

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

785017

ACC

10000/109/763
(VOL. IV)

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

785017

10000/109/763
(VOL. IV)

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY
APR. 1945 - NOV. 1946

CSO Ex ltr M. 28/9

Please see folio 352 in reply to

folio 334. Folio 350 also refer.

No action seems necessary by CSO
28/9

354

F.L. Letter of 16 Oct to DTIC -
Food - Follow procedure in Folio 345
Pack. Gus
" "

17/9

356

CSO (a) Letter at 350 for signature please.
(b) draft opposite submitted for approval.

Folio 353 is enclosure mentioned in draft.
Folios 334, 345, 350, 352 & M. 354

refer

G.M.C.M. 18/10

360

3103

CSO to Comms

Ref. Folio 334 (Gus's letter to SAC M.K.)

back. Follow procedure in Folio 345
 Gus
 cc

17/x

356.

copy (a) letter at 335 for signature please.
 (b) draft opposite submitted for approval.

Folio 353 is enclosure mentioned in draft.

Folios 334, 345, 350, 352 & m. 354

refer.

G. W. C. M. 18/10

360

3103

CSS to Comm.

Ref folio 334 (gus has letter to SAC m. 5)

and AFHOS reply at folio 358, letter

for signature at folio 359 please.

AWK H.S.
 18/10 18/10

361

C.S.O. [Signature]

"I have signed for as AFHOS letter
 is 'Confidential'. Our letter should be
 so classified. Dm M. C. M. 3/10
 E.C."

343.

~~Enc. Comm.~~

Ref to Smolokas letter to SAC

at folio 334. Please see draft for

your approval at folio 342. Your

mem no 335 and Comm. 5c comm.

at folio min 338 refs.

AutK 22/8

As amended 178/22/8.

346.

~~Enc. Comm.~~

Ref min 343. Letter, as amended at folio 345 for signature please. Ref the quotation in

para 5. "As (for as) despatching...." the words "for as"

were omitted on Dr. Smolokas letter and

have consequently been placed in brackets.

AutK 22/8
H. 238

Please correct type over in final

785/24/8

Page.

3102

at folio min 339 refs. Aut 22/8

As amended MS 22/8.

346.

Ex Comm.

Ref min 343. Letter, as amended at folio 345 for signature please. Ref the quotation in para 5. "As (for as) despatching..." the words "para" were omitted as so. Smaller letters and have consequently been placed in brackets.

Aut 22/8
MS 23/8

Please correct typist error in final

para.

MS 24/8

3102

MS 24/8

~~MS~~ 343

Ex Comm.

SSA.

It is requested that letter at 345 was

dispatched without its end.

Letter at folio 347 for signature please.

MS 29/8.

Aut 29/8

339.

C.S.O.

Ref Minute 335.

File P23 of this Division is connected and relative letter flagged.

1. Complete postal arrangements have been made for the forwarding of Yugoslav mails from any port in Italy at which they are disembarked. On reaching Trieste they are sent forward under UNRRA arrangements. (para 3 Folio 389) This scheme was approved by the Yugoslav authorities in para 2 of Folio 397a.

2. The request for the setting up of a Yugoslav Postal Office in Trieste is strongly opposed. Under International Postal Conventions it is a normal procedure for the transit of foreign mails through a country, to be supervised by the postal authorities of the country through which passing and not controlled by representatives from the country of destination.

3101

It should appear

1. Complete postal arrangements have been made for
of Yugoslav mails from any post in Italy at which they are
disembarked. On reaching Trieste they are sent forward under
UNRRA arrangements. (para 3 Folio 389) This scheme
was approved by the Yugoslav authorities in para 2 of

Folio 397a.

2. The request for the setting up of a Yugoslav Postal Office
in Trieste is strongly opposed. Under International
Postal Conventions it is a normal procedure for the transit
of foreign mails through a country, to be supervised by
the postal authorities of the country through which passing
and not controlled by representatives from the country
of destination.

3101

3. From examination of the whole scheme it would appear
that the difficulty is one of adequately guarding the
parcels during disembarkation, and forwarding to Yugoslavia
after receipt at Trieste.

Clyde Shaddock Major
Chief Postal Officer

21 Aug 46.

ADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Office of the Executive Commissioner

335

CSO

- 1 Discuss with Comms Sub Com.
- 2 Send to AFHQ with any comments
therefrom. (CC will sign)
- 3 Send to ADLG XIII Cafe for comment.
(Tell AFHQ & others)
- 4 Act^{ed} interveni to Swastika

HW/128

3180

330.
 to Comm.
 Ref. folio 328. I've spoken with Col.
 McShannery and he intends to go to Trieste
 immediately. (8 May) He will inform me on
 his return of what has taken place.
 J.M.C.M. 7/5. H.S. 7/5

331.
 to Comm.
 (1) Ref. min. 330. I spoke with Col. McShannery again
 this morning. He has not been to Trieste but is
 sending a representative of ENDSI up on the 17th May to
 arrange distribution as it is not the policy of ARI
 to interfere with functions of Italian Welfare Organizations.
 Col. McShannery will approve distribution and will
 go to Trieste when distribution is being made.
 (2) Col. McShannery does not agree with suggestion
 that distribution should be limited to "needy persons"
 (see folio 328) but proposes to distribute to "white
 collar" worker class who he believes in most cases
 to be more in need or at least as much in need
^{as} the acknowledged "poor and needy."
 (3) Col. McShannery has spoken with Lt. Col. Kenny
 Trieste on this subject.

J.M.C.M. 14/5 H.S. 14/5

3099

332.
 Inform XMC Cape of above & say it has been discussed

17/5/1945

785017

File
359CONFIDENTIAL

18 November 1946

Ref. : 4022/30/33

SUBJECT: Theft in Trieste.

TO : The Yugoslav Representative
A.C.I.

334

Your letter no. Nr. 1235/46 dated 16 Aug. 46, on the subject of gift parcels from the U.S.A., was forwarded to the Supreme Allied Commander.

In reply, I am directed to inform you that the question was discussed with both MAG Venezia Giulia and Air Vice Marshall Saul of USMA at Trieste.

It is thought that what basis there may once have been for complaint relates to conditions which no longer exist. Since the first complaints as to losses were made, remedial measures have been taken and the present scale of losses are believed to be lower than those which used to occur in any large port in peace time.

Practically no complaints of losses are now being received and Air Vice Marshall Saul expresses himself as satisfied with conditions in the port and sees no necessity for the introduction of Yugoslav Personnel. He also expresses the view that as the alleged losses occurred while these parcels were in the hands of USMA, any complaint as to non-delivery should be addressed to him and not to the Allies and that it is his duty to take up the matters with those responsible.

He also points out that "bulk" complaints of past losses are useless for investigatory purposes. He requests that complaints of losses should be lodged at the USMA offices in Trieste immediately on discovery together with full particulars of time, place, vessel, train, names of witnesses and of all other relevant details.

The question of the diversion of USMA ships to Fiume (Rijeka) is not a matter for the Allies. If such a diversion is desired the Yugoslav Government should take the matter up with USMA.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

Ltr 4358 MC

Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: G-5 Sec. AMM
MAG Venezia Giulia
Filed A
" B

Brigadier UY PA 19

JH

~~TOP SECRET~~
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

NOV 15 1946

14/3447

Ex Comm
358

13 November 1946

G-5: 942.30 (TS)

SUBJECT: Theft in Trieste.

TO : Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
APO 794.

Confidential

Reference your letter 4022/357/EC of 18 October 1946.

1. Dr. Smolaka's letter Br 1518/46 of the 16th October has been discussed both with AMG Venezia Giulia and with Air Vice Marshall Saul of UNRRA at Trieste.

2. It is thought that what basis there may once have been for complaint relates to conditions which no longer exist. Since the first complaints as to losses were made, remedial measures have been taken and the present scale of losses are believed to be lower than those which used to occur in any large port in peace time.

3. Practically no complaints of losses are now being received and Air Vice Marshall Saul expresses himself as satisfied with conditions in the port and sees no necessity for the introduction of Yugoslav Personnel. He also expresses the view that as the alleged losses occurred while these parcels were in the hands of UNRRA, any complaint as to non-delivery should be addressed to him and not to the Allies and that it is his duty to take up the matters with those responsible.

4. He also points out that "bulk" complaints of past losses are useless for investigatory purposes. He requests that complaints of losses should be lodged at the UNRRA offices in Trieste immediately on discovery together with full particulars of time, place, wagon number, train, names of witnesses and of all other relevant details.

5. The question of the diversion of UNRRA ships to FIUME (Rijeka) is not a matter for the Allies. If such a diversion is desired the Yugoslav Government should take the matter up with UNRRA.

BY COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL MORGAN:

A. L. HAMLEN
Colonel, G.S.C.

Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

~~TOP SECRET~~

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

File 357

Ref. : 4022/357/DC

15 October 1946.

SUBJECT: Gift Parcels from USA for Yugoslavia.

TO : G-5 Section,
AFHQ

1. Reference is made to this HQ letter No. 4022/344/DC dated 24 August 1946 and enclosure addressed to the Supreme Allied Commander from Mr. Smolke, the Acting Representative of Yugoslavia to the A.C.I. 345

2. Attached herewith is a further communication from Mr. Smolke to the Supreme Allied Commander on the same subject. 353

For the Chief Commissioner:

H. W. HIND-ELDER

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner,

See 17 354

Copy to: Field A
Field B
Communications Sub-Commission
AGC Venezia Giulia

3098

PH 11/57

See 7-358

ADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Ref: 4022/30

18 October 1946

SUBJECT: Gift parcels from USA for Jugoslavia.

TO: The Yugoslav Representative
To the Advisory Council for Italy.

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your letter Br. 1518/46 dated 16 October 1946 addressed to the Supreme Allied Commander.

2. This has been forwarded to Allied Force Headquarters today.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

M. W. HIND-SMITH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

3094

PA 1/67

COPI:

4022 40

353

DELEGATION OF THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY.

Dr. 1518/46

16 October 1946.

OCT 18 1946

SUBJECT: Gift parcels from U.S. for Yugoslavia.

TO : Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater.

THROUGH: Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

334 73

1. With reference to our letter Dr. 1245/46 of 16 August 1946 about the above subject, I have the honour to inform you that the Yugoslav Delegation A.C.I. has received the following additional information from the Yugoslav Government:

During the period from May 15th, to August 1st, 1946, 14 railway trucks loaded with 1740 sacks containing gift parcels have been directed from TRIESTE to LJUBLJANA. Only 3819 sacks were received in Ljubljana, what means that 921 sacks have disappeared on the way from TRIESTE to Ljubljana. Every sack contained 4-5 gift parcels.

2. In order to avoid forcible opening of trucks and thefts of gift parcels, it is requested that the Allied Command may allow that unloading of ships, loading on trucks and accompanying trains from TRIESTE to LJUBLJANA may be performed by Yugoslav personnel under Yugoslav guard.

In case that this might not be possible, it is requested that UNRRA crews with gift parcels should unload them in RIVERA (PIUMS) where unloading and transport would be organized by the Yugoslav Administration.

s/ Dr. SLOVEN J. SMOLJAKA,
Yugoslav Representative a.i.
Advisory Council for Italy.

See m. 26
See F 355, 357,

3093

(S/kond m.m.)

PP 19/10/46

4022 A
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 section
APO 512

SEP 19 1946
Ex Comm 352

G-5: 942.30 TS

17 September 1946.

SUBJECT: Thefts in Trieste.

TO : Dr. Sloven J. Smolka,
through Allied Commission,
APO 794.

Reference your BR 1254/46 SC of 16 August 1946.

1. It is believed that you have been misinformed concerning the theft of gift parcels for Yugoslavia in Zone A. So far as is known here, the Yugoslav representatives in Trieste who are in constant touch with the Allied Military Government have furnished no complaints as to time, place or quantity of parcels alleged to have been stolen.

2. You are aware, it is presumed, that the gift parcels are carried on trains carrying UNRRA goods to Yugoslavia on which Yugoslav guards are stationed. It is considered therefore, improper that a Yugoslav Post Office should be located in Trieste for the purpose indicated. It is understood that this matter has already been fully considered by the Venezia Giulia Joint Economic Committee.

FOR THE SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER, MEDITERRANEAN THEATER:

[Signature]
A. L. HAMLEN
Colonel, G.S.C.
Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5

Copy to:

Allied Commission,
reference their 4022/343
of 24 August.

345

(Capt L)

See 7-353

3092

PA. 26/7/46
TA L

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

A P O 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

Y 351
File

Ref. : 4022/351/30

9 September 1946

SUBJECT: Gift Parcels from U.S.A. for Argentina.

TO : G-5 Section,
AFHQ.

With reference to this Commission's letter no. 4022/351/30 dated 28 August 1946 subject as above, I now enclose a copy of a report by the HMQ, 13 Corps, for your information.

For the Chief Commissioner:

350

A. W. Kinsley

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Encls. as above.

3091

PA 9/10/46
13-1

785017

4022

350

HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, 13 CORPS

Office of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer

SEP 9 1946

TELEPHONE : 29817

4 September 1946.

REFERENCE : 13C/AMG/95/

SUBJECT : Gift Parcels from USA for JUGOSLAVIA.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission
(Attn: Executive Commissioner)

338

1. Reference is made to your 4022/337/Ec dated 20 Aug 46 enclosing communication from Acting Representative of Yugoslavia to the Advisory Council for Italy. It is regretted that the necessary inquiries have somewhat delayed the reply.

2. Dr. SMODCAKA in para 2 of his letter states that it has been proved by the Yugoslav Authorities that considerable quantities of U.S. Gift Parcels are being stolen by armed bands operating in the territory of Trieste. Neither through their representatives to the Joint Economic Committee to Allied Military Government nor direct to Venezia Giulia Police Force have details as to time, place and quantity of parcels alleged to have been stolen been reported. All precautions are taken to safeguard traffic through Trieste and precise information regarding alleged thefts of gift parcels would receive immediate attention.

3. With reference to para 3 it is pointed out that Guards supplied by the Yugoslav Detachment of 13 Corps accompany all UNRAA trains from Trieste destined for Yugoslavia, and gift parcels from U.S.A. are transported on these trains.

4. Regarding para 4 :-

a) In addition to the above, strict measures have been taken within the Port and Marshalling Yard Area to protect all goods passing through Trieste.

AWB

See 4. 351

3099

12 24/46

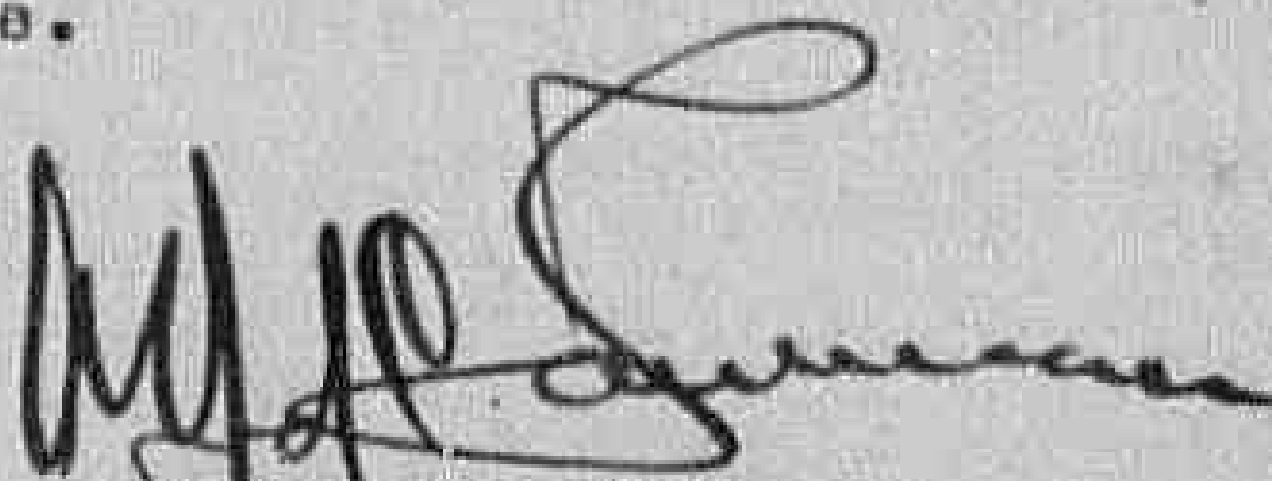
349

HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT, 13 CORPS

Office of the Senior Civil Affairs Officer

- 2 -

b) The question of opening a Yugoslav Post Office in Trieste has been fully discussed by the Joint Economic Committee and the Yugoslav Government has been informed, through its delegates, that present facilities are adequate.



ALFRED C. BOWMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Senior Civil Affairs Officer

3088

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 794

Office of the Executive Commissioner

347

Ref. : 4022/341/30

29 August 1946

SUBJECT: Gift Parcels from U.S.A. for Yugoslavia.

TO : G-5 Section
AFHQ

345

Reference this HQ. letter 4022/341/30 dated 24 August 1946.

Herewith copy of letter 1245/46 dated 16 August 1946 referred to in para 1 of the above quoted letter which it is regretted was not enclosed to you.

FOR THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER:

M. S. LUSH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Encls. as above.

3087

21/27/46
P.A.
M.S.

785017

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Office of the Chief Commissioner
APO 754

345

Ref. 4022/541/80

24 August 1946

SUBJECT: Gift Parcels from U.S.A. for Yugoslavia.

TO : G-5 Section,
A.P.H.Q.

334

1. I enclose herewith letter No. Br. 1245/46 dated 16 Aug 46 addressed by Dr. Smolaka, the Acting Representative of Yugoslavia to the A.C.I., to the Supreme Allied Commander.

338

2. I have sent a copy to the S.C.A.O. XII Corps and requested an immediate report on paras 2 and 3 and any comments that he may wish to make on para 4.

337

3. I have also acknowledged the letter to Dr. Smolaka.

389 (para 3)

4. For your information an inquiry within this Commission has produced the following information:

Complete postal arrangements have been made for the forwarding of Yugoslav gift parcels from any port in Italy at which they may be received. On reaching Trieste they are sent forward under UNRRA arrangements. As an additional safeguard efforts were made by the Communications Sub-Commission of this Commission to ascertain with the U.S. Mail Authorities that mail for Yugoslavia would only be loaded on ships bound for Trieste.

397A
para 2

5. This scheme was approved by the Yugoslav Authorities in their letter No. Br. 840/46 dated as recently as 14 June 46 from which I quote the following para:

"As (far as) despatching of gift parcels from U.S. is concerned, we are informed that it is functioning regularly throughout all the territory of Yugoslavia and consequently in Zara and Fiume too. The Yugoslav Postal Administration requests that all such parcels for Fiume (Rijeka) and Zara (Zadar) and the respective areas, coming through the Italian ports might be sent forward through Trieste to the Yugoslav Postal Office in Ljubljana who will take care of their further despatch."

See 4. 351 + 3585, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

- 2 -

344

6. The request for the setting up of a Yugoslav Postal Office in Trieste is strongly opposed by this Hq. Under International Postal Conventions it is a normal procedure for the transit of Foreign Mails through a country to be supervised by the postal authorities of the country through which passing and not controlled by representatives from the country of destination.

M. S. LUSH

Signs
ELMER W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

(about - duty)

Copy to: POLAD A
POLAD B
Communications Sub-Commission

3085

D R A F T342

Ref. 4022/341/VS

August 1946

SUBJECT: Gift Parcels from U.S.A. for Yugoslavia.

TO : G-5 Section,
A.F.H.Q.334

1. I enclose herewith letter No. Br. 1245/46 dated 16 Aug 46 addressed by Dr. Smolaka, the Acting Representative of Yugoslavia to the A.C.I., to the Supreme Allied Commander. 338
2. I have sent a copy to the S.C.A.O. XIII Corps and requested an immediate report on paras 2 and 3 and any comments that he may wish to make on para 4. 337
3. I have also acknowledged the letter to Dr. Smolaka.
4. For your information an inquiry within this Commission has produced the following information: 389 (para 3)

Complete postal arrangements have been made for the forwarding of Yugoslav gift parcels from any port in Italy at which they may be received. On reaching Trieste they are sent forward under UNRRA arrangements. As an additional safeguard efforts were made by the Communications Sub-Commission of this Commission to ascertain with the U.S. Mail Authorities that mail for Yugoslavia would only be loaded on ships bound for Trieste.

addressed by Dr. Smolaka, the Acting Representative of Yugoslavia to the A.C.I., to the Supreme Allied Commander.

2. I have sent a copy to the S.C.A.O. III Corps and requested an immediate report on paras 2 and 3 and any comments that he may wish to make on para 4.

3. I have also acknowledged the letter to Dr. Smolaka.

4. For your information an inquiry within this Commission has produced the following information:

Complete postal arrangements have been made for the forwarding of Yugoslav gift parcels from any port in Italy at which they may be received. On reaching Trieste they are sent forward under UNRRA arrangements. As an additional safeguard efforts were made by the Communications Sub-Commission of this Commission to ascertain with the U.S. Mail Authorities that mail for Yugoslavia would only be loaded on ships bound for Trieste.

5. This scheme was approved by the Yugoslav Authorities by their letter No. Br. 840/46 dated as recently as 14 June 46 from which I quote the following para:

"As despatching of gift parcels from U.S. is concerned, we are informed that it is functioning regularly throughout all the territory of Yugoslavia and consequently in Zara and Fiume too. The Yugoslav Postal Administration requests that all such parcels for Fiume (Rijeka) and Zara (Zadar) and the respective areas, coming through the Italian ports might be sent forward through

- 2 -

Trieste to the Yugoslav Postal Office in Ljubljana who will take care of their further despatch."

6. The request for the setting up of a Yugoslav Postal Office in Trieste is strongly opposed by the Communications Sub-Commission of this Hq. Under International Postal Conventions it is a normal procedure for the transit of Foreign Mails through a country to be supervised by the postal authorities of the country through which passing and not controlled by representatives from the country of destination.

7. In this connection the enclosed letter printed in the "Pace Daily American" of 21 Aug 46 is forwarded as being of possible interest in this case.

WJ
ELMER W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

*Copy to Palace A
- 15
Camp/*

Trieste is strongly opposed by the Communications Sub-Commission of
this HQ. Under International Postal Conventions it is a normal procedure
for the transit of Foreign Mails through a country to be supervised by
the postal authorities of the country through which passing and not
controlled by representatives from the country of destination.

340

7. In this connection the enclosed letter printed in the "Rome
Daily American" of 21 Aug 46 is forwarded as being of possible interest
in this case.

WJL

ELIJAH W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

*Copy to Poland A
- 15
Comm Sec*

3083

340

*This is an extract from the Rome
Daily American Newspaper dated
the 21st of August 1946.*

Dear Sir:

As a former employee with the Yugoslav UNRRA office in Trieste, I should like to shed further light on the false charges recently made by UNRRA Director Forcillo LaGuardia against the Allied Military Police in Trieste regarding the safeguarding of UNRRA supplies.

The sad truth about pilfering of UNRRA lies not in the fault or neglect of the Allied Police but rather with UNRRA Yugoslav staff. Most of the pilfering and thefts of supplies have taken place after the UNRRA cargo trains enter "B" Zone in occupied Yugoslav territory and not in Trieste as charged.

It's true that quantities of supplies have been recovered in "A" Zone (Trieste) but nothing was said about how a great portion of that merchandise was smuggled back into this zone from Yugoslavia to be used as political weapons against our Allied troops in this area.

Nor was anything said about the many thousands of dollars worth of UNRRA supplies which have been recovered by the AMP and returned to the UNRRA Office in Trieste only to find their way to the Black Market through this legal route. I have, on numerous occasions, observed large stockpiles of supplies disappear from our Trieste office overnight. These supplies were not returned to Yugoslavia either. And at the same time I have noticed the bank account of B. E. White, UNRRA Port Representative for Yugoslavia, swell above unprecedented levels. As a matter of fact this is one of the main reasons why I resigned my post with the UNRRA Yugoslav Mission.

The truth is that the AMP are doing a wonderful job in protect-

brought to bear from higher authorities.

I worked with the Trieste office from September, 1945, until May 1, 1946, at which time I resigned to accept a post with the U.S. Army in Leghorn.

EDWARD A. GRAHAM, Florence

3082

3082

Dear Sir:

As a former employee with the Yugoslav UNRRA office in Trieste, I should like to shed further light on the false charges recently made by UNRRA Direct, for Ferrello LaGuardia against the Allied Military Police in Trieste regarding the safeguarding of UNRRA supplies.

The sad truth about pilfering of UNRRA lies not in the fault or neglect of the Allied Police but rather with UNRRA Yugoslav staff. Most of the pilfering and thefts of supplies have taken place after the UNRRA cargo trains enter "B" Zone in occupied Yugoslav territory and not in Trieste as charged.

It's true that quantities of supplies have been recovered in "A" Zone (Trieste) but nothing was said about how a great portion of this merchandise was smuggled back into this zone from Yugoslav areas to be used as political weapons against our Allied troops in this area.

Not was anything said about the many thousands of dollars worth of UNRRA supplies which have been recovered by the AMP and returned to the UNRRA Office in Trieste only to find their way to the Black Market through this legal source. I have, on numerous occasions, observed large stockpiles of supplies disappear from our Trieste office overnight. These supplies were not returned to Yugoslavia either. And at the same time I have noticed the bank account of B. K. White, UNRRA Port Representative for Yugoslavia, swell above unprecedented levels. As a matter of fact this is one of the main reasons why I resigned my post with the UNRRA Yugoslav Mission.

The truth is that the AMP are doing a wonderful job in protecting UNRRA supplies which pass through the port of Trieste. The source of UNRRA's trouble here is not external but rather internal. UNRRA should clean its own house first before it begins to wage a war of criticism against its neighbors and very helpful friends, the Allied Military Police. It is of course, nice to have someone to blame when pressure is

brought to bear from higher authorities.
I worked with the Trieste office from September, 1943 until May 1, 1946, at which time I resigned to accept a post with the U.S. Army in Leghorn.

EDWARD A. GRAHAM, Florence

Daily American Newspaper dated the 21st of August 1946.

338

File

Ref. : 1022/337/00

20 August 1946.

SUBJECT: Gift parcels from U.S. for Yugoslavia.

TO : SACO
XIII Corps.

334

1. I enclose a copy of letter No. Br. 1245/46 addressed to
SACO from Dr. Stokich, the Acting Representative of Yugoslavia to
the A.C.L.

2. Will you please investigate paras 2 and 3, and forward a
report and any comments that you may wish to make on para 4.

3. Please treat as very urgent.

By Command of Rear Admiral Stone:

N. W. HIND-SMITH

Brigadier,
Executive Commission.

Copy to: Field A
Field B

3081

See 7-340

File 337

Ref. : 1222/336/100

20 August 1946.

Dear Dr. Suedala,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter No. Dr. 1245/46 dated 16 August 46 addressed to the Supreme Allied Commander.

This has been forwarded to Allied Force Headquarters today.

Yours very truly,

N. W. HIND-SMITH

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Dr. Steven J. Suedala,
 Yugoslav Representative to A.G.I.
 Rome.

3089

336

File

Ref. : 1622/335/103

August 1946.

SUBJECT: Gift parcels from U.S. for Yugoslavia.

TO : G-5 Section,
A.P.H.Q.

1. The enclosed letter addressed to the Supreme Allied Commander from Dr. Dondale, the Acting Representative of Yugoslavia to the A.C.I., is forwarded.

2. I have instructed SCAG XIII Corps to report on the contents of pages 2, 3 and 4, and will forward the information to you as soon as it is received.

3. I have acknowledged receipt of the letter.

For the Chief Commissioner:

Brigadier,
Executive Commissioner.

Copy to: Fuled A
Fuled B

3079

COPY

COPY

FEDERAL
DELEGATION OF THE PEOPLE'S
REPUBLIC OF JUGOSLAVIA
TO THE ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR ITALY
Br. 1245/46

16 August 1946.

SUBJECT: Gift parcels from U.S. for Jugoslavia.

TO : Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre.

THROUGH: Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

1. Sending of gift parcels from U.S. to Jugoslavia was organized in 1945, and the quantity of parcels sent during 1946 is continually increasing. The number of parcels sent to Jugoslavia is from 30-70,000 a month. The parcels are loaded on UNRA ships in New York and unloaded in Trieste wherefrom they continue their way for Jugoslavia by rail. These parcels amount averagely to 20-30% of the total load of each shipment.

2. Unfortunately it has been proved by the Yugoslav authorities that considerable quantities of the gift parcels are continually being stolen on the territory of Trieste by bands of gangsters operating sometimes also with arms. Railway trucks are being opened, emptied in part or even completely, closed again and re-sealed by the Trieste railway seals.

3. On the Yugoslav requests to the Allied authorities that Yugoslav guards may be allowed to escort the transports, it was replied that the Allied authorities themselves will organize the protection of the loads, but no satisfactory results were seen as yet.

4. I therefore have the honour to request on behalf of the Yugoslav Government:

- (a) that urgent measures be taken for the protection of Yugoslav goods crossing the zone of Trieste on their way to Jugoslavia;
- (b) that the AMG authorities in Trieste give their agreement for the opening of a Yugoslav Postal Office in Trieste, which office would perform all special work in connection with the forwarding of gift parcels and of other mail going for Jugoslavia or transiting Jugoslavia.

5. An early reply will be appreciated.

/s/ DR. SLOVEN J. SMERAKA
Acting Representative of Jugoslavia
Advisory Council for Italy

See 352-3078

333

TO: ALBION

17 MAY 46

AND 13 GROUPS FOR 8 WEEKS WELFARE OFFICERS

5407

328

CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCE YOUR SIGNAL SIX SEVEN FIVE DATED MAY FOUR UNDERSTAND REPRESENTATIVE
WILL LEAVING FOR THIRTEEN ON OR ABOUT ONE SEVEN MAY TO ARRANGE DISTRIBUTION
OF AGENCIES FROM SUPPLIES TO GROUPS. REPRESENTATIVE WILL BE DISTRIBUTION
APPROVED BY THIS ROW QUOTE

ALL M 332

3077

PRIORITY

Office of the Executive Council

300 H D M Master

NICHOLAS PERKINS
SAC, USA
Assistant Adjutant

333

TO: ALCON

17 MAY 46

AND 13 CORPS PER G HHSF WELFARE OFFICER

1487

CONFIDENTIAL

328

REFERENCE YOUR JUNE SIX LAST FIVE DATED MAY FOUR DOMESTIC REPRESENTATIVE
WAS LEAVING FOR TWENTY ON OR ABOUT ONE OVEN MAY TO ARRANGE REINSTATEMENT
OF ABLE BODIED ITEM SUPPLIED TO COLONEL HANFORDS IDEAS RE DISTRIBUTION
APPROVED OF BY THIS NEW QUEEN

M 332

3077

PRIORITY

Office of the Executive Officer

W. H. D. M. Mester

RECEIVED
OFF. HHS
Assistant Adjutant

g. l. b.

329

Ref. : A332/323/30

6 May 1946

SUBJECT: Relief Supplies Venezuela Chile.

TO : Foreign Representative
American Relief for Italy Inc.

1. Reference telephone conversation (McMaster - Col. Henderson's secretary) regarding relief supplies for Venezuela Chile.

2. The attached is a copy of a signal received from the Welfare Division and XIII Corps.

1338

For the Chief Commissioner

G. McMaster

[Signature]
Executive Commissioner

See file 330 + 337-332

3076

6/5
04.5.11

H/2650
MAY 4 1530

WELFARE DIVISION AMG 13 CORPS SIGNED RAYMOND KENNY LT COLONEL ARMY
ALCOM FOR ACEXC
OF US CHIEF WELFARE OFFICER

PRIORITY

MAY 6 1946

UNCLASSIFIED

Ref your signal 2841 of 3 May 46 we recommend approval of
proposal american relief Italy INC to distribute food and soap free in
Venezia Giulia. However consensus local committee appointed by representa-
tive Food Ministry is that distribution should be limited to needy per-
sons and families. Palazzo food Ministry representative advised of this
and returned here for new instructions. Invite McGweeney foreign represen-
tative ARI Comandante Trieste to approve distribution plan before com-
modities are shipped.

AC DIST

ACTION: EX COMMISSIONER 2

INFO: CHIEF COMMISSIONER

FLOAT 2

FILE

See 4329
M. 330 333

3075



(50)

327

ALOOK CITE ACHES

3 1200 MAY 46

AMP 13 CORPS

2841

CONFIDENTIAL

REFERENCE OUR TWO SIX SEVEN SEVEN DATED THREE ZERO APRIL PD UNDERSTAND REPRESENTATIVE
OF AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY HAS ALREADY VISITED TRIESTE PD PLEASE REPLY AS A
MATTER OF URGENCY WHETHER YOU CONCUR WITH THESE SUPPLIES BEING SENT PD

3074

See 7-331

PRIORITY

343
S. McMiller
Ex. Commissioner

Executive C. Brigadier
Commissioner

SEYMOUR E. HUMPHREYS
CWO USA
Asst. Adjt

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ ALDOM

241250APRA6

AMG 13 CORPS

2677

PRIORITY

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY MOST ANXIOUS TO SEND ABOUT FIVE THOUSAND
QUINTALS OF FOODSTUFFS AND SCAP FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ZONE ARIA PD
THEY ASK PERMISSION TO SEND THEIR REPRESENTATIVE SIGNORE SENSOLI ALFREDI
TO TRIESTE TO MAKE PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS AND THEREAFTER TO SEND THE
SUPPLIES PD RECOMMEND YOU CONCUR

Blw 27
April

3073

PRIORITY

Hx. Commissioner

M S. 1134
Brigadier
Acting Chief Commissioner

343

See 324.

A
25

325

Fiat 1500 N° 68 E.N.D.S.I. Targa: Napoli 25511

Autista: Sensoli Alfredo

carta identità: patente II° grado 15247

per PRIESTE e provincia

partenza: Giovedì 25 Aprile 1946

3072

1022/98 328

71514

APR 25 1946

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

OFFICE OF FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE

Brigadier Lush
Chief Commission Office
Allied Commission
R o m e

Rome, April 24, 1946.

Dear Brigadier:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation relative to American Relief for Italy carrying food into Trieste, I am submitting the following information.

This is our proposed distribution:

Infants up to 4 years: 20,700	1 can of milk - $\frac{1}{2}$ Kg. sugar	each
Children 5 to 19 years: 110,000	1 can vegetables - $\frac{1}{2}$ Kg. sugar	"
Adult 20 to 55 years: 319,000	1 can vegetables - 1 piece of soap	"
Elderly people over 55 years: 40,000	1 can of milk - 1 piece of soap	"

We shall distribute approximately 4500 to 5000 quintals.

I shall appreciate your gaining approval for this distribution from the Military Authorities of Trieste at the earliest possible moment because we feel that the need is great and that many good results will be obtained.

Respectfully yours,

3071

John McSwaney
John McSwaney
Foreign Representative

Brigadier Lush
Chief Commission Office
Allied Commission
R O M E

Dear Brigadier:

Pursuant to our telephone conversation relative to American Relief for Italy carrying food into Trieste, I am submitting the following information.

This is our proposed distribution:

Infants up to 4 years: 26,700	1 can of milk - $\frac{1}{2}$ Kg. sugar	each
Children 5 to 19 years: 110,000	1 can vegetables - $\frac{1}{2}$ Kg. sugar	"
Adult 20 to 65 years: 319,000	1 can vegetables - 1 piece of soap	"
Elderly people over 65 years: 40,000	1 can of milk - 1 piece of soap	"

We shall distribute approximately 4500 to 5000 quintals.

I still appreciate your gaining approval for this distribution from the Military authorities of Trieste at the earliest possible moment because we feel that the need is great and that many good results will be obtained.

Respectfully yours,

3071

John McSwainy
John McSwainy
Foreign Representative
American Relief for Italy, Inc.

JMS:62

326
lu

15/4

PA. 2/7 R.

Transportation Report Month of March 1948.

The following is the statement of the use of the 74 American Relief trucks in the service of the National Committee.

This report covers the period from March 1 to March 31 and the figures herein submitted have been calculated on the business basis adopted by the National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy (ENRSI), Transportation Section, and already submitted in the previous reports.

The use of the vehicles is in three categories:

1. Use for the distribution of relief supplies furnished to ENRSI by American Relief for Italy and other contributing Agencies.
2. Gratuitous transport of critical supplies of other agencies including Italian Red Cross, hospitals, orphanages, Department of Public Welfare, Protestant Welfare Association, Catholic Charities and Association of Jewish Welfare Groups.
3. The full use of back loading (return trips from hauls of the first two categories) to augment the food supply under the Ministry of Food and other public utilities. This includes the bringing of grain, potatoes, rice, oil and other foods into the metropolitan area from the rural districts and the hauling of electric transformers, cement, wiring, motor mains and other critically needed industrial supplies on transport space which would otherwise be wasted on return trips. If the request of the Ministries of Food and Industry, repayment for this service was accepted by ENRSI by Government transfer of funds for this service. This income is then converted into maintenance service and labor cost of the National Committee, Transportation Section.

The following is an account of the three categories of service in quintal kilometer converted into lire value:

First category: distribution of relief supplies:

quintal kilometers 2,745,514 - lire value 5,800,089

Second category: gratuitous service to indigenous agencies:

Agency	Quintal Kilometer	Lire Value
1) American Relief for Italy	6,689	17,524
2) U.N.R.R.A. (Food Distribution to Institutions)	310,899	347,942
3) Don Suisse (Suisse Relief)	143,523	548,897
4) Pontifical Relief Commission	75,690	147,883
5) Waldensian Group	34,955	54,087
6) Institution "Di Donato"	8,800	22,152
7) Society "S. Padre"	1,582	11,587
8) Institution "S. Rosario"	6,750	10,715
9) Italian Red Cross	9,972	16,212
10) Unione Donne Italiane (U.D.I.)	6,720	11,549
11) Children Hospital - University of Rome	24	32
12) International Red Cross	296	2,196
		17,356

3079



3070

237
Page 1

Protestant Calvary Association, Catholic Charities and Association of Jewish Welfare Groups;

3. The full use of back loading (return trips from hauls of the first two categories) to augment the food supply under the Ministry of Food and other public utilities. This includes the bringing of grain, potatoes, rice, eggs and other foods into the metropolitan area from the rural districts and the hauling of electric transformers, cement, wiring, water mains and other critically needed industrial supplies on transport space which would otherwise be wasted on return trips. At the request of the Ministries of Food and Industry, repayment for this service was accepted by EUSI by Government transfer of funds for this service. This income is then converted into maintenance service and labor cost of the National Committee, Transportation Section.

The following is an account of the three categories of service in quintal kilometer converted into lire value:

First category: distribution of relief supplies:

Quintal Kilometers 2,745,514 - lire value 5,600,089

Second category: gratuitous service to indigenous agencies:

Agency	Quintal Kilometer	Lire Value
1) American Relief for Italy	8,559	17,524
2) U.N.R.R.A. (Food Distribution to Institutions)	210,899	347,842
3) Don Suisse (Swiss Relief)	149,522	548,827
4) Pontifical Relief Commission	75,690	147,823
5) Waldensian Group	24,965	54,087
6) Institution "Di Donato"	8,800	22,152
7) Seminary "S. Padre"	1,392	11,597
8) Institution "S. Rosario"	6,750	10,715
9) Institution "S. Rosario"	9,972	16,212
10) Italian Red Cross	6,720	11,543
11) Unione Donne Italiane (U.D.I.)	32	32
12) Children Hospital - University of Rome	24	2,496
13) International Red Cross	296	17,356
14) Committee of Massa and Carrara	9,600	2,219
15) Italian Youth	1,544	2,190
16) Street Boys Program	600	3,810
17) Archdiocese of Milan	940	2,106
18) Institution "Padre Ludovico" Naples	180	368
19) Eritrean Assistance	230	3,220
20) Public Control - Borghetto	2,312	13,251
21) Public Health Department (Ministry of Interior)	5,660	73,292
	47,280	1,308,823
	579,015	

(see me) by New 2/14

322

and primary: report to be made for general public use
of the Department of Food and Industry, quarter kilometer 601,200.
also 7000 500, 000, 45.

A total operation for a period 1 to 31 March of quarter kilometer
2,750,000 - 1000 value 7,610,000 65

A similar report will be submitted monthly.

3069

5

This report covers the period from January 1 to January 31 and the figures herein submitted have been calculated on the business basis accepted by the National Committee for the Distribution of Relief in December, 1932. The Statistical Section, and already submitted in the foregoing report.

Use for the distribution of relief supplies furnished to the War Relocation Authority and other contributing Agencies.

Julius (return trays from hauls of the

The following is an account of the three categories of service in central kilometer converted into lire value:

quintal kilometers 4,37,513 - lire value 6,975,578

Agency	Quintal Kilometer	Liro Value
1) International Red Cross	15,168	23,370
2) Institution for 'B.C. Assist.	10,048	15,808
3) Italian Broedsewing Company (H.I.I.)	7,900	12,225
4) Italian Red Cross	31,968	46,385
5) Institution "Scela Sente"	22,400	32,825
6) Institution "S. Maria della Pietà"	4,032	6,629
7) Pontifical Relief Commission	8,928	14,490
8) War-torn Soldiers House	704	1,882
9) Committee for Winter Assistance	12,180	21,735
10) Civil Hospital of Pontecorvo	5,568	8,919
11) Municipality of Capriano	5,184	8,271
12) Vaicani City	19,170	39,471
13) Archbishopric of Milan	18,240	31,353
14) International Council of Red Crosses	5,850	10,120

29067

3) American Relief for Italy and other contributing agencies;
 4) Gratuitous transport of critical supplies of other Agencies
 including Italian Red Cross hospitals, orphanages, Department of Public
 Health, Protestant Welfare Association, Catholic Charities and Assoc-
 iation of Jewish Welfare Groups;

5. The full use of back loading (return trips from hauls of the
 first two categories) to augment the food supply under the Ministry
 of Food and other public utilities. This includes the bringing of grain,
 potatoes, rice, eggs and other foods into the metropolitan area from
 the rural districts and the hauling of electric transformers, cement,
 wiring, water mains and other critically needed industrial supplies
 on transport space which would otherwise be wasted on return trips.
 At the request of the Ministries of Food and Industry repayment for
 this service was accepted by ENEL by Government transfer of funds
 for this service. This income is then converted into maintenance
 service and labor cost of the National Committee, Transportation
 Section.

The following is an account of the three categories of service
 in quintal kilometer converted into lire value:

First Category: Distribution of relief supplies:

quintal kilometers 4,372,513 - lire value 6,975,578

Second Category: Gratuitous service to indigenous agencies:

Agency	Quintal Kilometer	Lire Value
1) International Red Cross	15,168	23,370
2) Institution for F.B.C. Assist.	10,049	15,209
3) Italian Broadcasting Company (R.A.I.)	7,500	13,225
4) Italian Red Cross	31,969	46,385
5) Institution "Scela Santa"	22,400	32,826
6) Institution "S. Maria della Pieta"	4,032	5,529
7) Pontifical Relief Commission	8,928	14,490
8) Militated Soldiers House	704	1,082
9) Committee for Winter Assistance	12,150	21,735
10) Civil Hospital of Pontecorvo	5,568	8,819
11) Municipality of Caserta	5,184	8,271
12) Veian City	19,170	39,471
13) Archbishopric of Milen	18,240	31,353
14) National Council of Researches	5,850	10,120
15) Athenian Body of Committee	10,464	15,822
16) Girolimini Center	6,900	11,803
17) Institution "R. Russi" - Pisa-	2,592	4,575

3067

(continued)

320

Ministry of Health Department
Ministry of the Interior
(a) The General Administration

<u>General Kilometer</u>	<u>Line Value</u>
29,244	58,653
10,440	14,208
<u>Totals</u>	<u>378,839</u>

1st Category: Transport on back haul for general public service under the Ministry of Food and Industry, general kilometer 866,042. Line value 1,117,333.85.

A total operation for a period 1 to 31 January of general kilometer, 5,440,425 - Line value 8,471,910.85.

A similar report will be submitted monthly.

3068



AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY INC.

Transportation Report Month of August 1945.

Page

SEP 21 1945

The following is the statement of the use of the 54 American Relief for Italy trucks in the service of the National Committee.

This report covers the period from August 1 to August 31, and the figures herein submitted have been calculated on the business basis adopted by the National Committee for the Distribution of Relief in Italy (ENRDI), Transportation Section, and already submitted in the previous reports.

The use of the vehicles is in three categories:

1. Use for the distribution of relief supplies furnished to ENRDI by American Relief for Italy and other contributing Agencies;
2. Gratuitous transport of critical supplies of other Agencies including Italian Red Cross, hospitals, orphanages, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Welfare, Protestant Welfare Association, Catholic Charities and Association of Jewish Welfare Groups.
3. The full use of back loading (return trips from hauls of the first two categories) to augment the food supply under the Ministry of Food and other public utilities. This includes the bringing of grain, potatoes, rice, eggs and other food into the metropolitan area from rural districts and the hauling of electric transformers, cement, wiring, water mains and other critically needed industrial supplies on transport space which would otherwise be wasted on return trips. At the request of the Ministries of Food and Industry repayment for this service was accepted by ENRDI by Government transfer of funds for this service. This income is then converted into maintenance service and labor cost of the National Committee Transportation Section.

The following is an account of the three categories of service in quintal kilometer converted into lira value:

First Category: distribution of relief supplies:

quintal kilometer 2,420,090 - lire value 4,104,598.45.

Second category: gratuitous service to indigenous agencies:

Agency	quintal Kilometer	Lira Value
Italian Red Cross	271,843	548,869.90
Public Health Department (Ministry of Interior Malaria Control).	161,540	255,997.95
Institution Casa Angeli Custodi	2,075	4,849.95
Institution Princess Maria Pia	3,600	6,555.60
Boys Town S. Marinella (Youth recovery project)	5,350	11,556.75
Children Colony for Malaria Control	1,060	3,429.95
Hospital Ospedale Riuniti S. Spirito	7,410	12,636.80
Institution Salesiani S. Cuore	12,840	30,116.40
Orphanage Pio Benedetto	7,200	12,217.95
Little Sisters of the Poor	3,255	9,513.95
Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees		
		3065

2. Gratuitous transport of critical supplies of other Agencies including Italian Red Cross, hospitals, orphanages, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Welfare, Protestant Welfare Association, Catholic Charities and Association of Jewish Welfare Groups.

3. The full use of back loading (return trips from hauls of the first two categories) to augment the food supply under the Ministry of Food and other public utilities. This includes the bringing of grain, potatoes, rice, eggs and other food into the metropolitan area from rural districts and the hauling of electric transformers, cement, wiring, water mains and other critically needed industrial supplies on transport space which would otherwise be wasted on return trips. At the request of the Ministries of Food and Industry repayment for this service was accepted by ENSI by Government transfer of funds for this service. This income is then converted into maintenance service and labor cost of the National Committee Transportation Section.

The following is an account of the three categories of service in quintal kilometer converted into lira value:

First Category: distribution of relief supplies:

quintal kilometer 2,420,090 - lira value 4,104,598.45.

Second category: gratuitous services to indigenous agencies:

Agency	quintal Kilometer	Lira Value
Italian Red Cross	271,843	546,869.90
Public Health Department (Ministry of Interior Malaria Control).		
Institution Casa Angeli Custodi	161,540	255,987.95
Institution Princess Maria Pia	2,075	4,849.95
Boys Town S. Marinella	3,600	6,555.60
(Youth recovery project)		
Children Colony for Malaria Control	5,350	11,556.75
Hospital Ospedale Riuniti S. Spirito	1,090	3,429.95
Institution Salesiano S. Cuore	7,410	12,636.80
Orphanage Pio Benedetto	12,840	30,116.40
Little Sisters of the Poor	7,200	12,217.95
Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees.	3,255	9,513.95
Ministry of Treasury	7,141	20,148.10
Ministry of War (Assistance to Refugees)	2,475	27,122.00
Ministry of Post War Assistance	50,900	100,292.45
U.S.R.A. (Food distribution to institutions)	4,650	8,270.20
	134,140	337,818.25
TOTALS	675,479	1,389,985.50

(Perkins) Q.Y.

3067

- 2 -

Third Category: Transport on back haul for general public service under the
Administration of Food and Industry; quintal kilometer 1,455,375 - Lire value
2,347,424.

A total operation for a period 1-31 August of quintal kilometers 4,560,344
Lire value 7,642,077.95.

A similar report will be submitted monthly.

.....

4022

Ex. Comm'r

WS/afe

OC 950-1

25 April 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for the minutes of the 22nd meeting
held by the Advisory Group concerning relief on
8 April 1945.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Honorable Myron C. Taylor
The Personal Representative of the
President of the United States
To His Holiness the Pope
2 Via Boncompagni
Rome

cc: Executive Comm'r (with copy of minutes)
CC Files

3063

PA 8/4

(HAS HODSON)

PA 8/24

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.April 8, 1945Meeting No. 22.

Following are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held April 8, 1945, in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc.:

In attendance were: Mr. Taylor; Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Hq. Allied Commission; Brig. G. S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Subcommission, A.C.; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Prof. John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department, Ministry of Interior; Mgr. John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of Pontifical Relief Commission; Mr. W. W. Jefferson, Director, Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross; Lt. Col. John McSweeney, Chief Welfare Officer, A. C.; Dr. L. Lappont of the Italian Red Cross Central Committee; Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor for American Relief for Italy, Inc.

Mr. Taylor: I would like to discuss a few items so that we may get them in our records. One is in respect to Argentinian supplies to be shipped to the Vatican as a gift by the Argentine Government. There was a misunderstanding at one time regarding the use of Argentine ships for this purpose; a question arose whether any amount of food stuff shipped to the Vatican would be deducted from the totals allotted to the Vatican from other sources--which meant no net gain. I think that has been cleared up by a further review of the case, and I think, as it stands, if the quantities are not too great, there will not be a point raised as to its being offset.

Admiral Stone: That is absolutely correct.

Mr. Taylor: In regard to Greek nationals living in Italy--there are about 150 nationals in need, mentioned to us by the State Department, who might come within the program of UNHRA. I took this matter up with UNHRA at the instance of the State Department and received the following answer on March 29 from Mr. Keeny of UNHRA:

"Dear Mr. Taylor:

This will acknowledge your inquiry of yesterday, concerning Pericles N. Iannoulis and approximately 150 other Greek nationals, concerning whom I understand you have received an inquiry from the State Department.

UNHRA is accepting responsibility for assistance to

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"Dear Mr. Taylor:

This will acknowledge your inquiry of yesterday, concerning Pericles N. Iannoulis and approximately 150 other Greek nationals, concerning whom I understand you have received an inquiry from the State Department.

UNRRA is accepting responsibility for assistance to United Nations nationals displaced as a result of the war. This assistance will begin April 1st. I am enclosing a copy of the plan which defines conditions of eligibility for assistance.

If the 150 nationals mentioned in the State Department come within the specifications, UNRRA will be able to assist them; if applicants are not able to meet the conditions, UNRRA will, of course, not be able to assist them. We are, however, sponsoring a plan with AFHQ for the issue of Army rations to United Nations nationals who do not fall within the conditions set forth by the UNRRA resolution.

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I trust that this information will enable you to reply to the cable. As soon as our pen is in operation, we shall be able to report to you further as to how many of the 150 have been aided.

In our preliminary investigation, we have discovered that Mr. Iannoulis has received for the month of March a grant of Lit. 4600 from the Greek Mission through the A.F.A. and that he has apparently been receiving a similar amount previously.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ S.M. Keeny
Chief, Italian Mission."

Mr. Taylor: If the applicants are not able to meet the conditions of UNRRA, then some other request will be made of another authority, but the present opinion is that they come within the scope of UNRRA's activity and therefore will be cared for by them.

Admiral Stone: The Supreme Allied Commander, General Alexander, has ruled that, notwithstanding a protest from the present Yugoslav Government, to the Advisory Council for Italy, all Yugoslav people in Italy will be fed regardless of politics or religion and regardless of whether they intend to return to Yugoslavia or not. I have passed a copy of the order to Mr. Keeny for his guidance.

Mr. Taylor: We have also been asked by telegram from Washington to discover the numbers of a group of Lithuanians in need and determine what relief measures can be taken in their behalf.

Mr. Barr: We found that there are less than 100 Lithuanians in need. A committee was formed for the Lithuanian people before UNRRA came into the field. Lithuanian Relief in America has requested American Relief for Italy to take care of them, and they will repay us. American Relief for Italy is taking care of their clothing needs, and will act as their agent in the transmission of funds.

Admiral Stone: Does that mean that American Relief for Italy would operate in an active sense here in Italy?

Mr. Taylor: No, we will merely act in that regard as the medium for transmission of funds.

Admiral Stone: How will that be paid to them?

Mr. Barr: I think it is to be transferred into lire here, and it will go through ENDSI.

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Mr. Taylor: On the question of ambulances there has been no action. When we asked American Relief for Italy to try to provide 100 ambulances in America, two questions arose--first, where the funds would come from. The National War Fund was not able to grant the amount. It was thought that private contributions would cover it--and that probably could be done. Such funds as American Relief for Italy has at its disposal might be used also. The second question was that of transportation; it is a serious question which has not yet been answered. In response to my request for granting of military permission for purchase and shipping of ambulances to Italy, I received the following letter on March 28 from General McKinley, Headquarters, Allied Commission:

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"Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Concerning your request dated 16 February for permission from the Allied authorities to purchase 100 ambulances in the United States to be shipped to Italy for the use of the Italian Red Cross, the following information has been received from Allied Force Headquarters:

'It is not possible to allocate shipping space for any supplies which have not been advised to the theater as immediately available in the U.S. for shipment.

'It is suggested that at such time as the ambulances have been purchased and advice has been received that they are available for transfer to Italy, this section be informed and the specific reference notifying availability be cited. We will then examine the possibility of their being shipped and be in a position to arrange necessary transportation.'

It is suggested that the agency in the United States which is to purchase these ambulances be requested to inform you when the purchase is completed and the ambulances can be ready for shipment. At that time the matter of shipping space can be re-opened with Allied Force Headquarters.

Yours very truly,

/s/ E. B. McKINLEY
Brigadier General, U.S.A.
Deputy Vice-President
Economic Section."

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Jefferson indicated that it would be difficult to find 100 ambulances.

Mr. Jefferson: I received a letter on Saturday saying that the American Red Cross had not yet been able to get all the ambulances which are to be sent to Italy as a gift to the Italian Red Cross.

Mr. Taylor: There is the other element to be considered: 340 the 340 in this area were to come to a close in a reasonable period, there would probably be enough second-hand vehicles obtainable from the Military to take care of the need for ambulances, and that might happen before the ambulances are shipped.

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Admiral Stone: My advice would be not to relax the efforts to acquire ambulances in America. It might happen that the war will end last in Northern Italy. But if it does develop that the war ends here, and the War Department is able to turn excess used material over to the Italian Government, those ambulances so acquired in the United States could be made available to agencies needing them in the Japanese theater. I think it might be unwise to stop trying to acquire ambulances in America.

Mr. Taylor: They might be turned over to UNRRA in that case for use in some other country.

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Mr. Barr: If the funds were available in America for the ambulances, that would permit American Relief for Italy with its dollar credit to purchase surplus U. S. Army ambulances here.

Admiral Stone: That won't be necessary because the Army and the new Liquidation Board are prepared to sell a great many materials to Italy.

Mr. Taylor: We wrote to General Alexander on this question and received the following answer on March 25 from Brigadier General Hamblen:

"Dear Mr. Taylor:

The Field Marshal has requested that I answer your letter of 16 March in which you raise the question of the acquisition of certain excess stocks and supplies and materials by E.N.D.S.I. and the Italian Red Cross upon the termination of hostilities in Europe.

As you no doubt are aware, the disposition of surplus property is covered by rather detailed instructions from the War Department and the War Office. To insure as far as practicable uniform action by the two Governments, to assure the continued maximum use of the maximum amount of these materials for the war effort and to assure that the economy of the country is not upset by unwise release and for other purposes, organizations for disposal are being set up at AKHQ forthwith. The present indications from higher authority are that the maximum amount of materials will be transferred for the war in the Far East.

A copy of your letter is being furnished those sections of the United States and British Services whose primary function it is to dispose of surplus property. You may rest assured that, within the limitation of higher directives full and kindly consideration will be given to the relief organizations sponsored by you.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ A. L. HAMBLEN
Brigadier General
Assistant Chief Administrative Officer."

Admiral Stone: I don't know what the plans of the British are but I know what the American plans are. 3059

Mr. Taylor: I sent a copy of my letter to General Alexander and the reply from Brigadier Hamblen to Washington, and it will reach

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Mr. Taylor: I sent a copy of my letter to General Alexander and the reply from Brigadier Hamblen to Washington, and it will reach General Marshall as well as others.

Admiral Stone: I right suggest that a copy of that reaches the Naval authorities in Washington.

Mr. Taylor: I sent it to the President and to the State Department, and I am sure that it will be given to the Army and Navy officials. I want to tell you that I am not anxious to mention the name of the President in these affairs, but I have to do it in that he is the only reason for my authority here. My authority is from him--not from the State Department. That is why I often mention his name.

On ambulances then we will continue to make every effort possible knowing they will be useful somewhere. There was another

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question concerning sheeting that I took up with Admiral Stone's office, and he delegated General McKinley to come and see me about it. Have you been able to get any sheeting, Col. McSweeney?

Col. McSweeney: Nothing, Sir, except those salvaged materials we got from army salvage at Naples.

Mr. Barr: That material is awfully thick--really too thick for sheeting. I think Mr. Keeny mentioned in the last meeting that a considerable amount of sheeting had arrived for hospitals; that could be explored to find out how much sheeting they have and where they are going to use it.

Mr. Taylor: Has there been any relief in the sheeting situation in the hospitals?

Mgr. Carroll-Abbing: No.

Brig. Parkinson: We have asked for something to be sent from AFHQ. According to our information, there is a 60% shortage of materials such as sheeting, blankets, surgical instruments, exray. We took 60% as a reasonable basis.

Mr. Taylor: What is our position on surgical instruments?

Mgr. Carroll-Abbing: We have received physicians' instruments rather than surgical instruments. The sets are not complete.

Mr. Taylor: How many sets do we have left from the first shipment?

Prof. Canaperia: 15 are left from the original 30.

Mr. Taylor: Do you think we ought to apply for more?

Mgr. Carroll-Abbing: I think it might be wiser to apply for specific instruments.

Mr. Barr: Blood transfusion sets, especially, are badly needed.

Mr. Taylor: Will you work up a telegram to that effect with Mgr. Carroll-Abbing and Professor Canaperia?

Mr. Barr: Yes, Sir.

Brigadier Parkinson: The hospitals and clinics are very short of exray equipment and rubber gloves. 3058

Mr. Barr: There were no exray supplies in this shipment, but I think we can prod them to send some--also rubber gloves.

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Mr. Taylor: We have a letter from the Joint Distribution Committee thanking American Relief for Italy for the matzos which was sent from America and distributed for the Jewish passover period in Italy. They show a great deal of gratitude for it. *****

The Department of State has written a letter in which they describe an effort being made by UNRRA, or by the British Section of UNRRA, to clarify the relationship between private charitable organizations and the UNRRA organization. There is nothing especially to be mentioned in that respect, except there is a recognition of the fact that both are active in the field of relief and both are welcome.

The refugee camp question we discussed here with a group representing the Government and other agencies two weeks ago. We were speaking particularly of the four refugee camps in and around Rome which were very bad. I received the following letter on that subject from Mr. Keeny on March 27:

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"Dear Mr. Taylor:

Pardon my delay in replying to your letter of 16 March concerning the four refugee camps in and near Rome.

In confirmation of our conversation in your office yesterday--these camps do fall within the scope of UNRRA activities, and UNRRA will be happy to furnish, through the High Commissioner for Refugees, the necessary food and clothing for them.

As we agreed yesterday, it seems impracticable to distinguish between the refugees from other provinces and those from this province who may be living in the camps. We shall, therefore, be glad to assist the High Commissioner in the care of all those who are in these camps.

I am happy that this division of work is satisfactory to everybody, particularly because it will free your supplies for the "elministrati" in the City of Rome who are said to be in even greater need.

Sincerely,

/s/ S.M. Keamy
Chief, Italian Mission."

UNRRA takes upon itself the full responsibility of the refugee camps.

Admiral Stone: That was by agreement. They were supposed to take over those camps when they came in.

Mr. Taylor: The refugee camps are the responsibility of the Government and UNRRA -- not ENDISI or American Relief for Italy -- that is very clear. The relationship of ENDISI, American Relief for Italy and UNRRA was clarified in those discussions to this extent--that American Relief for Italy assumes the responsibility of providing milk and vitamins, and such other supplies as it figures are useful to the purpose, to give to approximately 100,000 children in certain institutions in the area to the active front. I say the "active front" because the Allied Military Government in Florence Pisa and elsewhere thought they did not have adequate supplies by milk, and they invited ENDISI to supplement their supplies in those areas. In the other areas where we supply the institutions with milk and vitamins, UNRRA will supplement rations and take on its shoulders the remainder of the population. That will be a very simple way of defining areas of activity, and it enables us to tell America exactly what American Relief for Italy is doing.

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On the question of clothing--outside of refugee camps and refugee groups, as distinguished from refugees who form a part of the population of various communities, ENDSI with donated clothing performs the operation of distributing clothing. In refugee camps and groups, however, UNRRA takes the sole burden of supplying relief--food, clothing and transportation for people back to their homes. That agreement has not yet been stated in a written form, but we expect it very soon. So that our relations with UNRRA are confined primarily to those two fields. Mr. Keeny wrote to me on March 29 as follows:

"Dear Mr. Taylor:

I am writing to express my satisfaction at the way the working relationships with the American Relief for Italy and ENDSI are being cleared. The decision taken

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last Monday. Why UNRRA will be responsible to help look after the needs of the four refugee camps near Rome, is one instance. Our discussions with Mr. Vincentini and Mr. Barr, whereby ENOSY and UNRRA will cooperate. ENOSY to supply the milk and UNRRA the food for children's institutions - is another. In a similar fashion we shall arrange a meeting on the clothing problem for the latter part of this week after Mr. Barr's return.

As soon as definite arrangements have been made, I shall confirm them.

As the time for the joint clothing drive in the United States approaches, I should like to be helpful in any way possible in making the case for additional help for Italy. It is most important that the public in the United States understand that the UNRRA program for Italy in no way lessens the importance of the program of American Relief for Italy. This is particularly true in the matter of clothing where UNRRA is relying very heavily on the continuance of the good work that has been done with the thousands of friends of Italy who have participated in the work of your organization. I cannot speak too highly of the energy displayed by yourself and all your co-workers in getting desperately needed clothing into the devastated areas in Italy last winter. I trust that when you speak to the American public, either directly or through your associates in the United States, you will not fail to emphasize the fact that the imports through the Allied Commission, through UNRRA and through American Relief for Italy will together be far too little to meet the needs of this suffering country.

The supplies of clothing and milk that your organization will bring are desperately needed. Quite apart from the material help, however, it is extremely important that inter-governmental aid, such as that represented by UNRRA, should not dry up the private contributions that represent the personal expression of the good will of the people of the United States to the people of Italy. The task of rebuilding Italy must primarily be that of the Italians themselves. I can think of nothing to give them more encouragement in going about the job than the expressions of friendship that come through the thousands of personal gifts made through your organization.

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Mr. Barr: In the places where American Relief for Italy furnishes milk and vitamins, UNRRA furnishes supplementary food such as eggs, fish, etc.. So as not to complicate or duplicate transportation, UNRRA turns its food over to ENDSI, and ENDSI delivers it to the institutions in the trucks sent by American Relief for Italy. ENDSI gets a receipt from the institutions for the food and gives it to UNRRA. In that way there is no confusion between the two agencies, and in this way ENDSI takes care of the total needs of the institutions it supplies. It is working very well in Naples.

Mr. Taylor: Simplification is the rule and is very desirable. Mr. Carroll-Abbing, will you give us an impression as to the extent distribution has taken place of the shipments which arrived in December and the arrivals in March?

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Mr. Barr: I don't think Mr. Carroll-Abbing has the total picture of the clothing. At the present moment nine provinces are 90% complete. 875,000 people in those provinces have to be served. Distribution in nine other provinces has begun for approximately 100,000 people with approximately 530,000 garments. There are four additional provinces, including Sardinia, where the clothing has been shipped approximately 500,000 garments for 165,000 people. There are five provinces in which the plans are complete, and the clothing is being shipped next week for approximately 25,000 people in need. Five provinces are presently being surveyed, and the original estimates are 100,000 people north of Rome to receive 350,000 garments. It means that at the end of the distribution in the area south of Rome all of our clothing except 60,000 pieces will be gone from the two shipments which have arrived from America. The next shipment will take care of the more northern areas above the military line where the Red Cross is working now. There must have been six or seven million pieces in the two shipments.

Mr. Taylor: The weather is helping the clothing situation. The urgent need of the winter is past, and we can look forward to next winter with the heavy material. We have a quantity of fine new material received from America that could not be successfully mixed with the used materials for distribution because of the feeling of discrimination it would cause. Has anything been arranged concerning that material?

Mr. Barr: A plan is being worked out to help people of more professional category who are at present unable to carry on in their work because of a shortage of clothing. The plan includes school teachers, nurses, doctors and medical provincial in the field.

Col. McSweeney: Will any more clothing be available for Sicily?

Mr. Barr: We have just sent 19 more box cars to Sicily. Almost 200,000 people will be served.

Mr. Taylor: Our next shipment may be here during this month. There will probably be a hiatus for a month because of the national drive for clothing in America.

Mr. Barr: That is all right, sir, because in the summer months the clothing needs are not so great, and besides the percentage of the results of the national drive to be given to American Relief for Italy will bring in a lot of material for the future distributions.

Mr. Taylor: We have 50 trucks and 4 big vans which are very useful. I was wondering, Admiral Stone, if the war situation undergoes a change in what period of time would it be likely that the transportation facilities we have enjoyed through the courtesy of the Allied Commission might be reduced?

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Mr. Taylor: We have 30 trucks and 4 big vans which are very useful. I was wondering, Admiral Stone, if the war situation undergoes a change, in what period of time would it be likely that the transportation facilities we have enjoyed through the courtesy of the Allied Commission might be reduced?

Admiral Stone: I can't answer that, but I don't think that is likely to occur for some time. The counterbalance would be given to the Italian Government, and materials would be coming in all the time. The sales would all be made to the Italian Government, and it would be through the Government that ENDSI would get materials.

Mr. Barr: Are your trucks coming in all right, sir?

Admiral Stone: We have received several hundreds of the 1700 now.

Mr. Taylor: On the question of this new material--when will we be able to move in this field?

Mr. Barr: Very shortly.

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Mr. Taylor: Mr. Carroll-Abbing, will you report on the results of the milk and vitamin distribution?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: To summarize -- up the present time since January American Relief for Italy has been providing milk and vitamins for 127 orphanages in Rome and 16 in the province of Rome, making a total of 143 orphanages; in addition 16 children's hospitals are being served in Rome, which makes a total of 171 children's institutions. In the first two months the milk was given to 3,985 children in orphanages but in the second assignment the group has come up to 8,163 children, due to the fact that 1,300 children have been admitted to the orphanages. 878 children from institutions which had not had an assignment in the first two months have been admitted to the second assignment. In Naples we are assisting 56 orphanages in the city and 19 in the province, a total of 7,000 children in 74 institutions. Under the present scheme ENDSI will distribute milk and vitamins donated by American Relief for Italy and supplementary foods donated by UNRRA. As the age limit is being removed, and the distribution extended to all the orphanages in the whole province of Naples the total children benefitted will not be less than 20,000. At the present moment we have given milk to children under 10 years of age, but now the idea is to extend it and give it to all the children in the orphanages and to all the orphanages in the province of Rome and Naples, so that instead of 7,000 in Naples, at least 20,000 children in Naples will be assisted, and UNRRA will assist with supplementary food.

In regard to the moral effect of the distribution--the institution feel that they are being helped and that there is somebody who is looking after them. Incidentally, we have been able to assist them in many other fields as well. Our doctors have listened with great patience and have been able to assist them in many other fields. A public health officer has visited the institutions, in the clothing field we also have been able to solve some of their problems. In the last few days we found that they could admit 50 children if they had more sheets. We are going to give them sheets from salvaged material.

Mr. Taylor: What effect on the health do the doctors report?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We have had several reports of a satisfactory nature from the doctors. They have spontaneously noticed an increase in weight--one doctor said 7%. It is hard to tell whether that is due to the milk and vitamins or not, because over a period of two months there would naturally be an increase. They do tell of various disorders that have been eliminated in this period--probably because of the vitamins. At the present moment a study is being prepared by two of our doctors, and they will make a report of their examination. The same thing is being planned in Florence on a more scientific scale. The Clinic and the University wish to study the effect of the vitamins and milk on the children. In the north at Florence and in the provinces of Pisa, Lucca, Grosseto and Arezzo we are planning the milk distribution, but we have to wait for the shipment this month before we can start on the milk distribution in those places, because

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Mr. Taylor: We can also give vitamins to the schools in Rome.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: 14,000 children in schools in Rome are receiving vitamins.

Mr. Taylor: In this area up to the Florence-Pisa line, you feel you will find 100,000 children, who are most in need, that we can adopt?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: There are 45,000 children in Rome and Naples province, and 35,000 in those provinces north. The other children will be selected later.

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Mr. Taylor: That looks as if we can help a very good percentage of the total.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Concerning the arrival of insulin--while the shipment spoke of 4,000 vials of insulin, I actually find there is a greater quantity of insulin. There are eight cases containing a total of 4,000 vials of protaminezinc insulin, each vial containing 500 units, making a total of 3,200,000 units. In addition there are five more cases containing a total of 2,380 vials of insulin each containing 400 units, a total of 944,000 units. There are also 52 odd vials containing a total of 20,800 units. This makes a complete total of 4,164,800 units of insulin. Calculating a medium dose of 32 units a day per person, this quantity will be sufficient for 2,000 people to receive insulin for two months.

Mr. Taylor: It will be given to those who need it entirely on a case basis. I talked with Col. Bizzozero, who is moving north very soon. I believe, with Col. Poletti--and I inquired if he had any materials in his clinic he could turn over to this purpose. We said he has some things we can have. He also has a woman who has been working as a prescription clerk who he says is very unusual and whom we might like to get for our laboratory. We are sending a truck to Col. Bizzozero's clinic to get whatever he has for this cause.

In the insulin distribution how do you control the question of whether a person can pay or cannot pay?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: It is very difficult. Even the certificate of poverty does not give a true idea of real need as many of the people who have those tickets are engaged in other "activities"; whereas other people in poor or reduced circumstances who are in need do not have a certificate. I believe that we might put up a notice saying that if anyone is able to pay, he might give a contribution to provide medicine for the poor. We have already given insulin to some people, who have spontaneously offered to contribute.

Mr. Taylor: We have other drugs coming from America, including a shipment of morphine coming by air which will be controlled in the laboratories.

Mr. Parkinson: It wants good control. You will have 100,000 grain tablets of morphine coming from America and this, in addition to the insulin, requires very careful control. I know you are aware of that.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: The Provincial Doctor is registering today the cases which will need insulin, and the amount of insulin each case will need. Each person to receive insulin will receive a card. Whenever a person receives his insulin, that will be prescribed on his card, and he will not be able to receive it from any other place.

Mr. Taylor: It will be given to those who need it entirely on a free basis. I talked with Col. Bizzozero, who is moving north very soon, I believe, with Col. Poletti--and I inquired if he had any materials in his clinic he could turn over to this purpose. He said he has some things we can have. He also has a woman who has been working as a prescription clerk who he says is very unusual and whom we might like to get for our laboratory. We are sending a truck to Col. Bizzozero's clinic to get whatever he has for this cause.

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Mr. Parkinson: What is the plan for handling the morphine?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: The hospitals will handle that.

* * *

Mr. Taylor: Italian Red Cross activities have been subject to a considerable amount of discussion at one time or another in this group, especially in that branch of their activity which had to do with the drive for funds and materials. After some discussion it was finally agreed by the special committee that was operating the drive and the Italian Red Cross that the committee would be absorbed into the body of the Italian Red Cross into a special group for collecting funds and materials. That has been cleared. The Italian Red Cross itself has been the subject of a great deal of discussion

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During the last week because of its being disorganized as a result of the collapse of the Fascist Regime and some of us, including Cardinal Relief for Italy and the American Red Cross, have been working to assist in rebuilding the Italian Red Cross on a substantial basis. It is now set up on the lines of the American Red Cross in its official plan of organization, especially in its top officials. It has no governing committee; it has no Board of Directors. Before we leave the subject of the Red Cross, we are going to make a suggestion to Dr. Zanotti-Bianco along the lines of creating a national governing committee and for strengthening the administrative personnel of the Italian Red Cross. We have been assured that if that is done, there will be no further assistance brought by the American Red Cross and other institutions. I think the Italian Red Cross will have a revised charter. There is a difficulty because the north of Italy is soon coming into it, and no one can tell what that situation is.

Marchese Theodoli: The charter is being revised.

Mr. Taylor: We received the following telegram from Judge Marchisio on March 20:

"HAVE AVAILABLE TRANSMITTAL TO E DSI SIXTEEN HUNDRED TWENTY DOLLARS DONATED BY GODPARENTS FOR ITALIAN WAR ORPHANS COMMITTEE SPONSORED BY ITALIAN WELFARE LEAGUE REPRESENTING THREE MONTH'S SUPPORT FOR ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY ORPHANS SELECTED FROM LIST SUBMITTED BY ALTO COMMISSARIATO PROFUCHI. AMBASSADOR TARCHIANI INFORMS ITALIAN RED CROSS WILL MATCH THIS CONTRIBUTION THUS MAKING AVAILABLE SIX DOLLARS PER MONTH PER ORPHAN. NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF ORPHANS SELECTED BEING FORWARDED MAIL. GODPARENTS COMMITTEE HAS ON DEPOSIT MONIES NECESSARY FOR ADDITIONAL NINE MONTHS SUPPORT FOR THESE ORPHANS SAME BASIS BUT DEEMS ADVISABLE NOT TO FORWARD SAME NOW DUE TO WIDESPREAD RUMORS THAT LIRE WILL SHORTLY BE SUBSTANTIALLY DEVALUATED. IF AGREEMENT REGARDING TRANSMITTAL THIS SUM WILL FOLLOW SAME ARRANGEMENTS WITH YOUR OFFICE AS IN PAST. PLEASE NOTIFY.

JUVENIAL MARCHISIO."

Marchese Theodoli: The part of the letter concerning Italian war orphans which I saw Friday, as far as I know, doesn't convey the right idea, because so far it is only the Italian Government which is matching the private contributions of individuals for the care of these children. The individual contributes a certain amount, and the Italian Government through the Alto Commissariato Profughi gives a similar amount. It has been working very satisfactory. As a matter of fact, the amount contributed by the Government is larger than that contributed by the individuals.

Mr. Barr: I think the matter is being taken up with Zaniboni for a reply.

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Mr. Barr: I think the matter is being taken up with Zaniboni for a reply.

Marchese Theodoli: That reply from Zaniboni is on its way. It will reach me this afternoon, and I will inform you of its content.

Mr. Taylor: The idea is to understand through which agencies these arrangements will pass. The object is simplification. Apart from the orphans, there is another problem we might mention - the children in the streets, the so-called delinquent children. I saw a lady yesterday who said she knew a priest who is starting a plan to take the children off the streets. From the way she spoke, I thought it sounded similar to Father Flanagan's "Boys Town" in America. Of course, the priest's plan could only take care of a small segment of the total, but "Boys Town" started with one house of boys and grew into a regular village run by the boys themselves.

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They were taught trades and turned out into the world as useful citizens. This delinquent children problem is such a big one that the Government ought to do something about it.

Admiral Stone: One of the causes of children in the streets has been the requisition of schools by the military authorities, the Government and the civil agencies. I have pressed the Prime Minister to reexamine the situation concerning the number of schools that have not been de-requisitioned. It is essential that this problem be taken care of by the Italian Government. All we can do is to point it out to them.

Col. McSweeney: Dr. Vallente has already made arrangements to take these children in. We had no supplies and were going to ask if ENDSI could give materials. I believe ENDSI could be of great assistance by furnishing clothing and vitamins and making it mechanically possible for the schools to function after the buildings are obtained. I think ENDSI should have a small group to encourage that program and act as a liaison. It is hard to get children who have no clothing to come daily to school, whereas if they tell the children they will get food and clothing if they come to school, the attendance will naturally be good.

Ing. Galeazzi: A Committee has already been formed to help these children. The Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Public Instruction are both represented. A representative of ENDSI should get in touch with the Committee. The first necessity is to find a full-time place for day and night quarters and also a temporary day quarters for the children. It would be well to help and use all agencies already in existence trained for this work. There are civilian institutions as well as religious institutions already trained. The institutions of San Michele and San Giovanni are two of the religious organizations especially trained for taking care of the youth. That is the first part of the program--the permanent reception of youths in these houses. We should help these organizations to have more accommodations--more buildings--more possibilities of receiving these children. We have heard from Mr. Carroll-Abbott that they have noticed a substantial increase of children in the institutions. That means they are doing their best to enlarge possibilities of receiving the children. Then there is the second aspect of temporary shelter in the daytime to take them away from the streets. Very often it is hard to find out what the family situation is. It is important to influence the family to urge their children to attend the school. It is a very important problem. The people who meet in this Committee with ³⁰ have to be very active and do their best.

Mr. Barr: I agree with you that the institutions already existing should be encouraged to take over the problem rather than have new little organizations springing up all over.

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Mr. Barr: I agree with you that the institutions already existing should be encouraged to take over the problem rather than have new little organizations springing up all over.

Ing. Galeazzi: In order that these children have the best training and the best moral possibilities the best solution would be to help those people and institutions already well-trained in this sort of work--both civil and religious. I understand that Mgr. Baldelli is already in the organization in order to establish a liaison with the Vatican.

Mr. Barr: Our liaison is between America and ENDSI. ENDSI should have a representative to act as the official coordinator with the Government, rather than having American Relief for Italy as a coordinating agency.

Mr. Taylor: We might be able to get another appropriation on another basis. There are many possibilities if the plan was developed.

Brig. Parkinson: This is an Italian problem for the Italian people. We have had our problem in this field--children of the "Dead End" and so forth, and we found that a very successful solution to the problem

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was the foundation of Boy's Clubs. People like us belong to it and have five shillings a year to be a member--and to get these youngsters in and occupy and amuse them. It takes a lot of time and effort, apart from merely housing them, you want to get their minds on other channels. The boxing matches, for instance, were found to be a health static way to keep them absorbed and enthusiastic.

Ing. Galeazzi: The Boys' Club are being started here again. The problem is that there is a bad necessity for clothing. They can't find material for making their uniforms. Still there is a lot of enthusiasm, and you do see children dressed in uniforms. The best thing to do is to help these institutions to help themselves.

Mr. Barr: The Girl Scouts in America want to send material for uniforms to the Girl Scouts in Italy. The material could be sent through American Relief for Italy and turned over to ENDISI for distribution. In that case we can act as their forwarding agent.

Mr. Taylor: On the subject of donations, we have been told that an Exhibition Group in America has been trying to obtain agricultural instruments to ship to Italy. Our tendency has been to say that American Relief for Italy concentrated on emergency relief supplies of clothing, milk and vitamins. Farm materials are a different field

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Marchese Theodoli: I would like to mention another problem. The Italian Red Cross has been approached quite frequently lately about the situation of a community in Zara, a part of Dalmatia on the other side of the Adriatic--a free land, now under the control of Tito. It is reported that there are from 4,000 to 6,000 Italian citizens, who are badly in need, living in the hills surrounding what is left of the city. An appeal has been made to the Red Cross to help them. The matter has many delicate political aspects that make it difficult for the Red Cross to take it up with the Governmental authorities. I tried the International Red Cross three months ago with no result. I have asked whether if the necessary means of conveyance can be obtained across the Adriatic, would ENDISI provide materials to ship over to these people?

Mr. Taylor: I suggest that these questions be discussed with Mr. Barr.

Marchese Theodoli: I have already approached Mr. Keeny, upon the suggestion of Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, not so much to get supplies as to ascertain facts. Mr. Keeny said he would get his colleague on that side to investigate the situation.

Mr. Jefferson: If we do anything at the present time, it would be through the forces occupying Yugoslavia and through the Yugoslav channels. We have some Red Cross

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Mr. Jefferson: If we do anything at the present time, it would be through the forces occupying Yugoslavia and through the Yugoslav agencies. We have some Red Cross people in Yugoslavia, who can tell us about this situation. If it is a place that can be communicated with, I think something can be done through the Red Cross.

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Jefferson, will you take an interest in this matter along with Mr. Keeny and the ENDISI group?

Mr. Jefferson: Yes, sir.

Brig. Parkinson: Mr. McMillan brought up the Italian Red Cross and ENDISI as agencies to make bids for materials that have been cleared through the Economic Subcommission. Through our welfare branch of the Public Health Subcommission we will get lists of materials available, and we will ask the Italian Red Cross and ENDISI what they are interested in. Bids will have to be made.

Mr. Barr: There is about a half ton of materials which have been donated in America for prisoners-of-war--shaving cream, razor blades and towels. We have the problem of getting those things to the PW's.

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Admiral Stone: Are these repatriated PW's?

Mr. Taylor: I think these articles were intended for prisoners held in prisoner camps in French camps in Africa.

Admiral Stone: We have a Prisoner-of War- Subcommittee at Allied Commission under Lt. Col. Campbell.

Mr. Jefferson: It might be a good idea to give some of these relief kits to repatriated prisoners-of-war on the coast.

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Mr. Taylor: After these discussions we have developed our pattern sufficiently so that it will not be necessary for us to meet every Monday, but one in two weeks. Special meetings will be called in case of any emergency.

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CARMENTS DONATED BY AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY AND DISTRIBUTED
by E.N.D.S.I. as of April 1, 1945.

PROVINCES 90 % COMPLETED.

Persons assisted.

L'Aquila	50,000
Chieti	130,000
Campobasso	46,000
Frosinone	163,000
Littoria	120,000
Pescara	55,000
Foggia	50,000
Napoli	94,000
Roma	123,000
Repatriated	10,000
Refugees	3,000
Assigned to institutions.	22,000

Total. 876,000

PROVINCES IN WHICH DISTRIBUTION HAS BEGUN.

Messina	60,000
Catania	20,000
Siracusa	4,000
Regusa	4,000
Enna	4,000
Palermo	28,000
Trapani	22,000
Caltanissetta	4,000
Agrigento	4,000

Total 150,000

PROVINCES TO WHICH THE MATERIAL IS IN PROCEEDS OF BEING SHIPPED.

Cagliari	90,000
Sassari	20,000
Nuoro	20,000
Benevento	35,000

Total 165,000

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PROVINCES IN WHICH THE DISTRIBUTION PLAN HAS BEEN COMPLETED.

Avellino	25,000
Cosenza	12,000
Catanzaro	12,000
Regio Calabria	16,000
Salerno	30,000

Total. 95,000PROVINCES IN WHICH EXACT STATISTICS ARE YET UNKNOWN.

Viterbo	20,000
Rieti	20,000
Teramo	20,000
Potenza	20,000
Matera	20,000

Total. 100,000TOTALS

Provinces completed	876,000
Provinces in which the distribution has begun	150,000
Provinces in which the material is in process of being shipped	165,000
Provinces in which the distribution plan has been completed	95,000
Provinces in which the statistics are yet unknown.	100,000

Total. 1,386,000

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