informs me that jobs are being arranged for any surplus nurses from Philippeville until the Balkan Mission claims them; or if it doesn't want them, they will be used in hospitals for Italian refugees.

On the diplomatic side, I paid a call by request on Congressmen Thomas of New Jersey and Fenton of Pennsylvania. They asked a lot of questions about what we were planning to do, whose money was being used, and what the Italians were doing about it. When I told them that we were asking the Italians to match our supplies by an equivalent amount of lire, they seemed pleased. They inquired whether we were going to have the same trouble with the Italians that was being had with the Yugoslavs. I could only tell them that any delay up to date was not the fault of the Italians except for the slight hiatus when they had no government. This conversation was carried on in the midst of a wild confusion of packing in a hotel room, punctuated only by time out for the Congressmen to take cough medicine. Even in the Hotel Grand, which is the Waldorf-Astoria of Rome, the Congressmen felt some of the rigors of field service. They should spend a week in our office, where we are still patiently awaiting heat.

The enclosed summary from Hawes (Enclosure #1) will tell you the story of his work on the agreement. We are hoping that things will move fast from this point on.

The enclosed confirmation of our telegram 66 (Enclosure #2) is concerned with check-ups on records that are slow in coming through. We need very much to have the biographical data about people before they arrive. Also the FI-23 forms are not coming through promptly and cause our accountant to have unkind thoughts about Headquarters.

Our other cables are all self-explanatory. I hope they will serve not only as a guarantee against loss of messages, but also to tell something of the day to day story of our work and, likewise, to remind the people concerned to act if they have failed to do so on the original message.

We are feeling very virtuous in having mailed a letter in every pouch twice a week. We feel at this end that we ought to have some more expansive communications with something the same regularity, particularly from the Italian desk. We should like to have at least a weekly summary of all that has happened and what is being planned for us. In particular, we should like a weekly summary of the status of personnel. The last one that reached us was dated 25 November. We should even welcome a little human interest from the Washington office. From this end it appears a vast machine. We should even welcome a note from you, telling us whether we are giving you the sort of information you want.

19 December 1944

As a charming exception to the structures set forth above, our office acknowledges the two boxes of carbon paper, the box of clips, the scratch pad, and the pocket full of typewriter erasers. As Miss Waisman remarked, we shall now feel free to make errors.

Our staff send their best wishes for the Holidays and thanks for all that you have done for us.

Sincerely yours

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

SMKEENY/rw

cc: London
Washington
Cochran
Keeny
Registry

Enclosures:

- #1 - Memo (copy) dated 18 Dec. to S.M.Keeny from Hawes re: Proposed Agreement with Italy - (Attached).
 - #2 - Our Cable No. 66 to Washington - (Retained by Dispatch Section).
 - #3 - Col. Reekie's Report No. 13 (in duplicate) - (Attached).
 - #4 - Acknowledgement of correspondence and cables - (Sent to Communications Section).
 - #5 - Our Cables 6 and 7 to Campbell - (Attached).
 - #6 - Our Cables 10, 11, 12 to London - (Attached).
 - #7 - Copy of our memo of 16 Dec. to Transp. Subcommittee, AC re request for Tonnage Allocation for Italian Ports - (Forwarded to Supply and Areas).
 - #8 - Original memo of 19 Dec. to Roy Hendrickson - (Forwarded to Supply and Areas).
- Unnumbered enclosure regarding cables - (Attached).

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Letter #30

Italian Mission

Enclosure #1

18 December 1944

To: S.M.Keeny

From: Alexander B. Hawes

Subject: Proposed Agreement with Italy

The following is a brief summary of the steps which have been taken since my memorandum to you of 17 November 1944 on the same subject:

4 December - Cable 63 from Washington, dated 1 December stated that the meeting of the Committee had been postponed to 6 December. It authorized use of the language suggested in our Cable 36 (21 November) or omission from the proposed agreement of all mention of foreign exchange problems for the time being.

8 December - The formation of a new Italian Government was announced. A new letter to the Prime Minister and a draft of the agreement revised as suggested by Cable 63 from Washington (Draft OLA) were submitted to Brigadier Lush for clearance by AC.

11 December - Cable 79 was received from Washington giving the recommendations of the Committee as to Italy's ability to pay. Cable 52 to Washington asked for the text of the determination of the Director General when made and gave the proposed language for use when the determination was received.

12 December - Cable 79 was received from Washington, approving some changes and rejecting others proposed in our airgram A-1. Cable 54 to Washington accepted the changes made except for two minor ones and indicated other changes.

13 December - Cable 82 from Washington was received, rejecting the credit arrangement suggested in our airgram A-1,

14 December - Keeny and Hawes conferred with Dayton and Grafftey-Smith about Cable 82. Hawes called Brigadier Lush and told him of the changes to be made in the agreement. Brigadier Lush offered to return the previously submitted material and agreed to clear the next draft without delay.

15 December - New draft of Article VI (b) concerning credit arrangement cleared with Major Hall of Grafftey-Smith's staff.

16 December - New letters and drafts sent to Brigadier Lush for clearance by AC. Previous material returned by Lush.

17 December - Cable 12 from London, dated 12 December, received giving Director General's determination that Italy need not pay foreign exchange costs.

ABH/rg

cc: A. Hawes
Gov. Cochran
Washington
London

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission Headquarters

19 December 1944

TO: M. A. Menshikov For: W. P. Dearing, Chief
THROUGH: S. M. Keeny Personnel and Field Operations Section
FROM: D. A. Reekie Health Division
SUBJECT: Report of Health Division Activities No. 13

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from Major Weber regarding the X-ray films to be sent to Italy. I endorse his suggestions and urge that you make immediate contact with the manufacturers to arrange for the cutting of the films to the proper size.

Major Benning arrived Sunday 17 December after a prolonged trip. He is now hard at work on the problems of the Italian refugee camps.

In answer to a question raised by Dr. Bryan sometime ago regarding the possible needs for dietitians in the camps for displaced persons and camp hospitals, I should like to state Dr. Emge's views and also my own. To quote Dr. Emge: "One good hospital dietitian could fill the needs at the Southern Camps. The Sub-Section has one (B.R.C.S) down there on temporary duty." To this I would add that the main thing to remember is that these are not camps per se but communities, and the food is largely a ration distributed at a depot with the families taking their issues home to cook themselves. Temporarily, at least, we will have Sue Sadow from Philippeville. As you will recall, she is one of the persons whom Dr. Emge is bringing over until reassigned to another Mission.

Attached is some additional information on malaria, which I think will be of interest to Dr. Souza.

Season's greetings from "all of us" to the Washington staff.

Attachments: A. Memo of Maj. Weber re X-ray Films
B. Data on malaria Littoria Province

CC to Keeny (2)
Dearing (2)

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

Italian Mission

TO: Col. D. A. Reekie
FROM: Maj. G. W. Weber
SUBJECT: X-ray Films for UNRRA Italian Mission

This is in reference to the "Proposed initial emergency shipment of medical supplies for Italy," dated Oct. 9th, 1944, which was discussed at the last staff meeting. The list contains three items for x-ray films, one of them being for dental use, the two others being for 300 doz. of 10" (10x12") film and for 300 doz. of 14" (14x17") films respectively.

Regarding these two last items, I would like to call your attention to the fact that these films are of sizes different than those used in Italy, and, as I have been informed, the same holds true for the rest of Continental Europe.

I am specifically speaking for the films to be used for chest radiography. The standard size of films used in the U.S. for this purpose are the 14 x 17" for normal adults and the 11 x 14" size for children and small persons.

On the other hand, the films used in Italy for the same purpose are 35 ²/₅ x 35 ⁵/₈ cm. (or roughly 14 ⁶⁶/₆₄ x 14 ⁶⁶/₆₄) in the Sanatoria, and 30 x 40 cm. (or 12 ⁵/₈ x 16 ⁵/₈) in the clinics, dispensaries, etc.

It is evident that these differences will create serious difficulties unless steps are taken now to correct them.

The American films would not fit the Italian (and perhaps the European) cassettes and hangers, nor, if American made cassettes and hangers were supplied would they fit the Italian made cassette holders and developing tanks respectively. Nor could it be considered to cut here the standard American films so as to fit the Italian equipment. Such operation would be impossible for large number of films, and in any case would be wasteful of time and material.

It would be impractical also to bring over with American films all the accessories mentioned above and re-equip Italian or other institutions which are already equipped with the European size accessories. They would take too much shipping space, are expensive, and would not be permanent. For economic reasons, all European institutions would go back to the use of small films as soon as UNRRA's operations cease.

For these reasons I would suggest that due consideration be given to this problem if costly mistakes are to be avoided, particularly if UNRRA plans to supply European hospitals with large quantities of films. In my opinion it would be advisable to stop for the time being the shipment of the 600 doz. films mentioned above, at least until a definite policy is established on the subject. At the same time UNRRA should consider the possibility of arranging directly with firms producing films in the U.S. that all films to be used in European clinics and hospitals be pre-cut at the factory to the standard European size. This is an easy operation as the cutting machines can be set

to any size.

This plan would not only avoid confusion in the future, but should also result in reducing appreciably the total cost of the films.

Maj. George W. Weber

TELEGRAM

Letter #30
Enclosure #5

18 DECEMBER 1944

TO: AMERICAN CONSULATE

ALGIERS

CODE: CLEAR

CHARGE: UNRRA

UNRRA FOR HADLEY FOR CAMPBELL FROM ROME NO. 7. REPEAT PARAGRAPH 1
TO COCHRAN UNRRA CASERTA, NO. 1

1. ALL CAMP PERSONNEL SHOULD PROCEED DIRECTLY TO LECCE. ON ARRIVAL
AT NAPLES, PLEASE REPORT COCHRAN, CASERTA, TELEPHONE FREEDOM 105.
COCHRAN WILL SIGNAL LECCE AND ROME AND ARRANGE TRANSPORTATION LECCE.
AT LECCE REPORT VARRICHIONE, AC-DP&RSC SUB SECTION, BANCA DI ROMA
BUILDING.
2. WASHINGTON REQUESTS I REPEAT THEIR CABLE 62: "EFFECTIVE DATE
HADLEY DETAIL PHILIPPEVILLE CONSIDERED HERE NOVEMBER 1. REOUR
77 TO ALGIERS. CARRY PHILIPPEVILLE PAYROLL BEGINNING THAT DATE
SAME GRADE AND SALARY."

cc: Cochran
Sorieri
Varrichione
Washington
London

TELEGRAM

Letter #30
Enclosure #5

16 December 1944

AMERICAN CONSULATE

ALGIERS

CODE: Clear

CHARGE: UNRRA

FOR UNRRA FOR HADLEY FOR CAMPBELL No. 6

WE ARE COMMITTED TO ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY ITALIAN CAMPS 1 JANUARY.

ALL PERSONNEL SHOULD BE IN LECCE BY 26 DECEMBER LATEST. SEND ROWLES
IMMEDIATELY.

cc: Washington

London

Cochran

Philippeville

Keeny

Sorieri-Reekie-Gentile

Hodgetts

TELEGRAM

Letter #30
Enclosure #6 ✓

17 DECEMBER 1944

TO: AMEMBASSY

LONDON

CODE: CLEAR

CHARGE: UNRRA

FOR UNRRA FROM ROME NO. 10

KEENY REQUESTS ADAIR REPORT STATUS STAFF ITALIAN MISSION BUDGET LINES
B-80, B-82, B-85. NEEDED ITALIAN CAMPS BEFORE 1 JANUARY. WIRE NAME
AND DATE EACH READY FOR AIR PRIORITY REQUEST THIS END. REQUEST SAME
INFORMATION ON FIVE SECRETARIES MENTIONED MY 8 AND ALSO NEEDED 1 JANUARY.

SMKEENY/rw

cc: Washington
London
Cochran
Keeny
Hodgetts
Sorieri

TELEGRAM

Letter #30
Enclosure #6

18 DECEMBER 1944

TO: AMEMBASSY

LONDON

CODE: CLEAR

CHARGE: UNRRA

FOR UNRRA FROM ROME NO. 11

YOUR 16. EACH SECRETARY SHOULD BRING STANDARD TYPEWRITER. ADDRESS
S.M. KEENY, UNRRA (ITALIAN) MISSION, APO 394, US ARMY.

SMKEENY/rw

cc: London
Washington
Cochran
Keeny
Hodgetts

TELEGRAM SENT

Letter #30
Enclosure #6

18 DECEMBER 1944

TO: AME BASSY

LONDON

CODE: CLEAR

CHARGE: UNRRA

FOR UNRRA. FROM ROME NO. 12

REPEAT TO WASHINGTON AS NO. 68

RE YOUR 13 WE HAVE NOT FILLED ANY POSITIONS ALLOCATED YOU EXCEPT B58
WITH HAMILTON. TOWNSEND LISTED B60 APPLETON B65 WARREN B67 TILGEMAN
NEW POSITION B67A CADBERFY B67B. WHEN ARE YOU SENDING YOUR RECRUITS?
THEY ARE NEEDED HERE.

DAReekie/fg

cc: to Keeny (2)
Reekie
London
Washington
Cochran

COPY (Copy sent with last pouch)

Letter #30
Enclosure (Unnumbered)

12 December 1944

TO: NED CAMPBELL, DIRECTOR
JEANNE D'ARC REFUGEE CAMP
UNRRA c/o PAUL HADLEY, PORT OFFICER

FOR: UNRRA, ALGIERS

NORTH AFRICAN DISTRICT - FOR PHILIPPEVILLE - CABLE NO. 3

INFORM EMGE MAKE NO REPEAT NO CHANGE IN PLANS RE STAFF OR SUPPLIES.
MEDICAL STAFF TO REPORT LECCE MEDICAL SUPPLIES TO BE LIFTED PHILIPPEVILLE ALONG WITH ALL OTHER MATERIAL. WHILE SITUATION REEKIE DISCUSSED WITH EMGE SOMEWHAT CHANGED WE HAVE NEW RESPONSIBILITIES OF WHICH YOU ARE UNAWARE.

Note:

This is a reply to a suggestion from Philippeville that the transfer of personnel from there to the south Italian camps be delayed because many of the Yugoslavs had gone. Philippeville was not aware of some new people who were coming in. This telegram tells them to come over as had been planned.

COPY: Copy of this sent with last pouch

Letter #30
Enclosure (Unnumbered)

15 DECEMBER 1944

AMERICAN CONSULATE

CASABLANCA

CODE: CLEAR

CHARGE: UNRRA

UNRRA FOR COPE FROM ROME NO. 2

HAVE REQUESTED AIR PRIORITIES NINE TYPEWRITERS CASABLANCA ROME.

PLEASE PACK CAREFULLY ONE TO CARTON IMMEDIATELY.

Note:

This request for air transport made necessary because we have left in Rome almost no standard typewriters and not enough portables. These will be used to replace machines borrowed from AC. This news should not delay the forwarding of the 35 machines requested from the U.S.

TELEGRAM (Telegram sent with last pouch)

Letter #30
Enclosure (Unnumbered)

15 DECEMBER 1944

TO: STATE DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.

CODE: CLEAR

CHARGE: UNRRA

LEHMAN FROM ROME NO. 60

YOUR 52. WHERE ARE BENNING, BOND AND COOPER?

Note:

These 3 were reported in Telegram 52 to have left Washington by air.
They arrived within the last few days.