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10000/109/803
(VOL. II)

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(VOL. II)

MONTHLY REPORTS, UNRRA
DEC. 1945; FEB. - APR. 1946

A/e.c. 19.4.

C50. The whole of this file is UNRRA monthly report for March. The "Introduction" is really a summary of the full report and I have marked only the passages of interest in this summary as the full report is very detailed Statistics of particular interest on Commodities, unemployment, Cost of living, prices and housing are at Folios 121, 123, 124, 125 & 126 respectively

J.W.C.M. 25/4. H.S. 2614

APR 25 RECD

DM/25.4

Lt Comm.

277

195-276 is UNRRA monthly report for April. I have marked passages of interest in the summary. folio 266 is an index of the various appendices

6 HS.

J.M.C.M. 23/5. H.S. 23/5

DM/5/6.

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J. McM. 25/4. H.L. 2614

APR 26 RECD

155

M/25/4

211

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605.

J. McM. 23/5. H.L. 2315

M/5/6.

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

ITALIAN MISSION

MAY 22 1946

Chief of Mission's Narrative Report for the Month of

April, 1946.

CONTENTS

This report consists of a brief summary of the Italian Mission's major activities during the month of April, 1946, its most important unsolved problems and targets for the immediate future, plus more detailed reports, statistical data, etc., from the various units of the Mission. The material appears as follows :-

A. Introduction.

B. Relationship with the Italian Government.

C. Relationship with other Agencies.

D. Supply and Distribution.

E. Service Provided with UNRRA Resources.

F. Public Relations.

G. Organisation and Administration of the Mission.

H. List of Attachments.

S.M. KERNY,
Chief of Italian Mission. 5330

Distribution:

Allied Commission. Albania.

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S.M. KEELEY,
Chief of Italian Mission. 5339

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A. INTRODUCTION.

1. Somewhat to our surprise April came and went without any major upset in spite of the Paris peace discussions, the approaching elections, the wheat crisis and the U.S. coal strike. The Press, however, did keep popular excitement at the high pitch beloved to our volatile Italian friends.

2. First in the news has been speculation about the terms of the Peace Treaty. Among the problems to be settled Trieste easily stands first in public interest. News about the proposed division of the Fleet was generally received with the calmness of resignation, with some vocal exceptions from the sailors. At the end of the month the other main issues - including reparations - were still in doubt. Early decisions are essential if Italy is to get the necessary credits to stand alone in 1947.

WHEAT.

3. The problem of the bread ration kept the country on tenter hooks until about the 20th. The figures for April loadings were seriously late in arriving from Washington, and, when they came, too low to meet the need - although better than we had feared. April arrivals amounted to 168,000 long tons of bread cereals. Prospects of May arrivals are 170,000 long tons of bread cereals at best. Local collections up to 20 April amounted to only about 3,400 metric tons of wheat equivalent, so that stocks on May 1st were down to 137,700 tons. For the first time last month the figures included everything in the mills and bakeries. In the circumstances the only safe thing to maintain the ration was to cut it from 200 to 150 grams, and this Mission so informed the Government.

4. To cut the ration, however, with the elections only a few weeks away, would have had most serious political implications. Finally, after several weeks of discussions between UNRRA and the Government, the Government decided to maintain the ration subject to review on 15 May, in the meantime pressing for extraordinary amassing, which this Mission urged should be for 150,000 tons.

5. In the middle of the month the Press made our days even more lively than usual. They pressed for estimates and forecasts: we refused to give our figures until they were firm or to speculate on the decision that the Government would make. As soon as that decision had been announced we released the entire balance sheet on the food position to the Press (Correspondents have become increasingly well informed, thanks to some careful work on the part of our Information Service). In our Press Conference we stressed the need for national co-operation in the crisis. The Italian Press, however, is not fully alive to its responsibility to help the country to help itself to the utmost in the present world grain crisis. Every effort is being made to get all branches of the Government, the Press, and all other influential agents to get behind the national effort which is essential to tide us over until July. By 1 June stocks of imported supplies will be below 50,000 tons, which is less than six days' supply for the country - and that unless 75,000 tons are raised and made available [illegible] will be

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6. The chances of getting much grain at this time of the year are not too bright. The price has been approximately doubled - but it is only about one fourth of the black market price, which has also jumped about fifty per cent with the coming of the crisis. The main hope for the effort lies in the fact that the grain is to be kept in the same Province in which it is collected and that grain will be imported only to make up the difference between the target amount and the allowed ration. If

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the plan is carried out, it will mean that the grain [illegible] be collected or the ration will automatically be reduced in that Province.

COAL.

7. The battle for coal is being fought mostly behind the scenes. Zero hour is 1 July instead of 1 June, but with nearly all the coal coming from America the situation is as desperate as that for wheat. We have viewed with great dismay the continuation of the strike through the entire month of April. In a word, we have had a million tons of imported coal, intended for April and May, which must be stretched at least to cover June as well. On the proposed optimistic assumption that shipments can be resumed to reach us six weeks after the miners go back to work, Italy can hold out without a breakdown if the strike ends by 15 May. Our only hope for emergency relief is in the special meeting of the European Coal Organization, which was called at Italy's request.

8. In the meantime Sardinia is helping out magnificently with over 90,000 tons a month.

CARGO RECEPTION.

9. In the midst of all this gloom the unloading achievements of the Italian dockers stand out in shining contrast. Although the port capacity had recently been assessed at about 800,000 tons a month, more than 1,000,000 were unloaded in April - almost 950,000 tons of this being UNRRA supplies. All of this was accomplished with less than seven days' demurrage. Moreover, during the same period discharge time saved in all ports totalled over 291 days, representing a saving of more than $ 160,000. The credit for this, says our Ports Division, goes to the Italians, who have achieved this remarkable result in spite of incredible handicaps in their damaged ports.

PROBLEMS OF SARDINIA.

10. The malaria eradication campaign has had to be postponed until July because of the failure of supplies to arrive from the U.S. This postponement was agreed with Dr. Soper of the Rockefeller Foundation and explained to the Sardinian authorities. Sardinia is most eager to start this programme and has been deeply disappointed by the delay. It has been reassured that the job will go ahead as soon as supplies arrive.

11. In the meantime the Island has obligingly produced the worst locust plague in its history. All transport assigned for malaria control (about 150 vehicles and trailers), thousands of tons of bran and sodium arsenite by the hundreds of tons are being sent to fight the plague. The chemical war resources of the Italian Government are being called upon. If present plans work out there are some bad days ahead for the locusts; if plans don't work out, there will be bad days ahead for Sardinia. The battle will be fought in May. The stake is 200,000 tons of grain, not to mention the legumes and pasturage.

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go back to work, Italy can hold out without a breakdown if the Marne ends by 15 May. Our only hope for emergency relief is in the special meeting of the European Coal Organization, which was called at Italy's request.

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THE HOUSING PROGRAMME.

12. This project to get shelter for Italians rendered homeless by the war is under way. We have the decree, the money, the transport and some excellently trained liaison officers (mostly from the voluntary agencies) who have gained their experience in previous pilot projects. Plans have been drawn and contracts have been let. In spite of the coal famine, coal has been set aside for the kiln to make bricks, tiles and lime. We are meeting the usual delays but see no unusual obstacles ahead. The houses will be repaired and built.

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PROGRAMME FOR THE SECOND HALF OF 1946.

13. This programme was prepared at top pressure to get it to Washington by the first week in May. Work went on day and night with the finest co-operation by the UNRRA staff and the Government. On the last night before Cleveland left some forty imported and Italian staff worked all night with the greatest cheerfulness.

14. Alternate programmes are being submitted, depending on the money available. The need for the second half is for 275 million dollars but we are reconciled to the fact that there are other countries in need as well. We do hope, however, that at least the unexpended balance of the 417 million dollars which was the total target for Italy will be available.

15. Telephone reports from Washington are optimistic that this will be possible - and Italian spirits rise accordingly. The simple fact is that UNRRA supplies are the backbone of the Italian 1946 programme for the second half as the first, and that any change in the announced targets would have the most adverse effect on the Italian economy and morale.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

16. The physical distribution of UNRRA supplies is going very well indeed. There are very few UNRRA commodities that are not being absorbed immediately. Some supplies received under the military period have been caught in warehouses but a joint effort by the Allied Commission, the State Department, and UNRRA is being made to get these goods distributed promptly. The items involved include chiefly medical supplies, clothing, and some agricultural items.

17. Certain problems of allocations and determining the amount of the lira fund and the uses to which it shall be put still involve a lot of work ahead. Many members of the Government are, of course, involved in the election campaigns, and there is a lamentable disposition to postpone hard decisions until after the elections. This Mission is vigorously opposing such delays and is insisting that these problems be dealt with at once. The May report should show substantial progress.

STUDIES OF MISSION OPERATIONS AND PROCEDURES.

18. During the month four studies have been under way:

a. On Commodity Accounting
b. On reorganization of Relief Services
c. On general operation and management problems, including completion of reclassification of employees.
d. On Mission transport.

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...make us

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19. In the midst of our daily crises these studies sometimes make us feel like a harried housewife with a house full of squalling youngsters who is told by a book agent that she should do more reading. In our more rational moments we realise that these studies are good for us and the suggestions made are usually sensible ones. Then the examination is over we get that cheerful feeling that a person gets after his doctor has told him that with a few tolerable changes in his way of living he has good prospects of survival.

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

20. This has been one of our most active months. Much time has been spent with the Italian press explaining the elementary facts of life on the world grain supplies. The work with the foreign press has con-

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sisted too often in explaining that the masses in Italy do not frequent the really de luxe restaurants so dear to the critical correspondents and that the New York "Daily News" typical "middle class meal" for four persons costs six times what a typical middle class worker earns in a day.

21. We also appeared in a review of the Allies' work in Italy organised by the Army for travelling celebrities of the Press. At this time our UNRRA analysis of need was admirably supported by the military.

DISPLACED PERSONS.

22. This controversial problem moved rapidly towards clarification during the latter part of the month with a decision as to who are eligible for UNRRA care and a firm position that we should care only for eligibles. The Agreement with AMG effecting final transfer of the camps still awaits signature. The terms have been agreed with ERC. The Combined Chiefs of Staff had also indicated their approval but a later telegram stated that the British War Office wished to propose an amendment. To date that amendment has not been received.

23. The targets for April were reasonably well reached:

(a) To revise and get Government concurrence on the second quarter supply budget:

Done.

(b) To develop and transmit to Washington proposals on the supply programme for second half of year:

Done.

(c) To take over Balkan medical stockpile and accelerate distribution of its medical supplies and hospital equipment:

Some progress. Balkan stockpile delayed because of military stockpile at Livorno, which had to be moved first.

(d) To get housing project underway in Field, with necessary transport and liaison personnel:

Done, except for transport.

(e) To get necessary decisions on spare parts - and some spare parts:

Decision made by Washington to procure in the U.S. No [illegible] spare parts received.

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(b) To develop and transmit to Washington proposals on the supply programme for second half of year:

Done.

(c) To take over Balkan medical stockpile and accelerate distribution of all medical supplies and hospital equipment:

Some progress. Balkan stockpile delayed because of military stockpile at Livorno, which had to be moved first.

(d) To get housing project underway in field, with necessary transport and liaison obtained:

Done, except for transport.

(e) To get necessary decisions on spare parts - and some spare parts:

Decision made by Washington to procure in the U.S. No word as to when parts available and no parts received.

(f) To sign agreement with A.F.H.Q. on transfer of displaced persons camps - now delayed pending approval from E.R.O. and Combined Chiefs of Staff:

Still delayed pending final approval from Combined Chiefs of Staff.

24. TARGETS FOR MAY.

(a) Work to maintain the present ration of 200 grams of bread, if possible.

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(b) Assist in amassing old wheat crop and develop a secure plan for the new amassing.

(c) Assist in saving Sardinian wheat crop from the locusts.

(d) Press for remaining Government decisions on price policy, allocations and use of lire fund.

(e) Revise the coal programme in the light of the results of the U.S. coal strike.

(f) Turn over to the Government all possible goods still held in UNRRA warehouses (title for new goods is transferred at shipside).

(g) Accelerate distribution of remaining medical supplies, including hospital equipment.

(h) Complete reorganization of Relief Services.

(i) Get the new textile programme under way.

(j) Assist the State Department and Allied Commission in pressing for distribution of remaining imported U.S. supplies.

UNRRA's ROLE IN THE ITALIAN ECONOMY.

25. UNRRA continues to play a major role in the Italian economy. While there have been significant evidences of revival of normal commercial trade, and, to an even greater degree, of independent action by the Italian Government both through trade agreements and through direct purchase, UNRRA is still the prime source, if not the sole provider, of much of the basic commodity requirement and particularly of the two most basic items of food and fuel.

24. Although the 30,000 tons or more of bread cereals which arrived in April on Italian Government account were no less important in maintaining the delicate balance of the bread ration than the 166,000 long tons arriving on UNRRA account, the ordinary burden of planning and supply was still UNRRA's. Indigenous collections of grain during the month were slight.

27. With coal, the story was somewhat different. Here, local production, fostered in some measure by UNRRA welfare aid to the Sardinian miners, exceeded 90,000 tons per month. While there are a lesser tonnage users than is required to run the State Railways alone, it is relatively significant compared to what UNRRA can procure in the face of the protracted coal strike in the United States. Actually UNRRA, the only supplier of coal imported for civilian account during April, was responsible for the record arrival during the month of over 728,000 long tons, which had been obtained prior to the strike. It is from UNRRA,

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(f) Turn over to the Government all possible goods still held in UNRRA warehouses (title for new goods is transferred at shipside).

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26. Although the 30,000 tons or more of bread cereals which arrived in April on Italian Government account were no less important in maintaining the delicate balance of the bread ration than the 164,000 long tons arriving on UNRRA account, the primary burden of planning and supply was still UNRRA's. Indigenous collections of grain during the month were slight.

27. With coal, the story was somewhat different. Here, local production, fostered in some measure by UNRRA welfare aid to the Sardinian miners, exceeded 90,000 tons per month. While this is a lesser tonnage even than is required to run the State Railways alone, it is relatively significant compared to what UNRRA can procure in the face of the protracted coal strike in the United States. Actually UNRRA, the only supplier of coal imported for civilian account during April, was responsible for the record arrival during the month of over 720,000 long tons, which had been obtained prior to the strike. It is from UNRRA, too, that aid is hoped for in reopening trade channels with the Ruhr and Silesia.

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28. There are some items the importation of which is almost solely an UNRRA responsibility. In the case of petroleum products, for example, exhaustion of PIM backlogs has left UNRRA currently responsible for meeting the whole general civil requirement. Another example is that of fats and oils, where it was decided this month that, except for Italian military requirements and some special industrial oils, UNRRA would be the sole import channel.

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29. For certain other items, the Italian Government has taken notable action on its own initiative. Particularly noteworthy is the import of phosphate rock from French North African under a commercial agreement. Approximately 90,000 tons had arrived under this program by the end of April, although this fell short of the target of 125,000 tons. In the United States, significant purchases have been made by the Italian Technical Delegation. Arriving during April on Italian Government account were quantities of lead sulfide and concentrate, nitrate, relay rails for the State Railways, asphalt, graphite electrodes, calcium carbide, silica, synthetic rubber and carbon black, fiberboard and semi-finished steel products, and sundry other commodities. At least half a dozen ships arrived during the month carrying other commercial cargo, particularly raw cotton and wool. Oil, coal, and items other than food and fuel, arrivals on Italian Government and private account substantially, exceeded those provided by UNRRA. Should UNRRA non-food imports, however, begin arriving in progressed amounts, it is likely that this relationship would, at least temporarily, be reversed.

B. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Supplementary Agreements Negotiated or in Process.

30. There is nothing to report under this heading.

General Problems of Relationship.

31. No important changes took place in the Government during the month and relations have been generally satisfactory. The constant exchange of information and close cooperation between the Administration and the Government was particularly noteworthy in the struggle to maintain the present bread ration, as evidenced by the frequent telephone conversations between the Director General, the Prime Minister and the Chief of the Italian Division.

32. The Government has not yet replied to Mr. Kenny's letter of 11 March regarding the structure of the Italian Government Delegation and the setting up of Special Commissions, but an answer is expected shortly. The Prime Minister has signed a Ministerial Decree, dated 16 April 1946, appointing the seven permanent and nine aggregate members of the Delegation in accordance with Legislative Decree No. 21 of 1 February. The appointment of Prof. Luigi D'Alessandro as Director General of the Delegation for all financial and economic matters was announced to Mr. Kenny in a letter, dated 26 March 1946, from Avv. Mentini, the President of the Delegation.

33. The Mission is deeply concerned at the Italian Government's delay in approving the Decree establishing a Central Industrial Committee which will implement the plan for industrial reporting and for allocation of supplies to Italian industry. Although the Decree was approved by the Council of Ministers on 12 March, the Minister

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a dozen ships arrived during the month carrying some commercial cargo, particularly raw cotton and wool. All told, for items other than food and fuel, arrivals on Italian Government and private account substantially exceeded those provided by UNRRA. Should UNRRA non-food imports, however, begin arriving in programmed amounts, it is likely that this relationship would, at least temporarily, be reversed.

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33. The Mission is deeply concerned at the Italian Government's delay in approving the Decree establishing a Central Industrial Committee which will implement the plan for industrial reporting and for allocation of supplies to Italian industry. Although the Decree was approved by the Council of Ministers on 12 March, the Minister of Public Works had not signed it nearly a month later. In consequence the Chief of Mission, on 11 April, sent the Prime Minister a letter urging speedy publication of the Decree. It has now been signed by all the Ministers but has been referred to the Interministerial Committee of Reconstruction which will set up the necessary committee structure. Final action has been promised by 5 May. Should it be delayed beyond 10 May, the Mission plans to use all possible measures to induce the Government to act, since the Italian machinery which was relied upon to carry out the allocation work is rapidly losing strength and efficiency because of the delay.

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34. The Mission wishes to establish joint UNRRA-Government sub-committees to meet regularly on major aspects of the relief and rehabilitation program. The Government, however, prefers to continue the system of ad hoc committees set up to deal with problems as they arise. The Mission feels that these ad hoc committees will be so busy that the Government will ultimately see the advisability of establishing them on a more formal basis.

35. During the month the Government approved a Decree for the execution of assistance and rehabilitation programs agreed between the Government and UNRRA. Its publication is expected shortly.

36. The carrying out of the Sardinia Malaria Eradication Program was authorized in a Decree dated 12 April and published in the Official Gazette on 20 April. Lire 100,000,000 has been made available for this project (Lire 5,000,000 of this sum has already been sent to Sardinia).

37. The Treasury has transferred Lire 457,667,508 to the Delegation to cover the manufacturing costs of 2,000 tons of raw cotton imported by UNRRA.

38. Representatives of the Mission, the Delegation and I.C.E. (the National Institute for Foreign Trade) met during the month to establish the procedure for the collection and presentation of statistics and proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies. The Government has agreed to supply this data, on a monthly basis, on Form E.F. 2.

C. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

39. The Mission was authorized, in E.R.C. Cable No. 1013 of 24 April 1946, to sign the UNRRA-SACMED (Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre of Operations) agreement regarding displaced persons, as prepared in the final draft dated 20 March. The Mission had just been informed that the Combined Chiefs of Staff had authorized SACMED to sign when the signature of the agreement was postponed because of certain as yet unknown War Office queries.

40. During the month representatives of the Mission, the Allied Commission and the British and American Embassies discussed measures to induce the Italian Government to distribute supplies received in Italy under the old military programs. The Mission is directly concerned in the case of some of these commodities (such as medical supplies, clothing, blankets and powdered milk) because its programming takes into account the availability of these stocks in Italy. The Mission agreed to form a united front with AC and the Embassies as regards certain other commodities (such as tractors, mining and forestry supplies) which are not immediately involved in the UNRRA supply program, because they are vital to the rehabilitation of Italy.

D. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.
Food Grains.

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D. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

Requirements.

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41. The Italian supply budget for the last half of 1946 was completed and taken to Washington on 27 April by the Deputy Chief of Mission for Requirements and Distribution. The supply budget for the first half of the year was reviewed in the light of availabilities. It is hoped that Mr. Cleveland will be able to hasten the shipment of the commodities which are so urgently needed for the rehabilitation of Italy.

42. The food and coal crises are the major problems in the supply field. As regards the former the Mission was in almost constant telephone communication with Washington, and worked in close collaboration with the Italian Government. After a thorough re-examination of stocks in Italy and assurance from Washington that certain shipments would be made, the Government and the Mission were

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able to eke out a balance of supply and requirements, and the Government decided, on 26 April, to maintain the present bread ration of 200 grams daily. One hopeful result of the food situation was the recognition by the Government of the fact that it must exploit its own resources further if the crisis is to be met. It is making the most strenuous efforts to amass in the Government granaries between 1 and 31 May some 75,000 tons of cereals to carry the ration through to the harvest. Each province has been assigned a target figure for this period, and will be given UNRRA-imported wheat in direct proportion to its success in meeting its quota. The Government has done all it can. We must still import 200,000 tons of wheat in May and 220,000 in June.

43. The solution of the coal problem depends entirely on the supply authorities and the coal miners in the United States. The Sardinian coal mines produced well over 90,000 tons during the month. The Coal Emergency Committee, representing the Mission and the Government, has met daily to allocate the available supply over the most urgent needs. An emergency conservation program has been in effect since the middle of March, but even at the present severely restricted rate of consumption current stocks will not last beyond the first week in July. Coal is unlikely to arrive in Italy in less than six weeks after the settlement of the strike in the United States. Therefore, unless the strike ends by 15 May, not only the industrial rehabilitation program but the maintenance of essential services and transport will break down in July. The only other hope is that the European Coal Organization will allocate more coal from the Ruhr to Italy and strong representations to this end have been made through E.R.O.

44. The revised requirements list of drugs and raw materials for the second quarter of 1946, now valued at about $ 3,950,000, was sent to Washington for procurement. Consultations with the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health have shown that it will be necessary to draw up a short supplementary list of essential requirements. This list should be completed in May.

Shipments Received and Purchases Within Mission Territory.

45. During the month the Mission Ports and Shipping Division discharged more than 125 ships with cargoes amounting to over one million tons of civil supplies, exclusive of petroleum, on UNRRA and AC account. In some instances pre-war records of discharge were exceeded, and all ports experienced increases in tonnage ranging up to 60%. This improvement is due largely to the port reception arrangements concluded with the Italian Government in March.

46. The Division is now concentrating on port rehabilitation; Ancona is being dredged to accommodate loaded Liberty ships.

47. Representatives from Washington, the E.R.O. and the Italian and

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47. Representatives from Washington, the E.R.O., and the Italian and other Missions attended a conference on procurement at UNRRA AFHQ, which resulted in a clarification of responsibilities within the Mission for procurement activities in Italy. The new procedure will speed up procurement appreciably. The transfer to the Supply Budget of three of the five million dollars in the Surplus Fund was recommended. The Mission policy remains that of allowing the Italian Government to buy surplus through its own credits, with intervention by UNRRA only where its priority is needed to close the deal.

48. Miscellaneous transactions for small amounts were made with Albania, Austria, Greece and Jugoslavia. Negotiations are in progress for others with Albania, Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, the Dodecanese, Greece, Jugoslavia, Poland and the Ukraine. These activities could be expanded considerably but for the fear engendered among Italians by the Greek Government's recent refusal to abide by its part of the barter

agreement reached on sulphur. As long as other nations regard inter-mission trade as an opportunity to secure reparations from Italy, it will be difficult for this Mission to conclude such arrangements.

Distribution.

49. A new procedure for meeting the requirements of the Welfare Feeding Plans came into operation during the month. Now that all supplies imported by UNRRA become the property of the Italian Government at the end of ship's tackle, the High Commissioner for Food is responsible for making available to the Delegation for Relations with UNRRA sufficient quantities of miscellaneous foodstuffs to implement the Welfare Feeding Plan in the various provinces. The Mission maintains constant liaison with the office of the High Commissioner and with the Delegation to ensure the smooth working of this new procedure.

50. The usefulness of the Field Supply Officers as observers of the manner in which UNRRA foodstuffs are actually being distributed throughout the country has become very evident during the month.

51. Discussions are now being held between the Mission and the Italian authorities for the reception at the ports of pharmaceutical raw materials under the 1946 program and for their distribution and allocation to the Italian pharmaceutical industry. It is proposed that a Consorzio, made up of the five to six hundred Italian pharmaceutical manufacturing firms, should assume the physical and financial responsibilities entailed in the importation of raw pharmaceuticals, accept them from the Italian Government and, in agreement with this Mission and the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health, arrange for their equitable distribution to Italian pharmaceutical manufacturers. The end products will reach the consumer through ordinary commercial channels, but the Government will exercise strict control over the use of the raw pharmaceuticals and the price and quantity of manufactured drugs.

52. The second general distribution of medical supplies, valued at $ 713,746, is scheduled for completion early in May, and 523 tons of medical supplies have already reached the Provinces.

53. The special distributions of 47,660,000 units of insulin, 10,000 vials of liver extract and 25 tons of anaesthetic ether, were completed during the month. Of the 150 tons of absorbent cotton, 106 tons have reached the Provinces in addition to 45 of the 66.6 tons of soap allocated for hospital use.

54. The distribution of hospital linen from the factories to the Provinces started during the month and is making good progress, a total of 46,016 kilograms of cloth in bolts, manufactured from the raw cotton imported by UNRRA, having been distributed to eighteen Provinces. The issue of complete hospital units will begin as soon

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55. The distribution of penicillin to twenty-three centres in Italy was increased from 5,000 to 10,000 vials in April, and will be doubled again in May. It will then be possible to provide for allocations to the capital cities of the ninety-four Italian provinces (including Sicily and Sardinia but excluding Venezia Giulia). However, greatly increased imports of penicillin have been requested, since the quantity now received is sufficient only for life-saving purposes in a restricted list of diseases. The Council of Ministers has approved a scheme for the domestic production of penicillin which will entail the donation by UNRRA of a penicillin plant for the manufacture of the drug in Italy as a state-controlled enterprise.

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Industrial Rehabilitation.

56. Two of the major problems in the field of industrial rehabilitation, the Italian Government's delay in finalizing the legislation necessary to implement the industrial reporting and allocation plan, and the coal shortage, have been touched on in Paragraphs 33 and 43, above. As regards the former, it is hoped that the Italian Government will act early in May. As regards the latter, there is little more that Italy can do. Coal has been allocated to a preferential list of consumers, consisting of the railways, gas works, bakeries producing rationed bread, cokeries, electric power, drainage and sewage plants, shipping and hospitals. Special allocations were given to sugar and tomato processing factories. All other industrial users have been allotted severely limited supplies, according to their importance in the country's economic life and the employment they provide. Even consumers on the preferential list have had their coal allotments substantially reduced from those in effect prior to the emergency. The Government has ordered many hospitals, bakeries and other coal consumers to convert to wood and lignite wherever possible, and some industrial plants are converting to fuel oil, although present possibilities in this direction are limited.

57. The effect of the coal crisis has been to paralyze planning for long-range industrial rehabilitation and to encourage speculation and hoarding. Steel plants and pig iron furnaces are already shutting down; the industrial rehabilitation program and most of the essential public services will break down in the first week in July if coal shipments are not resumed in May.

58. The Mission, the Government and the C.I.P. (Comitato Italiano Petroli - the Italian Oil Committee) are investigating the quantities of fuel oil which can be distributed to Italian industries in lieu of coal and the elements to be included in prices charged to consumers for petroleum products imported by UNRRA.

59. Discussions took place with representatives of all the Italian Ministries interested in POL allocations in order that justifications be submitted for study by UNRRA of all demands made by these Ministries.

60. Because an unexpectedly large number of tankers arrived in April, there was an improvement in the overall stock position of petroleum products in the theatre (except for Diesel Oil) which enabled the Peninsular Base Section to increase its releases to CIP for civilian consumption.

61. The Government has insisted on the necessity of importing and processing textile fibres for the large needy groups of the population, and is preparing concrete proposals for the use of UNRRA-imported cotton and wool.

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62. The Mission has worked in cooperation with the Government to obtain detailed specifications and justifications for industrial raw materials to be imported on the UNRRA program - a project which is scheduled for completion early in May. Tentative programs for the second half of 1946, based on three assumptions as to the amount of money available, were prepared and taken to Washington by Mr. Cleveland at the end of the month.

Agricultural Rehabilitation.

63. Italy's crop prospects this year are good. If more rain falls within the next few weeks the harvest will be virtually assured. There remains the risk, however, of crop damage by hot winds and the special risk of locust damage in Sardinia, Sicily and Apulia.

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64. According to present estimates, Italy will be able to provide for more of her own food in 1946-47 than in 1945-46, but crop estimates this year are still only about two thirds of the average pre-war production. The anticipated wheat harvest of about 5,700,000 tons is 35% above last year's figure, but still nearly 2,000,000 tons below the average for the three years 1936-37-38. Corn, at 2,200,000 tons, is 55% above last year but still 1,000,000 tons short. Largely because of lack of fertilizers, rice, estimated at a little under 500,000 tons - or nearly 300,000 tons short of the pre-war figure, shows the lowest percentage improvement of any major crop compared with a year ago. (The current application of available stocks of nitrogen gives preference to rice and corn). Rye and barley estimates both indicate increased crop production this year, oats, estimated at 500,000 tons, are double the 1945 crop, and the sugar-beet harvest of an anticipated 2,225,000 tons will be four and one half times last year's crop. The expected harvest of 3,000,000 tons of potatoes will be almost double last year's. Potatoes are, in fact, one of the few major food crops in which production this year is expected to approximate closely to the pre-war average.

65. Large quantities of fish are now reaching the market at prices ranging from 100 to 300 lire per kilo. Cotton imports have caused the prices of fish-net twine to drop from 8-10,000 lire in 1945 to 700-1,600.

66. The revised UNRRA import program for the remainder of 1946 considered the possibility of summer crops to provide forage and grain. The import program requests other crops which might prove valuable in Italy on an experimental basis as well as seeds for crop improvement. Breeding livestock, winter pesticides and autumn seeds are also included.

67. The plan for the improvement of central and southern Italian pastures is well under way and is expected to be completed shortly.

68. Final proposals are being made for the rehabilitation of large-scale Atlantic fishing.

E. SERVICES PROVIDED WITH UNRRA RESOURCES.

Welfare.

Services, Programs and Kind of Groups given Services.

69. Monthly statistical reports for February and March were received from the Italian Delegation in April. For February 87 provinces reported that 1,735,218 needy children and expectant and nursing mothers had been fed under the UNRRA supplementary feeding programs and the Delegation estimated that an additional 15,000 were fed by provinces not reporting, bringing the total to 1,750,218. The corresponding figures for March are 1,630,791 persons reported fed in 81

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70. A new special feeding program was organized during the month. Upon the recommendation of the Unitarian Congregational Medical Nutrition Mission, the Naples Provincial Committee allocated 400 rations to the commune of Quarto di Marano, which had not previously received UNRRA food, but where the Medical Nutrition Mission's dental survey indicated considerable nutritional defects.

71. During April the Headquarters nutritionists reviewed all current Italian ration scales and made recommendations regarding their modification and the inclusion in them of the supplementary scales which have been used in the Welfare program.

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72. During the month also the Welfare Division prepared a plan for the merging of the supplementary feeding program with the general ration plan. The Division believes that the supplementary program should be discontinued as a special project and that all needy groups should receive their fair share, by inclusion within the nation's regular ration plan and the development of a system of group priorities if supplies are insufficient to provide all groups with the issued rations. UNRRA should provide relief food only to those Italian agencies whose services the Government expects to continue after UNRRA leaves the country. This is in line with the Welfare Division's belief that UNRRA should not operate any welfare programs here directly, but should only offer guidance, advice and consultant services to the Italian authorities, and that it should provide welfare supplies only for programs which the Government can reasonably be expected to continue after UNRRA's departure.

73. The distribution of clothing to Italian displaced persons and of food packets to returning war prisoners, responsibility for assistance to the Government in the organization and maintenance of Italian displaced persons camps and general responsibility in connection with the programs of the Ministry of Post-War Assistance, all became functions of the Welfare Division (in place of the Italian Displaced Persons Branch) during the month as a result of conferences within the Mission and with the Government.

74. During April work was completed on the proposed terms of reference of the special Committee on Welfare, to be composed of representatives of the Mission, the Delegation and interested Ministries, which is to advise on the execution, alteration and coordination of the UNRRA welfare program, make recommendations on welfare projects to be paid for from the Lire fund and to study the ration scales. These proposals have been submitted to the Prime Minister.

75. Welfare representatives continued to work with the Unitarian Congregational Mission in its project for the " children of the caves" in Naples and with Italian groups endeavouring to restore and improve community services, such as nursery colonies for needy children and community nutrition education projects.

Problems of Equitable Distribution to Resourceless Persons.

76. In April as in March the local elections had some effect on the UNRRA supplementary feeding program. Distribution was stopped in a few communes where newly-elected sindaci (mayors) maintained that it was their sole responsibility to establish policies for the distribution of food supplies. As a result of intervention by our field staff, distribution was quickly resumed in all cases.

77. It is very difficult to select those persons who should benefit from the UNRRA supplementary feeding program, particularly in devastated areas where the entire community is in great need

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UNRRA should not operate any welfare program more directly, but should only offer guidance, advice and consultant service to the Italian authorities, and that it should provide welfare supplies only for programs which the Government can reasonably be expected to continue after UNRRA's departure.

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77. It is very difficult to select those persons who should benefit from the UNRRA supplementary feeding program, particularly in devastated areas where the entire community is in great need. Additional requests for food supplies were received during the month, and also further requests for UNRRA assistance to special groups, notably the Sicilian sulphur miners, the railroad workers, and Sardinian coal miners not covered by the Carbonia scheme. There were more food riots in April, notably in Bari, Molfetta and Brindisi.

78. Provincial Committees continue to assume greater responsibility for reviewing distribution plans and correcting irregularities. For example, the Director of a school in Naples was arrested for misappropriating UNRRA food intended for his pupils. To prevent similar occurrences, provinces in the Naples area are working diligently to obtain information on supplies and movement of food from warehouses to feeding and distribution centres.

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79. Provincial Committees are still handicapped by lac of transport, which makes it impossible to inspect all communes and fe ding centres in an attempt to review distribution plans objectively.

80. The Delegation's new instructions for the cancellation of food shipments to communes which had not submitted distribution reports for the preceding month resulted in sanctions being taken against thirty-nine communes in the Calabria region in the south, and against three or four only in most other provinces. The fact that few sanctions were necessary outside the Calabria area indicates that local authorities are giving more attention to the preparation of statistical reports.

81. The general supply situation, especially the shortage of wheat, gave rise to several operating difficulties in the welfare program during the month, and caused much anxiety among provincial and communal officials as to what food supplies could be expected in future to maintain the feeding centres which they had initiated and developed. An earlier public statement to the effect that UNRRA and the Delegation would consider the discontinuance of the supplementary feeding program after 30 June made many provincial authorities fear that all UNRRA services would be liquidated by that date. As a result considerable confusion and uneasiness exist in the minds of the people responsible for the planning of assistance to necessitous persons. It is hoped that the Welfare Division's plan for the integration of the supplementary feeding program in the regular ration system, and the equitable distribution of UNRRA supplies to all classes of the population (see Paragraph 72, above) will dispel some of this anxiety. Discussions of this proposal with the Government should start early in May.

Voluntary Agency Matters.

82. As of 30 April 1946 a total of 97 Voluntary Agency members were attached to the Mission, of whom 74 were working with the Displaced Persons Division, 8 with the Health Division and 15 with the Regional Staff. The projects with which voluntary workers are concerned include the program of repair and reconstruction of houses for homeless Italians, the clothing processing workshops, and a special project for the benefit of some five hundred Neapolitans who have been living in caves because of the destruction of their homes.

DISPLACED PERSONS.

Italian Displaced Persons.

Repatriation.

83. During the month a group of 463 Italians arrived in Italy from Mombasa, a shipment of 120 trucks with Italian drivers and families (number unknown) arrived from Hannover, and about 370 Italians embarked from Albania for Italy. Arrangements are being made for the repatriation of fifty medical cases and about a dozen employees of the

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Italian Displaced Persons.

Repatriation.

83. During the month a group of 463 Italians arrived in Italy from Mombassa, a shipment of 120 trucks with Italian drivers and families (number unknown) arrived from Massawa, and about 370 Italians embarked from Albania for Italy. Arrangements are being made for the repatriation of fifty medical cases and about a dozen employees of the "Gruppo auto-trasporti Roma" from Tripolitania. Negotiations continue for the evacuation of all civilian internees and certain civilians living as free citizens in the East African Command, and the UNRRA Greece Mission has requested permission to send 700 persons, including Italians and Greek wives of Italians, to Italy. During the month also 17 Italians were repatriated to Egypt, 26 to British territory, 16 to Rhodes, and 13 to Eritrea, while 873 Italian children were repatriated to Tripolitania.

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Maintenance and Care.

84. The "winter" distribution of shoes and clothing to Italy south of and including Emilia is now being completed, nearly two million items of clothing and half a million pairs of shoes, plus over half a million units of clothing and almost 18,000 items of bedding having been distributed by mid-April. Plans for a "spring" distribution of 600,000 units of clothing (an increase of 100,000 units over that previously planned) will be made early in May.

85. The Processing Section sorted 66,461 pairs of shoes and repaired 51,640 during the period 15 March - 15 April. Because of a fortnight's delay in the release of bales of used clothing from the port warehouse, only 230,189 garments were sorted and 64,945 repaired during the same period - about half the amount processed from 15 February to 15 March.

86. During the period under review a new shoe-repair workshop was set up, which is scheduled to process at least 3,00 pairs of Army boots per day, and the production of new underwear was organized. The salvage materials being obtained from the British Salvage Depot in Naples will be converted mainly into children's clothing.

87. The voluntary society personnel working on the repair and construction project helped to repair 1,148 rooms during the month. The project to date has repaired a total of 7,749 rooms in communes, rehousing 20,394 persons.

88. The organization and launching of C.S.S, the new repair and construction program, made considerable progress during the month. The C.S.S Executive Committee held its first two meetings and settled the chief questions connected with finance, personnel and organization of offices and the basic principles governing the work. The role of the voluntary society groups was more clearly defined, and the method of transferring the prime responsibility for existing operations to C.S.S was agreed. A provisional list of places where new construction is to take place and the allocation of the necessary funds were approved.

Non-Italian Displaced Persons.

89. A total of 645 non-Italian displaced persons, of twenty-three different nationalities, was repatriated during the month, and the movement of 1,525 others, of eight different nationalities, is now in progress.

90. Negotiations continue with the Italian Government on the movement of a group of mixed nationals from Spain to Italy, and with the E.R.O. and other Missions on the repatriation of 1,000 Czechs from Palestine via Italy.

91. The Mission is soliciting the assistance of the various Consulates, Embassies and foreign Missions in Italy in the development of a program of information for Allied displaced persons throughout

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91. The Mission is soliciting the assistance of the various Consulates, Embassies and foreign Missions in Italy in the development of a program of information for Allied displaced persons throughout the country. A bulletin of repatriation and emigration information is being prepared for circulation to the Regional Offices and Camp Group Headquarters around the middle of May. Current supplementary information will be sent out about twice a month.

Transport.

92. The revision of present limitations on the use of rail transport as an aid to repatriation is now being considered. The final decision will be made jointly by the Mission, the Italian State Railways and the Ministry of Post-War Assistance.

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Maintenance and Care.

93. At the end of April there were 18,553 persons, of more than twenty different nationalities, in UNRRA-operated camps. A survey was made of their eligibility for UNRRA care, and it was found that less than half of them (7,920) were in fact eligible. It was therefore resolved that the Ancona Camp Group, including the two Bologna Camps, should be returned to the Allied Commission. Modena is being returned to the Italian Government. It is suggested that the two Reggio Emilia Camps and Cremona (which will become wholly Jewish D.P. Camps) should be attached to the Milan Group, about which most of our D.P. responsibilities in the North will centre. The people who are ineligible for UNRRA care, most of whom are Jugoslavs, would then be centered in the Ancona-Bologna area. The Mission would continue to operate Cine Citta, Aversa and Bari, rendering transient services in these three locations, and co-operative arrangements could be worked out to make transient services available to A.C. A meeting will be held on 10 May to discuss this camp shift with A.C. and A.F.H.Q.

94. In the latter part of April the Mission was assisting 16,904 persons outside of camps, of whom 5,286 were in training centres (Hachshareths) and 11,618 were living on their own. This represents a drop of 690 persons from the outside assistance rolls as compared with the previous month. Of these 500 elected camp care and 190 decided to give up UNRRA assistance.

HEALTH.

Major Results and Problems.

95. During the month the Italian Government took title to medical supplies valued at $ 259,733. Approximately $ 106,595 worth of medical supplies arrived in Italy and are awaiting transfer to the Government.

96. Plans are now being prepared for a third general distribution of drugs and medical supplies, valued at $ 499,502, and for a distribution of narcotic drugs valued at about $ 11,113. In addition, approximately $ 3,000,000 worth of medical supplies, the remainder of the 1945 relief program, will be distributed to hospitals and other institutions on the basis of need rather than ability to pay.

97. Twelve overseas fellowships have been allocated to the UNRRA Italian Mission, some of which, it is hoped, will be available for post-graduate training of Italian doctors, public health nurses and medical technicians.

98. During the month the Chief Nurse Consultant submitted a report (which is being forwarded to Washington and the E.R.O.) on present nursing and nursing school conditions in Italy. 5314

99. The Unitarian Congregational Medical Nutrition Mission has com-

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99. The Unitarian Congregational Medical Nutrition Mission has completed its surveys in Naples and rendered a final report on its activities to the UNRRA Mission, but three of its members will remain in Naples to assist in rehousing the cave dwellers.

100. The High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health has drafted a scheme for the re-employment of part of the Lire Fund. The total expenditure forecast amounts to 2,500,000 lire and covers all of the Commissariat's important medical and social activities, including proposed allotments of 1,000,000,000 lire, 200,000,000 lire and 15,000,000 lire, for the control of tuberculosis, malaria and trachoma respectively. Considerable detailed work by the High Commissioner's office

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and the Mission Health Division will be necessary before any of these schemes can be presented to the Joint Committee for approval, but action has been initiated on the three mentioned above.

101. Although the Government has approved the establishment of the Sardinia Malaria Eradication Project (see Paragraph 36, above), operations cannot commence because of the lack of essential supplies and equipment. It is, therefore, unlikely that the malaria eradication program will be able to influence the incidence of malaria in the island this year.

102. The malaria control programs in Sicily and Agro Romano have been completed, that in Latinia should be finished about 25 May, and those in Anzio-Nettuno and the Po Valley areas are scheduled to start on 1 May.

103. In the field of tuberculosis control, an X-ray unit was delivered to the Civilian Hospital at Taranto and erected by Mission technicians, another is to be delivered to the Civilian Hospital at Viareggio in May, and a third is to be allocated to the Pediatric Clinic of the Florence Medical School. One hundred rolls of 35 mm. photofluorographic X-ray film have arrived from overseas and a plan for their distribution has been made. Eleven rolls have been delivered to the Schermography Centre in Milan. The Italian and Austrian Missions have arranged to exchange information on the incidence of tuberculosis in displaced persons in UNRRA camps.

Resume of General Health Conditions.

104. General health conditions in Italy have remained satisfactory. Epidemiological conditions do not call for comment, but the food shortage is such that most town dwellers are living on a bare subsistence level. This may not detrimentally if epidemic disease appears in an already louse-infested community, in which conditions are ripe for the development of infectious disease in an epidemic form.

F. PUBLIC RELATIONS.

Visit to the Mission of non-Italian Legislative and Diplomatic Officials.

105. During the month Mr. C. Osborne, Member of Parliament for Louth, travelled through the Northern Regions. His visit was of an unofficial character, but he showed great interest in the work of the Administration and the living conditions of the Italian people.

106. The Air Attache of the British Embassy viewed UNRRA installations and interviewed a member of the Information staff during the month.

107. The Chief of Mission arranged a meeting (which he was unfer- [illegible] held on 26 April, of certain senior UNRRA

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106. The Air Attache of the British Embassy viewed UNRRA installations and interviewed a member of the Information staff during the month.

107. The Chief of Mission arranged a meeting (which he was unfortunately unable to attend), held on 26 April, of certain senior UNRRA officials and the diplomatic representatives in Rome of the Governments which are members of UNRRA's Central Committee. The food situation and the Mission's programme for the second half of 1946 were discussed. (The minutes of the meeting are appended as Attachment H-4-c to this report.)

Major Results and Problems.

108. During the month the critical food situation and the possible reduction of the bread ration served to focus press and public attention on UNRRA to a greater extent than ever before. A greater familiarity with UNRRA and its functions has resulted. The general trend of press articles on the food situation has been very favourable to UNRRA, and

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the improved understanding of the Administration's task has counteracted the tendency to use UNRRA as political ammunition during the recent municipal elections.

109. The expansion of the Information Division to cover northern and central Italy has also helped to dispel misconceptions about UNRRA.

110. The Chief of Mission's Press Conference on 27 April helped greatly to clarify UNRRA's role in the food crisis, and to dispel the belief of many Italians that reductions in the bread ration were ordered by UNRRA rather than by the Government. The Chief of Mission explained that the Italian people themselves must win the " battle of food", and that the Administration would give a clear picture of the supply situation and support the Government's measures to avoid reducing the bread ration. The question of the serious coal situation resulting from the American miners' strike also arose during the Press Conference. (On the previous day the Chief of Mission had released a statement on the measures being adopted to avoid virtual paralysis of Italian industry should the strike continue.

111. A very strong segment of Italian public opinion still favours the Italian Government's paying UNRRA to distribute all supplies imported by the Administration on the theory that if distribution is unfair under a Coalition Government it would be far more so under a one-party Government.

112. The demand for "Economic Notes" is increasing throughout the country, and its Italian circulation has been increased again. Communication difficulties, which previously delayed its delivery in the North, have been largely overcome, and it can now be delivered in all Regional Offices on the day of publication.

113. At the invitation of General Lee, Commanding General, Mediterranean Theatre of Operations, U.S.A., the Chief of Mission addressed a group of fourteen prominent American publishers and editors who were touring Europe under the auspices of the U.S. War Department. A large number of correspondents, both Italian and foreign, sought interviews with the Chief of Mission during the month, as the Information Division contacted others. During the Socialist Party Congress in Florence a member of the Division staff contacted party leaders and the Secretary General of the Federation of Labour to arrange a means of explaining the work of the Administration to the party members and workers. Sig. Lizzadri of the Labour Federation has agreed to the distribution to all members of the Federation throughout Italy of a series of articles on UNRRA under his name, to tour UNRRA installations and follow up the tour with further articles.

G. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE MISSION.

Major Organizational Changes.

114. After careful discussion with the Italian Delegation and the Ministry of Post-War Assistance, the transfer from the Displaced Persons Division to the Welfare Division of those functions relating

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G. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE MISSION.

Major Organizational Changes.

114. After careful discussion with the Italian Delegation and the Ministry of Post-War Assistance, the transfer from the Displaced Persons Division to the Welfare Division of those functions relating to relief services to Italian displaced persons was arranged during the month, to take effect on 1 May. Under the new set-up the Welfare Division will be responsible for all programs of assistance to needy Italians, with the exception of special projects. The Italian Displaced Persons Branch (which will be re-named in accordance with its new functions) will be responsible for the two major special projects, CASAS (the program of repair and construction of homes for needy Italian displaced persons) and the Processing Section.

115. The Albanian Mission Rear Headquarters in Bari was integrated within the Italian Mission during the month.

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Personnel.

116. As of 30 April the Mission staff consisted of 4,[illegible] persons, of whom 490 were Class I (regular), 3,650 Class II (locally-employed) and 97 Class III (Voluntary Agency) employees. By services the staff was divided as follows: Displaced Persons, 273; Health, 41; Welfare, 19; Agricultural Rehabilitation, 30; Industrial Rehabilitation, 93, Requirements Co-ordination and Supply (Bureau of Requirements and Distribution excluding the Divisions of Inland Transport and Industrial and Agricultural Rehabilitation), 235; Division of Inland Transport, 3; Camp Operations, 991; Finance and Administration (excluding the Divisions of Personnel and Vehicle Control and Maintenance, but including Mess Staff), 848; Personnel, 40; Division of Vehicle Control and Maintenance (including Garage Staff), 837; Office of Chief of Mission, 54; and Regional Staff, 773.

Administrative Problems.

117. There are no major administrative problems to report for April. Changes in budget lines and grades have complicated the appointment of new employees, many of whom had been on the job under the old budget scales for several months prior to the introduction of the new budget. This necessitated much cabling to E.R.O. for permission to employ at rates above the maximum for the appropriate grades. In view of the high rate of sickness, particularly among Class II personnel, and also because of the proposed introduction of an insurance scheme for Class II staff, a thorough medical examination of all employees before or immediately upon engagement is needed. Such examinations have already begun.

118. In the field of transport, we still need more vehicles, both long-distance and local service types, and more tools. We are considering the procurement of 150 additional jeeps and are trying to acquire essential tools in addition to those obtained from the Army.

119. During the month the Mission took over the Hotel Quirinale, which solved the personnel accommodation problem in Rome.

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H. LIST OF ATTACHMENTS.

H-1. Monthly Report of the Special Assistant to the Chief of Mission.

H-1-a. Ministerial Decree of 16 April 1946, appointing the Members of the Italian Government Delegation.
H-1-b. Legislative Decree No. 174 of 12 April 1946, on the Malaria Control Project in Sardinia.

H-2. Monthly Report of the Special Assistant for Military Liaison.

H-3. Brief Summary of the Main Economic Developments in Italy for April 1946.

H-4. Monthly Report of the Division of Public Information.

H-4-a. "Weekly Bulletin", Vol. 2, No. 11, dated 8 April 1946.
H-4-b. "Weekly Bulletin", Vol. 2, No. 12, dated 15 April 1946.
H-4-c. "Weekly Bulletin", Vol. 2, No. 13, dated 23 April 1946.
H-4-d. "Weekly Bulletin", Vol. 2, No. 14, dated 30 April 1946.
H-4-3. Minutes of Meeting with Diplomatic Representatives in Rome of Governments who are Members of UNRRA's Central Committee, 26 April 1946.

H-5. Monthly Report of the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution.

H-5-(i). UNRRA Programme of Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies, 1946.
H-5-a. Monthly Report of the Sub-Bureau of Supply Operations.
H-5-b. Monthly Report of the Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply.
H-5-c. Monthly Report of the Sub-Bureau of Industrial Rehabilitation.

H-6. Monthly Report of the Bureau of Finance and Administration.

H-7. Summary Statement of the Bureau of Relief Services.

H-7-a. Monthly Report of the Health Division.
H-7-b. Monthly Report of the Welfare Division.
H-7-b-(i). Number of Persons Fed under the Supplementary Feeding Programme.
H-7-c. Monthly Report of the Displaced Persons Division.
H-7-c-(i). Monthly Statistical Report for Non-Italian Displaced Persons, 16 March - 16 April 1946.
H-7-d. Monthly Report of Camp Operations.

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H-8. Monthly Reports of the Regional Directors.

H-8-a. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Sardinia Region.

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H-8-a. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Sardinia Region.
H-8-b. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Sicily Region.
H-8-c. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Southern Region.
H-8-c-(i). Letter from Regional Protective Officer re Food Riots at Foggia, 13 April 1946.
H-8-e. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Toscana and Emilia Region.
H-8-f. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Piemonte and Liguria Region.
H-8-g. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Lombardia Region.

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H-8-h. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Veneto Region.

H-8-h-(i). Feeding Expenditure showing Ration Calories - Family of Five Persons.
H-8-h-(ii). Evaluation of Calories against Food Purchases in Diet, 1938-1946.
H-8-h-(iii). Cost of Living, February and March 1946 - Family of Five Persons.
H-8-h-(iv). List of Selected Prices, 15 April 1946.
H-8-h-(v). Regional Unemployment Figures, 31 March 1946.
H-8-h-(vi). Unemployment in Veneto Region, 10-28 February 1946.

H-9. Form S-50.

H-10. Form MSR-1.

H-11. "Economic Notes".

H-11-a. Vol. 1, No. 13, dated 12 April 1946.
H-11-b. Vol. 1, No. 14, dated 19 April 1946.
H-11-c. Vol. 1, No. 15, dated 26 April 1946.
H-11-d. Vol. 1, No. 16, dated 3 May 1946.

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H-8-h-(v). Regional Unemployment Figures, 31 March 1946.
H-8-h-(vi). Unemployment in Veneto Region, 10-28 February 1946.

H-9. Form S-50.

H-10. Form MSR-1.

H-11. "Economic Notes".

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H-11-b. Vol. 1, No. 14, dated 19 April 1946.
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H-1. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF MISSION FOR GOVERNMENT L ISON FOR APRIL 1946.

A. RELA TIONSHIP WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

. General Relations.

1. No important changes have taken place in the Government during the month of April and relations have been generally satisfactory. Notwithstanding preparations for the elect ns and the various Congresses of political parties which were held in the last month, there has not been an undue amount of absentoism among Government officials, and it has been possible to meet with them whenever required.

2. Good team-work between the Mission and the Government has been achieved during the dramatic days of the "battle of wheat". The details of the efforts made in order to avoid a dreaded reduction in the bread ration are given in other sections of the Monthly Report. Here it will be sufficient to note that there has been a constant exchange of information and a close collaboration between the Government and UNRRA, which was high-lighted by the meeting on 20 April between Prime Minister De Gasperi and Mr. Keeny and the transoceanic telephone conversations between Director General La Guardia on the one side, and the Prime Minister and the Chief of the Italian Mission on the other.

Italian Delegation.

3. No reply as yet has been received from the Government to Mr. Keeny's letter of 11 March to Prime Minister DeGasperi relative to the structure of the Italian Government Delegation and the setting up of Special Committees. It is expected that a reply on this subject will be forthcoming very shortly.

4. A Ministerial Decree dated 16 April 1946 was signed by Prime Minister De Gasperi, whereby the seven permanent members and the nine aggregate members of the Italian Government Delegation were appointed, in accordance with Article IV of Legislative Decree No. 21 of 1 February. (Attachment H-1-a)

5. In a letter dated 26 March 1946, Avv. Montini communicated to Mr. Keeny the appointment of Prof. Luigi D'Alessandro as Director General of the Italian Government Delegation for all financial and economic matters. Dr. Flores will continue to hold the position of Director General of the Italian Government Delegation for Relief Services.

Italian Legislation.

6. Owing to the fact that the Minister of Public Works had not yet signed the Decree establishing a Central Industrial Committee, which had been approved by the Council of Ministers on 12 March, a letter was sent by Mr. Keeny to Prime Minister De Gasperi on 11 April urging that this Decree be issued without further delay. This action was necessary principally as an Indu-

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2. Good team-work between the Mission and the Government has been achieved during the dramatic days of the "battle of wheat". The details of the efforts made in order to avoid a dreaded reduction in the bread ration are given in other sections of the Monthly Report. Here it will be sufficient to note that there has been a constant exchange of information and a close collaboration between the Government and UNRRA, which was high-lighted by the meeting on 20 April between Prime Minister De Gasperi and Mr. Keeny and the transoceanic telephone conversations between Director General La Guardia on the one side, and the Prime Minister and the Chief of the Italian Mission on the other.

Italian Delegation.

3. No reply as yet has been received from the Government to Mr. Keeny's letter of 11 March to Prime Minister DeGasperi relative to the structure of the Italian Government Delegation and the setting up of Special Committees. It is expected that a reply on this subject will be forthcoming very shortly.

4. A Ministerial Decree dated 16 April 1946 was signed by Prime Minister De Gasperi, whereby the seven permanent members and the nine aggregate members of the Italian Government Delegation were appointed, in accordance with Article IV of Legislative Decree No. 21 of 1 February. (Attachment H-1-a)

5. In a letter dated 26 March 1946, Avv. Montini communicated to Mr. Keeny the appointment of Prof. Luigi D'Alessandro as Director General of the Italian Government Delegation for all financial and economic matters. Dr. Flores will continue to hold the position of Director General of the Italian Government Delegation for Relief Services.

Italian Legislation.

6. Owing to the fact that the Minister of Public Works had not yet signed the Decree establishing a Central Industrial Committee, which had been approved by the Council of Ministers on 12 March, a letter was sent by Mr. Keeny to Prime Minister De Gasperi on 11 April urging that this Decree be issue without further delay. This action was necessary principally as an Industrial Sub-Committee in Northen Italy had already started its activities (including the allocation of UNRRA-imported supplies) which would have to be suspended by the end of April unless the Decree in question was made effective.

7. At the present time the decree has been signed by all the Ministers but has been referred to the Interministerial Committee of Reconstruction which will establish the terms of application of the decree in its next meeting.

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8. A Legislative Decree, No. 174 of 12 April 1946, regarding the Malaria Control Project in Sardinia, has been published in the Official Gazette No. 93 of 20 April. (Attachment H-1-b)

B. SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED OR IN PROCESS.

SACMED (Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theater of Operations). UNRRA Agreement.

9. E.R.O., in cable No. 1013, cable dated 24 April 1946, has authorized the UNRRA Italian Mission to sign the Agreement between SACMED and UNRRA relating to displaced persons, as prepared in the final draft dated 20 March 1946.

10. The Mission had just been informed that SACMED had received authorization from the Combined Chiefs of Staff to sign the agreement and was arranging to sign, when further news was received indicating that the matter was held up because of certain as yet unknown War Office queries.

Paolo Contini,
Special Assistant to the Chief of
Mission for Government Liaison.

Attachments:

H-1-a. Ministerial Decree of 16 April 1946 appointing the Members of the Italian Government Delegation.

H-1-b. Legislative Decree No. 174 of 12 April 1946 on the Malaria Control Project in Sardinia.

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Attachme . H-1-a

THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

In consideration of Art. 3 and 4 of the Legislative Decree of February 1, 1946, No. 21 which approved the Supplementary Agreement between the Italian Government and UNRRA, stipulated in Rome on the 19th day of January,

D E C R E E S

The Italian Government Delegation for Relations with UNRRA, provided for in articles 3 and 4 of the Legislative Decree of February 1, 1946, No. 21, is composed as follows:

Avv. LUDOVICO MONTINI - President

Permanent Members

Dr. MARIO CAROSI - Delegate for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dr. VINCENZO MAROCCHINI - Delegate for the Ministry of the Treasury
Dr. ANGELO POTTANO - Delegate for the Ministry of the Treasury
Dr. UMBERTO RENCHAPOLI - Delegate for the Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Dr. GIUSEPPE PERLISCH - Delegate for the Ministry of Foreign Trade
Dr. AIDO BOZZI - Secretary General of the Inter Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction - C.I.R.
Dr. MICHELE d'ONOFRIO - Delegate for the Court of Accounts

Aggregate Members

Comm. RAFFAELE D'ANGELO Delegate for the Ministry of Finance
Dr. GIOVANNI BATTISTA SCHIAVONE - Delegate for the Ministry of Public Works
Dr. RAFFAELE FESTA CAMPANILE - Delegate for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Dr. SOFOCLE CELLI - Delegate for the Ministry of Transportation
Dr. ANGELO ANTONELLI - Delegate for the Ministry of Labor and Social Insurance
Prof. GIACOMO FRAGAPANE - Delegate for the Ministry of Post-War Assistence
Dr. GIUSEPPE SOLIERA - Delegate for the High Commissariat of Hygiene and Public Health
Dr. GUIDO DE-MARZI - Delegate for the High Commissariat for Food
Dr. ANTONIO SORRENTINO - Legal expert.

Signed 5315

DE GASPERI

D E C R E E S

The Italian Government Delegation for Relations with UNRRA, provided for in articles 3 and 4 of the Legislative Decree of February 1, 1946, No. 21, is composed as follows:

Avv. LUDOVICO MONTINI - President

Permanent Members

Dr. MARIO CAROSI - Delegate for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dr. VINCENZO MARCOLINI - Delegate for the Ministry of the Treasury
Dr. ANGELO FORTUNO - Delegate for the Ministry of the Treasury
Dr. UMBERTO RENONAPOLI - Delegate for the Ministry of Industry and Commerce
Dr. GIUSEPPE PERLISCH - Delegate for the Ministry of Foreign Trade
Dr. ALDO BOZZI - Secretary General of the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Reconstruction - C.I.R.
Dr. MICHELE d'ONOFRIO - Delegate for the Court of Accounts

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Comm. RAFFAELE D'ANGELO Delegate for the Ministry of Finance
Dr. GIOVANNI BATTISTA SCHIAVONE - Delegate for the Ministry of Public Works
Dr. RAFFAELE FESTA CAMPANILE - Delegate for the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
Dr. SOFOCLE CELLI - Delegate for the Ministry of Transportation
Dr. ANGELO ALTAVELLI - Delegate for the Ministry of Labor and Social Insurance
Prof. GIACOMO FRACASSINI - Delegate for the Ministry of Post-War Assistence
Dr. GIUSEPPE SOLLENA - Delegate for the High Commissariat of Hygiene and Public Health
Dr. GUIDO DE-MARZI - Delegate for the High Commissariat for Food
Dr. ANTONIO SORRENTINO - Legal expert.

Signed 5315

DE GASPERI

Rome, 16th day of April 1946

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Attachment H-1-b

U M B E R T O D I S A V O I A

Prince of Piedmont

Lieutenant General of the Realm

By virtue of the authority granted us :
By Lieutenancy decree No. 151 dated 25 June 1944:
In view of the resolution pronounced by the Council of Ministers:
On the proposal of the President of the Council of Ministers, Prime Minister Secretary of State and Minister of Foreign Affairs, in conjunction with the Ministers of Treasury, Education, Public Works, Agriculture and Forestry:

WE HAVE DECREED AND PROMULGATE THE FOLLOWING :

Art. 1

A public institution named "Regional Institution for fighting Malaria in Sardinia" is constituted with headquarters in Cagliari.
The above mentioned Institution is placed under the jurisdiction of the Health Ministry.

Art. 2

The purpose of the regional anti-malarial institute is to exterminate all malaria within the territory of Sardinia.
In addition its duty is to :

a)- investigate the course of malaria in the territory of the Island;
b)- to advise on projects of drainage and soil improvement;
c)- call the attention of the Authorities to sources of infection tending to propagate the existence or aggravation of malarial conditions;
d)- promote on the part of the local health authorities coordination of sanitary activities of other institutions and to arrange for concerted action to fight the disease;
e)- take all measures deemed necessary to insure execution of the anti-malarial program in accordance with the laws in force;

The Institution is empowered to absorb partly or entirely other local institutions created for the same purpose.

Art. 3

The objectives of the institution are to be achieved by

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d)- promote on the part of the local health authorities coordination of sanitary activities of other institutions and to arrange for concerted action to fight the disease;
e)- take all measures deemed necessary to insure execution of the anti-malarial program in accordance with the laws in force;

The Institution is empowered to absorb partly or entirely other local institutions created for the same purpose.

Art. 3

The objectives of the institution are to be achieved by

1)- employing 300.000.000 lire from UNRRA relief and reconstruction funds;
2)- the use of material donated by UNRRA for this purpose;
3)- employing other possible subsidies and funds from other organizations pursuing the same objective.

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Art. 4

The institution is to be administered by a Superintendent selected from among anti-malarial experts appointed by the Minister of Public Health in conjunction with the Mediterranean Rockefeller Foundation. In the same way a vice-Superintendent may be appointed.
The Superintendent and the vice-Superintendent may be citizens of a foreign country.

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Art. 5

The Superintendent is the legal representative and director of the Institution; he appoints the Institution's employees and workers; he enters into agreements with public and private institutions; he determines the statutes of the administration and fixes the rules concerning personnel and service; he conducts all business activities of the Institution.

The accounts and balance sheet, as well as the statutes and rules of the institution indicated in the preceding paragraph, are subject to approval by the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health.

The duties and responsibilities of the Superintendent, in the case of his absence or impediment, are assumed by the vice-Superintendent.

Art. 6

The Superintendent of the Institution is assisted by a Commission composed of the following members :

- a person delegated by the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health;
- a person delegated by the Ministry of the Treasury;
- a person delegated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;
- a person delegated by the Ministry of Public Works;
- a person delegated by the Italian Delegation for Relations with UNRRA;
- a person delegated by the UNRRA Italian Mission;
- a person delegated by the High Commissioner of Sardinia;
- a person delegated by the Drainage Consorzi (bonifica) of Sardinia;
- the Provincial Medical Officer of Cagliari;
- the Provincial Medical Officer of Sassari;
- the Provincial Medical Officer of Nuoro;
- the Director of the Health Institute of the University of Cagliari;
- the Chief Engineer of the Civil Engineering Department of Cagliari;

The Secretary's duties are to be performed by one of the members of the Commission.

Art. 7

The Commission is convoked and presided over by the Superintendent, and passes decisions on the:

a)- accounts, balance sheet and statutes and rules concerning personnel and functioning of the Institution;
b)- any other matters that may be requested.

Art. 8

Members residing within the Commune where the Commission is seated, receive an attendance fee (gettone di presenza); the other members receive travelling expenses and daily fee.

If they are not state employees, the fee and expenses will be reimbursed and are to correspond to those accorded to state employees in financial Class V.

Art. 9

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Art. 6

The Superintendent of the Institution is assisted by a Commission composed of the following members :

- a person delegated by the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health;
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- a person delegated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry;
- a person delegated by the Ministry of Public Works;
- a person delegated by the Italian Delegation for Relations with UNRRA;
- a person delegated by the UNRRA Italian Mission;
- a person delegated by the High Commissioner of Sardinia;
- a person delegated by the Drainage Consorzi (bonifica) of Sardinia;
- the Provincial Medical Officer of Cagliari;
- the Provincial Medical Officer of Sassari;
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- the Director of the Health Institute of the University of Cagliari;
- the Chief Engineer of the Civil Engineering Department of Cagliari;

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If they are not state employees, the fee and expenses will be reimbursed and are to correspond to those accorded to state employees in financial Class V.

Art. 9

The Superintendent of the Institution may grant to the members of the Commission special compensation for special assignments of a permanent character.

Art. 10

The fiscal year of the Institution commences on 1 January and ends on 31 December.

In November of each year the Superintendent prepares the estimated budget for the following year.

It is within the powers of the Superintendent to grant payments, within the limits of the budget and without any special formality, provided their regularity is proved in the final accounts, which will be submitted for approval of the High Commissioner of Public Health, not later than 31 March of each year.

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Art. 11

From the moment of its beginning and until the balance sheet is set up, advance payments will be made to the Institution upon the authorization of the High Commissioner of Public Health.

Art. 12

The High Commissioner for Public Health has the right to inspect the offices and services of the Institution.

Art. 13

Upon the achievement of the objectives for which the Institution has been formed, and at the motion of the High Commissioner of Public Health in conjunction with the Minister of the Treasury, the President of the Council of Ministers will decree the dissolution and winding up of the affairs of the Institution.

Any funds remaining after the liquidation will be assigned to the Commissariat of Public Health for anti- malarial purposes.

Art. 14.

The present decree enters in force on the day following its publication in the Official Gazette.

It is ordered hereby that this decree be sealed with the Official state seal, placed in the Official Record of Decrees of the Italian Kingdom, with instructions to all concerned to observe it and to have it observed.

Rome, 12 April 1946

signed UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

countersigned De Gasperi
Corbino
Nole
Cattani
Gullo

5313

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND 785013

Art. 13

Upon the achievement of the objectives for which the Institution has been formed, and at the motion of the High Commissioner of Public Health in conjunction with the Minister of the Treasury, the President of the Council of Ministers will decree the dissolution and winding up of the affairs of the Institution.

Any funds remaining after the liquidation will be assigned to the Commissariat of Public Health for anti- malarial purposes.

Art. 14.

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It is ordered hereby that this decree be sealed with the Official state seal, placed in the Official Record of Decrees of the Italian Kingdom, with instructions to all concerned to observe it and to have it observed.

Rome, 12 April 1946

signed

UMBERTO DI SAVOIA

countersigned

De Gasperi
Corbino
Nole
Cattani
Gullo

5313

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H-2. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR MILITARY LIAISON FOR APRIL 1946.

There is no report for the Special Assistant for Military Liaison for April 1946, as this post has not yet been filled.

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H-3. BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE MAIN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

IN ITALY FOR APRIL , 1946

1. Introduction

During the first quarter of 1946 signs of improvement in the economic situation became apparent. These signs seemed to indicate a long-term process of readjustment to a new equilibrium. However, during April the critical food position and the increased uncertainty of the coal supply position have caused both an actual and a psychological setback. These factors bred a lack of confidence in the future, which have discouraged individual and governmental enterprise.

2. Favourable Signs :

It is worth pointing out the following favourable elements in the situation, since they have persisted through April and thus lessened the effect of the setback mentioned above:

(a) The Government's success in holding the financial position, which has resulted in a reduction in aggregate value of circulating currency.

(b) The continued increase in Government revenues.

(c) The maintenance of confidence in the lire on the part of the public.

(d) Further development in the process of price adjustment toward a general price level 20 to 25 times above pre-war level. These developments, which cover both goods and services but exclude food prices were referred to in the report of the Governor of the Bank of Italy.

(e) The more favourable crop expectations for this agricultural year.

(f) Tendency towards normality of electric power production.

(g) Further reconstruction of the railway system, and improvements in the road transport situation.

(h) The probability that the United States may grant new loans and credits for the carrying out of the Government's reconstruction plans.

3. Unfavourable Signs :

The unfavourable elements in the present situation, which tended to outweigh the favourable elements during April, may be summarised as follows:

(a) The growing uncertainty regarding the future and lack of confidence in the possibility of planned economic recovery during this year.

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(e) The more favourable crop expectations for this agricultural year.

(f) Tendency towards normality of electric power production.

(g) Further reconstruction of the railway system, and improvements in the road transport situation.

(h) The probability that the United States may grant new loans and credits for the carrying out of the Government's reconstruction plans.

3. Unfavourable Signs :

The unfavourable elements in the present situation, which tended to outweigh the favourable currents during April, may be summarised as follows:

(a) The growing uncertainty regarding the future and lack of confidence in the possibility of planned economic recovery during this year. 311

(b) The increase in food prices (contrary to the general downward trend). To this must be added the increase in charcoal prices and the wage earner's greater proportional outlay on this item, caused by the curtailment of gas available to domestic consumers. This latter development further reduces the modest quota of purchasing power in the hands of wage earners to cover their non-food expenditures.

(c) Drastic curtailment in already low industrial production expected as a result of the coal shortage. The threat to normal spring recovery in industrial activities of a seasonal character (mainly the building industry), and the industries catering for the export trade (upon which final stabilisation depends to a large extent.)

CM 604.1

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(d) Increased industrial unemployment resulting ... a further reduction in the workers'purchasing power.

(e) Increased production costs, caused by lower productivity necessitating the spreading of overheads and wages over fewer units.

(f) Reduction in rail transport services resulting from the coal shortage.

(g) The difficulties of carrying out Italy's trade agreements in the present situation.

(h) The general pre-election stagnation period through which the economy is now passing.

4. Conclusion.

In judging the state of the Italian economy it should be borne in mind that it is still in a state of emergency, not coordinated with the international economic position and carrying on mainly as a result of the efforts of UNRRA.

With much reduced internal markets, practically no new industrial investment, almost complete lack of means of international payment, negligible possibilities of immediate emigration and an economy which has literally had a war fought through it, must make some long term economic policy decision. To make such decisions before it is known what the economy will consist of, or what the country's commitments will be(before the terms of the Peace Treaty are known) is virtually impossible. This situation causes the present fluctuations between liberalism and controlled planning, which are really symptoms of a period of hand to mouth existence in an economic half light. The present phase, therefore, could be defined as a period of severe waiting crisis which is characterised by general inertia. It seems unlikely that healthier crises of reconversion and adjustment to the international economic position will develop substantially until after the conclusion of the Italian Peace Treaty.

Leslie Green
Director,
Division of Operations
Analysis.

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Leslie Green
Director,
Division of Operations
Analysis.

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H-4. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF

PUBLIC INFORMATION FOR APRIL 1946.

1. The critical food situation throughout the month and the question as to whether the bread ration would be reduced have served to keep UNRRA constantly before the public, and have made Italians in particular considerably more famil ar with UNRRA and its functions than at any time in the past. Undoubtedtly the grave situation caused a number of local newspapers daily to give great prominence to UNRRA.

2. The general trend of articles on the food situation has been very favourable to UNRRA , and generous tributes have been paid to the Administration's ceaseless efforts to find a solution and the energy with which the new Director General has set about his gigantic task.

3. Another favourable feature of the crisis has been the Press and public reaction to the Chief of Mission's presentation of the facts in simple and plain explanations in his discussions with representatives of the Press, both local and foreign. This has served to bring UNRRA and the Italian people together, and has eliminated a great deal of the ignorance and doubt so apparent in the past months.

4. This improvement is most opportune as it has counteracted the use of UNRRA as " political ammunition" during the recent municipal elections. Food has taken the place of politics, and the tributes by the Government and Press to UNRRA's incessant efforts have caused Italians to appreciate that the Administration's work consists in helping them to help themselves.

5. The Chief of Mission's Press Conference on 27 April did much to clarify UNRRA's role in the food crisis. It was made clear that the question of reduction in the bread ration was one which can only be decided by the Italian Government. The Administration gives a clear picture of the supply position and supports the measures adopted by the Government to avoid such a reduction. The Chief of Mission warned the Press that the "battle is not yet won", but whether it was to be won or not was entirely dependent upon the Italian people.

6. Prior to the Conference many Italians believed any order to reduce the bread ration came direct from UNRRA, and the clarification served to emphasise just how Italy's food is in the handsof the Italian people.

7. At the same Press Conference reference was made to the serious coal situation brought about by the American miners' strike. The day before a release had been made of a statement by Mr. Keeny on the measures being adopted to avoid virtual paralysis of Italian industry should the strike continue.

8. Great prominence was given in all Roman papers to the Conference and it is clear the impression was very favourable. Moreover UNRRA's task and policy are generally much better understood. 5319

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785014

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9. The Information Division has broadened its contacts with both local and foreign Press during April, and succeeded in getting more facts on UNRRA and the world food shortage before the peoples of Italy and other nations.

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10. Expansion of the Division to cover north and central Italy has dispelled a great deal of misconception about UNRRA. "Economic Notes" is in increasing demand throughout the country, and it has again been found necessary to increase the printing order for this publication in its Italian version. Communication difficulties, which previously delayed "Economic Notes" in the north, have been largely overcome and it is now possible to deliver it in all Regional Offices on the day of publication.

11. There remains in Italy a very strong segment of public opinion which favours the Italian Government paying UNRRA to carry out distribution of all food and materials UNRRA brings into the country. The contention is that if there is unfair distribution and "leakage" under a coalition Government it would be infinitely worse under a one-party Government. In many of the provinces it is felt the various political parties composing the Government are too closely concerned with political machinations to carry out a fair distribution plan for the surplus brought into the country by UNRRA.

12. Generally, the month may be summed up as that during which the Press and the Italian public became more aware of UNRRA, its task and degree of aid than ever before. The bread crisis, from an information viewpoint, was just what was needed to awaken a lively interest in UNRRA.

13. A considerable number of officials and Pressmen have visited the Mission and UNRRA installations during April, and the majority of cases have been greatly enlightened as to UNRRA's part in Italy's recovery. The Chief of Mission has talked to a number of these people and the provision of facts has created an excellent impression with all.

14. The bringing of the Information Staff up to almost full strength has made possible a very much extended coverage of Information material throughout the country and an increasing flow of stories and pictures is resulting.

15. Ashford Russell visited the central and northern Regions for the setting up of the Regional Information Offices, and these are now providing the Rome office with Press Digest, story material and photographs for Washington and E.R.O. and the local Press. Generally speaking the public in these regions shows considerable interest in UNRRA, but has not yet fully accepted the fact that the Administration does all this for nothing. This is a by-product of Fascist doctrine that the Democracies give nothing away without requiring payment now or in the future.

16. Advantage was taken of the Socialist Party Congress in Florence to "educate" the Party members and the Labour Federation on UNRRA. Lizzadri of the Labour Federation has proved most cooperative and arrangements have been completed for a series of articles on UNRRA, under his name, to be distributed to all members of the Federation throughout the country. Lizzadri has also agreed to tour UNRRA installations and follow up the tour with further articles.

17. A system of "flagging" incoming cables within a couple of hours of arrival has made it possible to give assignments to the writers well in advance of the completion of an operation and has increased our output in stories.

18. [illegible] Divisions [illegible]

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food and materials UNRRA brings into the country. The contention is that if there is unfair distribution and "leakage" under a coalition Government it would be infinitely worse under a one-party Government. In many of the provinces it is felt the various political parties composing the Government are too closely concerned with political machinations to carry out a fair distribution plan for the surplus brought into the country by UNRRA.

12. Generally, the month may be summed up as that during which the Press and the Italian public became more aware of UNRRA, its task and degree of aid than ever before. The bread crisis, from an information viewpoint, was just what was needed to awaken a lively interest in UNRRA.

13. A considerable number of officials and Pressmen have visited the Mission and UNRRA installations during April, and the majority of cases have been greatly enlightened as to UNRRA's part in Italy's recovery. The Chief of Mission has talked to a number of these people and the provision of facts has created an excellent impression with all.

14. The bringing of the Information Staff up to almost full strength has made possible a very much extended coverage of Information material throughout the country and an increasing flow of stories and pictures is resulting.

15. Ashford Russell visited the central and northern Regions for the setting up of the Regional Information Offices, and these are now providing the Rome office with Press Digest, story material and photographs for Washington and E.R.O. and the local Press. Generally speaking the public in these regions shows considerable interest in UNRRA, but has not yet fully accepted the fact that the Administration does all this for nothing. This is a by-product of Fascist doctrine that the Democracies give nothing away without requiring payment now or in the future.

16. Advantage was taken of the Socialist Party Congress in Florence to "educate" the Party members and the Labour Federation on UNRRA. Lizzadri of the Labour Federation has proved most cooperative and arrangements have been completed for a series of articles on UNRRA, under his name, to be distributed to all members of the Federation throughout the country. Lizzadri has also agreed to tour UNRRA installations and follow up the tour with further articles.

17. A system of "flagging" incoming cables within a couple of hours of arrival has made it possible to give assignments to the writers well in advance of the completion of an operation and has increased our output in stories.

18. All Divisions have cooperated whole-heartedly with the Information Division, but in some of the Regional Offices it has been necessary to emphasise that representatives of the Division must not talk to the Press in any circumstances unless authorised to do so by the Office of the Chief of Mission. Any opinion expressed outside UNRRA will be taken as an authoritative statement and may lead to grave consequences.

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FOREIGN PRESS:

19. A considerable number of Foreign Correspondents were contacted by the Division during April, this and May being the "season" for "visiting firemen" and top-flight Correspondents. It has been adopted as general procedure that visiting Pressmen, whether directed to UNRRA or not, shall be given the opportunity of seeing UNRRA at work. In most cases this has resulted in good copy in the U.S. and British Press, and has also served to correct mistaken and often deliberately malicious statements such as those of Conway in the New York "Daily News" and London "Sunday Graphic". The Chief of Mission has generally found the time to give the correct version to the Foreign Correspondents, which resulted in their publishing articles which refute the inaccuracies of other papers.

20. During the month the following Foreign Correspondents were among those contacted.:-

Sam Brewer of NEW YORK TIMES;
Ed. Clark of UNITED PRESS;
John Mechlin of CHICAGO SUN;
Mr. & Mrs. Parkman of LIFE;
Ralph Iow of TIME;
Martin Moore of DAILY TELEGRAPH;
Walter Wischengrad of OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY, (Editor);
Ian Munro of REYSIEY PRESS;
John McKnight of ASSOCIATED PRESS;
Godfrey Talbot of REUTERS;
Mr. & Mrs. Earle of ILLUSTRATED, London;
Jenny Nicholson of SUNDAY DISPATCH;
Seymour Korman of CHICAGO TRIBUNE;
Barrett McGurn of NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE;
James Wellard of SUNDAY EXPRESS
Paul Bellamy of CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER;
Charles Shaw of C.B.S., London Bureau;
Mr. & Mrs Clifford of DAILY MAIL.

21. The Division arranged for the Chief of Mission to address the following U.S. publishers and editors who were on a tour of Europe under War Department auspices:-

Julius Ochs Adler - Vice President and General Manager NEW YORK TIMES;
Paul Bellamy - Editor CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER;
Alan Barth - Editorial writer WASHINGTON POST;
Gardner Cowles - Jr. Publisher DES MOINES REGISTER AND TRIBUNE;
Robert Puoss - Managing Editor SATURDAY EVENING POST;
Frank Gannet - President GANNET NEWSPAPERS;
Charles Gratke - Foreign Editor CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR;
Edward T. Leech - Editor PITTSBURG PRESS;

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Edward T. Leech	- Editor PITTSBURG PRESS;
Henry Luce	- Editor TIME MAGAZINE;
Malcolm Muir	- Editor NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE;
Glen Neville	- Executive Editor NEW YORK MIRROR;
Hamilton Owens	- Executive Editor BALTIMORE SUN,
Robert Reed	- Associate Editor KANSAS CITY STAR;
Tom Hawkins	- Foreign Correspondent WORLD REPORT (new publication under management of D.Lawrence

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LOCAL PRESS

22. Contacts and relations with the local press have been outstanding during the month, and a much improved understanding of UNRRA has resulted. Many new contacts were made in theRegions, and without exception the Italian Press has sought to present UNRRA operations in a factual and simple manner. "Economic Notes" are still quoted very extensively, as are any releases made from the Information Division.

23. A steady flow of correspondents seeking interviews with the Chief of Mission has provided evidence of increasing interest in UNRRA activities. The Chief of Missionhas made it very clear to these correspondents just what UNRRA's functions are and also that the distribution of supplies is the task of the Agencies named by the Italian Government.

Among the fifty local Press men contacted were:-

Dr. Julio Rotelli of IL GLOBO, Rome;
Dr. Corrado Geretto of CORRIERE D'INFORMAZIONE, Milan;
Dr. Renato Caniglia of NUOVA STAMPA, Turin;
The Italian Journalists' Association;
Don Guanella, director of IL SEMINATORE;
Dr. Alfio Montagni of BUON SENSO;
Dr. Apaca of ANSA;
Guglielmo Emanuele of IL GIORNALE , Naples;
Dr. De Micheles of IL CREDITO ITALIANO.

LOCAL RADIO

24. Local radio stations gave considerable prominence to UNRRA and the ration crisis and to the meetings between the Chief of Mission and the Italian Prime Minister.

25. The Chief of Mission's Press Conference on the supply situation as affecting the ration and the coal shortage was summarised on the air throughout the country. On 16 April, Charles Shaw of C.B.S. London Bureau, broadcast on the food situation over C.B.S. network in the U.S.A. from Rome. The Florence Regional Director broadcast a summary of "Economic Notes" and an explanation of UNRRA's functions in the Region. The Information Officer in Genoa has broadcast from that city on UNRRA's work.

LOCAL FILMS

26. The UNRRA mobile Cinema Unit visited the Emilia Province during the month.

27. The film "Humanità ", made by Luce, is almost completed and will be ready for cutting and editing early in May. It is hoped to premiere it in Rome late in May.

28. The changes in the script of the UNRRA documentary film are being made in accordance with suggestions put forward by [illegible]

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PHOTOGRAPHS

29. The photographs of UNRRA activities and the need for UNRRA, and pictures to illustrate Press releases have increased considerably during April. This increase is largely due to extended photographic activities in the Provinces and the provision of good subject matter by the Industrial and Agricultural Rehabilitation Divisions.

Among the photographs put out during April were:-

a. The Laruvio series in connection with "starvation". Here it should be pointed out that pictures of starvation are unobtainable for the reason that UNRRA has so far succeeded in preventing starvation.

b. Monte Parioli hunger series.

c. Agricultural series.

d. Unloading of Galen Stone at Civitavecchia.

e. Unloading grain and flour in Venice.

f. Unloading coal in Venice.

g. Making fishing nets in Iseo (Brescia)

h. Devastation and need for UNRRA in Emilia Province.

i. Sardinia coal series.

30. With the arrival of the new observer-photgrapher from F.R.O. it has been possible to cover many more subjects and the program for May should double our output. However, the failure to obtain the release of John Turner of "Ster s and Stripes" is a severe blow.

31. It is hoped to hold an exhibition of UNRRA photographs in Rome in May. The Division will co-operate with the Balkan Clearing Office in arranging the exhibit .

32. Complete sets of Photographs have been sent to England to the Regional offices for display purposes.

LECTURES AND SPEECHES

33. On 26 April the Chief of Mission addressed the U.S. publishers and editors at the invitation of the Commanding General of MTOUSA, General Lee.

34. On 10 April John Western of this Division addressed two G.I. audiences 5308 at Ciampino airport, explaining UNRRA, its policies, methods and relation to Italian Government.

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35. Throughout the month Regional Directors have addressed Conferences in their Regions and have used material cleared through the office of the Chief of Mission.

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RELEASES

Local:

36. A large number of local releases were made during the month and these included:

"UNRRA Chief confers with De Gasperi";
"Carbonia Hospital";
"Locusts in Sardinia";
"Arrivals of UNRRA Fish Supplies";
"Italy's Coal Crisis":
"Grain Situation in Italy".

London and Washington only;

37. These releases included:

"Battle for Bread";
"Fight against Inflation";
"Reconstruction (Ortona)";
"There is Never Enough";
"UNRRA Helps in Reforestation of Italy".

CONTACTS

38. The Chief of Mission arranged a meeting with the diplomatic representatives in Rome of the Governments who are members of UNRRA's Central Committee. Subjects discussed were the food situation and UNRRA's program for the second half of 1946. The minutes of this meeting are appended as Attachment H-4-c.

39. The Director contacted a large number of foreign and Italian correspondents

40. Ashford Russell contacted Socialist Party leaders and the Secretary General of the Federation of Labour in Florence. The purpose was to arrange a means by which UNRRA can be explained to the workers and Party members.

41. At the Shipping Conference in Venice Ashford Russell contacted port officials, Brigadier Fellows, (ECITO Representative in Italy) representatives of all Missions using the ports of Trieste and Venice and A.C. officials.

42. Divisional representatives contacted Charles Shaw of C.B.S.

43. Dr. Wilson of the Rockefeller Foundation, working on the Sardinian anti-malarial campaign, was contacted by the Division.

44. The group of U.S. publishers and editors were contacted by the Chief of Mission and the Director.

FIELD TRIPS

45. Mrs. O'Brien carried out an extensive tour of the Lombardy and

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"Italy's Coal Crisis";
"Grain Situation in Italy".

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FIELD TRIPS

45. Mrs. O'Brien carried out an extensive tour of the Lombardy and Veneto Region, obtaining considerable material for articles which will be available early next month.

46. Ashford Russell visited the Regional Offices for the setting up of Regional Information Offices and UNRRA's Information policy. During his visit to Florence preparations were made for a full-scale campaign to aquaint the workers of Italy with UNRRA's functions and program.

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47. Berry, the new observer photographer, completed a tour of Lombardy and Venice in company with Ashford Russell.

STAFF

48. The staff situation is much improved, but the Division is still in need of a good writer to fill the budget line being vacated by Margaret Holt.

49. As John Turner of "Stars and Stripes" is not available a first-class photographer must be obtained urgently from U.S.A.

50. Present staff consists of:

Class I:

Guy Hickok:	Director of Public Information Division;
Rawdon e'B Chomley :	Writer;
Margaret Holt:	Public Relations Officer;
John Western:	Writer;
Raoul Berry:	Observer-Photographer;
Rose Guglielmo:	Public Relations Assistant ;
Julia Gironi:	Personal Assistant to Director of Public Information;
Mary Burnett:	Secretary;
Nita Hook:	Secretary;
Kathleen Griffin:	Secretary - temporary;

Class II

E. Canali:	Writer;
J. Lo Verde:	Writer;
C.Canagna:	Writer:
G. Canetti :	Movie Operator;
I. Romagnoli:	Photographer;
L. Di Giorgio:	Photo Laboratory Assistant;
Jaqueline Stewart :	Public Relations Assistant;
Irma Hilton:	Secretary;
Marisa Pompei:	Typist;
Vittorio Colazzo:	Clerk/messenger;
Giovanni Colucci:	Messenger.

EQUIPMENT

51. A small quantity of photographic supplies, including a damaged enlarger, were received from U.S.A.

Brian Ashford-Russell
for Director of Public Information Division
Italian Mission

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Attachments:

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Guy Hickok: Director of Public Information Division;
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Attachments:

H-4-a "Weekly Bulletin", Vol. 2, No. 11, dated 8 April 1946.
H-4-b "Weekly Bulletin", Vol. 2, No. 12, dated 15 April 1946.
H-4-c "Weekly Bulletin", Vol. 2, No. 13, dated 23 April 1946.
H-4-d "Weekly Bulletin", Vol. 2, No. 14, dated 30 April 1946.
H-4-e Minutes of Meeting with Diplomatic Representatives in Rome of Governments who are Members of UNRRA's Central Committee, 26 April,1946.

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Attachment H-4-e

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M I N U T E S

OF THE MEETING HELD ON 26TH APRIL 1946 at 11 a.m. by the UNRRA Italian Mission with Diplomatic Representatives in Rome of the Governments represented on the Central Committee of the UNRRA Council.

These present:

MR. SIMMONDS, Commercial Counsellor to the British Embassy
MR. LIVERMOOD, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy
MR. SICARD, Commercial Attache to the French Embassy
DR. SIR [illegible], Chargé d'Affaires of Chinese Embassy
MR. [illegible], Economic Adviser to the Yugoslav Delegation
DR. MIHOLJEVIC, Secretary to Economic Adviser to the Yugoslav Delegation
DR. TRAVERSI, Secretary to the Commercial Attache of Brazilian Embassy

FOR UNRRA:

Harlan CLEVELAND, Deputy Chief of Mission, Requirements & Distrib.
W.G. WELK, Economic Adviser to ERO
N.M. EASTERLAIN, Executive Assistant to Chief of Mission
W.J. LEGG, Chief of Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply
G. HICKOCK, Director of Public Information Division
G. MIEGGE, Interpreter

1. MR. CLEVELAND opened the meeting and apologized of the unavoidable absence of MR. KENNY.

2. The purpose of the meeting, MR. CLEVELAND said, was to ensure that each of the diplomatic representatives in Rome of the countries which are Members of the Central Committee of UNRRA had up-to-date information as to what the Italian Mission of UNRRA is planning and doing in Italy.

3. MR. CLEVELAND said that the chief problems were the food situation - which had developed in the past few weeks into a food crisis - and the preparation and constant revision of the so-called "Supply Budget", which was the programme of supplies which UNRRA planned to bring into Italy during the year 1946.

4. MR. CLEVELAND reminded the meeting that the UNRRA Central Committee was responsible for the final approval of each country's programme, and of the amount of money to be allocated out of UNRRA's total resources to the relief and rehabilitation of each receiving country.

5. MR. CLEVELAND said that Italy was receiving the largest tonnage of goods from UNRRA, with the sole exception of China, and the emphasis [illegible]

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Embassy
MR. SICARD, Commercial Attache to the French Embassy
DR. SIR [illegible], Chargé d'Affaires of Chinese Embassy
MR. ARTUSIO, Economic Adviser to the Yugoslav Delegation
DR. MIHOLJEVIC, Secretary to Economic Adviser to the Yugoslav Delegation
DR. TRAVERSI, Secretary to the Commercial Attache of Brazilian Embassy

FOR UNRRA:

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W.G. WELK, Economic Adviser to ERO
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5. MR. CLEVELAND said that Italy was receiving the largest tonnage of goods from UNRRA, with the sole exception of China, and the emphasis in Italy had been laid on

(a) Food, in order to maintain a low but still controlled ration, and in order to conduct certain special welfare and supplementary feeding programmes, some of which had been initiated by UNRRA during a period last year when UNRRA was merely responsible for supplementary feeding programmes, and not for the total basic supply programme which it had undertaken for 1946.

(b) Industrial and Agricultural Raw Materials, in contrast to many other receiving countries where the emphasis tended to be on finished equipment and in some cases, finished consumer goods. For example, Italy was by far the largest consumer of imported coal, and the same was true of POL. Calculating on a tonnage and dollar basis, the worth of UNRRA imports into Italy worked out at roughly 20 dollars per ton. This compared with, to take an extreme example, Byelo-Russia where imports were valued at several thousand dollars per ton.

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6. MR. CLEVELAND said that before giving any further precis of the total supply programme in its relationship to Italy's economy, he would ask COL. LEGG to outline the present food picture, the background against which UNRRA had been importing food, and the future prospects.

7. COL. LEGG said that it was generally accepted that the food programme was the main pillar of political and economic stability. In order to arrive at a true assessment of the food situation in a particular country it was necessary to take into account the dietary characteristics of that country. Thus, accurately to appraise the food situation in Italy, one must think in terms of cereals chiefly, and fats. Two-thirds of pre-war calorific intake of the average Italian was derived from wheat and other cereals, COL. LEGG said. The average pre-war per capita consumption of cereal foods was 536 grammes per day. The amount distributed to-day through the ration card was 225 grammes per day - less than 40% of the average pre-war consumption. While it was true, COL. LEGG said, that small amounts of bread and other cereal foods were available on the black market, the ability to purchase the supplementary food necessary to maintain normal vigour and health was limited by the ability of the purchaser to pay black market prices, which for bread and pasta were five to six times the controlled price.

8. As to fats, COL. LEGG said the average pre-war monthly consumption was over 1,000 grammes per capita compared with 180 grammes distributed through the ration card to-day, and even that was not always available for distribution.

9. During 1945, COL. LEGG continued, Italy distributed through ration cards less than 1,000 calories per day to the normal consumer in the city, who now got less than 700 calories in his ration card. On an average, he would get another 550 calories outside the ration, making a grand total of 1,250 calories as compared with the accepted minimum standard of 2,000 calories.

10. "Stocks to maintain the recently reduced bread and pasta ration of 200 grammes of bread per day and 500 grammes of pasta or rice monthly are dangerously low" COL. LEGG said, "being equivalent to approximately 14 days supply, considering the country as a whole, and considerably less in some localities owing to the difficulties of transportation of locally produced grain."

11. To maintain the present partial ration, COL. LEGG said that Italy needed to import a quarter of a million tons of grain per month for the emergency months ahead, or until the next harvest.

12. Fats and sugar stocks were so low and deliveries so uncertain, that these stocks might have to be used almost entirely for the specially needy classes of the population, (children, mothers, refugees, sick people and heavy workers).

13. COL. LEGG said the grain situation in Italy had deteriorated steadily since the summer of 1945. The drought conditions prevailing over most of Italy in the spring of that year resulted in a marked decline in

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intake of the average Italian was derived from wheat and other cereals, COL. LEGG said. The average pre-war per capita consumption of cereal foods was 536 grammes per day. The amount distributed to-day through the ration card was 225 grammes per day - less than 42% of the average pre-war consumption. While it was true, COL. LEGG said, that small amounts of bread and other cereal foods were available on the black market, the ability to purchase the supplementary food necessary to maintain normal vigour and health was limited by the ability of the purchaser to pay black market prices, which for bread and pasta were five to six times the controlled price.

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13. COL. LEGG said the grain situation in Italy had deteriorated steadily since the summer of 1945. The drought conditions prevailing over most of Italy in the spring of that year resulted in a marked decline in production compared with previous years, and the originally estimated cereal import requirements of 1,155,000 tons for the harvest year 1945-46 had to be increased to 2,420,000 tons.

14. The standard ration in Italy has been for some time and was now the lowest in Europe, COL. LEGG said. This standard ration had to be progressively reduced in order to meet the availability, both of indigenous and imported supplies.

15. COL. LEGG said he thought these facts would be sufficient to indicate that UNRRA, in trying to carry on a food economy affecting some 36 million ration card holders, had for the past few months faced an acute problem, and it had only been possible to maintain stability by day-to-day consideration of the availability of supplies, the diversion of ships arriving in the Italian ports and other emergency measures which had been and were to be adopted in order to carry the country through to the next harvest.

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16. COL. LEGG said that he had gone to Washington early in March with three main objectives

(1) To endeavour to obtain increased wheat shipments to Italy by reason of the short falls of shipments below the programmed level and the quantity necessary to maintain the rationing economy;

(2) To present the Mission's food, agricultural and medical supply Budget for the second quarter of the first half of 1946.

and (3) To report to the Mission his impressions as to the future availability of supplies for the Mission's programme, inorder to assist the Mission in formulating its proposals and recommendations to the Italian Government.

COL. LEGG said he had been reasonably successful, having obtained an assurance from UNRRA in Washington that miscellaneous food requirements for welfare, displaced persons and supplementary feeding programmes would be met, thus enabling the Mission to plan these special programmes through to June and July 1946.

17. COL. LEGGsaid the present cereal ration had been maintained only at the expense of eating into working stocks. Over two years experience had shown that to maintain any organized, controlled ration system stocks must not be allowed to fall below a quarter of a million tons. Stocks had fallen below that quantity now, and as a result there had been local shortages. In some provinces there had been demonstrations, but the timely arrival and diversion of ships had relieved the situation temporarily. COL. LEGG said Italy's needs were being met on a hand-to mouth, day-to-day basis. Stocks had fallen from over 200,000 tons to the present level of about 119 or 120 thousand tons as of May 1st - less than 14 days supply.

18. The Government had issued a decree under which farmers must deliver 6% of their legal retentions of cereals to the "ammasso" before 15th May. It was estimated that this would actually make available to the Government some 75 thousand tons of cereals, although the "target" would be 150 thousand tons.

19. The Government plan, as recommended by UNRRA, to ensure the success of this measure, is to set a target for each province to deliver a stated quantity of grain to the Ammasso, and to deduct the amount thus collected from the allocation of imported wheat required to maintain the bread ration at the present level.

20. COL. LEGG said that in considering the food situation in Italy, no great attention should be paid to lavish displays of food exhibited in towns, as this food was too expensive for the average wage earner to afford, since the cost of living had risen to about ten times what it had been in September 1942, and this food, like consumer goods, was accumulating in the shops owing to the inability of the average purchaser to afford it.

21. The average wage earner, COL. LEGG explained, was almost entirely dependant upon the controlled channels and the ability of the Government and UNRRA to meet his daily family requirements.

22. Referring to the supply prospects for the agricultural rehabilitation program, COL. LEGG said these were bright except for fertilizers. Up to the present it had been impossible to obtain anything like the quantity of fertilizers necessary to stimulate agricultural production. However,

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23. MR. CLEVELAND then said that in order to give a picture of the total UNRRA programme in Italy, it would be necessary to sketch the history of the programme. MR. CLEVELAND described progress from the time the Allies first entered Italy and took on responsibility for prevention of disease and unrest, and the extention of this military programme for a little over 4 months, which was arranged primarily through the facilities of the civilian agencies of the American Government. These several programmes, MR. CLEVELAND said, put into Italy approximately half a billion dollars worth of supplies, including the cost of shipping - roughly five hundred million dollars. Those supplies never arrived in quantities sufficient to do more than "hold the line" with respect to the food economy, inching the

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ration up from the first spearhead ration of as little as 150 or 100 grammes per day up to 200, and then 250 and 300 grammes.

24. continued The UNRRA programme was intended to do two things, MR. CLEVELAND

(a) To preserve this basic "floor" underneath the Italian economy, thus giving the Italian Government and people a 12-month opportunity to supplement that programme through their own efforts - the theory being that without this support, the entire effort of Italy's internal and external resources would have been concentrated on keeping up a steady flow of basic supplies into Italy, and the job of reconstruction of trade channels and the rebuilding of production facilities at home, would have been delayed to this extent.

and (b) To assist agricultural and industrial rehabilitation by a continuous supply of the basic materials throughout the year, and thus to place the country in a position where its ability to meet its own needs, plus its ability to produce goods for export at the end of the year was such that the Italian people, taken as a whole, would not have to depend on further large subsidies from abroad.

25. So far, of course, MR. CLEVELAND said, almost entirely because of the lack in the supplying countries of a few basic materials, neither of those objectives had been reached or even very closely approached during the first part of the UNRRA programme for 1946.

26. The original intention had been to make available to Italy in the first part of the year as large a proportion as possible of the total UNRRA allocation (in the present budget 380 million dollars of supplies plus cost of freight), in order to give an effective stimulus to the Italian economy in the hope that it might then right itself.

27. With that objective in mind, MR. CLEVELAND said, a forecast had been prepared in December last, in conjunction with the Italian Government, estimating what this supply programme should be. This forecast totalled 450 million dollars approximately, with freight, or roughly 375-380 million dollars without freight, and was finally confirmed at the Council Meeting in Atlantic City in March.

28. Describing the make-up of that programme, MR.CLEVELAND said that of the approximately 380 million dollars allocated to the purchase of supplies (as differentiated from the money allocated to freight) considerably more than half, or 204 million dollars, was allocated originally to food. Coal had been another big item, not so much in terms of dollars as in terms of tonnage, amounting to more than 5 million tons of coal during the year. POL products had amounted to 14 million dollars, and the balance of approximately 100 million dollars had been made up of industrial and agricultural supplies and a relatively small allocation of 10 million dollars for medical and health supplies. Thus of the total amount of money, some 55 % had been allocated to foodstuffs, 14 % to fuels, a little over 3 % to agricultural supplies, a little over 3 % for medical supplies, and 25 % for other industrial supplies excluding fuel.

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29. In practice, however, MR. CLEVELAND said, it had not worked out that way. The goods to meet this programme had not been available and the key items - cereals and fats, which were the foundation of Italy's food economy - had been and still were in extremely short supply. Coal supplies had been held up by a tugboat strike and other incidents, and as a result the required level of 450 thousand tons per month had fallen to almost half that amount in two months: the present coal strike in the United States had completely stopped shipments, but UNRRA had been able to secure increased quantities for March loadings, arriving this month, to compensate. However, it now appeared that if the coal strike in the United States did not end by 15th May, Italy would be without coal in July, even at the reduced consumption level introduced by the Government in agreement with UNRRA.

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30. The revised Budget for the first half of 1946, MR. CLEVELAND continued, indicated that instead of putting the bulk of the total supplies into Italy in the first half of the year, as originally intended, only about 260 million dollars of the original allocation of nearly 400 million has in fact been firmly programmed and even that figure might be reduced by another 20-30 million dollars on the basis of non-availability of the desired commodities during the first half of the year.

31. Of the 260 million dollars, not as much as 50 % was now allocated to food: only 112 million was allocated to food, which represented as much moneyas could be spent on food for Italy during that period. About 16 million dollars was being spent on agriculture, MR. CLEVELAND said, about 6 million on medical supplies, approximately 50 million on the textile and footwear categories (almost entirely on raw cotton and raw wool) and about 81 million on industrial rehabilitation.

32. Another assumption in the original planning of the UNRRA programme proved false by subsequent events, MR. CLEVELAND said, was the assumption that in addition to the 450 million dollars provided by UNRRA, there would be another 550 million dollars available during the year from other means of financing arranged directly by the Italian Government with other Governments, including trade agreements between Italy and other countries, and any reconstruction or other loans Italy could secure from countries able to supply goods. So far, MR. CLEVELAND said, that assumption had been almost entirely false. Italy had not secured any substantial financial assistance from outside between the time the UNRRA programme was originally made up in December and the end of the present month.

33. As a result of this fact, UNRRA had been forced in its planning for the second half of 1946 to assume that little financial assistance would be made available to the Italian Government over and above that provided by UNRRA, and to try to meet the basic essential needs of Italy. "If our present assumption is false," MR. CLEVELAND said "so much the better." MR. CLEVELAND emphasized that UNRRA could only provide a floor to the Italian economy with the 400-450 million dollars worth of goods available, and could not build the entire reconstruction programme of Italy upon that floor.

34. MR. CLEVELAND said that in planning for the second half of the year, it was being assumed that the maximum amount of money available might be as much as 276 million dollars, including funds allocated to the first half of the year but not then spent. Considerably more than half that sum, or 186 million dollars, was allocated to food, in an effort to place the Government and people in a position by the end of 1946 where they would not have to face more daily food crises at the beginning of 1947. Such crises, MR. CLEVELAND said, tended to paralyse all other reconstruction efforts. The sum included 21½ million dollars worth of agricultural supplies, seeds, fertilizer, farm machinery, the import of limited quantities of livestock, and equipment for the forestry and fisheries programmes. 3 million dollars were allocated for medical supplies. The allocations were primarily for production supplies, MR. CLEVELAND said, which would not be realized in terms of finished products until well into the year 1947. For textiles and footwear 7 million dollars had been allocated, and a considerable quantity of wet hides would be shipped to enable Italy to produce her own footwear needs.

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34. MR. CLEVELAND said that in planning for the second half of the year, it was being assumed that the maximum amount of money available might be as much as 276 million dollars, including funds allocated to the first half of the year but not then spent. Considerably more than half that sum, or 166 million dollars, was allocated to food, in an effort to place the Government and people in a position by the end of 1946 where they would not have to face more daily food crises at the beginning of 1947. Such crises, MR. CLEVELAND said, tended to paralyse all other reconstruction efforts. The sum included 21½ million dollars worth of agricultural supplies, seeds, fertilizer, farm machinery, the import of limited quantities of livestock, and equipment for the forestry and fisheries programmes. 3 million dollars were allocated for medical supplies. The allocations were primarily for production supplies, MR. CLEVELAND said, which would not be realized in terms of finished products until well into the year 1947. For textiles and footwear 7 million dollars had been allocated, and a considerable quantity of wet hides would be shipped to enable Italy to produce her own footwear needs.

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35. A final item in the second half year Budget was industrial rehabilitation, MR. CLEVELAND said, including for fuels the sum of approximately 40 million dollars. The intention was to promote production of essential supplies by the provision of sufficient coal and petroleum products and lubricants to enable the key industrial plants to operate continuously.

36. This second half year Budget still required some financial assistance over and above that provided by UNRRA, MR. CLEVELAND said. It was calculated that even if UNRRA could make available to Italy 278 million dollars during the second half of the year, since the Italian Government estimated the total requirements at about 550 million dollars for that period, the further sum of 270-280 million dollars would still be needed. This would be felt mainly on the industry and textile side, since food and agriculture were felt to be UNRRA's first responsibilities. MR. CLEVELAND said that the availability of funds of this magnitude was not known: he was leaving for Washington in a few days to discuss the situation there.

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37. MR. CLEVELAND said this problem was not unique with Italy, but was common to a considerable extent to Europe as a whole. It was a problem which must be considered by the supplying countries with regard to Italy and other countries which would run out of UNRRA help at the end of 1946, when the UNRRA programme was scheduled to end.

38. MR. CLEVELAND explained that the revised Budget he had been describing was a new programme which had been compiled by the various divisions of the UNRRA Italian Mission and their counterparts in the Italian Ministries. The Inter-Ministerial Committee of Reconstruction was expected finally to confirm it very shortly. It would then be submitted to UNRRA in Washington who would consider it in relation to the total availability of funds for programmes in Italy and other countries and also in relation to the availability of commodities to meet the programme.

39. MR. SIMMONDS asked whether Italian credit might not be lost through non-use during the first half of the year.

MR. CLEVELAND replied that the Central Committee had originally determined that money allocated to expendable supplies (such as food, coal, petroleum products, etc.) would be allocated only for half a year, and that goods against which money had not been committed by June 30th of this year would revert to the general UNRRA pool and be subject to reallocation by the Central Committee. The money allocated against non-expendable items (for industrial and agricultural rehabilitation) would not be subject to reallocation and would continue to be available to the end of the year. These questions would be discussed in Washington in the next few days, MR. CLEVELAND said, but there was no reason to suppose that if a new decision and reallocation were made, the UNRRA programme for Italy would suffer as a result.

40. MR. CLEVELAND mentioned that restrictions had been established on the amount of money that could be reserved for non-expendable items, and said that for Italy a ceiling of 30 million dollars had been set.

41. MR. LIVERMORE thanked MR. CLEVELAND for giving such a clear and succint picture of the situation.

42. MR. CLEVELAND then give some particulars of the recent diversion of food ships to Italy, and said the Italian Government had decided not to curtail further the present ration of 200 grammes of bread per day, as additional shipments were expected to arrive between 1st and 15th May, the critical period, and also because two wheat ships from the 60 thousand tons U.K. diversion were being made available to UNRRA, and the Government was hoping to have at its disposal up to another 150 thousand tons of grain if the new "Ammassi" decree was successful.

43. It was further explained, that the final decision on the magnitude and breakdown of the UNRRA programme for Italy in the second half of the year would be reached by the Central Committee of UNRRA, composed of representatives of the 9 member Governments, most of whose diplomatic representatives were present at the meeting.

44. The meeting rose at 12.45 p.m.

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H-5. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE BUR[illegible] OF REQUIREMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION FOR APRIL 1946.

HIGHLIGHTS.

1. During the month of April the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution was primarily concerned with the preparation of the Italian supply budget for the last six months of 1946. This document was carried to Washington by Mr. Harlan Cleveland, Deputy Chief of Mission for Requirements and Distribution, on 27 April. In addition, the Bureau Staff reviewed the entire supply budget for the first half of 1946 in the light of availabilities. A statement showing the receipts against the first half-year programme is attached to this report. (Attachment H-5-( ). It shows a discouraging discrepancy between programmed and actual shipments. Mr. Cleveland is remaining in Washington for the supply conferences and will, it is hoped, be able to secure expedited shipments of those commodities of which the Italian rehabilitation programme is so much in need.

2. Concurrently with the programming analysis, the Bureau throughout the month was constantly involved in the food crisis. By the end of April the Italian Government had decided to hold on to the present bread ration of 200 grams daily. The actual availabilities of wheat were uncertain from day to day and there was almost constant telephone communication with the Director General and members of his staff. On 26 April a decision was reached by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers to hold the line at the present ration. The Italian Government representatives and the staff of the Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply were able to eke out a balance of supply and requirements after a thorough re-examination of stocks in Italy and word from Washington that certain shipments would be expedited. It is still touch and go. The Mission is highly conscious of the world-wide food shortage and is deeply appreciative of the efforts made to divert as many ships as possible to Italy.

3. One of the most significant aspects of the food crisis, to the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution, was the recognition by the Italian Government that it must further exploit its own resources in order to meet the crisis. It adopted a firm policy for the provinces which, in effect, means "conserve or starve". The most intensive efforts are being made to amass in the Government granaries 70,000 tons of cereals from 1 May to 31 May in order to carry the ration through to the harvest. Each province has been assigned a target figure for this emergency period. UNRRA imports of wheat will be assigned in direct proportion to the province's success in meeting the quota set for the "Ammasi". The Mission is convinced that the Italian Government has taken all steps that it can to save the situation; the rest is up to the continued efforts of the supply authorities in Washington to produce the amounts needed, which have been summarised countless times. We need 200,000 tons of wheat in May and 220,000 in June.

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4. The coal situation is completely in the hands of the supply authorities and of the coal miners in the United States. An emergency conservation programme has been carried out since the middle of March. The

programme is attached to this report. (Attachment H-5-(_). It shows a discouraging discrepancy between programmed and actual irments. Mr. Cleveland is remaining in Washington for the supply conferences and will, it is hoped, be able to secure expedited shipments of these commodities of which the Italian rehabilitation programme is so much in need.

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4. The coal situation is completely in the hands of the supply authorities and of the coal miners in the United States. An emergency conservation programme has been carried out since the middle of March. The Coal Emergency Committee, representing UNRRA and the Italian Government, has been in daily session to spread the available supply among the most urgent needs. The Mission can see its way clear to maintain this Emergency Programme only through the first week in July. We assume a delay of at least six weeks between the end of the strike and the arrival of coal in Italy. Unless the strike is settled by 15 May, not only the industrial rehabilitation programme but even the maintenance of essential services and transport will come to a halt in Italy. The only other hope is the Ruhr, and there Italy is dependent upon the goodwill of the nations represented in the European Coal Organization to come to her aid. Without coal the Italian economy collapses.

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RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

5. The Italian Government has apparently determined that it does not see the necessity for sub-committees representing UNRRA and the Government to meet regularly on major aspects of the Relief and Rehabilitation Programme. Instead we are informed that it feels we should continue our operations on an ad hoc committee basis, establishing working committees on problems as they arise. The Bureau of Requirements and Distribution feels that this is not an ideal relationship as we need to do our job but we expect to have the ad hoc committees so delegued with day-to-day problems that the Government should ultimately see the necessity for establishing these committees on a more formal basis.

6. The /work of the Bureau with the Italian Government continues to be performed through direct access to the [illegible] by the Chiefs of the appropriate divisions of the Bureau, with participation by the Chiefs of the Sub-Bureaux on major issues.

7. During the month the Italian Mission and the Allied Commission, with representation from the British and American Embassies in Rome, discussed certain measures to induce the Italian Government to distribute quickly certain supplies received in Italy under the old military programs, and not yet distributed. In some commodities, such as medical supplies, clothing, blankets and powdered milk, the Mission is directly concerned, since its programming takes into account the availability of these stocks in Italy. In the case of other commodities, such as tractors, mining and forestry supplies, the Mission agreed to join a united front with the Allied Commission in getting the goods distributed, since even though they are not immediately involved in the UNRRA supply programs they are vital to the country's rehabilitation.

REQUIREMENTS.

8. As described above under "Highlights", the Mission's programme of requirements for the second half of 1946, as well as the revised final statement of needs for the first half of 1946, was given to Washington with Mr. Cleveland after [illegible] work in the Bureau. A word should be added about the [illegible] of the staff engaged in this activity. Both the personnel and the local staff worked under terrific pressure to get this material in shape for Mr. Cleveland to take to Washington. The night before his departure, approximately 40 employees worked until four A.M. completing all the charts and tables needed for the justification of the supply budget.

RECEPTION OF SUPPLIES.

9. Due in significant part to the new port reception arrangements concluded in March with the Italian Government, new records have been achieved for the receipt and discharge of ships. More than 125 ships were discharged during the month totalling over one million tons of civil supplies, exclusive of petroleum. In some instances prior records of discharge were exceeded and increases in tonnage of up to 60 were experienced by all ports.

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7. During the month the Italian Mission and the Allied Commission, with representation from the British and American Embassies in Rome, discussed certain measures to induce the Italian Government to distribute quickly certain supplies received in Italy under the old military programmes, and not yet distributed. In some commodities, such as medical supplies, clothing, blankets and powdered milk, the Mission is directly concerned, since its programming takes into account the availability of these stocks in Italy. In the case of other commodities, such as tractors, mining and forestry supplies, the Mission agreed to join in a united front with the Allied Commission in getting the goods distributed, since even though they are not immediately involved in the UNRRA supply programme they are vital to the country's rehabilitation.

REGULUS LAND.

8. As described above under "Highlights", the Mission's programme of requirements for the second half of 1946, as well as the revised final statement of needs for the first half of 1946, was gone to Washington with Mr. Cleveland after the most intensive work in the Bureau. A word should be added about the loyalty and enthusiasm of the staff engaged in this activity. Both the foreign and the local staff worked under terrific pressure to get this material in shape for Mr. Cleveland to take to Washington. The night before his departure, approximately 40 employees worked until four A.M. completing all the charts and tables needed for the justification of the supply budget.

RECEPTION OF SUPPLIES.

9. Due in significant part to the new port reception arrangements concluded in March with the Italian Government, new records have been achieved for the receipt and discharge of ships. More than 125 ships were discharged during the month totalling over one million tons of civil supplies, exclusive of petroleum. In some instances prewar records of discharge were exceeded and increases in tonnage of up to 60 were experienced by all ports.

SURPLUS AND LOCAL PROCUREMENT.

10. Responsibilities have been clarified within the Mission for procurement activities within Italy following meetings, held at [illegible] which were attended by representatives from Washington, London, Paris and other Missions. Reports on these discussions have already been released. The new procedures will speed-up procurement appreciably. In line with these discussions, it was recommended to turn over part of the Surplus Fund - three million out of the five million dollars - to the Supply Budget. The policy of the Mission remains as stated in the report for the month of March, namely, allowing the surplus to be bought

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by the Italian Government through its own credits and for UNRRA to step in only where its priority is needed to close the deal.

11. Miscellaneous transactions for small amounts were made with Greece, Yugoslavia, Poland, Albania, China and the Dodecanese. Considerable expansion could take place in these activities but for the fear engendered among the Italians by the recent action taken by the Greek Government in refusing to abide by its part of the barter agreement reached on sulphur. So long as the other nations look on intermission trade as an opportunity to secure reparations from Italy, it will be difficult for this Mission to conclude such arrangements.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION.

12. The Bureau is increasingly worried by the Italian Government's delay in establishing the committees needed for the allocation of industrial materials. As of 30 April, final Government action had been promised for 3 May, but unless this takes place within the first ten days in May the Mission intends to take stringent measures to secure speedy and satisfactory Government action.

13. As stated above under "Highlights", the industrial rehabilitation programme, as well as most of the essential public services, will come to a halt in the first week in July if coal shipments are not resumed in May. The effect of the coal emergency has been to paralyse planning for long-range rehabilitation. The shortage psychology creates desperation and hoarding. The attached report by the Sub-Bureau of Industrial Rehabilitation outlines in detail the various measures taken to operate on an emergency basis. Steel plants and pig iron furnaces are now shutting down.

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION.

14. Crop prospects are good in Italy this year. With more rain within the next few weeks, the harvest is virtually assured. There remains the risk, however, of crop damage by hot winds and the special risk of locust damage in Sardinia, Sicily and Apulia. Wheat crops are reported to be in excellent condition.

15. According to present estimates, the wheat harvest will yield approximately 5,700,000 tons - an improvement of thirty-five per cent, on last year's disastrously low figure of 4,200,000 tons. Corn (maize) production is estimated at nearly 2,200,000 tons - a fifty-five per cent improvement on last year. Rice, for which this year's crop estimate is a little under 300,000 tons, shows the lowest percentage improvement of any major crop, compared with a year ago. Lack of fertilizers is one of the main reasons for the rice situation.

16. Rye and barley estimates both indicate increased crop production this year, while the estimate for oats - 500,000 tons - is double the actual production in 1946. It is hoped to harvest nearly 3,000,000 tons of potatoes, against last year's crop of little more than half that amount. According to present estimates, the summer-fall harvest

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16. Rye and barley estimates both indicate increased crop production this year, while the estimate for oats - 900,000 tons - is double the actual production in 1945. It is hoped to harvest nearly 3,000,000 tons of potatoes, against last year's crop of little more than half that amount. According to present estimates, the sugar-beet harvest will be four-and-one half times last year's crop. Production is put at 2,225,000 tons - sufficient to manufacture approximately 244,750 tons of refined sugar.

17. While these estimates give every reason to hope that Italy will provide for more of her own food in 1946-47 than she was able to do in 1945-46, crop estimates this year are still roughly no more than about two-thirds of the average production before the war. The wheat harvest, even with the big improvement hoped for this year, will be very nearly 2,000,000 tons below the average for the three years 1936-37-38. Corn will be 1,000,000 tons short, rice nearly 300,000 tons. Potatoes will be one of the few major food crops this year in which production approximates closely to the pre-war average.

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18. Large quantities of fish are now coming into the markets at prices ranging from 100 to 300 lire per kilo. Imports of cotton have caused the prices of fish-net twine to drop from 8/10,000 lire in 1945 to 700/1,600.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND CONSUMER GOODS.

19. The second distribution of medical supplies, as well as a special distribution of soap, ether and cotton wool, has been completed. In addition, 10,000 phials of penicillin were released during April and issue of complete hospital units will begin as soon as final word is received regarding their proposed location.

20. The Mission has cabled Washington its decision to purchase a major portion of the finished clothing and footwear originally destined for the Albanian Mission. These items are lying in the UNRRA warehouse at Brindisi. The United Nations Nationals Camps in Italy will be the principal beneficiaries of this purchase.

ELWOOD HOLSTEIN,
Assistant Chief,
Bureau of Requirements
and Distribution.

Attachments:

H-5-(1) - UNRRA Programme of Relief and Rehabilitation Supplies, 1946.
H-5-a. - Monthly Report of the Sub-Bureau of Supply Operations.
H-5-b. - Monthly Report of the Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply.
H-5-c. - Monthly Report of the Sub-Bureau of Industrial Rehabilitation.

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Attachments:

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H-5-a. - Monthly Report of the Sub-Bureau of Supply Operations.
H-5-b. - Monthly Report of the Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply.
H-5-c. - Monthly Report of the Sub-Bureau of Industrial Rehabilitation.

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Attachment H-5-(i).

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UNRRA PROGRAM OF RELIEF AND REHABILITATION SUPPLIES, 1946.

GOALS AND RECEIPTS

AS OF 30 APRIL 1946.

(IN LONG TONS)

COMMODITY	RECEIPTS TO DATE	ON HIGH SEAS	TOTAL SHIPMENTS TO DATE	FIRST HALF GOALS PINK BOOK (x)	BALANCE DUE PER PINK BOOK (x)	REVISED FIRST HALF PROGRAM (a)	BALANCE DUE PER REV. PROG.
FOOD, FEED & SOAP:							
Bread Cereals	445,769	92,862	538,631	984,000	445,369	1,037,811	499,180
Dairy Products	19,480	525	20,005	32,570	12,565	30,539	10,534
Edible Fats	1,547	0	1,547	9,840	8,293	15,533	13,986
Other Food	25,300	11,321	36,621	136,776	100,155	96,359	59,738
Soap	200	197	397	984	587	984	587
CLOTHING, TEXTILES & FOOTWEAR:							
Raw Cotton	12,265	3,448	15,713	32,472	16,759	32,472	16,759
Raw Wool (b)	3,466	0	3,466	17,712	14,246	17,712	14,246
Other Textile Materials	0	0	0	10,184	10,184	(c)9,840	9,840
Hides	66	0	66	3,936	3,870	3,936	3,870
Other Mat. for Footwear (d)	146	0	146	4,920	4,774	4,920	4,774
MEDICAL & SANITATION:	634	146	780	7,800	7,020	unk	unk
AGRICULTURAL REHAB:							
Raw Jute	0	0	0	9,840	9,840	9,840	9,840
Farm Machinery	0	796	796	6,952	6,156	unk	unk
Fertilizers:							
Nitrogenous	(e) 240	0	240	(e)22,632	22,392	25,584	25,344
Superphosphate	0	0	0	0	-	9,840	9,840
Potash	0	0	0	0	-	3,936	3,936
Seeds:							
Potatoes	10,011	0	10,011	9,840	171	9,840	171
Other	0	(f)202	(f) ,202	3,936	3,734	4,964	4,762
Misc. Agric.Rehab.	0	0	0	9,006	9,006	19,242	19,242
INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION:							
Transp. & Telecomm.	469	8	477	3,077	2,600	0	
Solid Fuel	1,137,127	175,194	1,312,321	3,099,600	1,787,279	2,356,688	1,044,359
Pet.	unk	unk	unk	816,240	unk	359,681	unk

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COMMODITY	RECEIPTS TO DATE	ON HIGH SEAS	TOTAL SHIPMENTS TO DATE	FIRST HALF GOALS PINK BOOK (x)	BALANCE DUE PER PINK BOOK (x)	REVISED FIRST HALF PROGRAM (x)	BALANCE DUE PER REV. PROG.
FOOD, FEED & SOAP:							
Bread Cereals	445,769	92,862	538,631	984,000	445,369	1,037,811	499,180
Dairy Products	19,430	525	20,005	32,570	12,565	30,539	10,534
Edible Fats	1,547	0	1,547	9,840	8,293	18,533	13,986
Other Feed	25,300	11,321	36,621	136,776	100,155	96,359	59,738
Soap	200	197	397	984	587	984	587
CLOTHING, TEXTILES & FOOTWEAR:							
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Other Textile Materials	0	0	0	10,184	10,184	(c)9,840	9,840
Hides	66	0	66	3,936	3,870	3,936	3,870
Other Mat. for Footwear (d)	146	0	146	4,920	4,774	4,920	4,774
MEDICAL & SANITATION:	634	146	780	7,800	7,020	unk	unk
AGRICULTURAL REHAB:							
Raw Jute	0	0	0	9,840	9,840	9,840	9,840
Farm Machinery	0	796	796	6,952	6,156	unk	unk
Fertilizers:							
Nitrogenous	(e) 240	0	240	(e)22,632	22,392	25,584	25,344
Superphosphate	0	0	0	0	-	9,840	9,840
Potash	0	0	0	0	-	3,936	3,936
Seeds:							
Potatoes	10,011	0	10,011	9,840	171	9,840	171
Other	0	(f)202	(f) ,202	3,936	3,734	4,964	4,762
Misc. Agric.Rehab.	0	0	0	9,006	9,006	19,242	19,242
INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION:							
Transp. & Telecomm.	469	8	477	3,077	2,600	0	5-301
Solid Fuel	1,137,127	175,194	1,312,321	3,099,600	1,787,279	2,953,680	1,641,359
POL	unk	unk	unk	846,240	unk	790,694	unk
Mat.Chem.& Engr. Stores							
Rubber	0	0	0	14,760	14,760	20,377	20,377
Iron Steel	0	0	0	98,400	98,400	(g) 226,320	226,320
Other	(h)1400	0	(h)1,400	139,996	138,596	(i) 683,554	628,154
Misc. Ind. Rehab.	88	0	88	5,685	5,597	0	-
Non Programme Arrivals	(j) 1,606	4	1,010	-	-	-	-

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(a) As revised to 23 April and carried to Washington by Mr. Cleveland; individual changes from " pink book" program were previously notified by separate cables.

(b) Clean weight.
(c) Wool rags only.
(d) Rubber soling.
(e) Ammonium Nitrate only.
(f) Flax seed.
(g) Except steel rails.
(h) Copper and tin.
(i) Includes asphalt and new and used rails.
(j) Includes some items which may be against 1945 programs.

(x) "Pink Book" is the Italian Supply Program, 1 Jan. -31 Dec. 1946, prepared in Washington 26 January 1946.

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(i) Includes asphalt and new and used rails.
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Attachment H-5-c.

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MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUB BUREAU OF SUPPLY OPERATIONS FOR APRIL 1946.

PROGRAM COORDINATION AND STATISTICS DIVISION.

1. During the month of April this Division :

(a) Re-stated in detail the first half year's supply budget as amended in the light of availabilities. A copy has been sent with Mr. Cleveland to Washington for verification, and another will be forwarded to the Italian Government.

(b) Coordinated and collaborated with the appropriate Divisions in the development of an Italian Supply Budget, keyed at three levels, for the last six months of 1946.

(c) Initiated the preparation of a comprehensive " Welfare Program" for the balance of 1946. This is being done jointly with the Bureau of Relief Services and the Sub-Bureau of Relief Supplies.

(d) Performed the usual miscellaneous detail involved in coordinating the supply program and its related parts, such as arranging with the affected Operating Divisions for the acceptance of 700 tons of Teluol in bulk rather than in drums, the purchase of surplus food items from British Stores, the identification of various unmarked civil supplies arriving in Italy, the initiation of a program of assistance for the Republic of San Marino.

(e) Maintained basic statistics on arrivals in Italy of Civil Supplies, and furnished on request of the Operating Divisions, Chief of Mission, and the Deputy Chief of Mission for Requirements and Distribution, Graphic and tabular reports of arrivals and performances against the programmed goals.

(f) Prepared for the Deputy Chief of Mission for Requirements and Distribution a series of statistical exhibits to be taken to Washington as background material in presenting the proposed new second half year program.

(g) Initiated jointly with the Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply and the Division of Operations Analysis an investigation of grain prices with the objective of recommending the future controlled price of grain.

(h) Initiated an analysis of the size of the Lire Fund and the ends to which it should be put.

(i) Initiated jointly with Local Resources Division a complete survey of the surplus property picture in order to [illegible]

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will be forwarded to the Italian Government.

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(h) Initiated an analysis of the size of the Lire Fund and the ends to which it should be put.

(i) Initiated jointly with Local Resources Division a complete survey of the surplus property picture in order to clarify past commitments and to establish improved internal procedure for making commitments.

(j) Initiated, in conjunction with the Internal Transport Division, a report summarizing the demands that will be placed on the Railroad system for moving UNRRA supplies.

(k) Performed on request, in conjunction with the appropriate Operating Division, various miscellaneous studies, such as a summary of Italian Export possibilities, and a short summary of the Italian Textile position.

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(l) Maintained commodity accounting records. Inventories have been prepared for supplies held as of 31 December 1945 and work has been continued on the project of drawing up a detailed account of the movement of all supplies received during 1945.

(m) Maintained a close liaison with Italian Government functionaries on coordination of procurement, compilation of mutually needed statistics and the estimating of export surpluses.

PORTS AND SHIPPING DIVISION.

2. The Ports and Shipping Division discharged more than 125 ships with more than one million tons, exclusive of petroleum, on UNRRA and A.C. account, for its third successive record month. Increases in tonnage up to 60% were experienced by all ports. The number of ships from Eastern Hemisphere ports increased notably.

3. Remarkable achievements were made in discharge rates. In some instances even pre-war records were exceeded. At Bari, for instance, one coal ship of more than 8,000 tons was discharged by hand in less than four days. The daily average discharge rate at that port was 1,856 tons compared to 1,170 tons in February. At Taranto the daily discharge rate was 1,400 tons compared to 900 tons in March. The discharge rate at Ancona was double that of March. At Civitavecchia, hitherto the least satisfactory port in Italy, not a single hour of demurrage was incurred.

4. Port rehabilitation has proceeded. The Division is now concentrating on this phase of its work. Ancona is being dredged to accommodate loaded Liberty ships.

5. An extensive survey of warehouse inventories was made during the month, and considerable progress was made in clearing port warehouses, especially at Venice, where fire damage reduced storage capacity from 56,000 to 20,000 tons. Port warehouse clearance at Naples is also presenting a serious problem.

DIVISION OF INLAND TRANSPORT.

6. The Road Branch is conducting a comprehensive survey of the road transport situation in Italy. Information is being collected from Italian Ministry of Transport, Italian State Railway, Gestione Raggruppamenti Autocarri, (G.R.A.), Azienda Rilievo Alienazione Residuati, (A.R.A.R.), Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti Cose (E.N.A.C.), and miscellaneous individual sources. Data are being compiled as to number of units in operating condition, repairable units, percentage and nature of tonnage utilized, average distances and other trip characteristics, fuel consumption and tonnages moved during the first quarter of 1946. The purpose is to establish reasonably accurate present and future tonnage potentials, both national and regional, to review road transport, fuel requirements and to assess P.O.L. allocations more accurately.

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7. Increased imports during the month, especially of coal, imposed a heavy strain upon rail movement. In general, however, there were no extensive delays. The scarcity of engine power in the Rome Compartment caused considerable operational difficulty. Examination revealed that the decline in the rate of light repairs kept a large number of locomotives idle in sheds. Immediate action taken to place light repairs on a twenty-four hour work day basis resulted in some improvement.

8. Average daily loadings, of all descriptions, during April were 5,650 cars as compared with 5,350 in March and 5,300 in February.

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9. The coal strike in the U.S.A. will release many cars now clearing sea-borne coal and we have offered to dispatch 3,000 cars either to Poland or to the Ruhr if coal is made available there. The U.S.R. has agreed, in order to moderate the effects of the U.S.A. strike, to increase by 50% the internal movement of lignite for the week beginning 6 May and to increase this progressively as more coal cars are freed from port clearance.

10. The Allied Railway Board held its final meeting on 25 April 1946 and will be succeeded by a Traffic Advisory Committee. This Committee, meeting monthly, will be composed of the Director General of the U.S.R. (Chairman), representatives of the Allied Military, UNRRA, EGITO and the chiefs of U.S.R. Service Departments as required.

LOCAL RESOURCES DIVISION.

11. The Local Resources Division concluded the following transactions in Intermission Trade: Shipment of 10,000 oil press pads now in Naples for shipment to Greece; 600 tons of alfalfa for Austria, Albania and Jugoslavia despatched by rail to Trieste and Brindisi; 300 tons of seed rice for Albania and Greece despatched by rail to port.

12. Negotiations still in progress but nearly completed include :- lemons for Czechoslovakia, hemp seed for the Ukraine, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Jugoslavia, and Poland, and 433 tons of cork for China, the Dodecanese, Greece, Jugoslavia and Poland.

13. Other transactions still under negotiation are :- vegetable and forage seeds for Austria, diesel spares for Albania, and fishing lamps for Greece. The sulphur deal with Greece, which is being taken up by Mr. Cleveland in Washington, and the payment question in connection with alfalfa delivered to Albania and Jugoslavia during 1945 are still outstanding.

14. Numerous requisitions for procurement from military surpluses have been turned over to Administrative Services, as such items were considered Administrative Supplies. A meeting on Surplus Procurement was held at UNRRA/AFHQ, attended by representatives from Washington, London, Paris and other Missions. The decisions reached will speed up procurement and clarify procedures.

15. It was recommended that £ 3,000,000 of the 5,000,000 fund earmarked for purchases from military surpluses be turned back to the Supply Budget. Only a small portion of this has been used to date, but it is estimated that about £ 1,750,000 will be needed for future procurement, particularly from British surpluses.

16. A Washington cable cancelled the Administrative Supplies and Equipment Fund of £ 353,000 previously established with UNRRA/AFHQ. This cancellation is creating a serious problem in the procurement of administrative supplies, and Mr. Cleveland is taking up the matter in Washington.

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Edward S. Lynch,
Director,
Sub-Bureau of Supply Operations.

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Attachment H-5-b

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MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUB BUREAU OF RELIEF SUPPLY FOR

APRIL 1946

AGRICULTURE

1. Agricultural Production - The wheat in most areas is beginning to head out and fill. Corn is being planted and some is already up.

2. The UNRRA revised import program for the rest of the first and for the second half of the year gave consideration to the possibility of summer crops which will provide forage and grain. Other crops which might prove valuable in Italy were requested in the import program on an experimental basis as well as seeds for crop improvement.

3. Grasshopper injury to crops has been reported in Sardinia and Southern Italy. This is a carry-over of the eggs deposited after the migration of last year. The grasshoppers are expected in larger number and covering a larger area this year than last. The Italian Government is carrying on a more vigorous campaign than last year. However it is not expected that poisoning and flame-throwers can be too effective since such a large area is involved.

4. Application of existing stocks of nitrogen, giving preference to rice and corn, is being carried out in Italy.

5. Granai del Popolo - Little progress has been made in the amassing of cereals. However, with the obligation of turning in to the Ammasi 6% of the cereals retained by the producers for family consumption according to the decree issued during the latter part of the month, and the payment of premiums to farmers bringing in these supplementary cereals it is estimated by the Italian Government that during the period 1 April - 15 May (date by which these supplementary deliveries must be made) 70,000 tons of rice, corn and wheat, in wheat equivalent will be secured.

6. Agricultural Supplies - The principal task in this field during the month was the preparation of the budget for the second half of 1946. New items included are breeding livestock, winter posticides and autumn seeds.

7. Only a small amount of supplies arrived during the month. At a late sp. date for spring planting, 201 tons of fiber flax seed was discharged at Naples and rushed North by rail in an attempt to get it sown this spring.

8. Notifications received of shipments indicate that more agricultural supplies will arrive under the UNRRA program in May than in April as the program gains momentum.

9. Animal Husbandry - Reports on livestock numbers as of 1 July 1946, estimated cow milk production and yield per cow, prospects for livestock rehabilitation, and expected meat supplies in 1946-47, were compiled in collaboration with the Analysis and Research Division.

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The second half of the year gave consideration to the possibility of summer crops which will provide forage and grain. Other crops which might prove valuable in Italy were requested in the import program on an experimental basis as well as seeds for crop improvement.

3. Grasshopper injury to crops has been reported in Sardinia and Southern Italy. This is a carry-over of the eggs deposited after the migration of last year. The grasshoppers are expected in larger number and covering a larger area this year than last. The Italian Government is carrying on a more vigorous campaign than last year. However it is not expected that poisoning and flame-throwers can be too effective since such a large area is involved.

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6. Agricultural Supplies - The principal task in this field during the month was the preparation of the budget for the second half of 1946. New items included are breeding livestock, winter pesticides and autumn seeds.

7. Only a small amount of supplies arrived during the month. At a late date for spring planting, 201 tons of fiber flax seed was discharged at Naples and rushed North by rail in an attempt to get it sown this spring.

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9. Animal Husbandry - Reports on livestock numbers as of 1 July 1946, estimated cow milk production and yield per cow, prospects for livestock rehabilitation, and expected meat supplies in 1946-47, were compiled in collaboration with the Analysis and Research Division.

10. Three cases containing 1080 hatching eggs arrived from UNRRA Headquarters and were delivered to the Ministry of Agriculture for incubation.

11. The food situation is fair to good throughout the country. Milk production is very promising. Restocking activity is proceeding favourably.

12. Sanitary conditions are about normal and better than last year. All animal diseases are under control.

13. Forestry - Field trips and plantations - Field trips were made during the month to Tuscany Region and the Venezia Giulia Area. Overall conditions were investigated and the works relating to the reforestation plan

for Grosseto, Siena, Florence and Perugia Provinces, and for the neighbourhood of Trieste were inspected.

14. Seeds - It is regretted that the seeds requested have not yet arrived, thereby hampering our efforts to give efficient help in the rehabilitation of Italian Forestry and offsetting plans that had previously been drawn up.

15. Pastures - The plan for the improvement of pastured lands in Central and Southern Italy is well under way and it is expected to be completed at an early date.

16. Fisheries - Due to a favourable season big quantities of fish are pouring into the markets. The "Lampare" (night fishing boats provided with lamps) have started the big catch of sardines and anchovies. Fish prices are ranging from 100 to 500 lire per kilo.

17. The Atlantic trawler "Aringa" called at Civitavecchia, coming from the West Coast of Africa with a cargo of 500 quintals of excellent fish. It is the first Italian ship to resume Atlantic fishing since the war.

18. Several inspections have been made in various ports. The fishing material position has improved greatly. The American cotton imports caused a drop in the price of cotton-twine for nets (from 8-10,000 lire in 1945 to 700-1,600).

19. Final proposals are being made for the rehabilitation of Atlantic fishing on a large scale.

MEDICAL

20. The second distribution of medical supplies, and the special distribution of soap, ether and cotton-wool have been completed. Some 48,000 lbs. of absorbent cotton wool are to be shipped to Greece and 25 tons of DDT have been issued to the Sanitary Engineer for epidemic control.

21. Some 10,000 phials of penicillin were issued during April. Issue of Hospital Units will begin shortly, on receipt of instructions regarding locations for those Hospitals. It is hoped that replacements for the items lost on the S.S. "Nathaniel Bacon" will soon be available.

22. Military surpluses have been taken over at Leghorn and Naples, and will soon be transported to Rome. The Balkan Stockpile has been inventoried and will be brought to Rome as soon as practicable. Approximately 200 tons, probably replacements for Hospital Units, are arriving from Geneva.

23. All Medical Supplies are now being transferred at "ships side" and accepted by I.C.E. (the National Institute for Foreign Trade) for the Italian Government. The procedure for the withdrawal of supplies for UNRRA projects has not yet been established. Meanwhile withdrawal authorizations are issued by this Division as heretofore.

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MEDICAL

20. The second distribution of medical supplies, and the special distribution of soap, other ... cotton wool have been completed. Some 18,000 lbs. of absorbent cotton wool are to be shipped to Greece and 25 tons of DDT have been issued to the Sanitary Engineer for epidemic control.

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24. The items already obtained for the Sardinia Malaria Eradication Project are being shipped forthwith, and 73 tons of DDT emulsion are being reshipped from Naples.

CONSUMER GOODS

25. Stock - During the month a large amount of old stock has been cleared from the warehouses and released to Relief and Administrative Services.

26. Albanian Diversion - A decision to accept the major part of the footwear and finished clothing originally destined for Albania was reached.

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These items are lying in the UNRRA warehouse in Brindisi. Release authorizations are being prepared for the transfer of this shipment to the Mission Camps Division. It is anticipated that the needs of that Division for men's boots, hosiery, women's underclothes and some articles of finished clothing will be satisfied from this source. The Medical Supply Branch's requirement of men's rubber boots for workers on anti-malaria schemes has also been covered from this supply.

27. Mismated Army Boots - A further offer from the United States of 500,000 mismated Army boots has been accepted for the Processing Section of the D.P. Division. The original consignment of 372,000 mismated boots has arrived. They are now being repaired under the direction of Mr. Lynch of Washington Headquarters.

28. Beds - Fifteen thousand Army beds were obtained from U.S. Army Surplus Stores. These, together with a previous purchase last month, make a total of sixteen thousand five hundred secured for Camps Division.

29. Sardinian Malaria Eradication Project - Close liaison with the Medical Supply Branch has resulted in the prompt procurement of various supplies for the Sardinian Malaria Eradication Project, particularly survey instruments. Kerosene is to be made available so that Camps Division can conduct an anti-malarial campaign.

FOOD

30. Supply - (a) Our main preoccupation throughout the month has been the maintenance of the bread/pasta ration. From 1 to 26 April bread cereal arrivals in terms of wheat equivalent amounted to 161,5[illegible] tons, with a further quantity of 15,713 tons on the high seas due to arrive before the end of April. The position generally, in relation to consumption, has improved slightly. As of 26 April the quantity arrived and in sight, plus small quantities of indigenous stocks still available, covered Italy's requirements up to the middle of May - without taking into account the working stocks held in mills, etc., which approximate to ten days' consumption.

(b) A total of 26,000 tons of miscellaneous foodstuffs arrived or were due to arrive during April. Of this quantity only 3,360 tons consisted of sugar and no more than 467 tons of fats.

31. Welfare Feeding - A new procedure for meeting the requirements of the Welfare Feeding Plans has commenced to operate during April. Now that all the UNRRA-imported goods have become the property of the Italian Government at the end of ship's tackle, it becomes the responsibility of the Italian High Commissioner for Food to make available to the Italian Delegation for Relations with UNRRA sufficient quantities of miscellaneous foodstuffs to implement the Welfare Feeding Plan in the various provinces. Constant liaison is being maintained with the office of the High Commissioner and with the Italian Delegation, to ensure that this new procedure works smoothly.

32. United Nations Displaced Persons Assistance Programme - Maintenance requirements to the end of June and for the second half of the year have been carefully considered in conjunction with the Welfare Division, and appro-

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of arrival. They are now being repaired under the direction of Mr. Lynch of Washington Headquarters.

28. Beds - Fifteen thousand Army beds were obtained from U.S. Army Surplus Stores. These, together with a previous purchase last month, make a total of sixteen thousand five hundred secured for Camps Division.

29. Sardinian Malaria Eradication Project - Close liaison with the Police Supply Branch has resulted in the prompt procurement of various supplies for the Sardinian Malaria Eradication Project, particularly survey instruments. Kerosene is to be made available so that Camps Division can conduct an anti-malarial campaign.

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(b) A total of 28,000 tons of miscellaneous foodstuffs arrived or were due to arrive during April. Of this quantity only 3,360 tons consisted of sugar and no more than 467 tons of fats.

31. Welfare Feeding - A new procedure for meeting the requirements of the Welfare Feeding Plans has continued to operate during April. Now that all the UNRRA-imported goods [illegible] the property of the Italian Government at the end of ship's tackle, it becomes the responsibility of the Italian High Commissioner for Food to make available to the Italian Delegation for Relations with UNRRA sufficient quantities of miscellaneous foodstuffs to implement the Welfare Feeding Plan in the various provinces. Constant liaison is being maintained with the office of the High Commissioner and with the Italian Delegation, to ensure that this new procedure works smoothly.

32. United Nations Displaced Persons Assistance Programme - Maintenance requirements to the end of June and for the second half of the year have been carefully considered in conjunction with the Welfare Division, and appropriate recommendations made.

5297

33. Rationing - (a) Information has been supplied concerning current Italian Government ration scales to enable the Welfare Division to draw up recommendations concerning the consolidation as from 30 June of the existing welfare feeding scales with the basic scales. When the recommendations are received, further conversations will, if necessary, be held with the Welfare Division in order to reach agreement as to what scales should, on the basis of estimated stock availability, be recommended to the Italian Government.

(b) During the month the usefulness of the Field Supply Officers, as observers of the manner in which UNRRA foodstuffs are in fact being distributed throughout Italy, has become very evident.

CM 8080

W.J. LEGG
Chief, Sub Bureau Relief Supply

T.T.M. Sect/mab

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Attachment H-5-c.

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MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUB-BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION FOR APRIL 1946.

GENERAL.

1. The finalizing of the legislation necessary to implement the plan for industrial reporting and the method for making allocations of imported supplies to Italian industry has moved forward during the month to the extent that all signatures required from the Council of Ministers have been obtained. Action by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Reconstruction on a Ministerial degree setting up the necessary committee structure, remains to be completed. Final government action is promised on 3 May, but in view of previous experience this is not by any means assured. This is a matter of deep concern to the Mission since the Italian machinery which existed and was relied upon to carry out this allocation work is rapidly losing strength and efficiency due to the long delay.

2. Cooperative work with the Italian Government has continued on obtaining detailed specifications and justifications for industrial raw materials to be imported on the UNRRA program. This work will be completed within the next week.

3. Tentative programs for the second half of 1946 have been prepared based on three assumptions as to the amount of money which will be available. These programs have been taken to Washington by Mr. Cleveland.

COAL

4. Settlement of the coal stoppage is still not in sight in the United States. But even an early resumption of the activity of the U. S. coal mines will not relieve immediately the present coal shortage in Italy, since there must be a delay of at least six weeks between the return of the miners to the pits and the arrival of coal shipments at Italian ports. If shipments are not re-started before the middle of this month, there is danger of a coal famine early in July when present stocks will be practically exhausted.

5. Of the 3,000,000 tons shipped by UNRRA during March and the early part of April in anticipation of the crisis, approximately 500,000 tons remain. This, at the present severely restricted rate of consumption, will be

implement the plan for industrial reporting and the method for making allocations of imported supplies to Italian industry has moved forward during the month to the extent that all signatures required from the Council of Ministers have been obtained. Action by the Inter-ministerial Committee for Reconstruction on a Ministerial decree setting up the necessary committee structure, remains to be completed. Final government action is promised on 5 May, but in view of previous experience this is not by any means assured. This is a matter of deep concern to the Mission since the Italian machinery which existed and was relied upon to carry out this allocation work is rapidly losing strength and efficiency due to the long delay.

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5. Of the 1,000,000 tons shipped by UNRRA during March and the early part of April in anticipation of the crisis, approximately 640,000 tons remain. This, at the present severely restricted rate of consumption, will be sufficient for May and June; but by 30 June stocks will have fallen to about 50,000 tons unless shipments have by then been resumed.

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6. Since the middle of March, coal imports and domestic production have been carefully stock-piled and rigidly allocated by a Coal Emergency Committee, consisting of representatives of the Ministry of Transport, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, the UNRRA Italy Mission and representatives of the Confederations of Industry and Labour. Every alternative source of coal supply has been investigated. The miners of Carbonia, in Sardinia, have risen to the emergency by increasing output to more than 90,000 tons a month.

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7. Coal has been allocated to a preferential list of consumers, consisting of the railways, gas works, bakeries producing rationed bread, coke ries, electric power plants, shipping, hospitals and drainage and sewage plants. Sugar and tomato processing factories have received special allocations. All other industrial users have been allotted severely limited supplies, according to their importance for the life of the country and according also to the employment they provide.

8. Even consumers on the preferential list have had their coal allotments substantially reduced from those in effect prior to the emergency. Railway supplies were reduced by twenty per cent in April and a similar reduction has been ordered for May. Since the beginning of April more than 100 passenger trains have been withdrawn. The April-May allotment to the gas-works has been reduced to forty-five per cent of their coal consumption in 1939. Supplies for the coke ries have been strictly controlled.

9. Coal consumption by food processing plants has on the average been reduced by forty per cent. Particular emphasis has been placed on keeping pasta and cheese factories in production. For other essential industries, the fuel reductions ordered in April and May range from ten to sixty-five per cent.

10. Many hospitals, bakeries and other coal consumers have been ordered to convert to wood and lignite wherever possible. Extensive briquetting experiments have been conducted, in order to make the greatest possible use of inferior coals. Some industrial plants are converting to fuel oil, but present possibilities in this direction are limited.

11. The Sub-Bureau has been in daily contact with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce and with the Industrial Committee of Northern Italy, in an effort to improve the distribution and allocation of coal to the various industries. It is expected that the machinery about to be set up (see paragraph I) will permit a further refining of the system so as to make it more consistent with the basic ERPA policies.

POL

12. Discussions with representatives of all the Italian Ministries interested in the POL monthly allocations have taken place in order that justifications be submitted for study by ERPA of all demands made by these

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[illegible] contracts on the preferential list have had their coal allotments substantially reduced from those in effect prior to the emergency. Railway supplies were reduced by twenty per cent in April and a similar reduction has been ordered for May. Since the beginning of April more than 200 passenger trains have been withdrawn. The April-May allotment to the gas-works has been reduced to forty-five per cent of their coal consumption in 1939. Supplies for the cokeries have been strictly controlled.

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POL

12. Discussions with representatives of all the Italian Ministries interested in the POL monthly allocations have taken place in order that justifications be submitted for study by UNRRA of all demands made by these ministries. Energetic steps have been requested of the Italian Government for the elimination of non-essential consumption.

13. Discussions were held with CIP (Comitato Italiano Petroli-the Italian Oil Committee) and the Ministry of Industry with the object of ascertaining the quantities of fuel oil which can be distributed to Italian industries in lieu of the coal which will not be available as a result of the strike of coal miners in the U.S. This question is still being investigated.

14. During the month discussions took place with

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representatives of UNRRA, CCP and the Italian Government with a view to deciding the elements to be included in prices charged to consumers for petroleum products imported by UNRRA. This matter is still under investigation.

15. Owing to the arrival of an unexpectedly large number of tankers during April, there was an improvement in the overall stock position of petroleum products in the theatre with the exception of Diesel Oil.

16. This improvement permitted the Peninsular Base Section to increase their releases to CCP for civilian consumption and this resulted in the following position:-

17. Motor Spirit (Gasoline): All dues in up to 31 March have been released.

18. Kerosene: All dues in up to 30 April have been released.

19. Diesel Oil: The release for April totalled 130,000 bls, but owing to the existence of a hitherto undisclosed heavy back log from the ETA programme this release has not improved the UNRRA backlog which is still 150,000 bls. outstanding from March dues in.

20. Fuel Oil: The general stock position is sufficient to permit all current demands to be met, but owing to uncertainty as to ownership of stocks at 1 February the exact back log cannot be ascertained at present. There is, however, no cause for anxiety as there are ample stocks, and the question of ownership is expected to be cleared up within the next few months.

21. Textiles: The planning of the use of UNRRA-imported cotton and wool has gone forward. The Italian Government authorities concerned are drawing up concrete proposals, and a distribution program is being prepared. The Italian Government insisted on the necessity of importing and processing textile fibers for the large needy groups of the Italian population.

22. Iron and Steel: Production of 53,000 tons of steel during March was reported in the North, approximately 14,000 tons of steel were produced in the South during the same period. Emergency measures are being taken to utilize all possible electric power for steel production and distribution in view of the stringent coal shortage. The first trainload (600 tons) of UNRRA imported materials for

theatre with the exception of Diesel Oil.

16. This improvement permitted the Peninsular Base Section to increase their releases to CIB for civilian consumption and this resulted in the following position:-

17. Petrol Spend Spending: All dues in up to 31 March have been released.

18. Kerosene: All dues in up to 30 April have been released.

19. Diesel Oil: The release for April totalled 130,000 bls, but owing to the existence of a hitherto undisclosed heavy back log from the PEA programme this release has not improved the UNRRA backlog which is still 151,000 bls. outstanding from March dues in.

20. Fuel Oil: The general stock position is sufficient to permit all current demands to be met, but owing to uncertainty as to ownership of stocks at 1 February the exact back log cannot be ascertained at present. There is, however, no cause for anxiety as there are adequate stocks, and the question of ownership is expected to be cleared up within the next few months.

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22. Iron and Steel: Production of 53,000 tons of steel during March was reported in the North, approximately 14,000 tons of steel were produced in the South during the same period. Energency measures are being taken to [illegible] all possible electric power for steel production and distribution in view of the stringent coal shortage. The first trainload (600 tons) of UNRRA-imported automobile for Soederberg paste, which was scheduled to arrive from the Ruhr in the first two weeks of April, has been delayed, and steel and pig iron furnaces are shutting down daily.

5294-

ERWIN LUTZ.TTO
Chief, Sub-Branch of
Industrial Rehabilitation

CH 6090

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H-6. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

FOR APRIL, 1946.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

1. During the month the Italian Government approved a Decree for the execution of assistance and rehabilitation programmes agreed between the Government and UNRRA. This Decree will be published very shortly.

2. The decree establishing the Sardinian Malarial Project was published. An amount of Lire 85,000,000 has been made available by the Treasury, and will be passed to the Italian Delegation for transmission to the High Commissioner for Public Health and Hygiene. A further amount of Lire 10,000,000 will be so transferred by the Italian Delegation, the sum of Lire 5,000,000 having been already despatched to Sardinia.

3. The Italian Delegation continued to administer the sum of Lire 200,000,000 transferred in respect of the C.S.S.S. project. The Decree establishing this Agency has not yet been published, although its publication is expected in the immediate future.

4. The sum of Lire 437,667,508 was made available by the Treasury and transferred to the Italian Delegation to defray the manufacturing costs of 2,000 tons of raw cotton imported by UNRRA.

5. The Italian Delegation presented its administrative budget in the sum of Lire 1,315,450,000 for the six months commencing 1st April, 1946. This represents an increase of Lire 369,010,000 over the preceding half-yearly budget.

6. Further discussions were held on the formulation of Sub-Committees to the new Joint Committee, but no appointments have as yet been made.

7. A meeting was held with the Italian Delegation, Ministry of the Treasury and I.C.E. establishing the procedure for the collection and presentation of statistics and proceeds of sale of UNRRA supplies. The Government has agreed to the use of form S.F.2. for recording and rendition of statistics pertaining to sale of UNRRA supplies and to the supply of such information on a monthly basis.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

8. There is nothing of significance to report under this heading.

PROBLEMS.

9. No major problems arose during the month. Changes in budget lines and grades have caused many complications in the appointment of new staff members, who, in many cases, had been on the job under the old budget scales for several months prior to the introduction of the new budget. This necessitated much cabling to HQC for permission to

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10. In the field of transport, we still need more vehicles, both long distance and local service types. A total of 498 load-carriers is to be procured from American military sources, of which 124 had been picked up by the end of April. All but 20 of the Fiats purchased in Turin

have already been picked up, and the remainder will be taken early in May. We are still considering the procurement of 150 more jeeps. Efforts are being made to acquire essential tools in addition to those obtained from the Army. The critical spare parts situation has been greatly relieved, as regards American vehicles, through the acquisition of £ 62,000 worth of essential parts for all types of American vehicles operated by this Mission.

ACTION REQUESTED OF E.R.O.

11. The ERO has been asked to recruit specialised personnel for welfare and requirements and distribution, to obtain special War Office action on certain military personnel for whom secondment had been refused, and to clarify procedure for dealing with redundant staff.

Major Activities, Current and Proposed.

12. The sum of Lire 300,000,000 was advanced in respect of the transshipment costs of UNRRA goods through Trieste, making a total of Lire 350,000,000 advanced for this purpose to date.

13. During the month the classification of all Class II personnel in the Regional Offices was completed except for those in the Central Region, which has not yet been established.

14. The Mission took over the Hotel Quirinale in April, thus solving the personnel accommodation problem in Rome. We now operate three first-class hotels in the capital, and no longer need to rely on the accommodation provided by the British and American military authorities.

15. The Quartermaster Branch is now handling American PX in addition to British NAAFI supplies. U.S. personnel can draw their PX rations in the INA Building in Rome, and arrangements have been made to distribute to all Camps and Regions.

16. The Directors of the Finance and Administrative Services Divisions toured the Northern Regions during the month. It was found that the sight draft system whereby Field Imprests are fed by drawing sight drafts on Rome was working well. Sight draft arrangements were concluded with the Florence Regional Office. Since similar arrangements had been made in eleven offices in the previous month, this leaves only a few small imprest holders - outside of Rome Headquarters - who are not on the sight draft system. A number of minor problems were settled during the Directors' trip, arrangements were made to supply all Regions with rations from Headquarters, and it may now be said that all Regional Offices except the one to be set up in Rome, are well established and functioning efficiently. All have good office accommodation and living quarters for Class I personnel.

17. Mr. W.B. McNett, Finance and Administration representative from Washington, has resumed work on the Phillipeville liquidation after his long hospitalisation.

18. During the month a plan was prepared and put into effect whereby

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...ordinary procedure for dealing with redundant staff.

Major Activities, Current and Proposed.

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17. Mr. W.B. McNett, Finance and Administration representative from Washington, has resumed work on the Phillipeville liquidation after his long hospitalization.

18. During the month a plan was prepared and put into effect whereby the Albanian Mission Rear Headquarters in Bari was integrated within the Italian Mission.

19. A total of 22 traffic accidents was reported to the Claims and Insurance Branch during the month, in which three Italian civilians were seriously injured and three Class I employees and four Italian civilians less seriously injured. Eleven claims against UNRRA were submitted and others are likely to follow.

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20. A set of proposals designed to secure for all Class II employees additional social insurance coverage in all cases arising from accidents or sickness was approved by the Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration and submitted to the Italian Delegation for approval.

PERSONNEL STATISTICS.

21. As of 30 April 1946 the Mission Staff consisted of 490 Class I (regular), 3,650 Class II (locally-employed) and 97 Class III (Voluntary Agency) employees - a total of 4,237 persons. Of the Class I employees, 250 are British, 184 from the United States, 27 South Africans, 6 Canadians, 4 Palestinians, 3 Australians, 3 Danes, 3 Stateless, 2 New Zealanders, and one each from Belgium, El Salvador, France, Iceland, India, Jugoslavia, Poland and Russia. For division of staff by class and service, see Attachment H-10, Information requested in Form MSR - 1.

W.I. Prince,
Acting Deputy Chief of Mission,
Bureau of Finance and
Administration.

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W.I. Prince,
Acting Deputy Chief of Mission,
Bureau of Finance and
Administration.

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H-7 SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE BUREAU OF RELIEF SERVICES FOR APRIL 1946

P.T.O. Section/cc

Organizational Changes

1. During the month of April, necessary arrangements were completed to effect the transfer from the Italian Displaced Persons Branch to the Welfare Division of those functions relating to relief services to Italian displaced persons. These proposals were carefully discussed with the Italian Delegation and the Ministry of Post-War Assistance, and will take effect on 1 May. Necessary staff transfers are also being made as of that date. As a result of this change, all programs of assistance to needy Italian will be under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Division with the exception of special projects. The Italian Displaced Persons Branch will henceforth be responsible for the two major special projects, namely, CASAS (program of repair and construction of homes for needy Italian displaced persons) and the Processing Section. The name of this Branch will be changed to conform with its new functions.

Non-Italian Displaced Persons

2. At the request of AFHQ, members of our staff have interviewed all Displaced Persons in the camps whose administration has been transferred to UNRRA. The results of these interviews are being tabulated this week. The very rough indications are that of the approximately 18,000 displaced persons in these camps, about 6,000 or 7,000 are ineligible. It will probably be necessary to return to the military authorities one group of camps which includes most of the ineligibles. It is apparent, however, that in view of the desire of the military authorities to withdraw from operating responsibility in so far as possible, they will make a further request for our assumption of administrative responsibility for the camps containing ineligible displaced persons, or they will urge the Italian Government to request UNRRA's administrative participation on behalf of the Italian Government.

3. The review of material gathered in the interviews will be helpful to the military authorities in their screening process to determine collaborators and to take the necessary action. This entire process is being worked out in close cooperation with AFHQ and AC representatives.

4. There have already been noticeable developments in the movement of Jewish displaced persons from Northern and Central Europe. It is too early to predict the full effect of this movement, but already three groups of considerable size have filtered into Italy without authorization. One group of 1,000 was stopped at La Spezia as it was about to board a vessel, presumably for Palestine. The British Government is considering giving certificates to this group [illegible] it from the European quota. The second group of 350

are also being made as of that date. As a result of this change, all programs of assistance to needy Italian will be under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Division with the exception of special projects. The Italian Displaced Persons Branch will henceforth be responsible for the two major special projects, namely, CASAS (program of repair and construction of homes for needy Italian displaced persons) and the Processing Section. The name of this Branch will be changed to conform with its new functions.

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5. Against this, of course, is the expected recommendation of the

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Anglo-American Commission on Palestine, whose dicisions will greatly affect the movement and reaction of Jewish displaced persons. Apart from this, however, it is inevitable that because of Italy's geographical position Jewish displaced persons will continue to filter into this country unless some major solution is found for them.

ERO Study

6. Because of the changes in personnel originally scheduled to take part in the ERO Study Group, it became necessary to alter the method of study. The bulk of responsibility has been placed on the Mission in the preparation and presentation of factual and analytical material. By agreement, the study is being worked out on a Committee basis. Assignments have been made following schedules prepared by the ERO staff. It is planned that over the week-end of 4-5 May the Committee will hold several long informal sessions during which the programs for the last half of the year will be discussed and joint recommendations reached. It should be noted that the Mission feels some concern both because of the relatively short time which can be devoted to the Study by the ERO staff and because the pressures on the Bureau at the moment are unusual. It is nevertheless hoped that the Study will be of mutual benefit and every effort will be made thereto.

A. A. SCRIERI
Deputy Chief of Mission
for Relief Services.

Attachments :

H-7-a. Monthly Report of the Health Division.
H-7-b. Monthly Report of the Welfare Division.
H-7-b-(i) Number of Persons Fed under the Supplementary Feeding Program.
H-7-c. Monthly Report of the Displaced Persons Division.
H-7-c-(i) Monthly Statistical Report for Non-Italian Displaced Persons, 16 March - 16 April 1946.
H-7-d. Monthly Report of Camps Operations.

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RELATIONS WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Medical Supply Program

1. The revised requirements list of drugs and raw materials for the second quarter of 1946, now valued at approximately $3,950,000, was sent to Washington for procurement. Consultations with the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health have shown that it will be necessary to draw up a short supplementary list of essential requirements which it is hoped will be completed before the end of May.

2. The second general distribution of medical supplies, valued at $713,746, has almost been completed, and 523 tons of medical relief supplies have reached the Provinces. Complete distribution should be accomplished by the first week in May. Medical supplies in the amounts given below were delivered to Provincial capitals during the month of April:

Compartement	Tons	No. of Cases	No. of Provinces
Piemonte	37.5	779	3
Veneto	45.5	966	8
Venezia Tridentina	8	150	2
Puglie	47.5	980	5
Calabria	30	632	3
Abruzzi	28	579	5
Lucania	10.5	216	2
Emilia	60	1,258	8
Campania	19	398	2

3. The special distributions of 47,660,000 units of insulin and 10,000 vials of liver extract were completed during the first week of April. The special distribution of 25 tons of anaesthetic ether, valued at $25,497, was also completed. Of the 150 tons of absorbent cotton, 106 tons have reached the Provinces in addition to 45 tons of the 66.6 tons of soap allocated for hospital use.

4. Distribution plans are being prepared for a third general distribution of drugs and medical supplies, valued at $439,502, and for a distribution of narcotic drugs, including morphia for hypodermic injection, codeine and tincture of opium, valued at $11,112,70.

5. During the month of April the Italian Government took title to medical supplies valued at $259,753, and approximately $106,595 of medical supplies arrived in Italy and are awaiting transfer to the Italian Government.

6. Discussions are being held between the Mission and the Italian authorities for the reception at the ports of pharmaceutical raw materials under the 1946 program and for their distribution and allocation to the Italian pharmaceutical industry. Under the terms of the proposed scheme, the physical and financial responsibilities entailed in the importation [illegible] the primary concerns of a Consorzio made up of the five

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Compartement	Tons	No. of Cases	No. of Provinces
Piemonte	37.5	779	3
Veneto	45.5	966	6
Venezia Tridentina	8	180	2
Puglie	47.5	980	5
Calabria	30	652	3
Abruzzi	28	579	3
Lucania	10.5	216	2
Emilia	60	1,258	6
Campania	19	398	2

3. The special distributions of 47,660,000 units of insulin and 10,000 vials of liver extract were completed during the first week of April. The special distribution of 25 tons of anaesthetic ether, valued at $25,297, was also completed. Of the 150 tons of absorbent cotton, 106 tons have reached the Provinces in addition to 45 tons of the 66.6 tons of soap allocated for hospital use.

4. Distribution plans are being prepared for a third general distribution of drugs and medical supplies, valued at $499,302, and for a distribution of narcotic drugs, including morphia for hypodermic injection, codeine and tincture of opium, valued at $11,112,70.

5. During the month of April the Italian Government took title to medical supplies valued at $259,755, and approximately $106,595 of medical supplies arrived in Italy and are awaiting transfer to the Italian Government.

6. Discussions are being held between the Mission and the Italian authorities for the reception at the ports of pharmaceutical raw materials under the 1946 program and for their distribution and allocation to the Italian pharmaceutical industry. Under the terms of the proposed scheme, the physical and financial responsibilities entailed in the importation of raw pharmaceuticals are the primary concerns of a Consorzio made up of the five to six hundred Italian pharmaceutical manufacturing firms. The Consorzio accepts the raw materials from the Italian Government and, in agreement with the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health and this Mission, will arrange for their equitable distribution to Italian pharmaceutical manufacturers. The end products will reach the consumer through ordinary commercial channels; however, strict Government control will be exercised over the use of the raw pharmaceuticals, the quantities manufactured and their price, in order to insure that the most essential drugs are available to the man in the street.

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7. Approximately $5,000,000 worth of medical supplies which form the remainder of the items in the 1945 relief program will be distributed to hospitals and other institutions on the basis of need without giving primary consideration to ability to pay.

8. Twelve overseas fellowships have been allocated to the UNRRA Italian Mission and it is hoped that a proportion of them will be available for post-graduate training of Italian doctors, nurses and medical technicians. It is expected that two Italian technicians, for whom application has been made for instruction in the manufacture of penicillin on a commercial basis, will arrive in the United States on or before 16 May. The remainder of the fellowships allotted to the Health Division will be filled by hospital and public health nurses, photofluorographic technicians and possibly a sanitary engineer.

STATEMENT OF ACTIONS REQUESTED OF ERO

9. ERO has been requested to clarify the terms of the Employees' Compensation Plan and to include a definition of the term "foreign injury." This clarification is necessary in order to determine whether or not UNRRA should assume financial responsibility for the medical care of Class I staff. A definite need for medical care of regional staff has arisen due to the withdrawal of military installations which, until recently, provided adequate medical care for UNRRA employees.

10. ERO was requested to obtain shipping facilities under the terms of Washington Administrative Order No. 69, dated 1 August 1945, for a small supply of super-protex lead glass which is being imported into Italy from England by an Italian firm for the manufacture of X-ray fluorescent screens.

IMMEDIATE WORK PROGRAM

11. The activities of the Health Division are continuous and do not lend themselves to description under this heading. They are described under the Sections devoted to "Relations with the Italian Government" and "Major Activities".

MAJOR ACTIVITIES

Headquarters Staff

12. Report on Nursing in Italy - The Chief Nurse Consultant submitted a report on present nursing conditions in Italy and the state of nursing schools. This report is being sent to ERO and Washington.

Medical Supply Activities

13. Distribution of penicillin to 23 centers in Italy was increased during April from 5,000 to 10,000 vials. This amount will be doubled again in May, making a monthly distribution of 20,000 vials. This will enable a revision in the distribution to provide for allocations to capital cities of the ninety-four Provinces in Italy, including Sardinia and Sicily but excluding Venezia Giulia. However, requisition has been made for a greatly increased amount of penicillin to be imported into Italy, as the quantity now received is still sufficient only for life-saving purposes in a restricted list of diseases. The scheme for production of penicillin in Italy has been approved by the Council of Ministers. This production will entail the donation by UNRRA of a

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14. Distribution of hospital linen from the factories to the Provinces started during the month and is making good progress. In April a total of 46,046 kilograms of cloth in bolts, manufactured from the raw cotton imported by UNRRA, was distributed to the three Provinces in Sardinia and to fifteen Provinces in the Compartments of Lazio, Campania, Marche, Umbria and Emilia.

/Epidemiology.

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Epidemiology

15. No cases of plague or typhus fever were reported during the month. Smallpox is still epidemic in the Provinces of Campania, and a small outbreak occured at Venice which is well under control. Measles and whooping cough are at present endemic in many parts of Italy, but appear to be attended by no undue mortality.

Malaria Control

16. Sicily - The work which started on 1 February was completed in the last week of April. Residual spraying was carried out in 25 malarious areas, most of which were situated in coastal regions. Three tons of DDT and 20,000 gallons of kerosene were used in the residual spraying of 20,000,000 square feet of surface. The four malaria control units and the engineer who have been carrying out the work in the Velard have moved to the Italian mainland and are now operating in the Calabria and Lucania Regions.

17. Latinia - The work which started in Latinia on 7 March, including Terracina, Fondi Plain, Ferrida, Sezuri and the Pontine Marshes, is now more than half completed and is expected to finish about 25 May. Up-to-date, 4,000 gallons of 20% DDT emulsion, 1½ tons of pure DDT, and 6,000 gallons of kerosene have been used in the residual spraying of 40,000,000 square feet of surface.

18. Agro Romano - This area includes Fiumicino, Ostia, Maccarese, the Tiber Delta and other areas in the neighbourhood of Rome. The malaria control work started on 10 March and is now completed. In the treatment of 30,000,000 square feet, 4,000 gallons of 20% DDT emulsion, 1,000 pounds of pure DDT and 3,000 gallons of kerosene were used by eight malaria control units under the control of two sanitary engineers from this Division.

19. Anzio-Nettuno - Work in this area, which includes Pomezia and extends to the limits of Rome, is due to commence on 1 May, and the estimated date of completion is 1 June.

20. Po Valley Area - Arrangements are complete for work to start on 1 May over a very extensive area extending from Rimini to the border of Venezia Giulia. It is estimated that 20 tons of pure DDT and 120,000 gallons of kerosene will be used by at least fifteen UNRRA malaria control units. Residual spraying has been carried out in other small areas such as the Bonifica of Burano. This area, which is characteristic of many parts of Italy, at present only gives employment to 300 people because of the reluctance of farm workers to inhabit a malarious district. It is estimated that if malaria were eradicated from this area it could support a possible 6,000 people.

Tuberculosis

21. One hundred rolls of 35 mm. photofluorographic X-ray film have arrived from overseas and a plan for their distribution has been drawn up. Eleven rolls, approximately 7,700 exposures, have been delivered 5269

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18. Agro Romano - This area includes Fiumicino, Ostia, Maccarese, the Tiber Delta and other areas in the neighbourhood of Rome. The malaria control work started on 10 March and is now completed. In the treatment of 30,000,000 square feet, 4,000 gallons of 25% DDT emulsion, 1,000 pounds of pure DDT and 3,000 gallons of kerosene were used by eight malaria control units under the control of two sanitary engineers from this Division.

19. Anzio-Nettuno - Work in this area, which includes Pomezia and extends to the limits of Rome, is due to commence on 1 May, and the estimated date of completion is 1 June.

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Tuberculosis

21. One hundred rolls of 35 mm. photofluorographic X-ray film have arrived from overseas and a plan for their distribution has been drawn up. Eleven rolls, approximately 7,700 exposures, have been delivered 5484 Schermography Center in Milan.

22. An X-ray unit has been delivered to the Civilian Hospital at Taranto and erected by technicians of the Health Division. A unit will be delivered to the Civilian Hospital at Viareggio in the Province of Lucca during May. Arrangements are being made with the Ministry of Education and the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health for the allocation of another X-ray unit to the Pediatric Clinic of the Florence Medical School.

23. Following a visit of the Medical Consultant of the UNRRA Austrian Mission, an exchange of information on the incidence of tuberculosis in displaced persons in UNRRA Camps has been arranged by the two Missions.

/Unitarian.

Unitarian-Congregational Medical Nutrition Mission

24. The Medical Nutrition Mission's intensive study group finished their surveys in Naples on 31 March and have rendered a final report to this Division. In this report they make several excellent recommendations which have the concurrence of the Health Division. One of the recommendations is that a special program should be arranged for supplementary feeding of domestic contacts in cases of tuberculosis. This suggestion had been considered previously by the UNRRA Italian Mission, but could not be put into effect due to the supply position. The Medical Nutrition Mission also recommended that the fat allowance be increased, that powdered whole milk be substituted for skim milk and that a large amount of dairy products be imported. However, these recommendations cannot be implemented during the present world shortage of food. The nutrition studies have been completed, but three members of the Medical Nutrition Mission will remain in Naples to deal with the problem of rehousing the cave dwellers.

Staff Medical and Dental Services

25. The Staff Dispensary, which is now in full operation, handled 2,009 attendances during May. Of this number, first attendances by Class I and III employees numbered 270 and by Class II, 179; repeat attendances in Class I and III numbered 407, and in Class II, 195. Miscellaneous attendances for nursing treatment, minor surgical interventions, immunizations, and claims numbered 568 for all classes. In addition, 30 general physical examinations and 4 deliveries were performed during the month. The number of dental treatments during the month was 356.

Regional Staff

26. Southern Region - The Regional Medical Officer states that all Provinces in the Southern Region report an increased number of tuberculosis cases, especially among prisoners of war and refugee civilians who have returned to Italy from other countries. On the other hand, the Provinces in this Region report general improvement in the venereal disease situation. This improvement may, however, be apparent rather than real, as with the evacuation of Allied troops the vigilance exercised by Allied military police has been withdrawn, and a small number of women find their way to hospitals for examination and treatment. In Naples and other areas where Allied troops remain, the situation has not improved, and the UNRRA Regional Medical Officer is actively engaged with Allied and Italian medical authorities in attempting to find a solution to this serious problem.

27. The Regional Medical Officer once again draws attention to the immobilization of Medici Provinciali and other health officials through lack of tires and difficulty in obtaining sufficient gasoline to visit their outlying areas. Attention has been drawn previously to this matter, which is not limited to the Southern Region, but which is met with in all parts of Italy.

28. Central Region - The Regional Medical Officer, at the invitation

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recommended that the fat allowance be increased, that powdered whole milk be substituted for skim milk and that a large amount of dairy products be imported. However, these recommendations cannot be implemented during the present world shortage of food. The nutrition studies have been completed, but three members of the Medical Nutrition Mission will remain in Naples to deal with the problem of rehousing the cave dwellers.

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26. Southern Region - The Regional Medical Officer states that all Provinces in the Southern Region report an increased number of tuberculosis cases, especially among prisoners of war and refugee civilians who have returned to Italy from other countries. On the other hand, the Provinces in this Region report general improvement in the venereal disease situation. This improvement may, however, be apparent rather than real, as with the evacuation of Allied troops the vigilance exercised by Allied military police has been withdrawn, and a small number of women find their way to hospitals for examination and treatment. In Naples and other areas where Allied troops remain, the situation has not improved, and the UNRRA Regional Medical Officer is actively engaged with Allied and Italian medical authorities in attempting to find a solution to this serious problem.

27. The Regional Medical Officer once again draws attention to the immobilization of Medici Provinciali and other health officials through lack of tires and difficulty in obtaining sufficient gasoline to visit their outlying areas. Attention has been drawn previously to this matter, which is not limited to the Southern Region, but which is met with in all parts of Italy.

28. Central Region - The Regional Medical Officer, at the invitation of the local Unione Donne Italiane, visited Florence on 1 April to give a lecture on venereal disease to the workers of the Galileo factory. The lecture was well received, and he was invited to repeat it on another occasion, and to prepare a synopsis of it for publication and circulation among the workers.

MAJOR RESULTS AND PROBLEMS

29. Sardinia Malaria Eradication Program - A Government decree, dated 12 April, giving authority for the carrying out of the program for malaria eradication in the Island of Sardinia and the establishment of an organization for this purpose, was published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale No. 93, on

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20 April. The actual operations, however, cannot commence due to lack of essential supplies and equipment. It is, therefore, improbable that the malaria eradication organization will be able to influence the incidence of malaria in Sardinia this year.

30. Re-Employment of the Lire Fund - The draft of a scheme, drawn up on a broad basis, has been received from the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health for re-employment of the Lire Fund. The total expenditure forecast amounts to 2,500,000,000 Lit. and covers all the important medical and social activities of the Commissariat of the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health. This includes proposed allotments of 1,000,000,000 Lit. for tuberculosis control, 200,000,000 Lit. for malaria control and 15,000,000 Lit. for trachoma control. A considerable amount of detailed work by the Office of the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health and by this Division will be necessary before any one of these schemes can be presented to the Joint Committee for approval. However, action has been initiated on the three schemes mentioned above.

GENERAL HEALTH CONDITIONS IN ITALY

31. General health conditions in Italy have remained satisfactory. Epidemiological conditions do not call for comment, but the serious shortage of food is causing the majority of town dwellers to live at a bare level of subsistence. This may act detrimentally if epidemic disease appears in a community which is already louse-infested, and in which conditions are ripe for the development of infectious disease in an epidemic form.

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Director, Health Division.

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H-7-b. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE WELFARE DIVISION

FOR APRIL 1946

INTRODUCTION.

1. Our major emphasis within the Division during April was on planning for the Welfare program for the remaining portion of the year 1946, and on the integration within the Division of the various welfare activities carried on by the Mission. The steps taken in this regard, as outlined in our last report, were completed during the month of April.

2. The assistance and welfare functions formerly carried on by the Italian Displaced Persons Branch of the Bureau of Relief Services have now been transferred to Welfare Division and the effective date for this change has been set as 1 May.

3. Again during the month, some effects on the UNRRA supplementary feeding program on local election were observed; as was reported last month there was some cessation of distribution in a few communes as a result of the election of new sindaci, who on their part held the opinion that it was their sole responsibility to establish policies for distribution of food supplies. In all of these instances, as a result of intervention by our field staff, distribution was quickly resumed.

4. The general supply situation, and, in particular, the shortage of wheat in this country, gave rise to several operating difficulties in the welfare program during the month, and has also created concern and uneasiness among the provinces about the continuation of the UNRRA program. Because of an earlier public statement that the continuance of the supplementary feeding program after 30 June would be considered by UNRRA and the Delegation, many provinces have begun to express the opinion that all UNRRA services will be liquidated by that date, and as a result a considerable confusion and uneasiness exists in the minds of those persons responsible for the planning of assistance for resourceless persons.

5. As a first step in dispelling some of this anxiety, and, for the purpose of providing a proposal which could be discussed jointly by UNRRA and the Government, the Welfare Division, during the month of April, outlined a specific plan for the remaining portion of the year, which would assure an equitable distribution of UNRRA supplies to all classes of the population, and at the same time be integrated with the regular rationing system. Discussions on this proposal with the Government will probably be scheduled for the early part of May.

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6. During April we were able to accomplish nearly all the goals we set for ourselves in our last monthly report. Our major accomplishments were as follows : 5287

a. The reaching of an agreement with the Government on our supply estimates, which had been submitted in February. The Italian Delegation, during the month of April, approved all of those estimates.

b. The completion of steps to integrate the various aspects of welfare work carried on by the Mission.

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c. The completion of the terms of reference for the national inter-Ministerial welfare committee and the submission of this material to the Government.

d. The completion of a proposed plan for the nature and scope of welfare activities during the remaining portion of the year, and of a plan for integrating the supplementary feeding program into the general rationing system.

e. The beginning of work with the Ministry of Education on the re-organization of the Patronati Scolastici which would assure this Ministry's assuming real responsibility for Welfare and child development activities carried on by schools.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES.

Distribution of Food.

7. Monthly statistical reports for both February and March were received from the Italian Delegation Office during April. For February, 87 provinces reported that 1,739,218 persons had been fed, and the Delegation estimated that an additional 15,000 were fed by provinces not reporting, bringing the total to 1,759,218. For March, 81 provinces reported that 1,630,791 persons had been fed, and the Delegation estimated that an additional 220,600 were fed by provinces not reporting, bringing the total to 1,851,391.

8. During April we observed the results of the Italian Delegation's new instructions regarding sanctions to be applied if statistical reports were not submitted. Throughout the country it was necessary to cancel future shipments of food to communes which had not submitted reports for the preceding month. The largest number of communes against which such action had to be taken, was in the Calabria region in the South, where shipments to thirty nine communes were suspended. In most of the other regions such action had to be taken against only three or four communes in each province. The fact that such action did not have to be taken in many provinces, with the exception of the Calabria area, indicates that local authorities are giving more attention to the preparation of reports on distribution.

9. The shortage of fats and flour in particular, and of other food items, was felt in almost all provinces during the month. Not only did these shortages have an effect on curent operations, but they caused considerable anxiety among provincial and communal officials as to what future food supplies could be expected for maintaining the feeding centres which they had initiated and developed within their communities.

10. Again during this month, additional requests were received [illegible] places.

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10. Again during this month, additional requests were received for food supplies to be distributed to persons in need. In some places, particularly in the devastated areas where the need of the entire community is so great, the difficulties of selecting persons to benefit from the UNRRA supplementary feeding program assumed large proportions. The fact of elections, together with a certain anxiety about future shipments of supplies, [illegible] effect of aggravating the selection problem. More requests were also received during this month, for UNRRA assistance to additional special groups. The sulphur miners in Sicily, whose standard of pay is extremely low, have requested that they be provided with supplementary UNRRA foods in the same manner as such provision was made for the coal miners of Carbonia. Similar requests have come from other coal miners in Sardinia and from railroad workers.

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11. Again during this month, some disturbances and riots due to unemployment and lack of food were reported. In Bari a crowd tried to burn down the Bureau of Taxes, and in Molfetta the bakery was looted and the flour mill attacked. Due to the intervention of the military, there were no casualties. In the city of Brindisi there were similar disorders, but here the crowd was stopped at the gates of the Consorzio warehouse and no food was taken.

12. Provincial Committees continue to assume greater responsibility for objectively reviewing distribution plans which have been in effect, and for taking concrete action with respect to irregularities observed. In the city of Naples complaints were received that employees of elementary schools were taking some of the food allocated to the school lunch program. Upon investigation, it was found that the Director of a school had actually been taking UNRRA food over a period of six months for his own family, and in order to keep the janitors and other personnel quiet, he also gave them food. It was also found that the number of children in the school had been given as 940, whereas the daily attendance ranged from 680 to 910. This discrepancy in the number of children registered and those attending made possible a balance of food which the Director was keeping for himself or distributing to other members of his staff. The investigation also brought to light the fact that the educational authorities in Naples had been notified of this theft several months previously, but that no action had been taken against the Director of the school. The Director has now been placed under arrest, but the teachers' union has requested that the matter be publicized as little as possible, since it might cause the public to lose confidence in the integrity of the teaching profession in Naples. To prevent other such occurences, provinces in the Naples area have been working diligently on securing information on supplies and movements of foods from provincial, inter-communal and communal warehouses to feeding and distribution centres.

13. A difficulty still encountered by Provincial Committees in making an objective review of distribution plans is the lack of personal transport. A large number of Provincial Committee Secretaries still do not have transport, and still rely on borrowing our representatives' jeeps to visit the communes and to inspect operations. Under such conditions it is obvious that complete inspection of all communes and feeding centres can never take place.

14. One additional special feeding program was organized during the month of April. Upon the recommendation of the Unitarian Congregational Medical Nutrition Mission, the Naples Provincial Committee allocated 400 rations to the commune of Quarto di Marano, which up to that time had not received UNRRA food. The findings of a dental survey made of the people in this commune by the Medical Nutrition Mission indicated considerable nutritional defects among the people.

A feeding centre was organized through the school for 400 c.o.

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A feeding centre was organized through the school for 400 children. Kitchen equipment for this centre was donated by the R.A.F. to UNRRA.

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Reactivation of Social Services and Coordination of Community Activity for Welfare Purposes.

15. Considerable interest in the organization of summer colonies for children was demonstrated throughout the provinces during April. This year, as opposed at last, it has been more possible for Provincial Committees, with a year's experience behind them, to integrate more carefully the many plans proposed by individuals and/or groups for

such colonies. The Rome Provincial Committee has already prepared an overall plan for the selection of children to be sent to summer colonies and for the diversion of food utilized for school lunch programs to these colonies. In most of the provinces plans for the organization of summer colonies have been developed by Provincial Committees with the participation of other organizations and groups such as the Patronato Scolastico, and women's groups such as the Unione Donne Italiane and the Aiuto Cristiano, etc. In Sicily, however, the Pontificial Commission alone seems to be assuming responsibility for the organization of summer camps for needy children.

16. The Italian Delegation Office has also expressed considerable interest in the organization of colonies, and on its own initiative proposed a plan whereby the the buildings of the ex-GIL (Gioventu' Italiana del Littorio) organization could be used for colonies, and be administered by the present Italian Government office known as Gioventu' Italiana. Inasmuch as the Gioventu' Italiana was organized early during the Allied occupation for the primary purpose of liquidating the ex-GIL organization and for the disposal of its properties to schools, etc., it was not considered a wise plan to have this body re-organize itself as a national youth group and to assume operating responsibilities for summer colonies. As a result of discussions with this organization, with the Ministry of Education and with the Delegation, a proposal was made that the Patronato Scolastico, attached to the Ministry of Education, should assume responsibility for the organization and management of the colonies, with the Gioventu' Italiana making buildings and other supplies available.

17. During the past month the Ministry of Education has presented some sound proposals for the re-organization of the Patronato Scolastico. It has drafted a decree which it hopes to see enacted into law after the June elections. The main purpose of the decree is to ensure that the Ministry of Education assumes responsibility for all aspects of child development instead of limiting itself merely to the provision of academic training, which had been the case under the Fascist regime, and to provide constructive guidance, direction, and supervision to the Patronati Scolastici, which up to the present time have functioned almost independently. Under Fascism, responsibility for physical education, for club work, summer camps, etc. was the responsibility of the "GIL", which was related to the Fascist party. In accordance with the new decree, the Patronati Scolastici will be responsible for all scholastic assistance, such as supplying books, stationery, school lunches and other forms of assistance to needy children, including the organization of summer camps. It will be also responsible for supplementary school activities such as the provision of libraries and the organization of parent-teacher clubs. The Ministry of Education has also requested that a certain percentage of the funds accruing to the Italian Government from the proceeds of sales of UNRRA goods in Italy be allocated to the Ministry of Education for the special project it wishes to organize for the Patronato Scolastico.

18. More evidence than formerly was observed during the month of Provincial Committees extending their activities and interests to

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18. More evidence than formerly was observed during the month of Provincial Committees extending their activities and interests to general problems of community welfare. In Rome the Provincial Committee printed a pamphlet on summer colonies and a statement suggesting ways of integrating state and private enterprise in solving the problem of social assistance in Italy. In the Venice region, at a meeting of all Provincial Secretaries, plans were laid for a conference of assistance and welfare organizations in each province, to study what is being done and to formulate a plan for future action. This sort of local activity should be helpful to the Government in planning on a national scale.

19. In the Naples area, the work started by UNRRA nutritionists on community nutrition education has progressed satisfactorily. Under the direction of a professor at the University of Naples, a series of weekly talks over the radio has been initiated for the purpose of giving the public an idea of the importance of nutrition. The listening public is invited to send in questions covering problems with which

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they are confronted. The Nutritional Committee in Naples has also planned to hold a series of classes on how to prepare foods, to which teachers of the schools serving hot lunches have been invited. The manual of recipes prepared by our nutritionists and the school lunch manual are being utilized by this Committee in its work.

Work of Headquarters Nutritionists.

20. During the month of April, the Headquarters nutritionists reviewed all the ration scales that are now in existence in Italy and made recommednations regarding the modification of these scales, and the inclusion in them of the supplementary scales which have been used in the welfare program.

21. The nutritionists are currently working on plans for regional nutrition conferences in the Veneto, Lombardia and Piemonte-Liguria regions, and for a national nutrition conference in November.

Organization for and Supervision of Program Operation.

22. Work begun last month for the purpose of effecting a better integration of all welfare programs on a Mission level was completed during the month of April. On 24 April a decision was reached within the Mission and with the Italian Government to transfer to the Welfare Division the welfare and assistance activities formerly carried on by the Italian Displaced Persons Branch of the Bureau of Relief Services. Responsibility for work on the CASAS home building project and for work in connection with the UNRRA Processing Unit and the development of home industries was left with the former Italian Displaced Persons Branch which will shortly be given a new name.

Other work formerly handled by that unit, namely the distribution of clothing to Italian displaced persons, the distribution of food packets to returning ex-prisoners of war, responsibility for assistance to the Government in connection with the organization and maintenance of Italian displaced persons camps, as well as general responsibility in connection with the plans and programs of the Ministry of Post-War Assistance, were transferred to the Welfare Division. All Regional Offices have been advised of this transfer of function and instructions with respect to the operation of these programs to date have been made available to the field offices. Five staff members from the former Italian Displaced Persons Branch have been transferred to the Welfare Division as a result of this change in responsibility. The Effective date for the transfer is 1 May.

23. On 10 and 11 April, a conference of Regional Welfare Officers was held in Rome. The purpose of that conference was to enlist greater participation on the part of the field staff in outlining the desirable scope of the welfare program for the remaining portion of the year. At this conference, the following principles were adopted as those which should guide the UNRRA Italian Mission welfare activities for the rest of the year :

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a. The UNRRA Mission should not directly operate any welfare programs in Italy, but should limit itself to offering guidance advice and consultant service to Italian authorities.

b. The Welfare Division should provide supplies for welfare services to the Italian Government only for such programs that the Government itself can reasonably be expected to continue after UNRRA leaves the country.

c. The Welfare Division should concentrate its efforts on

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assisting the Italian authorities to define those services which it wishes to continue, to coordinate those services so as to assure reasonable efficiency of continued operation, and to establish standards for the operation of the services.

d. The Welfare Division should have a responsibility for consulting and advising with the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution in planning the distribution of UNRRA supplies so as to assure equitable distribution to all elements of the population, but it should not have responsibility for observing and checking on the shipping, warehousing and release of supplies.

27. During the month of April, the Division also completed work on preparation of a statement, the aim of which was to translate into an operating plan the principles proposed at the Regional Welfare Officers' meeting. Our major emphasis in this statement was on the proposal of a plan for the merging of the supplementary feeding program carried on to date with the general ration plan. The main changes proposed were as follows :

a. Discontinuance of the present supplementary feeding program to nursing and expectant mothers and children as a special program.

b. Assuring that all groups needing foods will receive their equitable share by inclusion within the nation's regular ration plan. New scales have been suggested for this purpose.

c. The development of a system of priorities among the many groups in the present ration scales to be used if supplies are insufficient to provide all groups with the agreed rations.

d. The continuance of Provincial Committees as certifying agencies of institutions, schools, welfare agencies, etc. entitled to special rations; and the discontinuance of their supply activities.

e. The provision of UNRRA foods for relief purposes only to those Italian agencies whose services the Government expects to continue after UNRRA leaves Italy. (New scales have been suggested for this purpose).

f. The revision of some of the present ration scales so as better to ensure equitable distribution, and consistency with the new scales proposed.

25. Work was begun during April on the study of the Bureau of Relief Services activities, initiated by London S.H.C. As a preliminary step, compilations of Italian Welfare legislation, and summaries of the nature and function of public and private agencies were prepared for

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25. Work was begun during April on the study of the Bureau of Relief Services activities, initiated by London E.R.O. As a preliminary step, compilations of Italian Welfare legislation, and summaries of the nature and function of public and private agencies were prepared for the study group. At the end of April, when the Director of the Survey returned from Jugoslavia, it was learned that the survey staff he originally expected from London could not be made available. As a result, the emphasis of the survey was changed, and the Mission staff is presently undertaking the responsibility for procuring the data required by the E.R.O. group.

RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

26. During April work was completed on the proposed terms of

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reference of the special Committee on Welfare, mentioned in our last monthly report. The terms of reference for this committee, as well as for the other inter-ministerial committees of industrial rehabilitation, etc., are now before the Prime Minister for his consideration and approval. The functions proposed for the Special Committee on Welfare were the following :

a. To advise on the execution of the present UNRRA welfare program in Italy.

b. To make recommendations regarding any advisable changes with respect to the nature and scope of the welfare program for Italy.

c. To coordinate UNRRA programs of assistance to Italy with programs of assistance being carried out or proposed by various agencies of the Italian Government.

d. To make recommendations with respect to action on all welfare projects to be paid for out of the lire fund.

e. To consider ration scales after approval by the Special Committee on Food for the purposes of (1) determining their relation to nutritional needs of various groups such as the sick, special hospital cases, etc.; (2) assuring that the method of distribution takes into account the ability to acquire in relation to financial resources and living and working conditions, and (3) assuring that those unable to help themselves receive an equitable share.

The membership proposed for the committee was :

The Director of the Civil Affairs Administration of the Ministry of the Interior;
The Minister of Public Instruction (or his delegate);
The Minister of Post-War Assistance (or his delegate);
The Director of the Section within the Ministry of Justice which has responsibility for enforcing adoption and juvenile court laws;
The Minister of Food (or his delegate);
A representative of the Italian Delegation for Relations with UNRRA;
The Deputy Chief of the UNRRA Italian Mission for Relief Services;
The Director of the UNRRA Italian Mission Welfare Division;
Such other designated representatives as might be necessary.

27. Regional Offices continue to report improvement in the way in which Secretaries of the Provincial Committees are accepting and discharging their responsibilities. Regional Welfare Officers have found that the calling of all Provincial Committee Secretaries within the area together in a monthly meeting has helped them greatly in carrying out the functions for which they are responsible. The idea of these monthly meetings was initiated by the UNRRA staff, but the Italian Delegation quickly approved of them and now takes responsibility for seeing that

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28. Three conferences were held during the month with the Director General for elementary schools within the Ministry of Education. These conferences were concerned primarily with the Ministry's plans for re-

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organization of the Patronato Scolastico and its plans for summer colonies and for the continuation of the school lunch programs. In our meetings with the representatives of the Ministry of Education, we have been impressed by the clear thinking evidenced in most of their proposals, and of their apparent sincerity and genuine interest in the development of well thought out plans for child care and development.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

29. Our Naples Regional Office has continued to work very closely with the Congregational Unitarian Mission in its project for the "children of the caves". As of the end of April considerable progress had been made in building the barracks to house the 500 families now living in the caves. Contractors are optimistic about completing the building by 1 June. The operation of the four feeding centres for 190 "children of the caves" continued during the month. Height and weight records are kept of children receiving food at these feeding centres, and medical examinations are given every six weeks. A recreation program has been developed for the children, and the Congregational Unitarian Mission workers have reported social data on each of the families and have made efforts to secure employment for many of the adults.

30. More projects such as this one undertaken by the Congregational Unitarian Mission could advisably be planned for Italy. In all of these projects, however, supplies as well as personal services are needed, with perhaps the major emphasis being placed on supplies. In a report to Washington and London, made during the month of April, we suggested several projects on which we believe foreign voluntary agencies might successfully work.

PROBLEMS.

31. The same problems as reported last month continue to face us. The most important of these problems are:-

a) The fact that there is no central unit in the Italian Government having responsibility for planning and meeting welfare needs, and

b) The fact that the Division does not have adequate staff.

IMMEDIATE WORK PROGRAM.

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

a) The reaching of an agreement with the Italian Government on the nature and scope of the welfare program in

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a) The fact that there is no central unit in the Italian Government having responsibility for planning and meeting welfare needs, and

b) The fact that the Division does not have adequate staff.

IMMEDIATE WORK PROGRAM.

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

a) The reaching of an agreement with the Italian Government on the nature and scope of the welfare program in Italy for the coming year.

b) The reaching of an agreement within the Mission and with the Italian Government on the advisability or inadvisability of integrating the supplementary feeding program with general ration plans.

c) The beginning of work with the Ministry of Post War Assistance on the reviewing and eventual improved coordination of all its welfare plans.

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ACTIONS REQUESTED OF E.R.O.

33. Again we request the filling of present staff vacancies and the securing of replacements for staff due to resign in May and June.

PHOEBE BANNISTER

Director, Welfare Division

Attachment H-7-b-(i). Number of Persons Fed Under the Supplementary Feeding Program.

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Attachment H-7-b-(i). Number of Persons Fed Under the Supplementary Feeding Program.

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CSDB 6/3

Attachment

NUMBER OF PERSONS FED UNDER SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAM

Month	Provinces reporting	Provinces not reporting	Total number of provinces giving estat.	Number of persons reported fed by provinces	Additional estimated number of persons in provinces not report
February	87	1	88	1,735,218	15,000
March	81	10	91	1,650,791	220,600

(1) This estimate is computed on the basis of the number of persons to be fed under plans approved.

Prepared by Welfare Division - Statistical Section.
1 May 1946

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Attachment II-7-b-(1)

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February	87	1	88	1,735,218	15,000	1,750,218
March	81	10	91	1,630,791	220,600	1,851,391

(1) This estimate is computed on the basis of the number of persons to be fed according to the plans approved.

Prepared by Welfare Division - Statistical Section.
1 May 1946

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H-7-c. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS BRANCH FOR APRIL 1946.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

1. Routine meetings concerning the CASAS, processing and clothing distribution projects continue to be held. A Joint Meeting between members of the Delegation and the Ministry of Post War Assistance was held to consider the transfer of those parts of the program not connected with CASAS and the Processing Section to the Welfare Division (See Para. 41). It has been agreed that all decisions of a technical nature regarding the production of the Processing Section should, for the time being, be made jointly by Prof. Fragapane of the Ministry of Post War Assistance and this branch.

2. It was decided at two meetings with the Italian Delegation and the Ministry of Post War Assistance that in future the Italian Delegation will be responsible for transport of all materials required by the Processing Section, except for internal transport from warehouse to workshop, etc., which should be undertaken by UNRRA vehicles.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

3. No fresh developments have transpired, and no significant changes have taken place during the month.

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS.

4. The "Winter" clothing and shoes distribution in Italy, south of and including Emilia, is now being completed. Plans for a "Spring" distribution of 600,000 units of clothing (an increase of 100,000 units over that previously planned) will be made early in the month. Most of this clothing is now ready to be distributed as soon as the Delegation is able to arrange the necessary transportation. We are not, at this point, optimistic about their ability to do so with any considerable rapidity.

5. Distribution to date may be summarised as follows :

	Clothing Items	Shoes	No. of clothing units	Bedding items
Month to 15 Apr. 46	115,536	31,282	31,187	1,436
Winter Distribution to 15 Apr. 46			549,255	17,539

(See Para. 21). It has been agreed that all decisions of a technical nature regarding the production of the Processing Section should, for the time being, be made jointly by Prof. Pragapane of the Ministry of Post War Assistance and this branch.

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	Clothing Items	Shoes	No. of clothing units	Bedding items
Month to 15 Apr. 46	115,536	31,282	31,187	1,436
Winter Distribution to 15 Apr. 46	1,969,582	424,632	549,255	17,539

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In addition, distribution from workshops to the Non-Italian D.P. Branch is as follows :

	Clothing Items	Shoes	No. of clothing units	Bedding items
to 15 Apr., 46	164,611	30,262	32,291	2,796

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Processing.

6. General. During the period under review the setting up of a new shoe-repair workshop and the organization of the production of new underwear have been the major occupations. It is estimated that this shoe-repair workshop will be able to process at least 3,000 pairs of Army boots per day. We have undertaken the processing of 90,000 pairs of salvaged Army boots during the coming month, ~~of which~~ Some 372,000 have so far arrived.

7. The processing of used clothing has again been delayed owing to a long inexcusable hold-up of a fortnight in the release of bales from the port warehouse. An agreement has been made with the British Salvage Depot in Naples for the release to the Processing Section of 25 tons of salvaged clothing each week free of charge.

8. Used Clothing.

No. of garments sorted during the month was	230,189
" " " repaired " " " "	64,945

It will be noted that the output was only about half that of the previous month. The reason for this has been noted above, i.e., during the first fortnight of the period the Section was without material.

9. Shoes.

No. of pairs of shoes sorted during the month was	66,461
" " " " " repaired " " " "	51,640

It will be observed that this is a considerable increase over the figures for last month (37,808 and 35,019 pairs respectively). The policy of employing refugee labour has, in this one instance, proved economical, and by using cobblers from the Florence Camp, we are able to process shoes at half the Rome price and at two thirds less than the Naples price.

New Production.

10. The principal problem at the moment is that of putting on an economical basis production, which, by its very nature, is uneconomical. If we continue to employ unskilled refugee labour, (and we believe we are right in doing so) it must be recognised that such production can never be as efficient or economical as that undertaken by industry. However, it is hoped to reduce our manufacturing costs considerably and the excess over normal industrial prices should not be great. The work is being departmentalised as far as possible : a workshop for cutting out underwear has been established at the Santa Croce Refugee Camp, and 74,000 items were cut during the month. In addition to the workshops already established, a further six [illegible] set up in

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No. of garments made was	60,350
Average manufacturing cost was	21.1 lire

11. Other Production Statistics.

No. of employees at 15 April 1946 was	1,560
" " workshops " " " " "	58
" " sewing machines	595

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12. Salvage.

The salvage materials being obtained from the British Salvage in Naples will be converted mainly into childrens' clothing. For this purpose we continue to use two private firms, on the express wish of Brig. Cripps of the British Army who has obtained the material, and also two other workshops - one employing workers from the Aversa Refugee Camp and the other in the Torre Annunziata Camp for victims of the recent explosion.

Repair and Construction.

13. During the month the organization and the launching of CASAS has made considerable progress, of which the following are the chief landmarks :

a. The decision to make the utmost use of the services of the Italian Delegation in the organization of CASAS offices, in particular by placing the administrative work of CASAS under the Chief of the Administrative Services of the Delegation.

b. Decree for the utilization of Lire Funds, the publication of which is expected momentarily, and the official nominations of the members of the CASAS Committee.

c. The first two meetings of the CASAS Executive Committee at which the chief questions connected with finance, personnel, organization of offices and the basic principles governing repair and construction were settled.

d. The role of the Voluntary Society Groups was more clearly defined, and the method of transferring the prime responsibility for existing operations to CASAS was agreed. A provisional list of places where new construction is to take place and the allocation of funds for this purpose was also approved.

e. Meanwhile the new CASAS District Engineers for Abruzzi, Frosinone, Latina and Torre Annunziata have been appointed, and it is hoped will be in a position to take over the areas finally on or before 15 May.

14. The work at present being done by the Voluntary Society Groups, while greater than ever before, has been considerably hampered by the seasonal shortage of material and, in Lazio, by the lack of funds to purchase materials. Satisfactory negotiations have been made with the Regional Officials of the Ministry of Public Works in Lazio to ensure that insufficiency of funds on the part of the Genio Civile does not in future cause our transport to stand idle. The arrival of further Voluntary Society personnel from the United States has enabled the Groups in Frosinone and Cervara to be reinforced. However, the shortage of personnel in all Sections, except in the Abruzzi, where the work is [illegible] efforts of

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15. The average consumption of POL on all projects has continued to fall, and despite shortages in raw materials, tonnage has increased and average mileage has been reduced. We have worked closely with C.I.C. in an attempt to establish better methods of POL distribution: there is still, however, room for considerable improvement in this sphere.

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16. Summary of Repair and Construction to Date.

Devastated Areas	No. of Communes assisted	No. of rooms repaired During month	Total to date	Total persons rehoused	Total Water transported during month	ls
Latina	3	25	285	1,000	257 tons	
Frosinone	29	302	2,45[illegible]	6,316	760 "	
Abruzzi	21	387	3,19[illegible]	8,327	7,953 "	
Porto San Stefano	1	64	325	[illegible]	172 "	
Apuania	16	370	1,526	4,033	3,649	
Bologna	8	-	-	-	2,201	
Total	78	1,148	7,749	20,354	14,992	

Camps.

17. The CCRA Team will be withdrawn at the end of the month from Torre Annunziata after having effected a considerable reorganization in the Camp established for the victims of the recent explosion. A workshop has been set up and at present gives employment to 80 persons.

18. The carpentry and clothing workshops projects in the camp for Libyan refugee children at Ascisi continue to increase turn-over and effectiveness.

Sicily.

19. The commission of representatives of the Ministry of Post War Assistance, Ministry of Africa, Italian Delegation and UNRRA has finished its investigations and is now preparing its report.

Other Activities.

20. The last group of children has been sent from the communes of Frosinone to the North of Italy so that they may be away during the malarial season. For this purpose UNRRA transport carried the 850 children to the various railway stations. UNRRA has been thanked for this and other work undertaken in the district by the Italian radio and press.

REORGANIZATION OF THE BRANCH.

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Abruzzi	21	387	3,182	8,327	7,953 "
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REORGANIZATION OF THE BRANCH.

21. The transfer of those activities of the Branch, which we have felt for some time should be more properly included among the activities of other Divisions of the Bureau of Relief Services, but which, mainly for historical reasons, have continued as our responsibility, has been effected during the month. It is now proposed that the Branch should concentrate on the C.R.S repair and construction program, on the evacuation of Italian refugee camps in collaboration with the C.R.S organisation, and on the work of the Processing Section. Thus the work of the Mobile Hygiene Unit will, in the future, be the responsibility of the Camps Division, and the Clothing Distribution, the relocation of Italian displaced persons and other miscellaneous welfare projects in refugee camps will be passed to the Welfare Division.

OM 6026

Eric Holder, Acting Chief,
Italian Displaced Persons
Branch.

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Attachment H-7-d.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE CAMPS OPERATIONS DIVISION

FOR APRIL 1946.

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES.
D.P. Eligibility Certification.

1. The certification survey has been compiled and the following results are noted by Groups and Independent Camps.

Location	Capacity	Eligibility	Ineligibility	Total
Ancona Camp Group	7,500	87	4,833	4,920
Bologna " "	5,900	1,093	1,357	2,450
Modena & Bologna IT 48	6,000	18	1,086	1,104
Milan Group	2,350	944	598	1,542
Lecce Group	6,700	4,689	347	5,036
Aversa, Bari, Cinecitta	5,700	1,089	2,412	3,501
	34,150	7,920	10,633	18,553

CONCLUSION.

2. On the basis of the above survey, it was decided that the Ancona Camp Group should be returned to A.C., including the two Bologna Groups. Since Modena is being returned to the Italian Government, we consider that the following course would be justified: Attach the two Reggio Camps and Cremona (since they will become total Jewish D.P. Camps) to Milan - establishing a strong Milan Group. This would mean eliminating the Bologna Group and redeploying top personnel to the new Group at Milan, since our D.P. responsibilities will centre in the main in that part of Italy.

3. The people who are ineligle for UNRRA care, most of whom are Yugoslavs, would then be centred in the Ancona/Bologna area.

4. We would still continue operating Cine Citta, Aversa and Bari, rendering transient services in these three locations. Any co-operative arrangements to make available transient services to A.C. would be worked out. The meeting with A.C. and A.F.H.Q. on 10 May concerning this Camp shift should clarify our thinking, particularly where Camps field organisation and personnel are concerned. A detailed report concerning eligibles and ineligibles by individual Camps has been prepared by the Chief Camps Welfare Officer and has been forwarded to the Chief of the Bureau of Relief Services.

Yugoslav D.P. Convoy Services.

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Yugoslav D.P. Convoy Services.

5. By arrangement with the Yugoslav National Mission in Rome, our Chief D.P. Officer accompanied a group of Yugoslavs in process of repatriation to their country. His experience will give us factual information which will undoubtedly be of help to us in our repatriation activities.

ASSISTANCE TO ELIGIBLE D.Ps. OUTSIDE OF CAMPS.

6. At the end of March we had a total of 17,394 eligible D.Ps. outside of Camps.

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7. The position at the end of April shows 16,904 eligible D.Ps. on the rolls, with the following breakdown.

Number living on their own	11,618
Number in training centres (Hachsharoths)	5,286
	16,904

8. It will be noted that there is a drop of 690 D.Ps. from outside assistance rolls, of which 190 decided to give up UNRRA assistance and 500 elected Camp care.

9. Since outside assistance personnel (now referred to as Non-Italian D.P. Field Welfare Officers) are being assigned to specific Camp Groups, reports reaching us from the field will reflect information concerning the number of refugees who do not go near a Field Intake Office, but continue to filter down directly to the Camps. The Intake Officer at the Camp Group from now on will take up these newcomers promptly. Next month's figures will break down the drop in outside assistance D.Ps. into two parts, (a) the number who elected to accept Camp care, and (b) the number who chose to remain on their own.

10. UNRRA Resolutions and Agreements.

An interpretation has been made of the UNRRA Resolutions and Agreements in order to determine the scope within which the repatriation of Italian nationals might be most effectively carried out.

11. Moves out of Italy, Completed.

The following repatriations, effected during the month of April, show an increase of 589 over last month. This does not include the 873 Italian nationals repatriated to Tripolitania.

126 French children	to France
22 Yugoslavs	to Yugoslavia
189 Poles	to Poland
1 Armenian	to Armenia
89 Austrians	to Austria
9 Belgians	to Belgium
29 British	to British territories
110 South Africans	to South Africa
1 Canadian	to Canada
2 Costaricans	to Costa Rica
8 Eritreans	to Eritrea
3 Egyptians	to Egypt
2 Somalis	to Somaliland
17 Italians	to Egypt
25 Italians	to British territory

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9. Since outside assistance personnel (now referred to as Non-Italian D.P. Field Welfare Officers) are being assigned to specific Camp Groups, reports reaching us from the field will reflect information concerning the number of refugees who do not go near a Field Intake Office, but continue to filter down directly to the Camps. The Intake Officer at the Camp Group from now on will take up these newcomers promptly. Next month's figures will break down the drop in outside assistance D.Ps. into two parts, (a) the number who elected to accept Camp care, and (b) the number who chose to remain on their own.

10. UNRRA Resolutions and Agreements.

An interpretation has been made of the UNRRA Resolutions and Agreements in order to determine the scope within which the repatriation of Italian nationals might be most effectively carried out.

11. Moves out of Italy, Completed.

The following repatriations, effected during the month of April, show an increase of 589 over last month. This does not include the 873 Italian nationals repatriated to Tripolitania.

126 French children	to France
22 Yugoslavs	to Yugoslavia
189 Poles	to Poland
1 Armenian	to Armenia
89 Austrians	to Austria
9 Belgians	to Belgium
29 British	to British territories
110 South Africans	to South Africa
1 Canadian	to Canada
2 Costaricans	to Costa Rica
2 Eritreans	to Eritrea
3 Egyptians	to Egypt
2 Somalis	to Somaliland
17 Italians	to Egypt
26 Italians	to British territory
16 Italians	to Rhodes
13 Italians	to Eritrea
2 Arabians	to Arabia
1 Czech	to Eritrea
3 Dutch	to Holland
40 Germans	to Germany
1 British	to Germany
2 Hungarians	to Venezuela
2 Hungarians	to Morocco
2 Lithuanians	to Australia
1 Nicaraguan	to Nicaragua
1 Palestinian	to Palestine

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4 Syrians		to Syria
1 Turk		to Turkey
717	:	total
873	:	Italian children to Tripolitania
1,590	:	grand total repatriated.

12. Moves into Italy.

Albania. A group of approximately 370 Italians was embarked on 28 April ex Albania to Italy.

E. Africa Command. A group of 463 Italians arrived in Italy ex Mombassa.

Eritrea. A shipment of 120 trucks and Italian drivers and families, number unknown, arrived in Italy ex Massawa.

13. A report to the Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, from Mr. Lambert, Camp Commandant of Riccione, concerning repatriation to Yugoslavia states that " during the last month (approximately 16 March to 16 April) 480 refugees were repatriated. The monthly total has fluctuated during the last 4 or 5 months, but, at the moment, seems to be on the increase. For the week ended 6 April 250 were repatriated".

14. Moves out of Italy, in Progress.

The following moves are in progress:

351 Chinese	to China
23 Armenian students	to Ethiopia
15 Eritreans	to Ethiopia
14 Somalis	to Ethiopia
1300 Italians	to Tripoli
200 Italians	to Eritrea
3 Italian children	to Tripoli
52 Austrians	to Austria
300 Yugoslavs	to Yugoslavia
400 Poles	to Poland
360 Czechs	to Czechoslovakia (some in transit from Fl Smyt)

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15. Moves into Italy.

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15. Moves into Italy.

Tripolitania. Arrangements are being made for the repatriation of two groups of Italians :

(a) 50 medical cases
(b) Gruppo auto-transporti Roma.

East Africa Command. Negotiations continue for the evacuation of all civilian internees and certain civilians living as free citizens.

Greece. The UNRRA Greece Mission has requested permission to repatriate 700 persons, including Italians and Greek wives of Italians.

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Palestine. Negotiations continue between UNRRA London and various Missions on repatriation of 1,000 Czechs ex Palestine in transit through Italy.

Spain. Negotiations continue between the Italian Government and this Mission on a group move of mixed nationals ex Spain to Italy.

16. Information programme for displaced persons.

Contacts are being made with the various Consulates, Embassies, and Foreign Missions located in Italy, soliciting their assistance in developing a programme of information for allied national displaced persons throughout Italy.

17. Information Bulletins.

A bulletin of repatriation and emigration information is being prepared. This bulletin will be sent regularly to the Regional Offices and Camp Group Headquarters in order that they may be in a position to advise on the most current information available concerning repatriation and emigration to various countries. It is expected that the basic copy of this bulletin can be issued on or about the middle of May. Supplementary information will be sent out approximately every two weeks.

18. Consular liaison work or equivalent.

All necessary consular liaison work or equivalent is being centralised in the office of the Chief of Repatriation and Records Branch.

19. Rail Transport.

Plans are under way for revising present limitations on the use of rail transport as an aid to repatriation. A preliminary meeting was held with the Ministry of Post-War Assistance. A joint meeting of this Ministry, Italian State Railways and UNRRA must make the final decision.

20. Relationship with other Agencies.

Plans are being worked out with A.F.H.Q., the Allied Commission, the Italian Government and the various Consulates, Embassies and Foreign Missions located in Italy to enable the Repatriation Branch of UNRRA to render the fullest possible aid that can be interpreted as falling within the scope of UNRRA resolutions and agreements.

L. VARRICHIONE,
Camps Administrator.

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H-8. MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTORS, FOR APRIL 1946

Attachments:

H-8-a. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Sardinia Region, for April 1946.

H-8-b. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Sicily Region, for April 1946.

H-8-c. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Southern Italy Region, for April 1946.
H-8-c(i) - Letter from Regional Protective Officer re Food Riots at Foggia, 13 April 1946.

H-8-d. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Central Italy Region, not available as the Regional Staff has not yet been fully reorganized.

H-8-e. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Toscana & Emilia Region, for April 1946.

H-8-f. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Piemonte & Liguria Region, for April 1946.

H-8-g. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Lombardia Region, for April 1946.

H-8-h. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Veneto Region, for April 1946.

H-8-h (i) Feeding Expenditure Showing Ration Calories-Family of Five Persons.
H-8-h (ii) Evaluation of Calories against Food Purchases in Diet-1938 - 1946.
H-8-h(iii) Cost of Living, February & March 1946-Family of Five Persons.
H-8-h (iv) List of Selected Prices, 15 April 1946.
H-8-h (v) Regional Unemployment Figures 31 March 1946.
H-8-h (vi) Unemployment in Veneto Region, 10-28 February 1946.

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H-8-b. Monthly Report of the Regional Director,
Sicily Region, for April 1946.

H-8-c. Monthly Report of the Regional Director,
Southern Italy Region, for April 1946.
H-8-c(i) - Letter from Regional Protective Officer re Food
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Attachment H-8-a.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR

SARDINIA

FOR APRIL 1946

INTRODUCTION

1. Apart from the good news of the long awaited signing of the decree establishing the Regional Association for the Anti-malaria Campaign in Sardinia, the main preoccupation and concern of the island has been the serious locust infestation. Never before in the annals of Sardinian history has the threat been so real. Crops ensuring the island's food requirements for at least six months are at stake.

2. The fine fighting qualities that have been a characteristic of the Sards ever since the invasion of the Italians by the Phoenicians of old, have, however, been amply displayed, in the face of this intensification of the plague. A government decree mobilising those aged 18 - 60 years has recently been published but a tour of the island has revealed that this drastic measure was entirely unnecessary, the whole island having risen up in arms against the common enemy. Frequently, youngsters alongside their silvery-haired grandmammas, were encountered beating the insect to death.

3. During the latter half of the month the Regional Director reported to Headquarters, Rome, to discuss various phases of the programme with the Chief of Mission and several Division heads. Much ground was covered and useful information obtained. New staff appointments were made and the Administrative and Transportation Officers as well as the Director's secretary have all taken up their posts.

RELATIONSHIP WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

4. Due to the prolonged absence of both the High Commissioner and the UNRRA Delegation Representative, few useful contacts were made. The Regional Office has kept in constant touch with the Inspector General of Agriculture, mainly in connection with the locust invasion.

RELIEF SERVICES

5. Health. Work on the warehouse for the malaria eradication programme has been completed and supplies of DDT Insecticide Powder, zinc oxide, tools and one disinfector have been received. An extensive Government distribution of Paris green to various centres on the island has been going on all through the month with the help of UNRRA transport. News of the signing of the decree was followed by a timely announcement made by the Minister of Health in Rome and published in the local press.

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6. Welfare. Considerable time has been devoted to a reorganisation of the feeding programme in certain areas, in particular Nuoro Province, and UNRRA transport has been put at the disposal of Provincial Secretaries to that end.

7. Apart from the incompetence of some of the Provincial officials, the UNRRA Delegation Representative for the island appears to be overburdened with other duties as Representative of the High Commissioner for Food, and is frequently inaccessible. The necessity for a Deputy was discussed with the Deputy Chief of Mission for Relief Services in Rome, as proper supervision of UNRRA food distribution could not be carried out under present conditions.

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8. A survey of Institutions and Centres of Assistance is in progress in the face of a constant struggle with the problem of the non-receipt of regular reports on food arrivals and distributions/communes. It is hoped closer contact with the Provincial Committees and Consorzi Agrari and Sepral can be maintained.

9. Further discussions have taken place with the High Commissioner on the subject of Is Mirrionis, as the result of which His Excellency made a personal visit of the area and gave instructions for various improvements to be effected, such as construction of concrete partitions, doors with locks, the provision of outside cooking facilities and of better schooling arrangements for the children, in addition to feeding. This was to be a temporary measure, followed by eventual rehabilitation.

10. While in Rome, the Regional Director, accompanied by the Rome Regional Medical Officer, had an interview with the Under Secretary of the Ministry of Post War Assistance, and inquired into the possibility of turning Is Mirrionis into a camp under the Ministry's supervision. The Under Secretary was much interested, and promised to look into the matter.

11. Italian Displaced Persons. When the supply of clothing receipts arrived from Rome, they were issued to the three provincial offices of the Ministry of Post War Assistance, and written instructions for their use were supplied for circulation to all communes receiving clothing.

12. UNRRA transport has been used for the delivery of clothes to various communes, and so far about 2000 bundles have been distributed in the three provinces.

REQUIREMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION.

13. Coal. A steady production has been maintained throughout the period under review and, but for the Easter and Liberation Holidays, last month's figure might have been surpassed. April 18 saw the highest production figure to date - 4045 tons - and the average daily production figure was 3,617 tons. The month's efforts produced 90,439 tons.

14. There was a general howl for ships last month, and these are coming in so frequently and rapidly that there is no coal available for loading! In order to conserve shipping space which might be needed elsewhere, a revision of the present shipping schedule is necessary. A report on this topic has been submitted to the Coal Branch.

15. Agriculture. Crops. The rains up to date, according to the agricultural authorities here, have brought the soil moisture factor up to nearly normal in the northern sector and well on towards 75% of normal for the rest of the island. This means that the present crop estimate is about 2,000,000 quintals of cereals and 300,000 quintals of pulses.

16. Anti-locust Campaign. The UNRRA Director of Agriculture in Rome

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16. Anti-locust Campaign. The UNRRA Director of Agriculture in Rome and the Regional Director, along with Professor Molle, an eminent Sardinian entomologist and present Director of the Experimental Institute of Entomology in Florence, made a tour of inspection towards the end of the month, accompanied by the Inspector General of Agriculture in Sardinia. All were dumbfounded at the gravity of the situation and at the same time impressed with the spirit with which the onslaught was met. Generally, the organisation for dealing with the plague was considered sound and the necessary labour was available, but there were two lacks - time and materials. Every available piece of UNRRA and other transport has been put at the disposal of the High Commissioner for use in this campaign and arrangements are in hand in Rome for vital supplies to be shipped over. The Sard message to the mainland has not been "the Philistines are amongst us; come over and help us", but rather "Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

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17. Fisheries. A meeting with the Cooperative Fishing Society in Sardinia was held to determine the needs of the Fishing Industry on the island. A list of the chief supplies required was completed and a visit from a representative of the Fisheries Section of UNRRA is expected in the early part of next month.

DIVISION OF INFORMATION.

18. Two articles on UNRRA were published in the local press during the month. The first was entitled 'The Origin and Aims of UNRRA' and was based on extracts from the UNRRA pamphlet of that title. The second article dealt with the March 29 issue of "Economic Notes".

19. Much prominence has been given in the local press to UNRRA's share in the fight against the locust invasion and broadcasts in the same tone have also been made. UNRRA transport used in the locust campaign is clearly marked to that effect.

/s/ F. COLLINS,
Regional Director,
Sardinia.

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MONTHLY REPORT OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR,

SICILY REGION, FOR APRIL 1946.

INTRODUCTION.

General.

1. Communication between Headquarters and this Region improved greatly during the month. Simultaneously with this Region's sowing its wild oats a coordination and feeling of "belonging" has been established.

2. An energetic interest on the part of our own Headquarters and the Italian Government in Sicilian problems is encouraging the local authorities as well as this office, and it is hoped that this interest is the beginning of a long-term policy which will give seed to Sicilian initiative so long dormant. The contention that Sicily has always been neglected will no longer hold water if the programs now initiated are carried through.

Political Aspects.

3. The forthcoming elections are causing a general under-current of disturbance. This month produced a strike of all sulphur miners, numbering some 8,500 men. The mediation for the strike was carried to Rome and a compromise agreed upon; not, however, to the satisfaction of the miners concerned. They feel, more or less, that a half point was won, and point out that a protracted strike is out of the question. They envy the possibility the Americans have for long strikes but say, of course, that they cannot afford to go without work for more than a few days.

4. A small unorganized demonstration took place in Catania on 23 April 1946. It started with some women and children looting food-shops and spread through the town. The Prefect in this case, contrary to his procedure in the riots of the previous month, called out the police reserves immediately, and scattered the crowds, guarding well all food warehouses and public utilities. No fires were reported, nor killings. No UNRRA supplies were touched. The following day, by prefectural order, all bakeries producing ration-bread were ordered to provide an extra ration of 100 gr. of dark bread per ration-card holder for all the Province of Catania, at 80 lire per kilo, as compared with the 28 lire per kilo for the regular ration. This brings the bread ration for the Province of Catania to 350 gr. per person per day, at a price of approximately 15 lire. This figure of 350 requires some explanation: 100 gr. is accounted for as above, 200 gr. is accounted for by the Italian Government authorised bread ration and 50 gr. as follows. In the period before January 1946 when all ration-card holders received 200 gr. of bread per day [illegible]

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(Note by Headquarters Bureau of Requirements and Distribution: The Report of the Regional Director is under investigation with the Italian Government, and a copy of the Prefectural Order, which orders the excess issue of bread, has been requested.

It is to be expected that, as a result of reduction in the bread ration to 200 gr., demonstrations of this sort will take place in Provinces where all types of food-stuffs are deficient. The Prefect has been instructed by the Government to report fully on the circumstances, and to provide fuller justification for his action. He has also been informed that under no circumstances will further expedients of this nature be condoned).

5. There is a suspicion that Rome's present interest in Sicily is more or less an electioneering stunt. I refer to the allocation of 1½ billion lire for irrigation purposes, the interest taken in the sulphur miners, the improvement of air services between Sicilian cities, the allotment of sleeping-cars from Palermo to the continent, etc. The Sicilians are taking advantage of these offers and have every intention of holding the new Government, whatever it may be, to these promises. "Separatism" appears to be petering out and that which is left of it appears to have aligned itself with "autonomy". In other words, economic independence. There are sporadic displays of neo-fascism as was witnessed the night of the 25 April, when live bombs were discovered at the base of the war memorial, which was painted with signs hailing the Duce. Less publicity has been given of late to the bandits, who are probably busy spending their ill-gained profits. Smaller local strikes continue to take place.

RELATIONSHIP WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND PUBLIC RELATIONS.

Italian Government.

6. There is nothing special to note. Liaison with Italian Government agencies remains cordial, especially with representatives of the Italian Delegation, either stationed here or visiting from Rome. Constant contact, particularly in these precarious moments of food shortage, has been maintained with Comm. Compagnini, Senior Italian Delegation representative and Regional Inspector for Food.

Military and Governmental Agencies of Allied Powers.

7. There has been a changeover of personnel at the American Consulate, and good working relations have been established with the new Consul General. The Officer commanding the British Liaison Unit has been relieved of duty and relationship has been established with his relief. The U.S. Navy Command has likewise been changed. The Spanish Government has opened a Consulate.

Other Agencies.

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RELATIONSHIP WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Italian Government.

6. There is nothing special to note. Liaison with Italian Government agencies remains cordial, especially with representatives of the Italian Delegation, either stationed here or visiting from Rome. Constant contact, particularly in these precarious moments of food shortage, has been maintained with Cmm. Campagnoni, Senior Italian Delegation representative and Regional Inspector for Food.

Military and Governmental Agencies of Allied Powers.

7. There has been a changeover of personnel at the American Consulate, and good working relations have been established with the new Consul General. The Officer commanding the British Liaison Unit has been relieved of duty and relationship has been established with his relief. The U.S. Navy Command has likewise been changed. The Spanish Government has opened a Consulate.

Other Agencies.

8. Under the auspices of Cardinal Ruffini, a Committee has been formed for general assistance in the Island. This Committee consists of Cardinal Ruffini, the High Commissioner, the Prefect of Palermo, the Regional Italian Public Health Officer, the President of the Pontificia Commissione, the Head of UNRRA, the Commanding General of the Italian Army Detachment, the Regional Inspector for the Ministry of Post-War Assistance and the Regional Director of UNRRA. At these bi-monthly meetings all subjects concerning assistance are discussed, proposals are made, and with the fine spirit shown by the Cardinal himself it appears that some action will result. Items on the agenda include sanitary conditions, refugees, housing, etc.

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PROBLEMS, PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Finance and Administration.

9. It has been discovered that our budgetary allowance for the second quarter is inadequate to carry out the work required of this office and a detailed report has been sent to the competent office requesting revision.

10. It was found necessary to obtain a garage to house the present nineteen vehicles and the expected eight. This has been handled smoothly and no difficulty was encountered. The work in this Division is heavy and it is found difficult to finish each day's work.

Welfare.

11. The Provincial Secretaries held their second Group Meeting in Palermo on 27-29 March. They discussed their problems of transportation, both in the distribution of food-stuffs and transportation for themselves. Since there are no Italian Government cars-pools in this Region, this office is disposed to lend transportation when required by the Secretaries, whether for their personal use to visit outlying communes, or, in case of emergency, for movement of food.

12. The inadequacy of UNRRA rations was discussed, and by chance news arrived from Headquarters that an increase in allotment of rations for five of the nine Sicilian Provinces was being considered. This came as good news, particularly at this moment when food is so scarce.

13. In anticipation of the ending of the 1945 Feeding Program, I have attempted to interest the Provincial Committees in planning and making recommendations for a subsequent program, and have suggested to them that their recommendations be precise and all-inclusive, forgetting, if they consider it so desirable, this past program, and envisaging provincial requirements on a long term basis. It is felt that particularly now, with the first half of UNRRA's last year in Italy almost spent, whatever program is established should be one which can be carried on after our exodus. Moreover, they are in hearty agreement, and hope that some sort of over-all assistance program will be established for all categories of needy persons. It was not until they were faced with the prospect of discontinuance of the present Assistance Feeding Program that they realised how important it has been to them.

14. My personal recommendation is that this assistance be only by way of cooked meals, namely school lunches, institutional lunches, summer colonies, communal messes and midshift meals for workers. The value of distribution in raw from a nutritional point of view is nil, in that a portion of the rations go to the black market, instead of to the children and mothers who have been adjudged most needy. This portion that goes into the black market in itself is only a drop in the bucket in the general food supply, and considering the cost one cannot even through rationalization condone this sort of distribution.

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Health.

15. The general health condition of the Island has changed little, except for a slight measles epidemic, most notable in the two provinces in which the two largest cities are situated, namely Palermo and Catania.

16. The number of Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases is rising rapidly, particularly in the above-mentioned provinces. It has been suggested by Cardinal Ruffini, and seconded by the Pontificia Commissione, that summer tent camps be established for the purpose of allowing the unhospitalized tuberculars to have a few months of fresh air outside the cities, and to protect the families of these persons from infection. The matter is

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being gone into by the Regional Medical Officer and the Italian Government Regional Public Health Officer. If it is found to be practicable, a request will be made by my office for the purchase of tents from Army surpluses.

17. The Anti-Malarial Team has completed its limited program in the selected black spots of the Island, and it is only regretted that a program of greater proportion could not have been provided.

18. An estimate is being made of the quantity of DDT that will be required for the summer months for the battle against flies and other small insects for use especially in institutions and prisons.

19. The Region is fortunate in receiving 600 mattresses from British Army supplies through the kind offices of Southern Region's Medical Officer. The lack of beds and bed equipment for hospitals cannot be stressed too highly, and even with the promised 500 complete beds from the Swiss Government, and the 600 mattresses now provided, plus some 300 beds from the 300 and 40 bed Hospital units, as well as the promised hospital linen, the Island remains poor in this respect.

20. The Region is grateful for the new medical supplies and does not even complain about the fact that certain items were in surplus, such as aspirin and ether. It is recommended that authorisation be given for distribution of ether to private clinics before it all evaporates, and that aspirin be sold to pharmacies who can distribute to the public. (Note by Headquarters Health Division : It is, however, inadvisable to release UNRRA relief supplies to commercial interests without prior consultation with the Italian Government/.

Displaced Persons.

21. Italian Displaced persons remain one of our greatest problems, especially in the light of present unemployment. Through the efforts of the Regional Displaced Persons Officer an interest has been awakened in the Italian Delegation and the Ministry for Post-War Assistance, both of which have sent representatives on a special mission to the Island, for the purpose of ascertaining what new camps are required immediately, and where. I have pointed out to these representatives that the Ministry of Post-War Assistance and the representative of the Ministry for Africa need not worry that the camps would not be needed, should the Peace Treaty make it possible for Italo-African refugees to return to North and East Africa. I suggested that these camps, once established, could be maintained in any case for summer colonies for poor children, miners and other categories of labourers.

22. Our original intention was to recommend at least one camp for each Province, five of which are already provided with camps. Even if inadequate, these camps can be improved and enlarged, and it is hoped that at least 15,000 out of the estimated 50,000 refugees will be taken care of in this way. This figure of 50,000 refugees gives no indication of the greater problem of some 192,000, who are listed as

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23. Plans are under way for the setting-up of processing workshops which will, when ready to function, start working on 46,000 units of clothing. The cooperation of the Prefect in finding workshop space, and the Cardinal's offer of assistance by way of nun supervisors is worthy of note. It is foreseen that these workshops will have a triple benefit, in that they will provide work, income and clothing.

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Agriculture.

24. Due to the abundant rain fall, particularly in the Eastern and Central Provinces, the cultivation of greens, cereals and vegetables, especially "fave" (beans), is proceeding well. The harvest of oranges is almost over, while that of lemons continues. In the warmer zones "nespole" (medlars) are being picked and represent for Sicily a good production for this season. Pears are still coming in and are being sold for ordinary consumption, and at the same time the harvest for "fave", which is very important to the island's food-stocks, has begun. The citrus and olive trees are blossoming and seem promising, but it is still too early to anticipate the production. No diseases are to be noticed particularly, except for the "mal nicco" and "coccinidie",, which have attacked the citrus, and the Argentine ants. The potato crop is progressing well, particularly the Majestic and Arran Banner varieties. Those from Royal Kidney seed are showing lesser results. Certain investigation is being made regarding the distribution of seed potatoes by the CNIPO (Consorzio Nazionale Esportazione Importazione Prodotti Ortofrutticoli - National Company for the Export and Import of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables). The results will be forwarded under separate cover.

25. Animals are flourishing, with spring pastures offering plenty of nourishment.

26. Agricultural unemployment does not present a great problem, although it exists in regions where farm labour is used.

27. The five Montecatini factories are still inoperative, due to the failure of phosphate rock, imported from Tunisia, to arrive on the Island. It is presumed that lack of transport has caused this delay, and it is pointed out that this rock must arrive immediately if the needs for superphosphates for next autumn are to be satisfied. This need approximates 70,000 tons of the manufactured superphosphates. The distribution of nitrates has been made, a little slowly, however, in the Provinces of Palermo and Catania. This delay was caused by the necessity of re-allocating the supply when it was learned that the allotment for Sicily had been cut.

28. It is anticipated that the results of the new grassi, with a premium of 600 lire offered by the Government, will be insignificant in this Region.

29. While the fuel allotment for agricultural purposes to Palermo Province was 7,849 quintals last year, this year's allotment is only 6400 quintals. The competent authorities have pointed out that this deficiency will make itself much felt, especially in the period of threshing and with regard to the larger grain production expected this year.

30. Surplus products for exportation are as listed in previous 527

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30. Surplus products for exportation are as listed in previous Reports, except that they are more limited in quantity. It is estimated that approximately 250,000 cases of lemons are still available, at a price averaging 780 lire per case. Oranges are scarce and are priced at about 6,000 lire per quintal.

31. Weather permitting, the grain crop should produce some 4,200,000 quintals this season, which, if all the quantity assessable by law were to be crossed, would provide the Island with a short six months' supply of bread and pasta at a rate of 200 gr. of bread per day and 500 gr. of pasta per month.

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32. A report on fishing has been sent in under separate cover, and approximate figures will be forthcoming shortly on estimated fish-intake for the last two months. It is to be noted that the bombing of fish is decreasing the intake and strong measures must be taken against this vice.

Ports and Shipping.

33. Some 20,696 tons of wheat were unloaded in Sicilian ports during the month of April, and 37,293 tons of coal. Cooperation on the part of ICE, representing the Italian Government, and "Servegl [illegible]", representing UNRRA, has been particularly good, the documents prepared by the latter being first-rate. They maintain a supervisor on the ships at all times during the unloading, and keep this office informed of the progress and of any difficulty that might arise.

34. The problem of receipt of exact information as to the arrival of vessels, documentation, consignations, etc., which existed at the beginning has now been almost completely overcome. The main problem connected with the reception of UNRRA cargoes is the poor condition of the port facilities; unloading berths are shallow due to broken quays, the sweeping of rubble into the harbour, and sunken objects. The quays have suffered bomb damage: the rails on the quays are in most instances in need of repair or replacement. Lighting facilities in the vicinity of the berths are non-existent. The port of Catania does not have a tug-boat to assist in the berthing of ships. The harbours are filled with wrecked hulls which prevent free movement within the harbour and limit berthing facilities.

35. A small portion of the necessary works are in progress, but cannot proceed at the desired rate because of the lack of materials. If the Ministry of Public Works and the Ministry of Marine were requested to give higher priority to the work, and the Italian Government could divert the necessary funds to provide for the financing of the projects, it would be a worth while effort. The Port Captains have in all cases submitted plans and requests and the matter now rests with the Governmental agencies.

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Attachment H-8-c.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR,
SOUTHERN REGION, FOR APRIL 1946.

INTRODUCTION.

1. The UNRRA activities within the Southern Region have progressed smoothly, on the whole, during the month of April. There have been some noteworthy incidents and changes as described below, but no major difficulties have been encountered.

2. Uncertainty as to the future of the supplementary feeding programme and the present shortage of some essentials for this programme have caused some misgivings.

3. Some instances of theft and looting gave rise to anxiety, but these, fortunately, have been few and on a small scale. There has been no noteworthy outbreak of epidemic or pestilence in the Region.

BUREAU OF REQUIREMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION.

4. Regional responsibilities in connection with the operation of R. and D. activities have been made clear - they are important ones and call for considerable technical knowledge and experience. So far, no appointments to Region Headquarters of technical experts in Agriculture and Fisheries, Rehabilitation, etc., have been made, and in consequence, it is difficult to provide reliable data on needs and progress in these activities. It is possible, in the absence of such experts, to obtain and transmit to Rome data as in the case of fishing needs described below, but such information would be of infinitely more value if it could be "vetted" and criticised in the light of local knowledge and technical experience before transmission to Rome.

FISHING.

5. In response to instructions from Mission Headquarters, investigations were made into the immediate needs within the Region to put the fishing industry on its feet. The information was gathered from the following sources :-

(a) Fishing Branch of Italian Port Commandant Office.
(b) Fishing Branch of High Commission of Food Branch in the Prefecture.
(c) General information in possession of this office.

6. As a result it was reported to Rome that our primary requirement was fuel, then cotton for repairing nets, net twine, steel rope and hooks. 5204 point. An estimate was made of the quantities required.

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6. As a result it was reported to Rome that our primary requirement was fuel, then cotton for repairing nets, net twine, steel rope and paint. An estimate was made of the quantities required.

WAREHOUSING.

7. The warehouse situation is still acute; we have succeeded in retaining Depot 1577 (Fish Market) for UNRRA use. With the turning over to the Crapo Division of part of our Depot 432 and the great influx of general cargo ships, space in our warehouse is at a premium. If the distribution of the raw wool could be made immediately, and we have 1,700 tons of it at present in our depot, this space occupied by the bulky bales of wool could accommodate nearly 6,000 tons to 8,000 tonsof general foodstuffs.

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AGRICULTURE.

8. On 15 April a report was received from the Admin. Officer, Bari, that, during a private visit to Taranto, he had been informed that 2,000,000 acres of land had been devastated by locusts in the province. On his own initiative he contacted the local representative for the Ministry of Agriculture, who, according to his statement, had not done or been able to do anything about it, although he admitted that sodium arsenate and burning would, if forthcoming, be of great value in combatting the pest. I reported this to Mission Headquarters, who subsequently informed me that the matter had been investigated and the report was grossly exaggerated. There were, according to the investigation, about sixty farms affected by grasshoppers; the outbreak was known to the Ministry of Agriculture in Rome, and preventive measures had in fact been taken.

9. Beyond this telephone communication I have received no further report of progress.

LOOTING OF SUPPLIES.

10. Arising out of signals emanating from the Air Officer Commanding Foggia area reporting looting of UNRRA stocks, allegations of Black Market activities, including shipping of UNRRA stocks to the Balkans, and reproaches against UNRRA for taking insufficient care in preventing supplies getting into the Black Market, I despatched the Protective Officer to Foggia on 11 and 12 April to investigate. A full report on the investigation was forwarded to Mission Headquarters on 13 April. No evidence could be found to support the alleged protests against UNRRA, nor were there any slogans criticising UNRRA or its policy evident during the whole of the disturbance. No supporting evidence could be found that any food is being shipped to the Balkans by the Black Marketeers.

11. An interesting incident occurred on 30 March when the mob broke into a Federazione Consorzio Agrari store containing UNRRA supplies and commenced to remove sacks of food. The Military Police intervened, and explained that they were UNRRA stores. The rioters returned, and explained that they were UNRRA stores. The rioters immediately returned to the store all the food !!!

12. I am attaching a copy (Attachment H-8-c-(1)) of the complete report in connection with this disturbance. It is an interesting one, and is probably typical of many demonstrations and their causes throughout Italy.

13. Another incident which caused some publicity was a disturbance at an "Emilo Infantile" at Molfetta on 3 April when an UNRRA truck arrived to deliver a month's supply of food. A number of persons learnt of the arrival of these goods and broke down the door of the [illegible]

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13. Another incident which caused some publicity was a disturbance at an "asilo infantile" at Molfetta on 3 April when an UNRRA truck arrived to deliver a month's supply of food. A number of persons heard of the arrival of these goods and broke down the door of the convent and attempted to ransack the place. With the help of the Carabinieri, the crowd was dispersed and order restored. Less than 1,000 kilos were taken by the crowd. In order to relieve the fear of the Mother Superior, the UNRRA food was withdrawn.

14. On 7 April, thieves broke into the store room of the Institute of Santa Chiara at Taranto and took approximately 755 kilograms of UNRRA food.

TRANSPORT SITUATION.

15. The decision of Mission Headquarters to dissolve the Naples Motor Truck Pool became effective during the month. This decision has caused some perturbation in the Relief Divisions, particularly as the resources of the Motor Pool have been frequently untilised in the past for assisting the distribution of food and clothing in the Provinces.

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I explained that the Italian Government is reported to possess considerable resources in transport which are not now being fully utilised, and that the aim is to bring these resources into use. Some misgivings have been expressed both as to the practicability of obtaining transport, when required, by the Provincial Committees, and the availability of funds for payments. I have, however, emphasised the soundness of the policy inasmuch as the Italian must stand on his own feet sooner or later, but so long as he can put UNRRA transport for the asking, he will be reluctant to bother elsewhere. Through the Field Workers, we are informing all Provincial Committees of the location and size of the Ministry of Transport truck Pools. It is, however, more important still for the Italian Delegation to advise Provincial Committees similarly and to inform them how payment for hire charge is to be effected. It is obvious that the funds available to Provincial Committees will have to be increased.

16. Mission Headquarters has agreed to provide, as reserve in case of emergency, a fleet of 24 trucks within the Region for one month, to meet any grave or immediate needs where Government Transport may not be available during the transition period. It remains to be seen how the scheme works.

PERSONNEL TRANSPORT.

17. The situation regarding personnel transport for Provincial Committee officials is still as acute as ever.

18. Regarding UNRRA staff transport, the instructions issued by Mission Headquarters to pool transport are being put into effect on the widest possible scale, and it is hoped that this will lead not only to economy, but to better maintenance of vehicles.

RELIEF.

Relief Feeding Programme.

19. As was mentioned previously, uncertainty as to the continuing of relief feeding and shortages of various essential foodstuffs give rise to misgiving and reluctance to encourage Provincial Secretaries and Communes to launch out into more ambitious cooking arrangements. Information in this respect is anxiously awaited.

20. Difficulty has been experienced as usual in obtaining figures of recipients of UNRRA food. Provincial Committees have decided to suspend the issue where statistics are not forthcoming, and this decision has been put into effect in many instances. As, however, this results in hardship for the unfortunate people who need the food some other remedy is necessary. This can only be effected by personal visits on the part of Provincial Secretaries to the offending communes. Unless they have transport this is impossible.

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21. Recently, several inspectors from the Italian Delegation paid visits to the Provinces; these were entirely unannounced, as far as can be ascertained. In Salerno Province, for example, three inspectors arrived within the period of a week and reported satisfactorily to the Prefect on the food distribution programme in Salerno, but the Provincial Secretary received scant assistance or advice in meeting practical problems. It is suggested that the Italian Delegation sperate their Field staff on a regional basis, in which case Welfare Staff in this office could discuss at first hand all difficulties encountered within the Region.

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Relations with ENIISI.

22. During April, ENIISI has been distributing foods, soap, etc., to children's institutions. It would be advantageous for the Region to know what the ENIISI distribution plan is to be, in order to avoid duplication, as Provincial Committees are distributing food to the same institutions.

Welfare Staff Conference.

23. A conference of Field workers was held on 24 April. This is the first of these conferences. It is hoped to hold them at intervals, as it was found that an exchange of views and some information on the policy and aims of UNRRA and the Organisation were gladly received.

Rations Distributed.

24. Approximately 550,000 persons within the Region received supplementary food during the month of April.

DISPLACED PERSONS.

25. The Non-Italian Displaced Persons Division officially ceased to exist as a Regional responsibility with effect from 1 April 1945, inasmuch as the NIDP were merged into the Camps Division. The number of NIDP receiving assistance outside the Camps has been steadily declining.

HEALTH.

26. There have been no noteworthy epidemics within the Region during the month of April. The second distribution of medical supplies has been effected and is all in the hands of the Medici Provinciali.

27. Thanks to good relations with the Ordnance Services No. 3 District, we have been able to acquire some valuable salvage in the shape of 15,000 mattresses and pillows and 5,000 Italian bedsteads which, after disinfecting, repairing and cleaning, will be fit for issue to Italian hospitals. Collecting, warehousing and cleaning arrangements have been made in conjunction with the Medici Provinciali, Naples, with whom a plan of distribution to the most needy hospitals has been agreed. In view of the dire need by hospitals for such items this is proving to be a most welcome windfall. Some 300 mattresses have already been forwarded to Sicily and 100 to the Naples hospital.

ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION.

28. The forthcoming merger of I.D.P. with Welfare has been anticipated by the transfer of the Bari I.D.P. officer to the Welfare [illegible]

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ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS DIVISION.

28. The forthcoming merger of I.D.P. with Welfare has been anticipated by the transfer of the Bari I.D.P. officer to the North, leaving one I.D.P. Class I officer in the Region only. The merger of I.D.P. and Welfare activities is welcomed, as it will be economical and will result in visiting Welfare officials being able to assist on a wider basis than heretofore.

INFORMATION.

29. Arrangements have been made for the distribution of " Economic Notes" to each worker on the payroll of the Region, plus approximately 30 copies to each Provincial Secretary for distribution among prominent people within the Provinces. The Provincial copies are being handed over by the Field workers during their periodic visits to the Provinces.

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30. Arrangements have been made to provide a more comprehensive press-cutting book each month by including press-cuttings from all available newspapers in Bari and the extreme south. The Information Officer promised for this office by Mission Headquarters is still awaited.

31. I was at a party in Naples recently, attended by most of the leading Italian families in the Province and, on being introduced as the Regional Director for UNRRA, it was, curiously enough, assumed by these normally enlightened people that I must therefore be of American nationality ! The international nature of the UNRRA organisation still, it seems, requires emphasising in the Italian Press generally.

C. HANSON-ABBOTT,
Regional Director,
Southern Region.

Attachment:

H-8-c-(i) - Letter from Regional Protective Officer re Food Riots at Foggia, 13 April 1946.

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...in the Italian Press generally.

C. MUNRO-ABBOTT,
Regional Director,
Southern Region.

Attachment:

M-8-c-(i) - Letter from Regional Protective Officer re Food Riots at Foggia, 13 April 1946.

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Attachment H-8-c-(i).

UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION
OFFICE OF PRODUCTIVE SERVICES
NAPLES.

Ref 1/3 Naples 13 April 1946.

SUBJECT: Food Riots at FOGGIA.

1. On instructions from the Regional Director, Naples, a visit was made to Foggia on 11 and 12 April 1946 to investigate the causes of of the food riots at Foggia on 30 March and 1 April 1946 and to investigate the allegations that protests had been made against UNRRA, in allowing UNRRA products to reach the Black Market.

2. Contact was made with the following to collect any information concerning the riots: Col. Martin, Officer Commanding Army Air Base Foggia, Major Palmer of the same Command, C.C. Troops (British), Prefect Tranchida, Dr. Masselli of Foggia Questura, Municipal and F.C.A. employees and officials. From these sources information has been collated to make the following report.

3. On the morning of 30 March 1946, a group of demonstrators went into the Prefecture and demanded work and food. This demonstration was made up of unemployed building trade workers, unemployed agricultural workers, and a few ex-prisoners of war. During the course of the demonstration the criminal and hooligan element of the district infiltrated and the demonstration soon developed into a riot. The feelings of the rioters were directed mainly against the black marketeers, local landowners who were hoarding food, and the local administration handling the food distribution and unemployment problem. All traffic was stopped by the rioters and searched for food, and food was confiscated by the mob. The main body of the C.C.P. was absent from Foggia, being on duty at an election being held outside Foggia, this allowed the rioters almost full control of the town.

4. At 9.30 hrs. the mob broke into the F.C.... store in Via Monte-falcone where UNRRA supplies are stored. They began to remove sacks of food, when the American Military Police intervened and explained it was UNRRA stores they were removing. This had the desired effect on the rioters, who then returned to the store all the food they were removing, apart from a small quantity which was pilfered. The actual loss of UNRRA food supplies after this attack on the store was negligible.

5. Later in the morning the rioters broke into the Municipal Building and burnt records from the tax office, ration office, and received a quantity of shoe leather and local food supplies which were the property of the Municipal Assistance office. This was followed by an attack on a passenger train standing in Foggia station. This

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6. The following day 31 April 46 was quiet, being Sunday and also the burial of the shot rioter. On 1 April [illegible] an orderly procession was made to the Prefect, who relieved the intense situation by increasing the bread ration for a day and the promise of immediate relief. This satisfied the crowd and since this date there has been no further demonstration.

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7. From all the information received the riot was a protest directed mainly against the local administration and its failure to deal with the black market, for failing to make the landowners hand over food supplies and for failing to deal with the unemployment question. The Prefect explained that for some months the situation between the Camera del Lavoro and the Ufficio del Lavoro Provinciale has been strained, due to questions of handling the problems of unemployment. The Prefect claims that the officials of the Camera del Lavoro are now manoeuvring politically, for the forthcoming elections in Foggia and consequently are ready to find any fault with the Provincial organisation. A number of the rioters were supporters of the Camera del Lavoro and it is believed the staging of the demonstration was engineered by the Camera del Lavoro which has strong Socialist and leftist elements.

8. From all sources of information no evidence could be found to support the alleged protests made against UNRRA. No slogans criticising UNRRA or its policy were evident during the whole of the disturbances and it is reliably thought it was purely an attack on the local administration of Foggia and the mere fact that UNRRA goods were returned by the rioters seem to nullify the allegations made against UNRRA.

9. The Questura reports that the black market in Foggia is no worse than other towns in southern Italy and only a small proportion of UNRRA goods find their way to the black market. The main bulk of the black market is Italian products brought down from the north of Italy. This is brought down on the trains and mostly by people from Bari and Brindisi.

10. No evidence of value could be found to support the statement that UNRRA food is being shipped to the Balkans by Italian black marketeers. In Foggia this allegation is based only on rumours and neither Allied or Italian personnel contacted were able to give any further information more than rumours.

11. The situation at Foggia has now returned to normal and there are no further rumours of either rioters or black marketeers preparing for future disturbances. The food situation is bad at the moment and will continue to be until June when the new harvest begins and relief supplies of food would help to keep the population quiet.

12. It is pointed out from all sources of information no criticism of the Allies or UNRRA were noticeable. It seems to have been purely against the local administration engineered by political groups and as frequently in Italy a demonstration soon develops into a riot. The original signals sent by the Army Air Base Foggia, are based on information which appears to be local gossip and cannot be classed as reliable and the whole incident appears to have been badly exaggerated by both local and world press.

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J.D. MARTIN,
Regional Protective Officer.

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Attachment H-8-e

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, TUSCANY AND MARCHES.

REGION FOR APRIL 1946.

WELFARE

Distribution

1. General ; Distribution have continued regularly during the month but Provincial Secretaries are anxious over the delay in delivery of food allocated. In Pistoia, unless supplies arrive by the end of April, the distribution in May will be badly delayed; in Livorno, owing to the late arrival of fish and fats, there has already been one bad break, though distribution is now proceeding regularly again. In this province foods under Plan "L" arrived in short supply because grass instead of net weight had been sent (weight of packings and tins not deducted). Unless the extra food is allocated there will be a shortage. The Delegation has been informed.

2. Cooked meals: In Emilia returns again show a large increase in the number of cooked meals compared with any other region. Piacenza has opened its first school center, feeding 150 children; Ferrara has raised its figures of hot meals from 2,078 to 6,153; Ravenna figures have risen from 4,940 to 7,228. Enthusiasm is still keen and Provincial Secretaries are now preparing statistical charts showing increases.

3. Fat distribution, except for cooked meals, was stopped in Emilia by letter from the Delegation to all Provincial Secretaries. Owing to the shortage of fats only those children already receiving rations can be covered by the new school feeding schemes.

4. Summer Colonies: Much concern is felt lest plans for sending needy children to Summer Colonies should have to be reduced this year because of the possible curtailment of the UNRRA limited feeding programme. Provincial Secretaries have been asked to prepare their plans at once on the basis that food may be available and to submit them to the Delegation as soon as possible. In Florence a meeting is being arranged between leaders of social agencies (e.g. U.D.I., C.I.F., Ente di Carità, etc) which have Summer Colony plans in order to try and formulate a co-ordinate scheme and so use the available food to the best advantage. Children receiving UNRRA rations will be given priority over those less needy.

Relations with Provincial Committees and Italian Delegation

5. Provincial Committee meetings have been held this month in Bologna, Reggio Emilia, Siena, Lucca, Pistoia and Florence; the appropriate Field Welfare Officer was present at each. The April Discussion Group of Emilia

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2. Cooked meals: In Emilia reports again show a large increase in the number of cooked meals consumed with any distribution. Piacenza has opened its first school center, feeding 450 children; Ferrara has raised its figures of hot meals from 2,878 to 6,153; Parma figures have risen from 4,914 to 7,228. Enthusiasm is still keen. [illegible] and Provincial Secretariats are now preparing statistical charts showing increases.

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5. Provincial Committee meetings have been held this month in Bologna, Reggio Emilia, Siena, Lucca, Pistoia and Florence; the appropriate Field Welfare Officer was present at each. The April Discussion Group of Emilia Provincial Secretaries was held on 16 April. All Secretaries were present. The Regional Welfare Officer and the representative of the Italian Delegation (Dott. Howard) were called to convey to the Commission and the Italian Delegation respectively a unanimous request that, in view of the still urgent need for food, particularly in the Central Provinces of the mountains, the feeding programme for mothers and children should be continued after 30 June. The Provincial Secretaries viewed with dismay the possibility that the distribution might cease.

+ Unione Donne Italiane - Comitato Italiano Pericolle.

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Statistical Reporting

6. Form 4, showing monthly feeding totals for March, has been submitted by every province in the Region. The threat of the Delegation to suspend food deliveries to communes not sending in their reports has taken effect, but the following example gives ground to our doubts as to the accuracy of the forms. Our Field Officer in Siena reports that Form 4 for the month of March (which is due on 20 April) was sent into the Regional Office on 12 April. As all communal reports have to be collected and analyzed before the Form 4 is made up, it is highly improbable that a return completed in so short a time can be accurate. Numerous other discrepancies support the view that the statistical reporting is still very unreliable.

8. STATISTICAL RETURNS - March 1946 - (Form 4)

PROVINCE	HOT	DRY	TOTAL
TOSCANA			
Apuania	10,650	4,350	15,000
Arezzo	8,715	5,517	14,232
Firenze	27,398	12,768	40,166
Grosseto	6,545	2,647	9,192
Livorno	8,710	2,172	10,882
Lucca	9,944	4,674	14,618
Pisa	10,675	2,565	13,240
Pistoia	5,456	2,892	8,348
Siena	9,793	3,775	13,568
EMILIA			
Bologna	6,445	33,562	40,007
Ferrara	2,885	15,513	18,398
Forli	5,540	24,181	29,721
Modena	2,798	19,302	22,100
Parma	906	10,405	11,311
Piacenza	2,470	6,059	8,529
Ravenna	5,057	16,885	21,942
Reggio Emilia	2,538	9,392	11,930
Totals for Toscana and Emilia	126,505	176,879	303,384

Total Persons Assisted : 303,384

HEALTH

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8. STATISTICAL RETURNS - March 1946 - (Form A)

PROVINCE	MOT	INT	TOTAL
TOSCANA			
Apuania	10,650	4,350	15,000
Arezzo	8,715	5,517	14,232
Firenze	27,398	12,788	40,186
Grosseto	6,545	2,647	9,192
Livorno	8,710	2,172	10,882
Lucca	9,944	4,874	14,818
Pisa	10,675	2,565	13,240
Pistoia	5,466	2,892	8,358
Siena	9,759	3,775	13,536
EMILIA			
Bologna	6,445	33,562	40,007
Ferrara	2,885	15,513	18,398
Forli	5,540	24,181	29,721
Modena	2,798	19,302	22,100
Parma	906	10,405	11,311
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HEALTH

General

9. A watch has been kept as usual on the following points of the Health Programme by frequent tours and other means; epidemic diseases, hospital accomodation and medical supply. General health of the Region has been excellent, no serious epidemic diseases being noted. Mild epidemics of measles and whooping cough have affected most provinces.

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10. Hospital Accommodation has continued to improve both by derequisition of hospitals and sanatoria from the military, and by repair and reconstruction of damaged structures. We have advised all provinces and many individual institutions to claim funds for reconstruction from the appropriate central Italian authorities, but so far as the reaction of the latter has been neither prompt nor generous. We still have hopes and expectations of assistance from this direction, and continue to urge local authorities to claim it. After all, many hospitals in this Region, especially within the "Gothic Line", were severely damaged, some totally destroyed, others heavily looted during, and as a direct result of, the fighting, and their reconstruction or rehabilitation has a very high priority claim on reconstruction funds.

11. Medical Supply has at last attained impressive dimensions. Large supplies have reached all provinces during the period under review and are in process of sorting and distribution within the provinces under our supervision. Supplies of linen are known to be ready in Milan, and are being anxiously awaited everywhere. A first instalment of bedsheets to Emilia has already been despatched from Milan. It appears, however, that though considerable, these supplies will not be enough to cover the demands of many charitable and public institutions such as manicomia and homes for the aged.

12. Penicillin supplies are now double the former amount and therefore bear a nearer relationship to essential requirements. Considerable amounts of penicillin from other sources, moreover, have been distributed by the Italian Government.

13. Payment for Supplies is an important practical difficulty felt by local authorities. All provincial doctors have been notified by the Alto Commissario that, while supplies may be issued free to needy institutions, those who can afford to pay should be required to do so. At the same time, no price scales have been fixed and certain local institutions are reluctant to take up their allotments until they know what their liabilities will be. However, however low the price, they demur at being allotted certain items of medical supplies which they do not require.

14. In this connection, all provincial health officers have been advised to make the distribution of supplies as equitable and speedily as possible, and to postpone action for recovery of charges until exact policy has been notified. This method, while it may lead to accounting difficulties at a later date, is at least a realistic one with reference to the urgent needs of outlying hospitals. However, the whole position needs clarifying, since large amounts of medical supplies of all sorts are reaching the provinces at every price level, from free issue to full commercial rate, to the great confusion of the recipients.

15. UNRRA Supplies from the Florence Depot are moving well, and all provinces have substantially benefitted from this source. We continue to call attention to it on our tours.

16. Return Visits: A continued liberal [illegible]

severely damaged, some totally destroyed, others heavily looted during, and as a direct result of, the fighting, and their reconstruction or rehabilitation has a very high priority claim on reconstruction funds.

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16. Future Needs: A continued liberal inflow of UNRRA medical supplies is important until other sources, including indigenous, are functioning adequately. The list of items most necessary in future will need revision in respect both of kind and of quantity. Local requirements will need to be more carefully studied than was possible in the emergency of the past. The following items are, however clearly needed in large amounts (in addition to the more obvious ones): antiseptics and disinfectants of the coal-tar series, antiseroptics, blankets, DDT for disinfestation purposes, motor tyres, soap and surgical instruments.

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Ambulances, mobile bath units and certain special medical and laboratory apparatus are badly needed to meet smaller local needs.

NON ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS.

Statistical Data.

17. In April, 27 new persons were registered in Tuscany and 131 (for Joint Training Centres) in Emilia. Cases closed totalled 53 persons in Tuscany and 38 persons in Emilia. The total care load for out-of-camp assistance is 750 persons in Tuscany and 971 persons in Emilia, of whom about 470 are being cared for in the Vocational Training Centres operated by the A.J.D.C. Altogether 1,270 persons are actually being assisted outside of concrete care centres. Their number will be reduced further by the end of this month. The major groups are : roughly 900 Poles and 175 Yugoslavs, 98 Greeks, and 110 Rumanians. It should be noted that in former reports persons who claimed to have had, and then lost, pre-war citizenship had been listed without distinction as "Stateless", whereas the above breakdown shows their real nationality, the denomination "Stateless" being reserved to those who had been Stateless before

Screening of Camp Residents:

18. Re-interviewing of camp residents in Emilia as to their eligibility for UNRRA assistance has been almost terminated, leaving further scrutiny and determinationof eligibility to Camps Division in Rome. In the meantime all new applicants for admission to UNRRA camps must have a referral document from an UNRRA Local Assitance Office. The problem of providing care for those who are not eligible for UNRRA assistance does not yet seem to have been resolved.

Repatriation

19. A number of Polish citizens (non-Jews) and Polish priests living outside Camps were transferred to Reggio Emilia camp for repatriation. We are told that the first and second repatriation trains left for Poland early in April. A few people would like to repatriate to Austria and Germany individually and have filed applications, but so far without positive result. Group repatriation from the Udine Camp may be treated preferentially by zone authorities, therefore the camp might be recommended to applicants. The planned issue of a Monthly Bulletin of information, containing the latest available data on repatriation matters, will help us advise people desirous of repatriation.

Services rendered

20. In April, 597 medical authorizations were issued for general medical care. It is important to remember that the average cost per head is higher in Tuscany than in other Regions since nearly all sick persons and pregnant

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17. In April, 27 new persons were registered in Tuscany and 131 (for Joint Training Centres in Emilia. Cases closed totalled 93 persons in Tuscany and 38 persons in Emilia. The total case load for out-of-camp assistance is 750 persons in Tuscany and 971 persons in Emilia, of whom about 450 are being cared for in the Vocational Training Centres operated by the A.J.D.C. Altogether 1,270 persons are actually being assisted outside of camp-rents care centres. Their number will be reduced further by the end of this month. The major groups are : roughly 900 Poles and 178 Yugoslavs, 93 Greeks, and 110 Rumanians. It should be noted that in former reports persons who claimed to have had, and then lost, pre-war citizenship had been listed without distinction as "Stateless", whereas the above breakdown shows their real nationality, the denomination "Statelss" being reserved to those who had been Stateless before

Screening of Camp Residents:

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Services rendered

20. In April, 597 medical authorizations were issued for general medical care. It is important to remember that the average cost per head is higher in Tuscany than in other Regions since nearly all sick persons and pregnant women have been sent to Florence. Although they would be better off in camps, they generally prefer to remain out of camps, if possible.

21. In Tuscany, 155 clothing outfits were distributed, while in Emilia 980 have been prepared for distribution.

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22. 22. The curtailing of the bread ration would result in a considerable impairment of the food situation. The official Italian ration against food-cards would amount to less than 550 calories. Displaced persons who have no other resources than UNRRA cash assistance would, therefore, not be able to maintain themselves out of camps. This would accelerate the wind-up of the out-of-camps assistance program.

ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS

Registration, Refugee Camps, Refugee Movements

23. Latest information shows that there are six camps in Tuscany holding 5,150 displaced persons, and twenty-two camps in Emilia, for which displaced persons' figures are not available. Variations in camp populations, however, are very slight.

24. UNRRA transport has been withdrawn from camps as from 22 April, and future commitments will be met by the Ministry of Post War Assistance.

Clothing Processing

25. Workshops are running smoothly and items processed and repaired during the month up to 20 April are as follows: Florence, clothing 9,343 pieces; shoes 3,784 pairs; Bologna, clothing 39,169 pieces. In Florence a contract has been negotiated for the repair of shoes by the Blind Institute. This will speed up the supply of shoes for distribution. A constant watch is being kept for other possible means of processing goods.

Clothing Distribution

26. Clothing issues made during the month to 20 April were:

To Provinces, Institutions, Camps within the Region:

Units complete with shoes	41,100
Units without shoes	8,861

To Other Regions:

Units complete with shoes	8,947
Shoes only	3,937

27. Distribution to the communes has been completed in fourteen provinces. It is proceeding in the remaining three provinces. Generally, distribution has not gone far from communal level down to individuals.

Repair and Reconstruction, CASAS.

5254

28. Work at Piombini has now closed down. Statistics for the Region for

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Repair and Reconstruction, CASAS.

5234

28. Work at Piombini has now closed down. Statistics for the Region for the month to date are as follows:

Weight of Building Material carried:	Emilia	21,298 qls.
	Tuscany	40,903 "
Communes assisted:	Emilia	10
	Tuscany	16

29. The CASAS repair programme is considered to be on a solid footing. Co-operation with the Genio Civile is excellent. Stock-piling is continuing through bulk purchases. Transport, within the CASAS programme, is very strained. There is enough work for the present scale of transport to be doubled. Little allowance is made for maintenance of the existing vehicles, and consequently the number "off the road" steadily increases. Light vehicles (Jeep type) would be particularly useful on mountain tracks where other vehicles cannot be used.

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General Comments

30. The CASAS programme is now self-contained for personnel, supplies and transport.

31. Several recent and pending changes in personnel have made it difficult to preserve continuity of organisation within I.D.P. Branch. This should iron itself out in the coming month when replacements of voluntary personnel have been made.

REQUIREMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION

32. No Regional Requirements and Distribution Officer has yet been appointed, so that there is no over-all report on the economic needs and flow of supplies in the Region for this month. However, two phases of this Division's work are now being covered by Class II employees, Agricultural Rehabilitation and Port Liaison. An Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist is urgently required.

AGRICULTURE

33. Emilia and Toscana play a very important role in Italian agricultural economy. The main crops are wheat, corn, beets (sugar and fodder), tobacco, hemp (especially in Emilia), potatoes, olives (Lucca's olive oil is world-renowned), wine (Chianti and other Tuscan wines were the first to be exported). Livestock is also important for work as well as meat production. The well-known Tuscan Chianina" breed of oxen weigh up to 10 and 11 quintals per head. The raising of pigs for shipment to Northern Italy (especially for fattening on by-products of Northern Italian cheese factories) and to France, is one of the main regional occupations.

34. For this reason, on 23 April, it was decided to appoint a Class II Regional Agricultural Specialist. He will maintain close contact with the Italian agricultural officers in this Region to help determine what agricultural commodities imported by UNRRA are most necessary for the rehabilitation of regional agriculture. He will also tactfully check on the use being made of agricultural commodities turned over by UNRRA to the Italian Government. The most important of his duties will be that of furnishing Headquarters with the latest agricultural data obtained on the spot, and of suggesting any changes likely to speed up agricultural production.

PORT LIAISON

35. A Class II Port Liaison Officer has been appointed to supervise discharge operations of UNRRA cargoes at Leghorn and Piombini ports. He will also ensure that cargo is discharged in the shortest possible time by collaborating with Italian Government Agencies and that all supplies are properly warehoused, and will assist Government Agencies in procuring rail and road transportation to move stocks from port warehouses

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36. During the past month four ships were discharged at Piombino and five at Leghorn. Ships sent to these two ports are previously lightened at Genoa. This causes a considerable waste of time and money since demurrage charges must be paid. Headquarters has been informed that Leghorn can receive simultaneously a complete wheat ship, a complete general cargo ship, a lightened coal ship and a lightened wheat or general cargo ship, while Piombino can receive a complete wheat or coal ship and a complete coal ship to lighten for Leghorn.

37. There are five Consorzi Agrari Warehouses in Leghorn for the storage of UNRRA goods, with yard space of over 10,000 square meters and building space of over 53,000 cubic meters. The condition of UNRRA goods stored in Leghorn is satisfactory; however, it has been discovered that 23 tons of lard and 67 tons of sugar have been lying in these warehouses for about a year. Headquarters have been asked for action on these vitally

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needed items. It was also discovered that 1,091 tons of lard, which had been turned over to the ICE (Istituto Comercio Estero), by the Allied Commission early in March, were still in warehouses in Leghorn. Newspaper publicity, however, stirred the authorities to action, and on 16 April the Ministry of Food took steps to distribute the lard to twenty-six provinces.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

38. The Socialist Party's Annual Congress in Florence this month served as a peg for creating interest in UNRRA's work. A Rome representative of the Information Division spent much time with the leading delegates, including foreign personalities like Harold Laski, in the hope that they would have a greater appreciation of UNRRA on return to their own countries.

39. The Regional Director gave a talk on 17 April over Radio Florence on the popular "Ora di Tutti", laying particular stress on the wider aspects of the 1946 UNRRA programme. Another talk will be given over Radio Bologna.

40. Weekly digests of the important news items concerning UNRRA and the general Italian economic picture, culled from the Regional Press, are now being prepared for distribution to Headquarters and Regional Staff.

41. Distribution of the "Economic Notes" continues weekly. About 1,000 copies are going to Italian authorities and information outlets, and 200 in English to Allied offices. These notes have been greatly appreciated as a guide for the Italian provincial and communal UNRRA committees and the Regional staff, as well as explanatory material for the general public.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

42. Personnel still urgently required are: Regional Requirements and Distribution Officer, Industrial Rehabilitation Specialist, Regional Finance Officer and Regional Transportation Officer.

43. Regional finances are expected to be centralised at Florence Headquarters with the arrival of the Regional Finance Officer. At present Florence is handling Florence, Leghorn and Lucca accounts; Bologna is handling Bologna sub-office, Emilia CASAS and Bologna Camps Group accounts, while Carrara has its own imprest account for Tuscany CASAS,

44. It is hoped that the Regional vehicle strength will be completed with the arrival of thirty jeeps.

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Attachment H-8-f.

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MONTHLY REPORT OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA REGION, FOR APRIL 1946.

INTRODUCTION.

1. During the month the Directors of the Administration Services, Finance, Personnel, and Agriculture and Fisheries Divisions of Headquarters Rome, visited the Region, and many small outstanding problems affecting the running of their Divisions in the Field were discussed and settled.

2. Liberation Day produced processions, mass meetings, etc., all over the Region. All these appeared to be well organised and no demonstrations of an ugly character took place. In Genoa the number of red scarves to be seen on all sides was very noticeable.

3. The attempted clandestine emigration of 1,014 Jews at La Spezia has been closely followed by the Regional Office. No UNRRA merchandise such as foot-stuffs are involved, and the Allied Commission and Military Authorities are dealing with the matter.

4. There are extremely few military personnel left in the Region, especially in Genoa, and the majority of properties requisitioned by the Military Authorities have now been handed back to their civilian owners. This has had a very good effect on the town, as the Commissario della Legge have been able to house many people. Owing to the heavy war damage sustained in Genoa, the housing problem is very acute.

5. The forthcoming elections are the main topic of conversation in the Region. Communal elections have been held and these have been conducted in an orderly manner and no public disturbances occurred.

6. Mr. C. Osborne, Member of Parliament for Louth, visited Turin on 26 April, and was received at the British Consulate. His visit was of an unofficial character. However, he was extremely interested in the work that UNRRA is doing, and in the living conditions of the Italian people.

"ECONOMIC NOTES".

7. Once again the mailing list of these Notes has had to be increased. The Press are making full use of them and extracts of each edition are finding their way into the local papers.

COMMUNICATIONS.

8. Communications are becoming very bad. Message centres seem to be holding the mail, and correspondence from Rome to Genoa is taking [illegible] to six days. It is found that the normal Italian Postal

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TRANSPORTATION.

9. The transport situation of the Region is at the moment satisfactory. Two small Units have been added to our pool of domestic vehicles during the month. Should representatives of other Divisions take up residence in the Region without bringing their own vehicles, however, we would be hard put to it to keep them mobile.

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10. The sharing of garage accommodation with Allied Commission and various other organisations has ceased, and we have now acquired our own garage. This is much more convenient and a greater control can be maintained over our vehicles.

11. A Class II employee has been recruited as Transport Officer for the Region, and will take up duty at the beginning of the month.

12. During the month six cars belonging to visitors were repaired and serviced.

AGRICULTURE.

13. At the moment, both Liguria and Piemonte seem to be in for fine harvests of all crops. The country is looking extremely fine, and two days of rain at the end of the month in nearly all parts of the Region have worked wonders. Fruit of all types is said to be well in advance. New potatoes are on the market in Genoa, but the price is high - 90 Lire a kilo. (These are not from UNRRA seed).

FISHERIES.

14. As requested from Rome, a thorough survey of the Fisheries of Liguria has been undertaken this month, and a report forwarded to Rome Headquarters. The ten major and twenty minor fishing localities of Liguria have an annual catch of approximately five million kilos, mostly of sardines and anchovies. The two best fishing months of the year are May and June, and if aid in materials is to be given, and a system established whereby the fish is marketed at a controlled price, the undertaking should be put in hand without delay, and further instructions forwarded from Headquarters.

WELFARE.

15. During the month, in visiting the provinces of the Region one could see a notable improvement in the progress of the Programme. Provincial Secretaries have now grasped the working of the Supplementary Feeding Programme, and are beginning to function with keenness and effort. This improvement is attributed to the appointment of new Prefects.

16. With the improvement in Regional Transport it is now possible to get the professional Welfare Officers into the field, and a closer and keener check is being made on distribution of food and the actual feeding. Provincial Secretaries are being notified prior to the visits of the Welfare Officers, so that they may take advantage of our transport and visit the communes.

17. Transport for the Provincial Secretaries has not improved since last month, and if it were not for UNRRA Welfare Officers taking them round when they are working in a province it is possible that many communes would never be visited. Accurate supervision of communes

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18. In the province of Cuneo three communes have been suspended from the feeding list, due to lack of reporting and poor and indifferent organisation plans for the distribution of food. Three others have been substituted that were in the same degree of need, and this has had the effect of keeping other communes up to scratch.

19. In all provinces and communes by far the greater percentage of food is now being served in the form of hot meals. All schools, institutions, etc., have been visited once, and in some cases twice,

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during the month. Petty theft has occurred in the store-rooms of several institutions, and the UNRRA Protective Officer has visited most institutions and given advice on storage and precautions to be taken.

20. The Delegation's Representative, Avv. Bergna, is beginning to take some initiative in the work, because he is now becoming more familiar with the problems and situations in the Field. The Region is too big for one representative of the Delegation, and Dott. Giordano of Milan has promised that in the near future there will be separate representatives of the Delegation in Liguria and Piemonte.

DISPLACED PERSONS.

21. April has seen an alteration in the organisation of this division of the Mission, as far as the Regions are concerned. They are now working under the Camp Welfare Section and interviewing etc., is now done from an office within the Camp. During the month 18 persons were referred to Camps and 595 received medical care. Liguria is assisting 387 cases 505 persons and Piemonte is assisting 401 cases 522 persons. Medical treatment in all its branches is running smoothly, and no complaints have been received.

ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS.

22. The office of this Division has been moved to the Regional Sub-Office in Turin, as it was found that the Local Government in Piemonte had more need of help in arranging distribution of clothing etc., than did that in Liguria. Store-rooms have been found and all that remains is for the goods to arrive. It is believed that they are at Florence awaiting transport north. When distribution of clothing to the provinces starts, the Displaced Persons Division has been instructed by the Regional Office to make every effort to use Italian Government transport before falling back on UNRRA for delivery.

SECURITY.

23. The Regional Security Officer has been extremely active during the month, especially in the Port area. Despite the difficulties under which Italian Port Police are working, owing to lack of manpower, there is evidence from constant checking by this office that the Port Police have tightened security considerably. Under pressure from the Regional Office, Police are now prosecuting for the slightest infringement of Port Regulations.

O.N.M.I.

24. Store-rooms in the Genoa Province have been inspected to stop petty theft, and advice on the necessary precautions has been given. Extremely good relations exist between our Protective Officer and the various Government offices, such as the Port Security officials, and all are working in the common cause of cleaning the place up.

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HEALTH.

25. Colonel Spackman, Medical Officer for the Toscana and Emilia and the Piemonte and Liguria Regions visited Piemonte during the last month, and it is hoped that he will do a similar tour of Liguria during May. It is felt that the field for this officer is too vast, and owing to the importance of the Piemonte and Liguria Region it would be much more convenient for us to have our own Medical Officer.

26. Sheets, pillow cases, towels, etc., for hospitals, promised to the Region have not as yet arrived, owing to transport troubles in Milan. The Regional Director of the Piemonte and Liguria Region visited Milan and discussed the matter with the Director of Lombardia Region, who is

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doing everything possible to expedite delivery.

27. Piemonte have received 38 quintals of medical supplies in Turin, but the Medico Provinciale has had no information as to the disposal instructions for these goods. The Delegation has been notified.

28. There has been an outbreak of typhoid fever in the Province of Genoa, and a large percentage of the local population have been injected against it.

FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION.

29. The personnel strength of the Region consists of :-

10 Class I employees - 7 in Genoa.
3 in Turin.

42 Class II employees - 32 in Genoa. Monthly paid - 19.
Daily paid - 13.
10 in Turin. Monthly paid - 7.
Daily paid - 3.

30. To further improve the conditions of our Class II Staff a new Mess will be opened within the next week, for the serving of a mid-day meal. It is hoped to run this Mess with a club atmosphere, and that it will be used as such.

31. Mr. Carmine is fulfilling the dual role of Finance and Administration Officer. A Class II Assistant Administrative Officer has been allotted to him, with the approval of the Personnel Division in Rome, and is proving satisfactory. It is the principle of the Region to function as far as possible with locally employed personnel.

32. The Region has had twenty-four visitors from Rome Headquarters during the month.

PORTS OF GENOA AND SAVONA.

33. During the first twenty-five days of April coal shipments from the States have increased because of the despatch of colliers prior to the coal strike. Genoa and Savona are working at full pressure,(some 100,059 tons of coal had been unloaded at the former and 123,367 at the latter by 25 April), and it is hoped to handle the majority of vessels within the lay days. Coal unloaded in Genoa has been despatched immediately to fulfil the May distribution programme, but within a week this will be accomplished and the Coal Branch at Milan will be wanting vessels discharged at Savona in order to build a reserve at San Giuseppe. Should this be the case it is possible that a few colliers will incur some demurrage.

34. The Genoese Consorzio Carboni have complained about the poor [illegible] that is arriving.

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30. To further improve the conditions of our Class II Staff a new Mess will be opened within the next week, for the serving of a mid-day meal. It is hoped to run this Mess with a club atmosphere, and that it will be used as such.

31. Mr. Corrdino is fulfilling the dual role of Finance and Administration Officer. A Class II Assistant Administrative Officer has been allotted to him, with the approval of the Personnel Division in Rome, and is proving satisfactory. It is the principle of the Region to function as far as possible with locally employed personnel.

32. The Region has had twenty-four visitors from Rome Headquarters during the month.

PORTS OF GENOA AND SAVONA.

33. During the first twenty-five days of April coal shipments from the States have increased because of the despatch of colliers prior to the coal strike. Genoa and Savona are working at full pressure,(some 100,659 tons of coal had been unloaded at the former and 123,567 at the latter by 29 April), and it is hoped to handle the majority of vessels within the lay days. Coal unloaded in Genoa has been despatched immediately to fulfil the May distribution programme, but within a week this will be accomplished and the Coal Branch at Milan will be wanting vessels discharged at Savona in order to build a reserve at San Guiseppe. Should this be the case it is possible that a few colliers will incur some demurrage.

34. The Genoese Consorzio Carboni have complained about the poor quality of coal, and the large percentage of dust that is arriving. A separate report is being forwarded by them to the Coal Section at UNRRA. Headquarters, Rome. (Note by Headquarters Bureau of Requirements and Distribution: Early in March the Chief of Mission called to the AMG's attention this complaint on the poor quality of coal from the United States, together with statistical data on coal received principally in Genoa and Venice).

35. Two vessels, the S.S. "Josephine Lowell" and S.S. "Ralp Barnes" arrived in the Port with fire aboard during the month. They were immediately berthed, and the Genoa Fire Brigade have been in attendance during the complete time of discharging. The two colliers mentioned have had coal in the holds for over seven weeks, and it is believed

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that they were held up prior to sailing owing to a dispute between the Officers' Union and the Stewards' Union, regarding sleeping accommodation on the vessels.

36. Colonel Imrie of the Sub-Bureau of Relief Supply at Headquarters has visited the Port Warehouses, and has seen the amount of merchandise awaiting despatch. He will make every effort to get the Delegation to give orders to the Federations for the forwarding of these goods.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER AGENCIES.

37. Cordial and solid working arrangements exist between ourselves and all Italian Government Departments in the Region. Prefects, Provincial Secretaries, Mayors, etc., have all been visited during the month.

38. The Press are very co-operative and are making full use of the "Economic Notes".

39. The Voluntary Agencies have been a real help to the Welfare Division. Many letters have been received during Easter from Institutions, etc., thanking UNRRA for the help that UNRRA is giving them.

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Attachment No. 1.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR LOMBARDIA REGION FOR APRIL 1946

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INTRODUCTION.

1. The scope and coverage of this Regional Office widened and expanded rapidly during April. A great many requests for service and information were handled and a number of special efforts were made with respect to the situations in the cotton goods distribution and medicinal fields. A number of prominent persons from Mission Headquarters, from the Italian Government, and from Italian industry visited this office. A number of necessary visits were made to provinces and to industrial plants, and the director and his assistants participated in several important conferences and conventions held in Milan. Some idea of the volume and interests of the visitors to the Regional Office can be gained from the following table :

2. Visitors received at UNRRA, Milan, from 12 April to 31 April :

A total of 2,085 visitors were distributed as follows :

Regional Director	117
Displaced Persons and Assistance	692
Medical Care	380
Industry and Commerce	306 (+)
UNRRA Italian Delegation	185
Welfare	94
Supply	71
Public Information (newspaper men and association representatives)	60
Administrative Office	55
Transportation	45
Protective Office	36
Liaison Office	24
Finance	16

(+) Includes visitors to North Italy Industrial Rehabilitation Office.

ECONOMIC SITUATION.

3. Lombardia Region, the dynamic center of Italian industry, agriculture, finance, commerce, and social movements, could not but feel the repercussions of the world-wide coal and grain crises. Of these two crises that of coal has the greater importance in this Region. Lombardia can fall back on the exceptional fertility of her plains and in one way or another offer a temporary solution to the food problem, but in the coal and fuel section the Region's natural resources cannot substitute for the dearth of coal imports from abroad.

4. The coal emergency measures, although they have not yet seriously affected the output of the hundreds of Lombardian factories, have caused an obvious irregularity in production, and an uncertainty regarding future plans. Added to this is the present cautious attitude of the industrialists who are afraid to take chances in an atmosphere of political and economic emergency. Moreover, a large proportion of the industries of

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4. The coal emergency measures, although they have not yet seriously affected the output of the hundreds of Lombardian factories, have caused an obvious irregularity in production, and an uncertainty regarding future plans. Added to this is the present cautious attitude of the industrialists who are afraid to take chances in an atmosphere of political and economic emergency. Moreover, a large proportion of the industries of Lombardia which were formerly dependent on export markets see no early solution to their problems.

5. Naturally if the warnings and fears expressed in the statement made by the Chief of Mission on 26 April with regard to the coal situation should be borne out, Lombardia would feel, more profoundly perhaps than any other Region, the inevitable shock of this disaster, precisely on account of her imposing economic and industrial framework, and her impressive army of workers.

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6. In the social field, strikes for economic reasons are becoming less frequent, and more is being done to encourage initiative for the benefit of the needier classes. April brought for the most part a favorable solution of agitation or strikes started in March. Apart from this unemployment is however, still reaching very high figures. The absorption of unemployed "reduci" (returned prisoners of war and forced laborers) and partisans actually meant the dismissal of as many other employees or workers, thus having practically no effect on the actual total of unemployment. This applies to all nine provinces of the Region.

7. As to agriculture, the rehabilitation program is closely linked up with that of supplying the two vital and essential materials, viz, fertilizers and fuel-oil for agricultural machines. Foreign-supplied fertilizers, according to the figures at this Regional Headquarters' disposal, have so far arrived to an extent not exceeding 10 % of actual requirements. Concerning fuel-oils, a certain incongruity in distribution has been observed; thus eminently agricultural provinces (e.g. Pavia) complain of shortage of kerosene, whereas less interested provinces such as Como have a superabundance of this particular fuel. There is also a grave discrepancy between the requests and actual assignments of POL which, if continued, may threaten the threshing program.

PUBLIC WELFARE.

8. Welfare activities in this Region during April were marked by improved organisation and operation together with a continuing increase in the number of meals served in every province. A total of needy women and children who were receiving UNRRA food amounted to 150,000 individuals by the first of April. Notable progress was made in the number of welfare projects previously described as under way or, in the planning stage in the city of Milan. Preliminary plans were made for the summer food program as well as for assistance to various categories of refugees. Provincial committees prepared plans for the distribution of cotton goods to hospitals, refugees, and orphans throughout the Region.

9. The much-noticed and discussed administrative elections have come and gone without noticeable effect on the welfare program. All provinces have reached their full allocation of food, except the Province of Milan, in which operations have slowed down somewhat because of the desire to increase the number of meals served in the school lunch program.

10. Outstanding among the welfare accomplishments were :

a. The opening of an observation house for juvenile delinquents which provides care for forty-five boys. The Beccaria Association secured volunteers from among the students of Milan University, who are helping with psychological examinations, social investigations and reports to the judge of the juvenile court. Attempts are being ma[illegible] Welfare Division is help-

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b. Plans were completed for the opening of a national school for factory social work, which was to open on 1 May. Another project was put forward for the creation of an association of schools of social work which would establish a minimum standard for such schools and provide for the exchange of information and mutual assistance. A guide was also prepared for workers in welfare agencies and institutions. Material from the United States concerning schools of social work has been distributed to interested groups.

c. A survey of Italian displaced persons in Lombardia was initiated in preparation for the Welfare Division's assumption of the respon-

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control. Many requests for DDT powder and solution have been made for the control of flies and bedbugs, and for the disinfestation of sanatoria, hospitals, prisons, and other institutions. These supplies are urgently needed.

e. "The Province of Pavia has been without sugar for two months. In addition, because of the large production of butter in this province, the Italian Government does not supply other fats".

13. Our success in arranging for the distribution of cotton goods is also the result of an energetic effort on the part of the liaison and transportation officers of this Region, aided by the protective services officer in arranging for safeguarding the distribution.

LIAISON WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

14. In addition to the normal daily contacts maintained with the Italian Delegation and other Italian Government offices in Milan, the liaison officer of this Region was kept very busy with a number of special tasks, including the obtaining of data concerning cotton goods distributed in many cases directly from the factories themselves, and in preparing messages to other Regions concerning these vital data.

15. In the absence of agricultural and industrial rehabilitation officers in this Region, the liaison officer has been used to receive many visitors and interview callers in these fields and to put them in contact with the appropriate governmental agencies. Other work was done in connection with expositions and conferences, in paving the way both for the exchange of information and for participation of UNRRA. Contacts are maintained with consulates of the United Nations, and American and British visitors who wish to talk with Italian Government officials are referred to the liaison office.

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

16. During April the Information Office continued and expanded the intensive work began during the previous month. Its activities included the preparation and distribution of a daily press digest in Italian and English, a daily news cuttings reading file, the local distribution of "Economic Notes", the transmission of UNRRA news to the press and the translation from English into Italian and vice-versa of various pamphlets, circulars, etc. Visits, some in company with Mrs. M.H. O'Brien (special UNRRA writer) and a photographer from Mission Headquarters, were made to mills processing UNRRA cotton, an orphanage, a fishnet factory group, the Sulzano Ichthyological Laboratory and the Consorzio Agrario of Bergamo and Maize-cultivation Institution. The office also arranged a press conference during Mrs. O'Brien's visit to Milan, and [illegible]

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17. Informational conferences were held in several provinces in the Region during the month. These conferences were attended by local authorities, journalists, representatives of economic institutions and provincial and communal UNRRA committees, to whom the Regional Information Officer gave a detailed account of UNRRA's program and the rules governing its activity; at the same time suggestions, opinions, requests, etc. of those attending the meetings were noted for transmission to the competent UNRRA Divisions. Three separate reports were issued on the subject for the reference of the Regional Director.

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ibility for work with such persons. This survey will include the number of refugees in the various categories under care of the Ministry of Post-War Assistance, kinds of assistance provided by the Ministry, and the assistance required from UNRRA in rebuilding homes in devastated areas.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

11. Activities falling within the public health field occupied a large part of the activities of the Regional Office during the month. Outstanding among these problems were :

a. Getting into motion the distribution of cotton goods from the cotton factories in Lombardia to all Italy for use in hospitals and other institutions. The efforts began in the previous month under instructions from, and with the support of, Mission Headquarters. Efforts to get the distribution started by the Italian Government were stymied for two or three weeks by a number of ever-recurring obstacles, but actual shipments finally got under way about 15 April. All these shipments are made from the factory to railways and by rail to each provincial medical officer, who is to distribute the cotton yardage to hospitals within the province by special arrangement . This Region is furnishing other Northern Regional Directors with telegraphic information concerning shipments to their Regions. Notification of all other shipments is wired to Mission Headquarters in Rome, which notifies all Regions outside the North. This plan has worked well, and is a graphic example of the possibility of procuring inter-regional cooperation in UNRRA operations.

b. Control of medicinal distribution by arrangement with the Health Division, Mission Headquarters, and liaison with the Italian Delegation. Plans have been made for better control over receipt of shipments of medicinal in this Region. The appointment of a Class II Medical Supply Officer in this Region has been of real value in this task as well as in the distribution of sheets.

12. In the absence of a Regional Medical Officer, the Medici Provinciali have been contacted and called in to find out the health and medical supply situation. Information also was furnished by Colonel Speckman, UNRRA Public Health Officer in Florence, A summary of the more important elements in the situation is as follows :

a. "During the month of April there have been no outbreaks of epidemics with the exception of typhoid, which commonly occurs in the spring. The tuberculosis rate among children and repatriates is rising and the problem of hospital facilities for these patients is most acute."

b. "The Medici Provinciali state that the following medicinals have been received : From UNRRA : 1,500,000 units of insulin, 1270 vials of penicillin (100,000 units each); and 75 vials of liver extract. From [illegible]

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c. "It is the opinion of the Medico Provinciale that the Province of Milan needs at least 800 vials of 100,000 units each of penicillin and 2,000,000 units of insulin each month. The present stock of both penicillin and insulin is almost exhausted".

d. "Malaria is on the increase in the Commune of Sollate. 250 litres of DDT and 4750 litres of petroleum are needed for mosquito

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PROTECTIVE SERVICES.

18. The Protective Service Office of this Region maintained the fine record established during the first months of operation. Among the cases handled and concluded were the following :

a. Misappropriation of UNRRA petrol coupons.
b. Theft of petrol and oil by several local drivers and theft of petrol coupons by Mission Headquarters drivers.
c. Traffic in UNRRA sugar.
d. Theft of UNRRA rations at two intercommunal warehouses.
e. Safeguarding of UNRRA cotton goods for hospitals and medicinals.
f. Checking up on a number of suspects.

19. As predicted previously, the work of the Protective Services Office is among the most vital in this Region, and the maximum support for this service in personnel and budget is urged.

TRANSPORTATION.

20. The receipt of vehicles from Rome and of new Fiat sedans has greatly alleviated the transportation situation. Personnel of this staff is now enable to do its field work, which it previously could not accomplish, and we have been able to assist cooperating Italian agencies and committees.

21. The obtaining of adequate garage facilities has been a difficult problem, but is about to be resolved as is the extremely difficult situation existing previously with respect to control of petrol. The Transportation Officer, assisted by the Protective Services Officer, has established an effective system of control over machines, drivers, tires, and petrol. The Transportation Officer was also utilized during the month for the special job of paving the way for rail distribution of cotton goods sheeting.

ADMINISTRATION, FINANCE AND PERSONNEL.

22. The personnel situation is satisfactory, with the exception of the continued lack of a Class I Regional Public Health Officer, and a total lack of personnel in the Requirements and Distribution field, including Industrial and Agricultural Rehabilitation. It is hoped that a Requirements and Distribution Officer will be sent from Mission Headquarters as quickly as possible. An Agricultural Rehabilitation Officer is in view, but an Industrial Rehabilitation Officer to carry out our mission of observing and reporting is badly needed. The Regional Director himself has been handling the problems in these fields, but is very much in need of assistance to do the job properly.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION.

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23. The Regional Office's activities with respect to the Supply and

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INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION.

23. The Regional Office's activities with respect to the Supply and Distribution Program and in particular to Industrial Rehabilitation - as prescribed in Administrative Order No. 74 - have been handicapped by the lack of personnel for these functions. On the information side the Regional Information Office has provided service in these, as well as other, fields; but the function of observing and reporting upon the industrial program has necessarily been limited. Likewise meeting and conferring with industrial visitors, which normally would be done by an Industrial Rehabilitation Officer, has fallen upon the Regional Director and others of the staff.

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24. In general and in simplest terms the Industrial Rehabilitation Program in Lombardia Region during April may be summarized as follows :

a. The coal situation caused the greatest preoccupation throughput industry and is getting progressively worse as the United States strike continues.

b. The POL situation appears to be well in hand so far as total quantity is concerned, but there are complaints as to maldistribution.

c. Cotton textile manufacturers are, in part at least, still distressed by the price situation. Many still claim they will be ruined if the Government sells UNRRA cotton at substantially less than the previous sales. Most still think exclusively in terms of export markets and cannot comprehend - or at least disbelieve - the possibilities of increasing domestic purchasing power.

d. Leather and shoe manufacturers are in a position somewhat akin to the cotton industry in having created surpluses which are unmarketable at present prices to the general public within Italy.

e. The tire industry seems in excellent condition, and deeply grateful for imports from the United Nations.

f. The automobile outlook would be highly favorable were it not for the lack of coal. It is quite clear that there will be early and disastrous close-downs unless more coal is forthcoming.

25. The existence of the North Italy Industrial Rehabilitation Office under the same roof as the Regional Office can be of inestimable value as a point of reference for, and in exchanging information with, the Region.

26. The visits from Rome of Mr. Luzzatto (Chief Sub-Bureau of Industrial Rehabilitation) were instrumental in laying the basis for closer collaboration between the two offices of UNRRA in Milan, and valuable advice and suggestions have been received from the technical experts of the North Italy Office, in particular from the coal section during the period of crisis.

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION.

27. The problems of agricultural rehabilitation which have begun to pile up in this Region will be aided greatly in future months by assignment of a Regional Agricultural Officer. The visits of Colonel Sutherland and Mr. Hough were also very helpful in clarifying policy and procedure with respect to agriculture.

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b. The POL situation appears to be well in hand so far as total quantity is concerned, but there are complaints as to maldistribution.

c. Cotton textile manufacturers are, in part at least, still distressed by the price situation. Many still claim they will be ruined if the Government sells UNRRA cotton at substantially less than the previous sales. Most still think exclusively in terms of export markets and cannot comprehend - or at least disbelieve - the possibilities of increasing domestic purchasing power.

d. Leather and shoe manufacturers are in a position somewhat akin to the cotton industry in having created surpluses which are unmarketable at present prices to the general public within Italy.

e. The tire industry seems in excellent condition, and deeply grateful for imports from the United Nations.

f. The automobile outlook would be highly favorable were it not for the lack of coal. It is quite clear that there will be early and disastrous close-downs unless more coal is forthcoming.

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A.L. RAFFA
Regional Director,
Lombardia Region.

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Attachment H-8-h.

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MONTHLY REPORT OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR,

VENETO REGION, FOR APRIL 1946.

A. GENERAL.

1. Just a year has past since the liberation of North Italy, and at the moment of writing the outlook for supplies and industry compares unfavourably with the hopes of May 1945. Liberation Day with fears of no bread, and Labour Day with the coal strike in the States continuing, could not foreshadow any immediate end to our difficulties. Nevertheless, in moral rehabilitation Italy has progressed a long way since 1943, and UNRRA Region Veneto is participating wholeheartedly in the Region's anxieties, giving both physical and moral assistance in the Region's rehabilitation and reconstruction. Should a general merchant seamen's strike take place in the States as under discussion for mid-May, then the outlook would indeed be black. Perhaps only an appeal from International Labour to Labour in the States will achieve fresh activity.

2. Food supplies, including those for UNRRA assistance, have been the major preoccupation of this Region in April, particularly in view of the special difficulties of local distribution in the Alto Adige, Belluno and Trento. At present grave anxiety persists since five provinces of the Region will be without bread on 11 May, unless ships arrive in time for distribution.

3. The work of UNRRA in Veneto this month, apart from progressing in its own internal organisation, has been to ascertain the facts - facts upon flour supply, coal and medicine distribution, and to make more perfect the Assistance Programme which has now arrived at 90% of its target.

4. Politically the Region is reaching greater stability as shown in the peaceful conduct of the elections in which 80 - 90% voted. It is of interest to record that only those over 47 have voted before Fascism. Economically, apart from supply, the expected Spring improvement has not yet been seen. The cost of living prices are still rising, in Venice from 17,821 lire a month in February to 18,533 lire for March. Any statistical change in unemployment is attributed to faulty registration. There were 234,184 listed as unemployed in the Region in February of this year and 211,023 in March. In April some further deterioration may be observed due to coal shortage. As to calories, it is estimated that ration cards purchase less than 50% of the calories necessary for men, and a deterioration is shown since the end of the year. In fact, the percentage of the monthly purchases effected with ration cards for feeding is calculated at 12%, while purchases on the free or black market are 88%. (See Attachments H-8-h-(i) - H-8-h-(vi)).

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5. The situation is not wholly black, however. On its own initiative the Region has studied in a Conference the agricultural requirements of the future and has been encouraged to hold a Conference to re-establish the fishing industry and to control the sale of its products. Italian Decrees for fresh amassal of cereals have been issued and appeals made to the Sindaci and Labour affected to encourage response by personal direction. The Regional Director attended the Venice Provincial Meeting.

6. During the month the Welfare Officer, as always, and the Health Officer, have visited or held Conferences in every Province of the Region. The Regional Director also visited all ten Provinces during

the last week, holding in each a meeting under the Prefect and attended by: Director SEPRAL, representatives of Camera di Lavoro, Camera di Commercio, Inspectorate of Agriculture, Ministry of Post-War Assistance, Ufficio del Lavoro, Vescovo, the Medico Provinciale and the Secretary of the Provincial UNRRA Assistance Committee. At this meeting were fully discussed the feeding, assistance and industrial or economic problems of the particular Province, and the UNRRA Policy explained. In some cases discontent was encountered due to the failures of the Government distribution Agents, such as ENDIMEA, which failures were apt to be attributed to UNRRA. Strong feeling was noticed in the Camera di Commercio representatives against Committee distribution from Milan or Rome without knowledge of local conditions or requirements. The main shortages encountered were : bread, coal, fats, greases and sugar tyres, tar for roads, building materials and fertilizers, also shoes for children, especially in mountain villages, and grease for agricultural machinery and implements.

7. UNRRA targets for April were :

a. Improvement of Assistance programme.
b. Conferences on Agriculture in the Region.
" " Fishing Industry.
" " Central Europe UNRRA Shipping.
" of Secretaries of UNRRA Provincial Committees.
c. Reconstruction of Port and Clearance of Warehouses.
d. Formation of Venice Commune Assistance Committee.
e. Examination of supply distribution.
f. Examination of coal distribution.

8. UNRRA targets for May will be :

a. To increase Assistance by hot meals and to prepare for Summer holiday programme.
b. To encourage provincial coordinating Assistance Conferences.
c. To organise and hold Regional Nutrition Conference.
d. To screen coal programme to facilitate rehabilitation of industry.
e. To organise an UNRRA agriculture office in Veneto.
f. To study problems of fishing industry.
g. To study possibilities of a C.R.S. programme for N.E. Italy in villages which have suffered from reprisals.
h. To accelerate distribution of medical stores.
i. To study the incidence of Tuberculosis.

9. Cooperation with neighbouring Regions has been appreciated, especially the work of the Regional Director Lombardia in accelerating the provision of cotton materials for hospital programme, and information from Region Tuscany and Emilia. In addition AMG Udine and Trieste have been most cooperative, especially in the medical and anti-malarial field and also in an offer of a short term loan of 4,000 tons of wheat to cover the difficult period of mid-May, but which UNRRA Rome have decided not to accept.

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B. RELATIONS WITH AUTHORITIES.

1. ITALIAN. The staff tours of the Provinces have helped to create personal relations between Prefects, their representatives and this office, and have provided information for the public and the Press of a reliable if not sensational type. Great willingness has been shown on the part of the Italian Administration to help UNRRA, and on UNRRA's part determination has been shown in all Provinces that the Italian administration must shoulder its own burdens and accept its own responsibilities, while UNRRA would help, advise and serve. The Italian Delegation with its offices in this building have been most cooperative.

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11. Local labour organisations have been encouraged to take an active interest in UNRRA work and objectives, including the need for coordination of assistance, and have responded readily and gratefully. The Cooperative movement has also been contacted.

12. Politics in this Region have, in the main, left UNRRA well alone, and a reserved neutrality has been maintained. UNRRA representatives were present at Liberation Day proceedings.

13. The church has not been forgotten, in view of its large interest and share in assistance, and the Patriarch of Venice has been personally visited and representatives of the church have been interested participants in meetings arranged in provinces, many of them invoking a special blessing on UNRRA for its work.

14. In the Allied and Diplomatic sphere contacts have been made with all Consuls, and the Regional Director was present at an interesting reception given to the Inter-Allied Commission which was examining the Venezia Giulia problems. This Commission - U.S., British and Slav representatives - all showed much interest in UNRRA work and emphasised the need for UNRRA assistance in an impartial Mission to Venezia Giulia. The British Embassy brought a British Cooperative Mission to Venice during the month who also had knowledge of UNRRA in central Europe. The Area Commander and Navy and Army and AMG/AC authorities in Venice, Bolzano, Udine and Trieste have all been repeatedly and often practically helpful.

C. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

15. The greater part of the Regional Director's work has been connected with assistance to the Port, or with supply or rehabilitation questions. A Regional Supply and Distribution Officer would assist by taking charge of much of this work.

16. Food has been foremost. At 30 April the position is still grave and Regional SUPREM express anxiety concerning the necessary immediate distribution to mountain regions. Final dates of supplies in stock to provide the 200 gr. bread ration alone are :

To 10 May	Belluno	To 15 May	Bolzano
	Venice		Treviso
	Verona	To 16 May	Trento
	Vicenza	To 20 May	Rovigo
To 11 May	Padova	To 11 June	Udine (AMG)

17. Without a ship the Region will be without bread, but the S.S. "Fairhold Richter" is expected at Venice on 5 May with 3,600 tons for Veneto which represents only six days of bread, and to effect unloading and distribution will take time. For this reason SUPREM are most anxious to make a temporary arrangement with Trieste and Udine for a short term loan of the 4,000 tons offered by A.M.G.

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18. A fire on 4/5 April burned out the Silos at the Maritima, 5249 reducing port wheat storage to 20,000 tons. Fortunately the machinery for discharge is still working and plans for better and larger reconstruction are under consideration. Some 6,000 tons of grain were involved of which all but 600 tons were rescued though damaged by water. Of this about 3,000 is eatable but smells badly and is musty. This quantity has been included in the estimates to arrive at a distribution for 10 May. 1,500 tons can be used for animal feeding, and 2,000 tons will have to be handed over to industrial uses. The bad-smelling flour, if mixed with powdered milk, becomes more savoury, and an appeal for this has been passed through Rome.

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19. Fats, oil and sugar are all in short supply and the future of the UNRRA assistance programme for June has not yet been secured.

20. Despite the U.S. coal strike, the coal situation is more favourable than might be expected owing to the methodical work of husbanding the stocks undertaken by Mr. Beckingham of Milan. With stocks on hand and immediate arrivals expected, the Region and Mr. Stove should show the following figures for distribution up till 31 July with no further coal shipments.

March	38.000
April)	47.000
May)	
June	23.000
July	20.000

21. An UNRRA coal office has been set up here to assist the Region and Mr. Beckingham in the screening and checking of distribution and use of coal. This office is already doing excellent work and full cooperation is being sought of Chambers of Commerce and of Labour.

22. The Port of Venice has been less busy this month, with twenty-six discharging to UNRRA account as against thirty-one in March. These have included twenty coal ships, one cotton ship, four wheat ships, and one general cargo for Austria.

23. Tonnages have been :

	Received		Despatched		
			Rail	Road	Barge
Grain and food	32,672				
	8,000	Udine AMG	44,000	5,000	
Coal	107,893		113,000		
Cotton	3,400	Italy			
	923	Albania		250	4,000
General incl. cotton			30,000		

24. Port improvement has continued, including clearance of magazines 114 and 117 by the Army and of 103 by CMFTAL. Twelve coal baskets have been promised from Trieste and ten from Genova. Japanese slings have also been ordered. The new Captain of the Port has been most active, increasing the labour cutturn and hours of work of the Port, and taking an active interest in the problem of guarding supplies in cooperation with UNRRA port and protective officers.

25. The monthly UNRRA shipping Conference took place under the Chairmanship of Mr. de Rauf, AMG, on 15 April in Region Veneto offices. UNRRA Austrian, Czecho-Slovak, Hungarian, Italian, Jugoslav Missions and SCITO/CMFTA, Army, AMG and Allied Commission

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	Tons
Trieste - Austria	13,537
Czechoslovakia	14,500
Hungary	1,476
Jugoslavia	58,773

Jugoslavia is also expecting livestock vessels, 20 tons of salt, one Bellship with locomotives and two ships of surplus military stores. No difficulty was anticipated for shipments of the Italian Mission through Venice. The next conference, also at Venice, will be on 20 May.

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26. The question of lire payments for Missions using the Port of Venice is still not settled. Debts outstanding, or being incurred are:

	Outstanding		Estimated			
	Nov.		Apr.		May	
	Agents	Rail	Agents	Rail	Agents	Rail
Czechoslovakia	3,812,219	7,367,004	NIL		NIL	
Austria	3,855,660	2,382,723	1,000,000	500,000	3,000,000	2,000,000

The matter has been actively taken up by the Finance Division, UNRRA Rome.

27. Fisheries. A Fishery section of UNRRA Veneto has been created to examine the position of the fishing industry, which has suffered severely from the war. A Conference was held in the Prefecture and attended by the Regional Director. The agenda included inquiries into the condition of the fleet in order to get it right and to land more fish; an examination of the control of markets, supplies and nafta; the lack of guards, and lack of credit. The Prefect decided to institute an immediate control on nafta in proportion to the quantity of fish brought to the official markets; to set up a Committee to examine the control, sale and price of fish; and to examine the possibility of forming the fishermen into an organised industry, stabilising its prices on a profit and loss basis. The Regional Fishery Officer will follow these questions up with a view to ascertaining what UNRRA help could be provided to increase the catch and lower the sale prices.

28. Agriculture. A Regional Agricultural Conference was held for four days, from 14 - 16 April at Venice. The speakers included Ministro Gullo (Minister of Agriculture), Regional Director, Col. Sutherland and many important agriculturists. It will have no immediate effect, but the meeting showed the desire of Italy to restart her own life with her own efforts. Agricultural requirements from UNRRA are phosphates and sulphate of copper, D.D.T., fuel, lubricants and coal assignments. As to fertilizers, whereas the Region requires 200,000 tons of Montecatini fertilizers, 20,000 tons would be sufficient if American super phosphates are available by July and August. Two to three carnation balls are required. The distribution of tractors through Consorzi Agrari is considered unsatisfactory, as Minneapolis tractors of 25 H.P. cost 202,000 lire but are sold at 350,000 lire; 35 H.P. cost 304,000, selling price 450,000 lire; Nose 45 H.P. are sold at 540,000 lire. Sale and distribution through Venice is suggested at assembly cost plus 5 or 10 per cent. A number (500) of spray irrigation pumps are required after five years of dry harvests.

D. SERVICES PROVIDED WITH UNRRA RESOURCES.

WELFARE.

29. Welfare still remains the part of the UNRRA programme best [illegible] due to its wide appeal, and in this Region 50,8

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D. SERVICES PROVIDED BY UNRRA RESOURCES.

WELFARE.

29. Welfare still remains the part of the UNRRA programme best known to the public, due to its wide appeal, and in this Region to its admirable organisation under Miss Sundwall. In March 143,548 mothers and children received UNRRA supplementary ration out of an allotted total to the Region of 152,500. Of these 80,424 were given meals and 63,024 given foods for preparation at home. The first figures for April feeding are 147,307.

30. Welfare, in conjunction with the Italian Delegation for North Italy, organized in these offices an excellent monthly Conference of secretaries of UNRRA Provincial Committees. The Regional Director attended. The Conference included a study of the need for continuance of the programme after 30 June; the need for coordination of Italian Welfare activities; deficiencies in the programme; distribution of

cotton to hospitals; Public Relations and administrative problems including that of transport.

31. As a result of this Conference and of personal visits to all the Provinces, it is clear that Udine, with 55,000 unemployed, and Venezia, Belluno and Trento, all require a greater proportion of rations.

32. Study of the provinces has also disclosed the great need of a CASAS scheme for North East Italy in view of the many German reprisals against patriots. Need is particularly great in Udine, Belluno and Trento, but a good case exists for help to Communes in Verona, Vicenza, Padova and Rovigo.

33. The great need in Italian assistance is coordination, and each Prefect has been encouraged to organise a meeting of all his assistance and benevolent bodies to assess the provincial social need with a view to obtaining facts for continuance of the programme after 30 June.

34. A Nutrition Conference is being organized for 26 May in Padova by Miss Sadow (Nutritionist from Mission Headquarters), assisted by Miss Sundwall. Health are also interested, and it is thought that the conference will create considerable interest in a field hitherto little studied in Italy.

DISPLACED PERSONS.

35. The flow has reached its nadir this month with only 107, of whom 56 were Jews. Generally the cut of camps assistance programme is being cut, but progress in this is small. This month 120 persons have been cut off the list, but 833 cases or 1,158 persons of 32 different national categories have been carried forward. Medical care has been provided on a large scale.

36. The greatest lack in this field is that of clothing, which the majority of the above 1,158 persons need badly. No clothes have ever been distributed to displaced persons in this Region, and now it is too late for winter garments.

37. More information is needed on emigration prospects or possibilities, so that helpful advice can be given. A bulletin on this subject would be useful. (Note: Such a bulletin is now being provided. Ed.).

HEALTH.

38. Health in the Region remains good except for considerable tuberculosis.

39. The hospital linen programme is beginning to operate and Venice, Treviso, Belluno and Padova are all receiving their quotas. Distribution is not possible, however, as no prices have been announced and the hospitals are afraid to commit themselves. Insulin and penicillin are arriving.

([illegible] by the Allied military authorities)

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40. Goods from UNRRA (imported by the Allied military authorities) are still in the warehouses, and army medical provincial complain of waiting for supplies from five to six months. The 17,000 cases still wait in Venice Port without instructions, and immense quantities of former German stores have been found at Bolzano. While the goods in Italy remain for five or six months without being distributed, it is hoped that UNRRA is not providing more Italian medical materials to the Government. The UNRRA prices are also questioned. (Note: This problem is being actively pursued with the Italian Government - Ed.).

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41. Need for hospital units exists at :

Padova - 100 or two 40 bed units
Treviso - 100 or two 40 bed units
Venice - 1,200 beds.

UNRRA Rome has been informed and the necessary accommodation is available.

42. The eagerly awaited anti-malaria programme is starting on 6 May with eight squads. The technical engineers have been here for some days.

43. A serious side of the health of the Region is the growth of T.B., especially among children, and in the acute forms. The province is believed to be the worst province in Italy. In 191 . 24% of the deaths were due to T.B., and conditions to-day are believed to be similar to those existing after the first World War. The disease is not notifiable, and statistics are hard to come by. There is, however, an excellent Anti-T.B. Consortio which is trying to obtain a report on this Province. I feel strongly that Trento is a Province which merits special UNRRA medical assistance and would welcome a specialist to study the problem. (Note: An UNRRA consultant in tuberculosis will visit Trento and other northern provinces toward the end of May to make an appraisal of the present situation.- Ed.).

PUBLIC RELATIONS.

44. These remain excellent. One Press Conference has been held jointly with the Italian Delegation. The right type of Press interest is obtained through invitations to meetings, conferences, etc., or suitable short Press releases given from this office.

45. " Economic Notes" are eagerly sought after, and 499 Italian and 66 English copies are distributed weekly.

EVALUATION OF UNRRA WORK.

46. The results of our work are most apparent in the poorest homes, who least read the papers, pay least attention to publicity and know least of our work. These tangible results are bread and special assistance rations. Often when one says " UNRRA speaking" on the telephone, the reply heard is " Ah Yes - those who are bringing us our bread".

47. To the industrialist and labour man, coal has been restricted, a strike he has not caused is on, cotton and wool are short in this Region, and the faults of Government and Committee distribution are often laid at UNRRA's door. Much of this would be improved with the presence of a Supply and Distribution Officer here in the Region.

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some days.

43. A serious side of the health of the Region is the growth of T.B., especially among children, and in the acute forms. Trento province is believed to be the worst province in Italy. In 191 . 24% of the deaths were due to T.B., and conditions to-day are believed to be similar to those existing after the First World War. The disease is not notifiable, and statistics are hard to come by. There is, however, an excellent Anti-T.B. Consorzio which is trying to obtain a report on this Province. I feel strongly that Trento is a Province which merits special UNRRA medical assistance and would welcome a specialist to study the problem. (Note: An UNRRA consultant in tuberculosis will visit Trento and other northern provinces toward the end of May to make an appraisal of the present situation.- Ed.).

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48. To the Port UNRRA is bringing much work, though jealousy exists among the agents as to who will cater for the Liberty ships. The administration, Prefects, Camere di Commercio and Lavoro, etc., snatch at UNRRA like drowning men, and ask counsel and help far beyond our scope. Bureaucracy is still crimping Italian reconstruction, particularly financial bureaucracy, and "UNRRA" is often thought to mean " open sesame" to some poor Prefect.

PROTECTIVE SERVICES.

49. The Protective Service under Mr. Colin Wadsworth has proved a brilliant " psychological warfare" department which has stirred the Italian organs of the law to greater efforts because they feel " You

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FEEDING RATE D TURE SHOWING RATION CALORIES

FAMILY OF 5

Capitals	Expenditure		Indices (on the basis of June 1940 = 100)	Territorial Index	Purchases ration card percentage Total Expen
	Total	With ration card			
1 BELLUNO	11.013.95	1.327.05	2,181	98	12.05
2 BOLZANO	12.480.13	1.603.85	2,619	108	12.9
3 PADOVA	10.536.03	1.409.01	2,302	91	13.37
4 ROVIGO	10.785.25	1.356.55	2.283	93	12.58
5 TRENTO	11.201.05	1.528.--	2,583	97	13.64
6 TREVISO	11.413.20	1.347.70	2.527	99	11.81
7 UDINE	12.029.95	735.10	2.365	104	6.11
8 VENEZIA	12.194.55	1.147.05	2.945	106	9.41
9 VERONA	11.691.90	1.106.15	2.558	102	9.46
10 VICENZA	12.150.10	1.163.55	3.149	105	9.58
REGIONAL AVERAGE	11.590.12	1.215.86	2.666	100	10.58

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FEEDING RATES IN TERMS OF RATION CALORIES

Attachment H-6-h - (1)

FAMILY OF 5

Expenditure: Total	Expenditure: With ration card	Prices (on the basis of June 1940 = 100)	Territorial Index	Purchases with ration card : percentage on the Total Expenditure	Calories in a ration card: percentage on the total number of calories
11.013.95	1.327.05	2,181	95	12.05	39.14
12.480.13	1.603.85	2.619	108	12.85	33.53
10.536.03	1.400.01	2,302	91	13.37	38.25
10.785.25	1.356.55	2.283	93	12.58	39.69
11.201.05	1.528.--	2.383	97	13.64	40.40
11.413.20	1.347.70	2.527	99	11.81	38.89
12.029.98	735.10	2.965	104	6.11	31.95
12.194.55	1.147.05	2.945	106	9.41	36.17
11.691.90	1.106.15	2.558	102	9.46	37.34
12.150.10	1.163.55	3.149	105	9.58	35.95
11.990.12	1.215.96	2.666	100	10.58	36.79

(1)

NARA Date 6/04/03

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EVALUATION OF CALORIES AGAINST FOOD PURCHASES

IN DIET 1938 - 1946 - VENICE PROVINCE

MONTHS	Purchases with ration card		Purchases without ration card		Total Expenditure	Index of total Expenditure
	Amount	Calories	Amount	Calories		
1	2		4	5	6	7
	Lire		Lire		Lire	
Year 1938 (Monthly average Expenditure)	-	-	302.05	268930	302.05	72.94
June 1940	-	-	414.10	268930	414.10	100.-
September 1945	1162.85	136165	8064.15	132765	9227.-	2228.-
October 1945	1264.15	130765	8571.50	138165	9835.65	2375.-
November 1945	1361.05	131805	9567.40	137125	10928.45	2639.-
December 1945	2027.80	140590	9156.80	128940	11184.60	2701.-
January 1946	1163.10	100315	11554.30	168615	12717.40	3071.-
February 1946	1008.40	96008	10592.20	172922	11600.-	2801.-
March 1946	1147.05	97285	11047.50	171645	12194.55	2945.-

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1	Amount	Calories	Amount	Calories		Euro
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Lire		Lire		Lire	
Year 1938 (Monthly average Expenditure)	-	-	302.05	268930	302.05	72.94
June 1940	-	-	414.10	268930	414.10	100.-
September 1945	1162.85	136165	8064.15	132765	9227.-	2229.-
October 1945	1264.15	130765	8571.50	138165	9835.65	2375.-
November 1945	1361.05	131805	9567.40	137125	10928.45	2639.-
December 1945	2027.80	140590	9156.80	128540	11184.60	2701.-
January 1946	1163.10	100315	11554.30	168615	12717.40	3071.-
February 1946	1008.40	96008	10592.20	172922	11600.-	2801.-
March 1946	1147.05	97285	11047.50	171645	12194.55	2945.-

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Attachment H-8-h- (iii)

COST OF LIVING, FEBRUARY AND MARCH 1945 FAMILY OF 5 VENICE PROVINCE

	February		March
Feeding..... .....Lire	11.600.60	Lire	12.194.55
Clothing..... "	3.548.45	"	3.568.80
Fuels and Lighting .... "	358.60	"	440.25
Rent..... "	289.--	"	289.--
General Expenses..... "	2.024.95	"	2.040.95
TOTALS Lire	17.821.60	Lire	18.533.55

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	February	March
Feeding..... .....Lire	11.600.50	Lire 12.194.55
Clothing..... "	3.548.45	" 3.568.80
Fuels and Lighting .... "	358.60	" 440.25
Rent..... "	289.--	" 289.--
General Expenses..... "	2.024.95	" 2.040.95
TOTALS Lire	17.821.60	Lire 18.533.55

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Attachment N-8-h- (iv)

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LIST OF SELECTED PRICES - 15 APRIL - VENICE

Foodstuffs Cigarettes Medicine	Legal Price		Price normally quoted on free market	
	March	April	March	April
1 - Bread.....	20.-	24.-	50.-	80.-
2 - Pasta.....	26.50	25.50	124.60	128.10
3 - Rice.....	-	36.-	118.-	127.15
4 - Wheat Flour.....	-	-	85	120.-
5 - Maize Flour.....	13.-	13.-	48.-	82.85
6 - Dry Vegetables:				
Beans.....	-	57.-	134.60	150.-
Peas.....	-	48.-	-	94.-
7 - Potatoes.....	-	-	51.90	47.75
8 - Sugar.....	143.75	160.-	750.-	875.-
9 - Jam.....	-	179.-	235.-	219.65
10- Wine.....	-	-	80.-	80.-
11- Olive Oil.....	-	-	506.66	550.-
12- Butter.....	-	-	743.85	731.15
13- Lard.....	-	-	356.25	406.25
14- Meat:....				
Beef(Bones).	-	-	294.-	304.30
Pork(").	-	-	331.40	350.-
15- Fish:				
Eel.....	285.-	-	250.-	206.65
Mullet.....	-	-	300.-	210.-
"Asin".....	-	-	190.-	123.65
Sardine.....	-	-	--	140.-
"Sanna".....	160.-	-	160.-	164.30
Cuttle fish..	-	-	138.55	95.-
16- Milk.....	40.-	40.-	60.-	50.-
17- Eggs.....	-	-	14.90	15.40
Cigarettes:				

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	-	56.-	116.-	127.15
4 - Wheat Flour.....	-	-	85	120.-
5 - Maize Flour.....	13.-	13.-	48.-	82.65
6 - Dry Vegetables:				
Beans.....	-	57.-	134.60	150.-
Peas.....	-	48.-	-	94.-
7 - Potatoes.....	-	-	51.90	47.75
8 - Sugar.....	143.75	160.-	750.-	875.-
9 - Jam.....	-	179.-	235.-	219.65
10- Wine.....	-	-	80.-	80.-
11- Olive Oil.....	-	-	506.66	550.-
12- Butter.....	-	-	743.85	731.15
13- Lard.....	-	-	356.25	406.25
14- Meat:...				
Beef(Bones).	-	-	294.-	304.30
Pork(").	-	-	381.40	350.-
15- Fish:				
Eel.....	285.-	-	260.-	201.65
Mullet.....	-	-	300.-	210.-
"Asin".....	-	-	190.-	123.65
Sardine.....	-	-	--	140.-
"Ranza".....	160.-	-	160.-	184.30
Cuttle fish..	-	-	138.55	95.-
16- Milk.....	40.-	40.-	60.-	50.-
17- Eggs.....	-	-	14.90	15.40
Cigarettes:				
10 Ital."Nazionali"	30.-	30.-	45.-	32 / 40/45
20 " "Serraglio"	150.-	150.-	190/200	180/200
20 American	-	-	250.-	240.-
20 English			200.-	160.-
Medicine:				
Penicillin.....	-	-	-	L.6000/8000 per 100.000 Unit

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Attn

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES - 31 MARCH 1980

PROVINCES	AGRICULTURE		INDUSTRY		COMMERCE		VARIA		TOTAL
	Male and Female	Female	Male and Female	Female	Male and Female	Female	Male and Female	Female	Male and Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
BELLUNO	490	44	11,234	206	532	232	479	126	12,735
BOLZANO	57	10	990	30	621	312	666	287	2,334
PADOVA	4,257	1,115	17,334	2,347	2,206	775	1,844	471	25,641
ROVIGO	1,392	526	6,857	837	805	255	1,000	92	9,054
TRENTO	387	17	6,082	1,042	1,205	535	3,256	606	10,930
TREVISO	1,190	21	23,143	3,006	1,950	150	1,139	243	27,422
UDINE	1,766	135	47,719	1,681	3,235	255	2,766	932	55,720
VENEZIA	1,089	56	13,433	1,540	1,537	335	3,033	898	19,092
VERONA	2,269	641	12,029	2,470	1,062	166	1,572	563	16,932
VICENZA	2,515	535	32,554	6,378	1,622	279	3,448	1,178	40,139
REGIONAL TOTAL	15,422	3,099	181,175	19,537	15,674	3,293	19,252	5,366	219,119

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Attachment H-8-h- (v)

REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES - 31 MARCH 1946

AGRICULTURE		INDUSTRY		CONSTRUCTION		VARIA		TOTAL AMOUNT MAR.	TOTAL AMOUNT FEB.
Male and Female	Female	Male and Female	Female	Male and Female	Female	Male and Female	Female	Male and Female	Male and Female
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
480	44	11,234	206	532	232	478	126	12,724	10,233
57	10	990	30	321	312	666	287	2,334	2,061
,257	1,115	17,334	2,347	2,205	775	1,844	471	25,740	20,744
,392	526	6,887	937	805	255	1,000	92	9,854	25,031
387	17	6,082	1,042	1,205	535	3,256	606	10,044	11,030
,190	21	23,143	3,006	1,950	150	1,189	243	27,472	23,792
,766	135	47,719	1,681	3,255	255	2,766	232	55,486	55,486
,088	84	13,433	1,540	1,537	335	3,053	898	19,092	39,018
289	641	12,629	2,470	1,062	166	1,572	563	16,952	14,984
615	535	22,554	6,378	1,622	278	3,443	1,178	30,339	31,205
422	3,000	161,176	19,537	15,074	3,293	19,252	5,366	210,037	234,184

2,729

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Attachment H-8-b- (vi)

UNEMPLOYMENT IN VENICE REGION

A CENSUS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN VENICE REGION 10/28 FEBRUARY, 1946.

ne end of 1945 to 28 February unemployment appears to be in-
creased by 14 units and it falls especially heavily on the:

building workers :	78.000	unemployed
metalmechanic	30.000	"
textile	17.000	"
agriculture	10,000	"
white collar	11,000	"

1. INDUSTRY

Unemployment increasing inspite of the partial resumption of some industries, especially textiles and of the reduction of the time-table to 40 hours a week.

Causes of unemployment increase:

a. Lack of raw material, especially coal and iron.
b. Standstill in traditional export of products typical of the Region (Silk yarns, spectacles, electro construction, products of Artigianato Veneto, Venetian Conterie and Cristallerie, laces, marbles and porphyry, straw plaits etc;)
c. High cost of living and consequent high salaries and high cost of production.
d. Impossibility to convey timber from the high mountain zones and high cost of building material.
e. Lack of means of conveyance by land, water and sea.
f. Block of emigration.
g. Delay in starting the programme of economic reconstruction and Public Works.

2. AGRICULTURE

Unemployment is declining (31 December 1945: 27.771 / 28 February 1946: 22.778) this improvement is due to the resumption of seasonal work and to the measures taken in order to impose the employement of many workers.

COMMERCE

5241

Unemployment increasing in consequence of the unproductivity of industry, of lack of transport and lack of exchanges with other countries.

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building workers :	78,000	unemployed
metalmechanic	30,000	"
textile	17,000	"
agriculture	10,000	"
white collar	11,000	"

1. INDUSTRY

Unemployment increasing inspite of the partial resumption of some industries, especially textiles and of the reduction of the time-table to 40 hours a week.

Causes of unemployment increase:

a. Lack of raw material, especially coal and iron.
b. Standstill in traditional export of products typical of the Region (Silk yarns, spectacles, electro construction, products of Artigianato Veneto, Venetian Conterie and Cristallerie, laces, marbles and porphyry, straw plaits etc;)
c. High cost of living and consequent high salaries and high cost of production.
d. Impossibility to convey timber from the high mountain zones and high cost of building material.
e. Lack of means of conveyance by land, water and sea.
f. Block of emigration.
g. Delay in starting the programme of economic reconstruction and Public Works.

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Unemployment is declining (31 December 1945: 27.771 / 28 February 1946: 22.778) this improvement is due to the resumption of seasonal work and to the measures taken in order to impose the engagement of many workers.

COMMERCE

5241

Unemployment increasing in consequence of the unproductivity of industry, of lack of transport and lack of exchanges with other countries.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

Reporting Unit - Italian Mission H-2 FORM S-50 Month - April 1946

COMMODITY GROUP	Balance April 46	Acquisitions	Issues to Italian Government	Issues to Field Offices Operations
1	2	3	5	6
0. Food, Fats & Oils, Feeds, Soap & Tobacco	8969	201871	206540	339
1. Clothing, Textiles & Footwear	642	15055	14984	32
2. Medical Supplies & Equipment	816	137		
3. Industrial Supplies				
4. Communication & Transport	5	433		
5. Other Equipment	150			
6. Agricultural Supplies		240	240	
7. Manufactured Products	139			19
8. Fuels & Lubricants		728182	728182	
9. Raw Materials	55	1407	1407	
	10756	947325	951353	390

Note (1) Column 3 is in Manifest weights
(2) No information on Commodity Group 2 issues available.
(3) March 1946, Commodity Group 0 acquisitions to be reduced from 229,139 to 205,049, and Group 8 from 457741 to 442,422. Similarly Issues to Italian Government to be reduced from 229,189 to 205,099 and from 457,741 to 442,422. 5 FEA shipments included erroneously.

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ion II-9 FORM S-50 Month - April 1946

	Balance April 46	Acquisitions	Issues to Italian Government	Issues to Field Office Operations	Balance May 46
	2	3	5	6	10
& Tobacco	8969	201871	206540	339	3961
r	642	15055	14984	32	681
	816	137			953
	5	433			438
	150				150
		240	240		
	189			19	100
		728182	728182		
	55	1407	1407		55
	10756	947325	951353	390	6338

Cost weights
Commodity Group 2 issues available.
ty Group 0 acquisitions to be reduced from 229,139 to 205,049, and Group 8
422. Similarly Issues to Italian Government to be reduced from 229,189 to
7,741 to 442,422. 5 FEA shipments included erroneously.

NN 8028

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H-10 INFORMATION REQUESTED UNDER FORM M.S.R. 1

UNRRA
Form M.S.R. 1

Country, Italy
Month covered by report, April 1946.

A. Distribution of Supplies.

Note: In accordance with instructions from Washington, Form S-50 (Attachment H-9) has been substituted for Section A, Item 1,2 and 3 of Form M.S.R. - 1.

4. a. Supplies received from UNRRA by outright transfer and distributed by the Government:

1. Total turned over by the Government for further distribution (sum of items a-e)
(a) To private distributive trade channels : Nil
(b) To industrial users including government enterprise for further processing : Nil
(c) To non-profit voluntary agencies (list): Nil
(d) To cooperative distributions: Nil
(e) To Governmental distribution agencies (list)
Istituto Commercio Estero.

Commodity Class	Long Tons
0	616.807
1	25.272
2	1.776
3	57
6	10.251
8	1.170.604
9	1.411
	1.828.178

2. Stocks on hand in Government's control not yet released to above agencies for distribution : Nil

3. Total received (sum of items 1 and 2): 1.828.178 Long Tons.

4. b. Equipment (not included in Item 4a) loaned by Government from UNRRA, total to date: Nil

c. Cumulative total supplies and equipment distributed by Government:

(1) For which proceeds were received (tons) No information yet available

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(2) For which no proceeds were received (tons) No information

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Note: In accordance with instructions from Washington, Form S-50 (Attachment H-9) has been substituted for Section A, Item 1,2 and 3 of Form M.S.R. - 1.

4. a. Supplies received from UNRRA by outright transfer and distributed by the Government:

1. Total turned over by the Government for further distribution (sum of items a-e)
(a) To private distributive trade channels : Nil
(b) To industrial users including government enterprise for further processing : Nil
(c) To non-profit voluntary agencies (list): Nil
(d) To cooperative distributions: Nil
(e) To Governmental distribution agencies (list)
Istituto Commercio Estero.

Commodity Class	Long Tons
0	618.807
1	25.272
2	1.776
3	57
6	10.251
8	1.170.604
9	1.411
	1.828.178

2. Stocks on hand in Government's control not yet released to above agencies for distribution : Nil

3. Total received (sum of items 1 and 2): 1.828.178 Long Tons.

4. b. Equipment (not included in Item 4a) leased by Government from UNRRA, total to date: Nil

c. Cumulative total supplies and equipment distributed by Government:

(1) For which proceeds were received (tons) No information yet available

(2) For which no proceeds were received (tons) No information yet available

(3) Total amount of proceeds received by Government for item 4c (1): No information yet available

B. Use of Proceeds from UNRRA Supplies (Total to date)

1. Total amount turned over to UNRRA by Government: No information yet available

2. Amount expended by Government for specified purposes: No information yet available

CM 3042

CM 6027

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C. REGISTRATION, REPATRIATION AND CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS.

1. As of 15 April 1946, some 43,707 displaced persons (including 675 Italians - of whom 400 are from the Trieste-Fiume area, and are regarded as Allied displaced persons, and 100/200 in the Genoa Camp in transit), were reported to UNRRA Headquarters as being in Italy. They were broken down by nationality as shown in the table below. For detailed information, see Attachment H-7-c(i) to the present Report.

Albanians	669	Austrians	314	British	158
Chinese	551	Czechs	1,480	Dutch	110
French	304	Germans	563	Greeks	1,433
Hungarians	1,773	Iranians	229	Italians	675
Lithuanians	326	Poles	17,006	Rumanians	2,494
Russians	624	Spaniards	137	Turks	672
Yugoslavs	8,762	Stateless	4,410	Others	1,017

Total: 43,707.

2. From January 1944 through mid-April 1946, some 79,237 displaced persons were repatriated from UNRRA- and AC-operated camps, as follows:

Albanians	683	Austrians	1,917	Belgians	1,011
British	1,379	Czechs	658	Danes	192
Dutch	1,043	French	4,990	Germans	1,720
Greeks	4,227	Hungarians	285	Italians	1,327
Luxemburgers	133	Palestinians	1,643	Poles	4,186
Rumanians	1,159	Russians	4,767	Spaniards	1,704
Tripolitanians	1,164	Turks	136	Yugoslavs	39,106
Stateless	5,006	Others	801		

Total: 79,237.

3. The population in UNRRA-operated camps as of mid-April 1946, classified by nationality, was as follows:

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displaced persons, and 100/200 in the Genoa Camp in transit), were reported to UNRRA Headquarters as being in Italy. They were broken down by nationality as shown in the table below. For detailed information, see Attachment E-7-c(i) to the present Report.

Albanians	669	Austrians	314	British	158
Chinese	551	Czechs	1,480	Dutch	110
French	304	Germans	563	Greeks	1,413
Hungarians	1,773	Iranians	229	Italians	675
Lithuanians	326	Poles	17,006	Rumanians	2,494
Russians	624	Spaniards	137	Turks	672
Yugoslavs	8,762	Stateless	4,410	Others	1,017

Total: 43,707.

2. From January 1944 through mid-April 1946, some 79,237 displaced persons were repatriated from UNRRA- and AC-operated camps, as follows:

Albanians	683	Austrians	1,917	Belgians	1,011
British	1,379	Czechs	658	Danes	192
Dutch	1,043	French	4,990	Germans	1,720
Greeks	4,227	Hungarians	285	Italians	1,327
Luxemburgers	133	Palestinians	1,643	Poles	4,186
Rumanians	1,159	Russians	4,767	Spaniards	1,704
Tripolitanians	1,164	Turks	136	Yugoslavs	39,106
Stateless	5,006	Others	801		

Total: 79,237.

3. The population in UNRRA-operated camps as of mid-April 1946, classified by nationality, was as follows:

Albanians	545	Austrians	255	British	122
Chinese	406	Czechs	608	French	180
Germans	122	Greeks	755	Hungarians	967
Italians	434	Lithuanians	260	Poles	4,507
Rumanians	1,575	Russians	383	Spaniards	112
Turks	570	Yugoslavs	5,647	Stateless	312
Others	624				

Total: 18,384.

4. The population in UNRRA-operated camps as of mid-April 1946, classified by sex and age, was as follows :

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a.	Men and boys	11,988
b.	Women and girls	4,953
c.	Children under 14	1,443
	Total:	18,384

5. The number of displaced persons outside camps who received assistance in cash or supplies under UNRRA auspices from mid-March to mid-April 1946 totalled 16,904. The number of family groups is not available.

MSR - 1.

Note: Statistics in Items C-6 through C-11 are for the period 24 March to 20 April 1946, inclusive, and cover all camps in which medical care is an UNRRA responsibility, including Modena and Bologna II, which are still operated by A.C.

6. Total number of patient days in UNRRA-operated hospitals during the period under review: 17,461.

7. Total number of clinic visits to UNRRA-operated clinics: 18,945.

8. Number of UNRRA-operated camps or other UNRRA-operated institutions in which services reported in items C-6 and C-7 were provided during the period: 42 (20 clinics, 20 camp hospitals and 2 central hospitals).

9. Number serving these hospitals and clinics at end of period:

a. Doctors 58.

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9. Number serving these hospitals and clinics at end of period:

a. Doctors 58.

b. Nurses 123.

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10. Total number of immunizations under UNRRA direction during the period: 12,759.

11. Total number of child health examinations under UNRRA direction during the period: 1,930.

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PERSONNEL OF MISSION AS OF 30 APRIL, 1946.

	NUMBER		
	AUSTRIA I	CLASS II	VOL. AGENCY III
1. Classification of employees on Pay-Roll at end of month by service:-			
a. Displaced Persons.	24	175	74
b. Health.	8	25	8
c. Welfare.	7	12	-
d. Agricultural Rehabilitation.	11	19	-
e. Industrial Rehabilitation.	23	70	-
f. Requirements Control & Supply (Bureau of R.&D. excluding Div. Inland Trans., Indust. Rehab. Agric. Rehab).	65	170	-
g. Division of Inland Transport (Bureau of R. & D.)	1	2	-
h. Camp Operations.	138	853	-
i. Finance & Administration (Except Personnel & Division of Vehicle Main.)	75	773	-
j. Personnel.	10	30	-
k. Vehicle Control & Maintenance.	16	821	-
l. Office of Chief.	24	30	-
m. Regional Staff.	88	670	15

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		I	II	III
1.	Classification of employees on Pay-Roll at end of month by service:-			
a.	Displaced Persons.	24	175	74
b.	Health.	8	25	8
c.	Welfare.	7	12	-
d.	Agricultural Rehabilitation.	11	19	-
e.	Industrial Rehabilitation.	23	70	-
f.	Requirements Co-ord. & Supply (Bureau of R.&D. excluding Div. Inland Trans., Indust. Rehab. Agric. Rehab).	65	170	-
g.	Division of Inland Transport (Bureau of R. & D.)	1	2	-
h.	Camp Operations.	138	853	-
i.	Finance & Administration (Except Personnel & Division of Vehicle Main.)	75	773	-
j.	Personnel.	10	30	-
k.	Vehicle Control & Maintenance.	16	821	-
l.	Office of Chief.	24	30	-
m.	Regional Staff.	88	670	15
	TOTAL:	490	3,[illegible]0	97

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UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND REHABILITATION ADMINISTRATION

ITALIAN MISSION

APR 23 1946

Chief of Mission's Narrative Report for the Month of March, 1946.

CONTENTS

This report consists of a brief summary of the Italian Mission's major activities during the month of March, 1946, its most important unsolved problems and targets for the immediate future, plus more detailed reports, statistical data, etc., from the various units of the Mission. The material appears as follows:-

A. Introduction.

B. Relationship with the Italian Government.

C. Relationship with other Agencies.

D. Supply and Distribution.

E. Service Provided with UNRRA Resources.

F. Public Relations.

G. Organisation and Administration of the Mission.

H. List of Attachments.

S.M. KERNY
Chief of Italian Mission.

Distribution:

Allied Commission.
Brazilian Embassy
British Embassy
Chinese Embassy
French Embassy
Albania.
Austria.
Cairo
Caserta.
Greece.

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S.M. KENNY
Chief of Italian Mission.

Distribution:

Allied Commission.	Albania.
Brazilian Embassy	Austria.
British Embassy	Cairo.
Chinese Embassy	Caserta.
French Embassy	Greece.
Jugoslav Delegation	Jugoslavia.
U.S. Embassy	Italy (All Divisions,
London	Camps and
Washington	Regional Offices).

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See W. 194

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Gen 3021
(Hoover)

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A. INTRODUCTION.

1. March in Italy is the season that poets write about but poets are not responsible for the bread ration. The question of how to feed Italy until July dwarfs all other questions in the Government and in this Mission. Since the national election is only two months away, this is the worst possible time to cut the ration, but it will have to be cut unless at least eight ship-loads of wheat - not now in sight - can be found before April 15.

2. We have kept the Government informed of the situation every few days. We have now, however, shared all the uncertainties with the local press, in order to prevent the loss of public confidence that is being so painfully rebuilt.

3. The general temper of the country is reasonably quiet, except for a few scattered outbreaks. These have usually been caused by local employees who have been discharged from some military installation which was being discontinued, or who have been laid off in some local industry unable to function for lack of coal or other failure of materials.

4. The incident most costly to UNRRA was that in Messina on 21 March, in which a Government warehouse was looted of supplies, including those provided by UNRRA to the value of some twenty-five thousand dollars.

5. The coal strike in the U.S. has created a situation which would be a major crisis if it were not overshadowed by the wheat shortage. Since we can worry only about a limited number of things at one time, the coal crisis will have to wait its turn.

6. The most cheerful news of the month is the showing made by the ports and railways in handling UNRRA supplies. Civil supplies imported during the month totalled over 840,000 tons, of which 694,000 tons were on UNRRA account. For one week, from 10 March to 17 March, 37 ships arrived carrying more than three hundred thousand tons. It is a great tribute to the Italian port workers and to the railways that all of these goods were handled so promptly that UNRRA has incurred no demurrage charges.

7. Although the supply of box cars is still extremely short and there are a few key railway bridges remaining to be completed, the accomplishments to date give us assurance that Italy can handle without delay the very heavy UNRRA tonnage scheduled for the first nine months of this year.

8. A second reassuring note is found in the way in which the local elections have been conducted. Evidence is accumulating that the Italian people want nothing more than a chance to rebuild their shattered country in an orderly fashion. If UNRRA can deliver the scheduled supplies, the chances of sound economic improvement are excellent.

9. The most serious obstacle to Italy's recovery is the delay in the peace treaty, or even a temporary basis for Italy's international trade. It is useless to talk about Italy being responsible for its own economic

fully rebuilt.

3. The general temper of the country is reasonably quiet, except for a few scattered outbreaks. These have usually been caused by local employees who have been discharged from some military installation which was being discontinued, or who have been laid off in some local industry unable to function for lack of coal or other failure of materials.

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9. The most serious obstacle to Italy's recovery is the delay in the peace treaty, or even a temporary basis for Italy's international trade. It is useless to talk about Italy being responsible for its own economic situation at the end of this year unless the conditions which will make that possible are established many months before the end of the year. Italy simply cannot recover unless she has a dependable flow of raw materials from abroad, and these materials must be bought many months before the finished products can be re-sold abroad and foreign credits thus established. Reappraisal of the situation is essential, as a basis for a sound UNRRA programme for the second half of 1946 and, even more important, as a prerequisite to a workable Government import programme for 1947.

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Import Programme - Wheat.

10. Italy's stocks are getting lower every day. To maintain even the present ration of 225 grams of bread equivalent a day takes about two hundred and forty thousand tons of grain monthly, of which more than two hundred thousand must be imported. The present prospects are that April arrivals will fail to make this figure, and that April loadings will fall perhaps between sixty-five thousand and 100,000 tons short. Colonel Legg, who as head of the food sub-commission of Allied Commission, has been responsible for Italy's rationing since the Allies came to Italy, has been in Washington to make the case for Italy.

Mr. Hoover and his party have studied the situation here and have supported this Mission's contention that the bread ration should not be allowed to drop below the present level and should be re-established at 300 grams of bread at the earliest moment.

Coal.

11. The big unknown factor about the coal programme is how long the U.S. strike is going to last. In order to be on the safe side, we are assuming that we shall lose a day's shipments for every day of the strike. Fortunately, the March loadings from the U.S. reached nearly six hundred and fifty thousand tons. The prospects for April loadings are not more than two hundred and fifty thousand and assumption is that the position in May will be even worse. The necessary steps have been taken, therefore, to reserve coal from the current shipments for later use by the railways, light plants, bakeries, and other essential industries.

12. A request has also been sent to S.C.O. for reconsideration of allocations from the Ruhr in the hope these can be materially increased from the less than thirty nine thousand tons assigned before it was known that the strike would take place. All possible steps are also being taken to expedite the long-promised 45,000 tons a month from Poland.

13. Trans-shipment through Trieste.

On 14 March a meeting of Mission chiefs from Yugoslavia, Austria, Czechoslovakia and Italy was held to make recommendations about trans-shipments through Trieste. A common plan for a Port Committee was proposed to S.A.C. and accepted by them, with a chairman to ensure effective operation. The Chiefs of Missions joined in recommending that trans-shipment charges should be paid from the general UNRRA Freight Fund. The Italian Mission agreed to advance lire for the first month's operation, while the question of final payment was being settled. This money could be paid only as an advance because the UNRRA agreement with the Italian Government provides that such expenditures must be agreed by the Government. Up to now the Government has taken the position that it should not be asked to pay for trans-shipment through territory which is not now under its control.

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14. Joint Committee.

At an important meeting of the Joint Committee one billion six hundred and seventy-five million lire were provided for various re-habilitation projects. The action taken ensured that the malaria control project in Sardinia would be financed and that the new project for repairing houses of Italian refugees would get under way.

15. The housing programme is an extension of the excellent experimental work done by the reconstruction units of the voluntary societies. The plan is to combine the resources of the Government, of UNRRA, and of the refugee families themselves, to get the greatest possible number of them back into their own houses before next winter. The objective

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is simple enough but to achieve it involves every sort of complication, beginning with the coal for baking bricks and tiles and including all problems that go along with trucks and fuel and spare parts. Perhaps the most difficult first move of all - getting the necessary decree - has been achieved. From now on, it is a question of energetic assistance to the Government by us, which we certainly plan to give.

Regional Offices.

16. The Chief of Mission spent a week during March visiting the Regional Offices in the North. The first job of the Regional Directors is to assist in completing the establishment of the supplementary feeding for children and ensuring that the Provincial records are adequately kept. In addition, they are expediting the re-equipment of hospitals with drugs and linen. Not the least of their activities is to interpret the new enlarged UNRRA programme. There is a much greater hunger for news about UNRRA in the Provinces than in Rome, where the story has been pretty thoroughly told.

17. In general the establishment of the Regional Offices will make possible a greater decentralisation of our activities and a much closer relationship with the communities receiving the assistance.

18. The targets for March and the progress on them may be summarised as follows:

a. Revision of the Joint Committee Structure.

The functions of the sub committees have been described in writing and several of them are informally at work. Arrangements, however, need to be confirmed with the Government.

b. Reorganisation of Staff.

This has been completed and the staff moved into the UNRRA building with the exception of the Sub-bureau of Industrial Rehabilitation, which is remaining for the time in the Allied Commission Building because there is no more available space in the UNRRA building.

c. The second quarter budget has been submitted to S.H.A.E. on time.

d. Conferences with Prefects of the Northern Regions have been held by the Chief of Mission (except for the Torino area).

e. The housing repair and rebuilding programme has been started.

19. Targets for April.

a. To revise and get Government concurrence on the second quarter

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c. The second quarter budget has been submitted to H.Q. on time.

d. Conferences with Prefects of the Northern Regions have been held by the Chief of Mission (except for the Torino area).

e. The housing repair and rebuilding programme has been started.

19. Targets for April.

1. To revise and get Government concurrence on the second quarter supply budget.

2. To develop and transmit to Washington proposals of supply programme for second half of year.

3. To take over Balkan medical stockpile and accelerate distribution of all medical supplies and hospital equipment.

4. To get housing project underway in Field, with necessary transport and liaison personnel.

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25. The delay in signing this agreement has occasioned some difficulties in commodity programming. It is expected, however, that by the end of April all records of past receipts of supplies and transfers to the Government will have been cleared, and all warehouse stocks, except those for corps and administrative purposes, actually transferred to the Government's possession.

26. The Chief of Mission, in a letter dated 11 March 1946, submitted to the Prime Minister certain tentative proposals regarding the functions of the Delegation as a channel between the Government and the Administration, the main points being firstly, that decisions on major policies should become final at the moment of agreement between the Chief of Mission and the President of the Delegation, and secondly, that the Delegation should be composed of seven permanent members and nine aggregate members representing the various Ministries concerned with the UNRRA program, and should serve in an advisory capacity to the President.

27. Mr. Keeny's letter also proposed the establishment of Special Committees to handle all technical questions (procurement coordination, food and agriculture, industrial allocations, price policy, distribution policy, relief services and finance). Decisions on major policies and on matters affecting several Ministries would, however, be subject to the approval of the chairman of the UNRRA - Delegation Joint Committee. Although there has been considerable informal discussion of the establishment of the special committees, only one has actually been set up to date, and it is meeting on an ad hoc rather than a regularized basis. During the month, the Mission initiated a series of weekly meetings on procurement coordination in an effort to bring together, in one set of figures and one series of recorded decisions, all the various types of programs resulting in imports of essential supplies into Italy. These UNRRA's Italian program is coordinated with decisions on the same or similar programs for Italy through private trade channels, Government commercial agreements, and State purchases.

28. At a meeting on 8 March 1946 the Joint Committee approved six major payments, as follows :

(a) Lit. 100,000,000 for Sardinian Malaria Eradication Project;

(b) Lit. 1,000,000,000 for the repair and reconstruction of houses in war-damaged areas, of which Lit. 200,000,000 will be paid forthwith to the Delegation so that operations can be begun. (The Delegation is initially administering and accounting for the funds for this project and the Sardinian malaria control scheme). UNRRA is also making available a sum not to exceed $ 5,000,000 for supplies imported and procured from military surpluses.

(c) Lit. 112,500,000 for the operations of the Clothing Processing Project from 15 December 1945 to 30 June 1946.

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(c) Lit. 112,500,000 for the operations of the Clothing Processing Project from 15 December 1945 to 30 June 1946. 5234

(d) Lit. 5,500,000 for the construction, by 31 May 1946, of barracks to house the Naples civil challers.

(e) Lit. 457,467,508 to cover the manufacturing costs of 2,000 tons of raw cotton imported by UNRRA.

(f) Lit. 700,000,000 for the Mission's expenditures over the next quarter.

29. The Avvocatura dello Stato agreed, in a letter dated 20 March, to handle claims referred to it by the Mission.

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General Problems of Relationship.

30. There were no important changes in the Government during March, and relations were generally satisfactory. However, it is believed that the Government will be somewhat slow in transacting business during the coming election period.

31. On 12 March the Council of Ministers approved a decree establishing a Central Industrial Commission to act in an advisory capacity for industrial rehabilitation. This body, under the chairmanship of the Under Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce, will be composed of representatives of various Government departments and of the professional groups concerned with industrial activities. The decree has not yet been made law. Certain governmental and industrial circles opposed to governmental controls are expressing strong disapproval of the decree and of the Minister of Industry and Commerce for issuing instructions implementing it prior to its publication in the Official Gazette. (See paragraph 46, below).

C. RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

32. Agreement with SACMED (Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre of Operations).

The final draft of the agreement between SACMED and UNRRA for the transfer to UNRRA of responsibility for non-Italian displaced persons has been ready for signature since 20 March 1946. It has now, however, been signed, both because the Combined Chiefs of Staff have not yet given SACMED the authority to terminate the military period as regards non-Italian displaced persons and because the AMG has requested this Mission not to conclude the agreement, pending further instructions, in view of the fact that it may be affected by decisions taken at the Atlantic City Council.

33. Contract with S.... Surveillance.

On 25 March the Mission signed a contract with the Swiss firm S.A. Surveillance, making the latter responsible for the checking and tallying of UNRRA supplies at the moment of arrival.

D. SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION.

Requirements.

34. Food is still the major problem in the field of requirements. The cereal situation is so tight that we can only hope at best to maintain the present low ration of 225 grams of bread equivalent per day, and forecasts of grain available for shipment to Italy are increasingly pessimistic. Sugar and fats also remain in short supply, so that no general distribution can be made in April. The shortage of supplies has already re-

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36. Detailed revisions of the supply budget were made during the month. The agricultural program had already been completed. Col. Legg took the revised food program, totalling $ 176,000,000 for the first half of 1946, to Washington to discuss availabilities. The latest advices are that nearly $ 40,000,000 of this budget cannot be procured and will be available for reallocation. The industrial budget was reviewed in detail during the month, notable changes from the previous budget being increases in steel and copper and in the rubber program, and the addition of nickel, while coal showed a reduction in line with what we had actually been able to secure.

37. The Mission has suggested, and the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health has approved, modifications in the requirements lists of drugs and raw materials for the second quarter of 1946 which reduce the estimated expenditure by $ 1,338,000. The High Commissioner has cooperated in drawing up a requirements list for the second half of 1946. The items of this list, plus those of the modified list for the second quarter, are now valued at about $ 3,024,215.

38. The procurement program for medical and pharmaceutical products covers both finished goods and products to be manufactured in Italy, and takes into account existing stocks in the country obtained from military sources and captured enemy material.

The complete requirements program for the second semester of 1946 should be ready for discussion in Washington by the end of April.

39. Shipments Received and Purchases Within Mission Territory.

Arrivals of civil supplies in Italian ports during the month were the highest since the liberation of Italy. Total arrivals amounted to well over 840,000 tons, of which 694,000 tons were UNRRA and 146,000 tons Allied Commission supplies. At the end of the month, an additional 466,000 tons of UNRRA supplies were at sea en route to Italy.

40. The Mission has begun negotiations for the procurement of 600 tons of alfalfa seed for Albania, Austria and Jugoslavia; lemons, oranges and salt for Czechoslovakia and 300 tons of seed rice for Greece and Albania. In anticipation of procurement authorization, negotiations are under way for a considerable amount of various seeds for Austria. Procurement of fishing lamps for Greece is being considered. About 169 tons of cork were shipped to Albania, Greece, Jugoslavia and Poland during the month, and 10,000 oil press pads are being held for transportation to Greece.

41. Various bureaus of the Mission have requested procurement of numerous items from Army Surplus. A noteworthy purchase during the month was 1400 cubic meters of lumber costing Lit. 5,600,000. Other purchases included some surgical equipment for the Mission dispensary. The Mission's policy in general, however, is to buy as little as possible from surplus, allowing the surplus to be declared to the Italian Govern-

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37. The Mission has suggested, and the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health has approved, modifications in the requirements lists of drugs and raw materials for the second quarter of 1946 which reduce the estimated expenditure by $ 1,338,000. The High Commissioner has cooperated in drawing up a requirements list for the second half of 1946. The items of this list, plus those of the modified list for the second quarter, are now valued at about $ 3,024,215.

38. The procurement program for medical and pharmaceutical products covers both finished goods and products to be manufactured in Italy, and takes into account existing stocks in the country obtained from military sources and captured enemy material.

The complete requirements program for the second semester of 1946 should be ready for discussion in Washington by the end of April.

39. Shipments Received and Purchases Within Mission Territory.

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Distribution.

42. The allocation plan to be used by the Italian Government in distributing UNRRA materials has reached the preparation of final forms and instructions for firms requiring imported raw materials. These forms have been distributed throughout the country and will be used as a basis for the May allocations.

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43. Because of the low cereal ration and the fact that no general distribution of sugar and fats can be made in April, an extraordinary distribution of 100 grams per week of meat or fish products for the population of all towns with over 50,000 inhabitants is being recommended.

44. Three Field Supply Officers have begun to work with the Mission. Their reports should enable us to make a more realistic evaluation of conditions in the provinces, so that prompt representations can be made to the Central Government if there are deviations from the approved programs at provincial levels.

45. The Mission devoted considerable attention during the month to pressing the Government to distribute more rapidly to provinces the medical supplies which have already been transferred to it, and some direct UNRRA assistance was given for the purpose. Of the 500 tons of medical supplies, valued at $ 715,746, to be distributed under the 1945 medical relief program, some 207 tons were actually delivered to the provincial capitals of five Compartments (Campania, Marche, Sicily, Toscana and Umbria) in March, and an additional 70 tons were packed and are ready for immediate shipment. Distribution of 5,000 vials of penicillin to twenty-three centres in Italy was completed during the month, and it is planned to distribute 10,000 vials in April. The distribution of liver extract and insulin is well underway, being carried out by special courier.

Industrial Rehabilitation.

46. The industrial allocation scheme was approved by the Council of Ministers in February, but has not yet been made law. It is still being opposed by "liberal" critics of governmental controls. The Sub-Commission (on industry) for Northern Italy has been formed, but no action has been taken toward the establishment of the Central Commission and the Sub-Commissions for Central and Southern Italy.

47. During the month, numerous discussions were held on the use and allocation of the textiles being imported by UNRRA. (Some 3,360 tons of cotton and 1,839 tons of wool arrived on UNRRA account in March). Final agreement has been delayed because of rapidly changing conditions in the industry, but it is planned to have the UNRRA textiles processed into low-cost goods for the needy groups of the Italian population.

48. POL stocks in Italy are not yet high enough to allow PBS (the Allied Peninsular Base Section) to release the full amount committed to UNRRA. On the other hand, the electric power situation has improved so far that rationing in the North can be lifted in April.

Agricultural Rehabilitation.

49. The March rainfall has been extremely beneficial to all crops; the forecasts for the 1946 crops are good. The question of the amassing techniques to be used this year is the next major problem in the

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Agricultural Rehabilitation.

49. The March rainfall has been extremely beneficial to all crops; the forecasts for the 1946 crops are good. The question of the amassing techniques to be used this year is the next major problem in the agricultural field. The Mission has begun to develop projects to be supervised by imported agricultural specialists.

50. The need for nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers became even more pressing during the month, despite the receipt of 7,800 tons of ammonium nitrate under the FEA program.

51. In an effort to improve the Italian animal husbandry industry, the Mission is now considering the importation of some hundred head of cattle, horses and swine for breeding, and of selected eggs of Leghorn and Rhode Island chickens for hatching in Italy.

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E. SERVICES PROVIDED WITH UNRRA RESOURCES.

Welfare.

Services, Programs and Kind of Groups given Services.

52. By the end of March supplementary food was being distributed in all of the 90 provinces under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government to an estimated two million needy children and nursing and expectant mothers. The distribution of supplementary food to almost families in Carbonia, Sardinia, continued during the month, and, at the request of the Government, will be continued until 31 May.

53. Much time was devoted to consideration of plans for the welfare program for the rest of 1946. It will be necessary to continue to provide supplies for assistance to needy groups until the Government is sufficiently stable financially to make provision for such assistance itself. The Mission's welfare function to date has been confined chiefly to helping the Government to organize and carry out an emergency assistance program. We now plan to offer assistance to the Government in organizing welfare services for persons who cannot help themselves, along lines familiar to Italy which the Government can reasonably be expected to continue after the conclusion of the UNRRA program. The Italian Delegation has expressed interest in having the Mission's Welfare Division help to prepare a plan for the coordination of the several welfare services for which the Government is now responsible but for which the operational responsibility is scattered among several different Ministries and independent agencies.

54. Negotiations with the Government were begun during the month for the establishment of a central inter-ministerial welfare committee, to be composed of representatives of the Delegation, UNRRA, and the Ministries of the Interior, Post War Assistance, Public Instruction and Justice. Its functions would be to coordinate UNRRA programs of assistance with those in progress or proposed by various Governmental agencies, to advise on welfare projects for which money from the Lire fund is requested and to advise on the execution of the present program. Our major problem in the welfare field has always been the lack of any central unit in the Italian Government having overall responsibility for the planning of welfare needs. The establishment of a central welfare committee, working with UNRRA, should be a major step toward the solution of this problem.

55. Welfare representatives continued to work with the Swiss Gift Committee, with UNRRA and with the Unitarian Congregational Committee on the Neapolitan caves project, as reported last month. They also worked with groups endeavouring to restore and improve community services, such as the school lunch program, assistance to underprivileged and delinquent children, and the plan for the establishment of children's summer colonies. The school lunch manual was further revised during the month, in line with suggestions from the field and from Italian Government and

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55. Welfare representatives continued to work with the Swiss Gift Committee, with AMMI and with the Unitarian Congregational Committee on the Morgenthau cows project, as reported last month. They also worked with groups endeavouring to restore and improve community services, such as the school lunch program, assistance to underprivileged and delinquent children, and the plan for the establishment of children's summer colonies. The school lunch manual was further revised during the month, in line with suggestions from the field and from Italian Government and private agencies. It is to be printed for distribution to Italian agencies.

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Problems of Equitable Distribution to Resourceless Persons.

56. It has always been very difficult to get statistical reports from the provinces on the distribution of UNRRA food. The most recent monthly statistical report received from the Delegation only covers January 1946, although better and fuller reports are received each month. In March, at our request, the Delegation informed the provinces that, if reports are not received at the end of the month for the preceding month, no shipments of supplies will be authorized for the following month.

CM 8361

57. Some difficulties in the operation of the UNRRA program arose as a result of relationships with the Consorzio Agrario. Distribution in Naples province was delayed because of the slowness with which the Consorzio transferred flour to local warehouses. In the province of Salerno the Consorzio turned over the local flour with too much humidity, resulting in small amounts of spoilage - a situation which has now been corrected.

58. The local elections, and the pending national elections, have resulted in more and larger requests for UNRRA supplementary foodstuffs, based, apparently, on political considerations. The difficulties of selecting the poorest from a population in great need have always been apparent, but they are increased during an election period. Distribution was stopped temporarily in two communes in the Naples area, whose Sindici were affected by the local elections. It was resumed after visits by UNRRA representatives, but such incidents may be expected in other parts of Italy, particularly in the South.

59. During the month Provincial Committees assumed greater responsibility in reviewing distribution plans objectively and taking action on irregularities. In Naples all O.N.I. and industrial child welfare centres were inspected to determine whether distribution was proceeding in accordance with the Government's rules on eligibility, and UNRRA food was suspended in two centres where irregularities were observed. It was found that food had accumulated in Cosenza, indicating lack of need, so that supplementary food, except for institutions, was withdrawn. In the province of Lecce, feeding was suspended in four communes because of irregularities in distribution and the rations thus saved were given to other communes in need of extra help. In Turin four institutions returned rations assigned to them so that the food could be used for a needier group.

60. Secretaries of Provincial Committees are also showing more initiative in going directly to the Delegation for advice and settlement of various questions and are depending less on the UNRRA welfare workers to communicate with Mission Headquarters and the Delegation. There are still signs that Provincial Secretaries lack confidence in their authority to insist that communal officials obey the rules laid down by the Provincial Offices. This is, however, to be expected until after the elections, when public officials will feel more secure.

61. Because of the non-arrival of fats on UNRRA account in the first quarter of 1946, it was necessary to borrow, from the Italian Government's limited stocks, sufficient tonnage to cover this month's needs in the welfare feeding program. This tonnage must be repaid from imported fats as and when they become available.

Voluntary Agency Matters.

62. As of 31 March 1946, a total of 79 Voluntary Agency workers were attached to the Mission, of whom 57 were working with the Displaced Persons

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selecting the poorest from a population in great need have always been apparent, but they are increased during an election period. Distribution was stopped temporarily in two communes in the Naples area, whose Sindici were affected by the local elections. It was resumed after visits by UNRRA representatives, but such incidents may be expected in other parts of Italy, particularly in the South.

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Voluntary Agency Matters.

62. As of 31 March 1946, a total of 79 Voluntary Agency members were attached to the Mission, of whom 57 were working with the Displaced Persons Division, 16 in Camps Operations, and 6 with the Health Division. The projects with which voluntary workers are concerned include the program of repair and reconstruction of houses for homeless Italians, the clothing processing workshops, and a special project for the benefit of some five hundred Neapolitans who have been living in caves because of the destruction of their homes.

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74. UNRRA technicians have erected X-ray units, supplied by us, in four medical centres. The High Commissioner has allocated 500 X-ray films and 10 parcels of chemicals to each of these institutions, in addition to those supplied by UNRRA with the apparatus.

75. A report on the present condition of Italian medical schools, suggesting that UNRRA provide them with up-to-date medical literature, has been sent to the E.R.O. for forwarding to Headquarters.

76. The malaria control program is progressing very satisfactorily. It is about 75% completed in Sicily, 40% in Latinia and 50% in Agro Romano and the Maccarese - Fiumicino - Ostia area. A program, begun in Caserta Province on 30 March, is scheduled for completion by the end of May, and arrangements are being made for the commencement of another program in the Po Valley on 1 May.

77. The new 200-bed hospital for Carbonia, Sardinia, was opened on 20 March and is now giving full medical and surgical service. Some 77 patients were transferred from the old hospital building. UNRRA provided the supplies, but the problem of finance still remains. The matter has again been taken up with the Provincial and Central Governments in an attempt to obtain the promised funds.

78. The High Commissioner and the Director of the Mission Health Division visited several badly-damaged towns in the Provinces of Rome, Latinia and Frosinone to which it is proposed to allocate hospital units to replace those destroyed in the war. In some towns school buildings and the like have already been adapted for use as hospitals, but in others the destruction is such that re-building is necessary before a hospital can be put into operation.

79. The High Commissioner drew attention to the fact that he has been offered large quantities of penicillin from commercial sources overseas, but lacks the foreign exchange to buy it. Since UNRRA appears to be unable to obtain similar quantities of penicillin for shipment to Italy as a part of its medical supplies program, the matter has been called to Washington's attention.

80. Pharmaceutical raw materials for the 1946 program are expected to arrive in Italy almost immediately. Since UNRRA must ensure the equitable distribution of drugs and the manufacture of raw materials into the most urgently-needed pharmaceutical preparations, the problems of allocation of these materials and the end points of manufacture have been drawn to the attention of the High Commissioner, who will work with the Mission to solve them.

Resume of General Health Conditions.

81. No cases of plague or typhus fever were reported during the month. Measles is now epidemic in many large towns, and smallpox continues in [illegible] the number of notified cases has-

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76. The DDT control program is progressing very satisfactorily. It is about 70% completed in Sicily, 40% in Latinia and 50% in Agro Romano and the Maccarese - Fiumicino - Ostia area. A program, begun in Caserta Province on 30 March, is scheduled for completion by the end of May, and arrangements are being made for the commencement of another program in the Po Valley on 1 May.

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Resume of General Health Conditions.

81. No cases of plague or typhus fever were reported during the month. Measles is now epidemic in many large towns, and smallpox continues in the Provinces of Campania, although the number of notified cases has fallen considerably. The general health of the country as a whole remains satisfactory.

F. PUBLIC RELATIONS

Visit to the Mission of Non-Italian Legislative and Diplomatic Officials.

82. Ex-President Herbert Hoover's visit to Italy was the main event of the month under this heading. Senior members of the Mission staff held several most valuable discussions with Mr. Hoover and his assistants. The Chief of Mission gave a dinner for Mr. Hoover, his party and the Mission's Divisional Directors. The Mission's Information Division helped to organise the ex-President's Press Conference on 25 March and prepared the release for it.

Major Results and Problems.

83. The Italian press showed a notably greater concern over the food situation during March than at any previous time. Many people seem to believe that UNRRA distributes supplies and that it even sells them; certainly that it controls distribution: when they are informed that UNRRA has nothing to do with distribution, they are dismayed. Distrust of Government distribution agencies is widespread and profound. The Division has tried, through "Economic Notes", releases, photographs and personal contacts, to impress on the minds of the foreign and local press the true functions of UNRRA in Italy and the relationship of the world food shortage to this country. Two pamphlets, one a factual account of the Mission's work here ("UNRRA and Italy" by R. d'B. Chomley) and the other a human interest story ("The 1946 Programme in Italy" by Mrs. Vera O'Brien.) were completed in English and Italian during the month, and should do much to clear up misunderstanding about the Administration's role. A condensed version of these pamphlets is to be broadcast throughout the country.

84. Relations with the local press are most friendly. The few instances of unfavourable comment on or indirectly concerning UNRRA have been due to insufficient information on the part of the writers. In each case the Division has informed the writer of the facts, which has resulted in further articles correcting the errors.

85. "Economic Notes" is being widely and regularly quoted throughout the country. Its circulation is increasing, and it will be distributed much more rapidly with the improvement in communications between regions. A large portion of the Italian public, which distrusts the Government's distributing agencies, is ignorant of UNRRA's functions and the methods of distributing supplies.

86. Arrangements have been completed for a monthly broadcast in Italian by the Chief of Mission and a weekly human interest story on UNRRA activities by a member of the Information staff. Regional Directors will also broadcast from the cities in which they are stationed. The opening of Regional Offices throughout the country will help to dispel the belief that UNRRA is concerned only with central and southern Italy.

87. British and American Embassy press offices have been using and distributing considerable numbers of UNRRA pictures. An increasing flow of pictures is to be observed throughout the country, although the Mission has been seriously handicapped by an inadequate photographic staff. The arrival early in April of a photographer from the United Kingdom and the release of another from the "Stars and Stripes" will solve the problem.

88. The Mobile Cinema Unit, though handicapped by a breakdown, still made successful tours of the Naples, Ancona, Jesi and Senigallia areas.

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89. The shortage of suitable films is being overcome by obtaining films from the British Embassy Press Office, the United States Information Service and Eagle-Lion, but the advisability of continuing this service must be re-considered unless further equipment can be obtained.

C. ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF THE MISSION.

Major Organizational Changes.

90. The physical transfer of the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution to the Mission Headquarters Building was completed during the month, except for one Sub-Bureau which will be moved as soon as space is available.

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91. The field organization of the Mission has been almost completed. The last of the Field Units, the Rome Regional Office, Region D, is now being staffed and physically separated from the Mission Headquarters in Rome.

92. Organizational changes within the Mission during the month include the establishment of a Field Audit Branch in the Division of Accounts, Bureau of Finance and Administration, and a considerable reorganization of the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution. In that Bureau, the Divisions of Program Coordination and of Requisitions and Supply Accounts were consolidated into a Division of Program Co-ordination and Statistics, with a Program Branch and a Statistics and Commodity Accounting Branch. A Division of Local Resources was established, composed of three Branches: Procurement of Military Surplus, Local Resources Procurement, and Inter-Mission Trade. The Division of Food was divided functionally into two Branches, one for Rationing and the other for Welfare Supply. The Division of Internal Transport was re-named Division of Inland Transport following the transfer of its operational functions of vehicle control and maintenance to the new Division of Vehicle Control and Maintenance in the Bureau of Finance and Administration. Organizational changes within the Bureau of Relief Services included the merging of the Assistance Branch (Out-of-Camp Aid to Allied Refugees) of the Displaced Persons Division with the D.P. Camps Operations. The Division of Welfare was organized into two Branches, Field Services and Welfare Consultant. The Repatriation Branch, which included the Record Section, was re-named Repatriation and Records Branch.

Personnel.

93. As of 31 March 1946 the Mission staff consisted of 4,102 persons, of whom 439 were Class I (regular), 3,584 Class II (locally-employed), and 79 Class III (Voluntary Agency) employees. By services the staff was divided as follows: Displaced Persons, 260; Health, 41; Welfare, 21; Agricultural Rehabilitation, 29; Industrial Rehabilitation, 57; Requirements Co-ordination and Supply (Bureau of Requirements and Distribution, excluding the Divisions of Inland Transport, Industrial Rehabilitation and Agricultural Rehabilitation), 197; Division of Inland Transport, 2; Camp Operations, 880; Finance and Administration (excluding Personnel and the Division of Vehicle Control and Maintenance, but including Mess Staff), 774; Personnel, 39; Division of Vehicle Control and Maintenance (including Garage Staff), 822; Office of Chief of Mission, 50; and Regional Staff, 931.

Administrative Problems.

94. There are no major administrative problems to report for March. The hotel situation shows no improvement, and it now appears unlikely that the Mission will be able to obtain the Hotel Quirinale. Estimates are being considered for the reactivation of the UNRRA mess at the Hotel Esperia - staff billetted there now mess at the Savoia or the Mediterranee. If it is decided to re-open the mess at the Esperia, certain repairs will be made and the mess should be functioning by mid-April. This will save

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93. As of 31 March 1946 the Mission staff consisted of 4,102 persons, of whom 439 were Class I (regular), 3,584 Class II (locally-employed), and 79 Class III (Voluntary Agency) employees. By services the staff was divided as follows: Displaced Persons, 260; Health, 41; Welfare, 21; Agricultural Rehabilitation, 28; Industrial Rehabilitation, 57; Requirements Co-ordination and Supply (Bureau of Requirements and Distribution, excluding the Divisions of Inland Transport, Industrial Rehabilitation and Agricultural Rehabilitation), 197; Division of Inland Transport, 2; Camp Operations, 880; Finance and Administration (excluding Personnel and the Division of Vehicle Control and Maintenance, but including Mess Staff), 774; Personnel, 39; Division of Vehicle Control and Maintenance (including Garage Staff), 822; Office of Chief of Mission, 50; and Regional Staff, 931.

Administrative Problems.

94. There are no major administrative problems to report for March. The hotel situation shows no improvement, and it now appears unlikely that the Mission will be able to obtain the Hotel Quirinale. Estimates are being considered for the reactivation of the UNRRA mess at the Hotel Esperia - staff billetted there now mess at the Savoia or the Mediterraneo. If it is decided to re-open the mess at the Esperia, certain repairs will be made and the mess should be functioning by mid-April. This will ease the situation but will not solve the problem. As regards office space, we have taken over the Villa Poloni, near the Headquarters Building. Some Regional Staff and the Supply Division, UNRRA/FHQ Mediterranean Liaison Office are now installed in the villa.

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II. LIST OF ATTACHMENTS.

II-1. Monthly Report of the Director of Special Activities to the Chief of Mission.

II-1-a. Letter from Lt. Commander De Gaspard, dated 11 March 1946.
II-1-b. Minutes of Joint Conference of 16 March 1946.
II-1-c. Agreement with the Italian Republic.
II-1-d. Contract with Scuola Pratica Carabinieri, dated 25 March 1946.

II-2. Monthly Report of the Special Liaison Unit, Rome for February 1946.

II-3. Brief Summary of Activities of the Special Liaison Unit, Rome for February 1946.

II-4. Monthly Report of the Director of Public Information.

II-4-a. "Weekly Bulletin" No. 1, dated 14 March 1946.
II-4-b. "Weekly Bulletin" No. 2, dated 21 March 1946.
II-4-c. Special "Bulletin", dated 23 March 1946.
II-4-d. "Weekly Bulletin" No. 3, dated 27 March 1946.
II-4-e. "Weekly Bulletin" No. 4 (Special Edition) dated 30 March 1946.
II-4-f. "Weekly Bulletin" No. 5, dated 3 April 1946.
II-4-g. "Weekly Bulletin" No. 6, dated 10 April 1946.

II-5. Monthly Report of the Chief of Mission of the Bureau of Public Affairs.

II-5-a Monthly Report of the Chief of Mission of the Bureau of Public Affairs.
II-5-b. Monthly Report of the Assistant Chief of Mission of the Bureau of Public Affairs.
II-5-c. Monthly Report of the Assistant Chief of Mission of the Bureau of Public Affairs.

II-6. Monthly Report of the Chief of Mission of the Bureau of Public Affairs.

II-7. Summary Statement of Philippine Affairs.

Enclosures:

II-7-a. Monthly Report of the Chief, Philippine Section.
II-7-a-(1)-(a)-(1) Report of Philippine Mission to Japan.
II-7-a-(1)-(a)-(2) Report of Philippine Mission to Japan.
II-7-b. Monthly Report of the Chief, Philippine Section.
II-7-b-(1)-(a) Report of Philippine Mission to Japan.
II-7-b-(1)-(b) Report of Philippine Mission to Japan.
II-7-c. Monthly Report of the Chief, Philippine Section.
II-7-c-(1)-(a)-(1) Report of Philippine Mission to Japan.
II-7-c-(1)-(a)-(2) Report of Philippine Mission to Japan.
II-7-c-(1)-(b)-(1) Report of Philippine Mission to Japan.
II-7-c-(1)-(b)-(2) Report of Philippine Mission to Japan.

II-8. Monthly Report of the Russian Section.
II-8-a. Monthly Report of the Assistant Chief of the Russian Section.
II-8-b. Monthly Report of the Assistant Chief of the Russian Section.
II-8-c. Monthly Report of the Assistant Chief of the Russian Section.
II-8-d. Monthly Report of the Assistant Chief of the Russian Section.
II-8-e. Monthly Report of the Assistant Chief of the Russian Section.
II-8-f. Monthly Report of the Assistant Chief of the Russian Section.
II-8-g. Monthly Report of the Assistant Chief of the Russian Section.
II-8-h. Monthly Report of the Assistant Chief of the Russian Section.

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II-4. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Sardinia).
II-4-a. "Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Sicily)".
II-4-b. "Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Southern Italy)".
II-4-c. "Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Tuscany and Emilia)".
II-4-d. "Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Piedmonte & Liguria)".
II-4-e. "Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Lombardia)".
II-4-f. "Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Veneto)".
II-5. Monthly Report of Civilian Health Service.
II-5-a. Monthly Report of Chief Health Officer on Cerbonia Hospital.
II-5-b. Monthly Report of Chief Medical Officer, Allied Commission.
II-5-c. Monthly Report of the Welfare Division.
II-6. Weekly Report of the Bureau of Public Health Services.
II-6-a. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Sardinia).
II-6-b. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Sicily).
II-6-c. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Southern Italy)
II-6-d. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Tuscany and Emilia)
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II-6-f. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Lombardia).
II-6-g. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Veneto).
II-6-h. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Venezia Giulia).
II-6-i. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Emilia).
II-6-j. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Tuscany).
II-6-k. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Umbria).
II-6-l. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Marche).
II-6-m. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Lazio).
II-6-n. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Abruzzi e Molise).
II-6-o. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Campania).
II-6-p. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Puglie).
II-6-q. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Basilicata).
II-6-r. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Calabria).
II-6-s. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Sicily).
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II-7. Monthly Report of Civilian Health Service.
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II-8-s. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Sicily).
II-8-t. Weekly Report of the Medical Director, Peninsula Base Section (Sardinia).
II-9. Base S - 50.
II-10. Form 152 - 1.
II-11. "Economic Situation in Italy".
II-11-a. Vol.1, No. 2, dated 15 March 1945.
II-11-b. Vol.1, No. 3, dated 22 March 1945.
II-11-c. Vol.1, No.10, dated 22 March 1945.
II-11-d. Vol.1, No.11, dated 29 March 1945.
II-11-e. Vol.1, No.12, dated 5 April 1945.
II-11-f. Vol.2, No. 1, dated 12 April 1945.
II-11-g. Vol.2, No. 2, dated 19 April 1945.
II-11-h. Vol.2, No. 3, dated 26 April 1945.
II-11-i. Vol.2, No. 4, dated 3 May 1945.
II-11-j. Vol.2, No. 5, dated 10 May 1945.
II-11-k. Vol.2, No. 6, dated 17 May 1945.
II-11-l. Vol.2, No. 7, dated 24 May 1945.
II-11-m. Vol.2, No. 8, dated 31 May 1945.
II-11-n. Vol.2, No. 9, dated 7 June 1945.
II-11-o. Vol.2, No.10, dated 14 June 1945.
II-11-p. Vol.2, No.11, dated 21 June 1945.
II-11-q. Vol.2, No.12, dated 28 June 1945.
II-11-r. Vol.3, No. 1, dated 5 July 1945.
II-11-s. Vol.3, No. 2, dated 12 July 1945.
II-11-t. Vol.3, No. 3, dated 19 July 1945.
II-11-u. Vol.3, No. 4, dated 26 July 1945.
II-11-v. Vol.3, No. 5, dated 2 August 1945.
II-11-w. Vol.3, No. 6, dated 9 August 1945.
II-11-x. Vol.3, No. 7, dated 16 August 1945.
II-11-y. Vol.3, No. 8, dated 23 August 1945.
II-11-z. Vol.3, No. 9, dated 30 August 1945.
II-12. Report of Conference on Recommendations for Control of Venereal Diseases.
II-13. Report of Conference on Disposition of Prisoners and Internees.
II-14. Report of Conference on Recommendations for Control of Venereal Diseases.
II-15. Report of Conference on Recommendations for Control of Venereal Diseases.
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II-99. Report of Conference on Recommendations for Control of Venereal Diseases.
II-100. Report of Conference on Recommendations for Control of Venereal Diseases.

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H-1. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE CHIEF OF MISSION FOR GOVERNMENT LIAISON FOR MARCH 1946.

A. RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

1. General relations.

No important changes have taken place in the Government during the month of March, and relations have been generally satisfactory. However, due to the coming elections, it is foreseen that there will be some slowness on the part of the Government in transacting business.

2. Letter to Prime Minister De Gasperi concerning Italian Delegation and Special Committees.

Tentative proposals regarding the functions of the Delegation as a channel between the Government and UNRRA have been submitted to Prime Minister De Gasperi by Mr. Keeny, in a letter dated 11 March, 1946. (Attachment H-1-a) It is expected that some opposition will be made on the part of various Departments of the Government, to the new structure and responsibilities conferred on the Delegation by the proposals made in the above mentioned letter.

In view of the forthcoming elections, it is of vital importance that the new functions of the Delegation be officially recognized by the Government, thus ensuring clear channel between the Mission and the Government.

The main points embodied in the proposals made to Prime Minister De Gasperi are:

i - Decisions on major policies will be reached at the moment of agreement between the Chief of Mission and the President of the Delegation.

ii - The Delegation will be composed of seven permanent members and nine aggregate members representing the various Ministries concerned with the UNRRA program, and will serve in an advisory capacity to the President

The setting up of Special Committees is also suggested in the above mentioned letter and their functions should be to handle all technical questions, such as fixing of prices, distribution policy, industrial allocations, procurement coordination, food and agriculture, Relief Services and Finance. However, decisions on major policies and on matters affecting several Ministries, should be subject to the approval of the two Chairmen of the Joint UNRRA/Italian Government Delegation for Relations with UNRRA Committee.

It is expected that the reaction to these proposals on the part of certain Government Departments, may be unfavorable.

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It is expected that the reaction to these proposals on the part of certain Government Departments, may be unfavorable. 5228

3. Industrial Committees.

A Decree establishing a Central Industrial Committee, which will act in an advisory capacity for industrial rehabilitation, has been approved by the Council of Ministers on 12 March. It is expected that the Decree will be published in the Official Gazette within the week ending 6 April.

The above mentioned Decree establishes, under Article V, a Central Industrial Committee which will be presided over by the Under-Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce, and which will include as members representatives of various Governmental Departments, as well as members of the professional groups concerned with industrial activities.

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Although the Decree has not yet been published in the Official Gazette, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has already appointed various Committees. Strong opposition to these Committees is being expressed informally in certain government and industrial circles.

4. Joint Committee Meeting.

A meeting of the Joint Committee was held on 8 March 1946, (Attachment H-1-b) in which the following major decisions were taken:

i - Approval was given for the payment of a sum of Lit. 100,000,000 as an advance to the Italian Government Delegation for the operation of the Malaria Control Project for Sardinia.

ii - Approval was given for the payment of a sum of Lit. 1,000,000,000 for the project of Repair and Construction of Homes for Needy War-Displaced and Homeless Italians. A sum not to exceed $ 4,000,000 will also be made available by UNRRA for this project. An advance of Lit. 200,000,000 will be paid immediately to the Italian Government Delegation to begin operations.

iii - Approval was given for the payment of a sum of Lit. 112,500,000 to the Processing Section for its operations from 15 December 1945 to 30 June 1946.

iv - Approval was given for the payment of a sum of Lit. 5,[illegible]0,000 to the Italian Government Delegation for the operation of a budget of assistance to Cave Dwellers in Naples to be completed by 31 May 1946.

v - Approval was given for the payment of a sum of Lit. 457,667,500 to the Italian Delegation for the manufacture of 2,000 tons of raw cotton, imported by UNRRA.

vi - Approval was given for the payment of Lit. 750,000,000 for the Mission's expenditures for the following three months.

5. SUPPLEMENTARY AGREEMENTS NEGOTIATED OR IN PROCESS.

1. Agreement with SACMED.

The final draft of the Agreement between SACMED and UNRRA concerning transfer to UNRRA of responsibility for non-Italian Displaced Persons has been prepared since 20 March 1946. The Agreement, however, has not yet been signed, for the following reasons:

i - The authority from CCS for the termination of the Military Period as regards non-Italian Displaced Persons has not yet been received by SACMED.

ii - In view of possible decisions taken at the Atlantic City Council that may affect this Agreement, HQC has instructed this Mission not to conclude the [illegible]

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i - The authority from CCS for the termination of the Military Period as regards non-Italian Displaced Persons has not yet been received by SACMED.

ii - In view of possible decisions taken at the Atlantic City Council that may affect this Agreement, HQ has instructed this Mission not to conclude the Agreement pending further instructions.

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2. Agreement with ICE for the Reception of UNRRA supplies.

An agreement has been reached with the Italian Government and UNRRA (Attachment H-1-c) whereby the National Institute for Foreign Trade has been designated to receive the goods imported by UNRRA for Italian civilian economy. This agreement provides for the transfer of ownership to the Italian Government for the above mentioned supplies, for checking and reception of goods, and the procedure for the control of the cargoes.

3. Contract with C.I. Sorveglianza.

A contract between the Italian Mission and the Swiss Firm C.I. Sorveglianza was signed on 25 March 1946 (Attachment H-1-d). This contract gives Sorveglianza the responsibility for checking and tallying of UNRRA supplies at the moment of arrival.

4. CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

A recommendation has been made by the Claims Committee to the Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration for insurance coverage for Class II Employees against sickness, disability and death.

A letter has been received from the Avvocatura dello Stato, dated 20 March 1946, whereby the Avvocatura agrees to handle the claims referred to it by the Italian Mission.

Paolo Contini
Special Assistant to
the Chief of Mission for
Government Liaison.

Attachments:

H-1-a Letter from S.W.Kuzay to Prime Minister De Gasperi dated 11 March 1946.
H-1-b Minutes of Joint Committee Meeting of 8 March 1946.
H-1-c Agreement with ICE for Reception UNRRA Supplies.
H-1-d Contract with Sorveglianza dated 25 March 1946.

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C. CLAIMS COMMITTEE.

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Paolo Contini
Special Assistant to
the Chief of Mission for
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A-1-a Letter from S.M.Keany to Prime Minister De Gasperi dated 11 March 1946 .
A-1-b Minutes of Joint Committee Meeting of 8 March 1946.
A-1-c Agreement with ICS for Reception UNRRA Supplies.
A-1-d Contract with Sorveglianza dated 25 March 1946.

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Attachment H-1

11th March, 1946.

To the Hon. Alcide De Gasperi,
President of the Council of Ministers.
Rome.

My dear Prime Minister,

The purpose of this letter is to express the Italian Mission's point of view on the subject of the relations between the Italian Government and UNRRA for the 1946 program.

I believe it is urgent to clarify the functions of the organs of liaison between the Government and UNRRA and to implement in practice the general principles set forth in your letter of January 16th and in the Legislative Decree of 1st February 1946 No. 21, which approved the Supplementary agreement of 19th January.

In my opinion the relations between UNRRA and the Government should be carried out through the following agencies:

a) The Two Chairmen:

All major policy decisions should become final at the moment of the agreement between the Chief of Mission and the President of the Delegation. Such agreement will be required, for instance, for the following subjects:

i - Agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by UNRRA.
ii - Price policies for major commodities.
iii - Major policies on allocation of UNRRA supplies, such as allocating agencies, and overall allocation plans by major commodities and groups of industries.
iv - Utilisation of Lire Fund.
v - Special projects undertaken under the auspices of UNRRA.

b) The Delegation:

I understand that the Delegation will be composed of seven permanent members and nine aggregate members representing the various Ministries concerned with the UNRRA program. I believe that, in order to make the Delegation effective, the representatives in the various Ministries should be chosen among the highest and most competent technical officials, and if possible, should at least have the rank of Director General.

It is my understanding that, as a collective body, the Delegation will serve in an advisory capacity to the President who will convey to UNRRA the agreed policies of the Government. I assume that one of the most important functions of the members of the Delegation should be to present the UNRRA point of view within their Ministry, and to follow

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I believe it is urgent to clarify the functions of the organs of liaison between the Government and UNRRA and to implement in practice the general principles set forth in your letter of January 16th and in the Legislative Decree of 1st February 1945 No. 21, which approved the Supplementary agreement of 19th January.

In my opinion the relations between UNRRA and the Government should be carried out through the following agencies:

a) The Two Chairmen:

All major policy decisions should become final at the moment of the agreement between the Chief of Mission and the President of the Delegation. Such agreement will be required, for instance, for the following subjects:

i - Agencies and channels of distribution for the supplies furnished by UNRRA.
ii - Price policies for major commodities.
iii - Major policies on allocation of UNRRA supplies, such as allocating agencies, and overall allocation plans by major commodities and groups of industries.
iv - Utilization of Lire Fund.
v - Special projects undertaken under the auspices of UNRRA.

b) The Delegation:

I understand that the Delegation will be composed of seven permanent members and nine aggregate members representing the various Ministries concerned with the UNRRA program. I believe that, in order to make the Delegation effective, the representatives in the various Ministries should be chosen among the highest and most competent technical officials, and if possible, should at least have the rank of Director General.

It is my understanding that, as a collective body, the Delegation will serve in an advisory capacity to the President who will convey to UNRRA the agreed policies of the Government. I assume that one of the most important functions of the members of the Delegation should be to present the UNRRA point of view within their Ministry, and to follow up on matters requiring action from their Department and to keep the President informed of all decisions and policies of interest to UNRRA reached within the Ministries.

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c) The Joint Committee:

The Joint Committee, composed of representatives of the Italian Delegation and UNRRA, should serve as an advisory body to the two Chairmen. The Joint Committee should examine and make recommendations on general policy matters, such as questions pertaining to several Ministries at the same time, the utilisation of the Lire Fund, etc.

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d) The Special Committees:

The bulk of the work should be carried out by Special Committees composed of representatives of the interested Ministries and of UNRRA Bureaus and Divisions.

In addition to the members of the Delegation in the interested Ministries, it is my belief that the Special Committees should include, on the Italian side, Ministers, Undersecretaries, or other officials who for the particular subjects covered can speak authoritatively for the Ministries. UNRRA representatives in the Special Committees would be Deputy Chiefs of Missions, Chiefs of Sub-Bureaus and Chiefs of Divisions as appropriate to the subject matter of the Committees in question.

The special Committee should be empowered to make decisions binding the Government and UNRRA as regards the technical questions falling within their jurisdiction. However, decisions on major policy matters, and on matters affecting several Ministries at the same time should be ratified by the two Chairmen.

A Special Committee should be appointed for each important subject, such as price and distribution policy, industrial allocation, procurement coordination, food and agriculture, relief services and finance.

These Special Committees should be appointed at the earliest possible moment by the President of the Delegation and the Chief of Mission.

e) The Office of the Delegation:

In my opinion, the office of the Delegation should be composed of two sections:

i. - Office of the President.

The main functions of this office, which will work in close collaboration with the Office of the Chief of Mission, should be:

a- Overall liaison with the Chief of Mission's office, including arrangement of meetings between the two Chairmen on general policy matters, exchange of information with the Mission on matters affecting the UNRRA program.

b- Approval, coordination and ratification of recommendations or decisions by Special Committees. This will include : the preparation of necessary documents for the approval of the two Chairmen; preparation of meetings of the Joint Committee and other meetings to be attended by the two Chairmen (compilation of documents, minutes, etc.)

c- Handling of legal matters concerning UNRRA and the Government

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a- Overall liaison with the Chief of Mission's office, including arrangement of meetings between the two Chairmen on general policy matters, exchange of information with the Mission on matters affecting the UNRRA program.

b- Approval, coordination and ratification of recommendations or decisions by Special Committees. This will include : the preparation of necessary documents for the approval of the two Chairmen; preparation of meetings of the Joint Committee and other meetings to be attended by the two Chairmen (compilation of documents, minutes, etc.)

c- Handling of legal matters concerning UNRRA and the Government as a whole. For example, the Office of the President would be responsible for drawing contracts on behalf of UNRRA at the request of the Mission, drafting the legislation required for the performance of the UNRRA program, etc.

d- Responsibility, for furnishing, by rental or requisitioning, the movable and immovable property needed by UNRRA in accordance with the Agreement of 8th March.

e- Overall responsibility for the functioning of the UNRRA program within the Government. This should include the function of interpreting UNRRA's point of view with the various Government Departments, and acting as a centralizing agent within the Government in connection with the UNRRA program.

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f- Responsibility for the handling of public information related to the UNRRA program, in accordance with Article XII of the 8th March Agreement. This work should be carried out in close collaboration with UNRRA's Public Information Office.

g- Responsibility for the compilation of statistics, reports and records presenting the overall picture of the UNRRA program in accordance with Article XIII of the 8th March Agreement.

ii - Office of Relief Services.

This Office, through the Provincial and Communal Committees, should be responsible for the execution of such relief services as may not be assigned to other Government departments.

The Office of Relief Services should be the only operating branch of the Delegation, and should continue for the time being to perform the functions which have been exercised by the Office of the Delegation in connection with the $ 50 million program.

In order to put into practice the principles outlined above, and to regularize our relationships, there are a number of practical steps which, in my opinion, should be taken by the Government and by UNRRA without delay:

1) The President and members of the Delegation should be appointed and their functions and responsibilities should be clearly defined.

2) A full-time Vice President of the Delegation should be appointed immediately and should have full authority to act for the President during his absence.

3) The Special Committees should be appointed by the two Chairmen and should immediately go to work in their various fields of activity.

4) All policy decisions reached since the signing of the Supplementary Agreement should be coordinated and ratified by the two Chairmen.

In the hope that the Mission's views on this subject will meet with your approval, I wish to assure you that I will be glad to work out with the President of the Delegation the best ways and means for setting up a system in the relations between the Government and UNRRA which will expedite the operation of our joint program of assistance to the Italian people.

Please accept the expression of my highest esteem.

S.K. Kenny 5025

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Please accept the expression of my highest esteem.

S.N. Keeny 5225
Chief of Mission

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Attachment H- 1-b

MINUTES OF TENTH MEETING OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE, HELD ON FRIDAY MARCH 8th 1946, AT 4 P.M. IN THE UNRRA CONFERENCE ROOM.

Present for the Italian Government :

Avv. Montini	- Chairman, Italian Government Delegation
Comm. Marcolini	- Ministry of the Treasury
Avv. Solimena	- High Commissariat for Public Health & Hygiene
Consul Carosi	- Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Prof. De Marzi	- Ministry of Food
Comm. D'Onofrio	- Court of Accounts
Dr. Flores	- Director General of the Italian Delegation
Mr. A. Poffano	- Ministry of the Treasury
Dr. Chiodelli	- Italian Delegation
Mr. Fragapane	- Ministry of Post-War Assistance

Present for UNRRA :

Mr. Keery	- Chairman, Joint Committee, and Chairman UNRRA Delegation
Maj. Hodgetts	- Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance & Admin.
Mr. Sorieri	- Deputy Chief of Mission for Relief Services
Col. Ekmenjian	- Executive Assistant to the Chief of Mission
Mr. Contini	- Special Assistant to the Chief of Mission for Government Liaison
Dr. Benn	- Director, Health Division
Maj. Hopkins	- Director, Finance Division
Mr. Nadso	- Chief, Italian Displaced Persons Branch
Mr. Snajko	- Industrial Adviser
Prof. Franklin	- Legal Adviser
Mr. Brown	- Budget Officer

(The Agenda of the Meeting is shown as Attachment No.1)

Avv. MONTINI, on behalf of the Italian Delegation, addressed the meeting by saying that one year ago today, the first Agreement between UNRRA and the Italian Government had been signed. He expressed his satisfaction at the progress made and the amount of work accomplished and said that the Delegation wished to thank UNRRA not only for the supplies received, but also for its spirit of co-operation.

Mr. KEERY in reply, remembered under what difficulties the first shiploads of supplies had been sent and added that, comparing those days when the war was still being waged, and the country was cut in two with the present when 100 ships per month were arriving, he felt there was reason for great satisfaction. He also expressed his thanks to all the members of the Joint Committee for the hard work done and for the efforts made to ensure the success of the Joint Committee's work.

1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES OF JOINT COMMITTEE MEETING OF NOVEMBER 27th, 1945.

Doc. N.45 There being no objections, the Minutes of the Joint Committee meeting of November 27th, 1945 were approved.

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Dr. Flores - Director General of the Italian Delegation
Mr. A. Moffuno - Ministry of the Treasury
Dr. Chiodelli - Italian Delegation
Mr. Pregagano - Ministry of Post-War Assistance

Present for UNRRA :

Mr. Keeny - Chairman, Joint Committee, and Chairman UNRRA Delegation
Maj. Hodgetts - Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance & Admin.
Mr. Sorieri - Deputy Chief of Mission for Relief Services
Col. Ekserdjian - Executive Assistant to the Chief of Mission
Mr. Contini - Special Assistant to the Chief of Mission for Government Liaison
Dr. Bonn - Director, Health Division
Maj. Hopkins - Director, Finance Division
Mr. Nadso - Chief, Italian Displaced Persons Branch
Mr. Snejko - Industrial Adviser
Prof. Franklin - Legal Adviser
Mr. Brown - Budget Officer

(The Agenda of the Meeting is shown as Attachment No.1)

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Doc. N.45 There being no objections, the Minutes of the Joint Committee meeting of November 27th, 1945 were approved.

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2. MALARIA CONTROL PROJECT FOR SARDINIA (Attachment No. 2)

Mr. KEENY reported that good progress had been made on the practical work of this project; that all the necessary vehicles (200) were being procured and about 40 had already been sent to Sardinia, and that all the materials required had been ordered, including two airplanes for spraying purposes. He added that arrangements with the Rockefeller Foundation and the High Commissariat for Health & Hygiene were being completed and a Decree establishing the Agency which will be responsible for the operation was about to be signed. A Recommendation for the appropriation of 100,000,000 lire for the malaria project, inclusive of the 15,000,000 previously voted, was submitted by Mr. Keeny. (Attachment No. 2).

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Avv. MONTINI stated that the name "Ente Nazionale per la lotta anti-malarica in Sardegna" (ENLAS) which was mentioned in the draft of Decree should not be considered as final, and therefore the Recommendation should be amended accordingly.

Mr. KELLY agreed to the proposed amendment, and stated that the responsibility for the above mentioned project rests with the Government (High Commissariat for Health & Hygiene). He added that UNRRA will assist in this program, and that an UNRRA operation order, which had been agreed upon by the Ministry of Health and the Rockefeller Foundation, had been issued for the purpose of defining the ways in which UNRRA will contribute to the malaria project.

Comm. MARCOLINI said that, considering that the new Agency for Malaria Control had not yet been set up, and in order to expedite the procedure, the 100,000,000 lire should be put at Mr. Kelly's disposal and then transferred by him to Avv. Montini.

Mr. KELLY stated that he would like the operation to commence without delay, and asked when the decree would be issued.

Avv. MONTINI replied that a draft of the Decree had already been prepared and had now to be approved by the Council of Ministers and then sent to all the Ministers concerned for signature. Avv. Montini estimated that the Decree should be issued within a month.

Mr. KELLY asked Major Hodgetts whether the proposition previously made by Comm. Marcolini was acceptable; if so, UNRRA would accept it on condition that the accounting responsibility be transferred to the new Agency as soon as it is legally constituted.

Maj. HODGETTS said that he wished to make a counter proposal to Comm. Marcolini's. The money should be transferred to UNRRA who will administer the funds, until the Decree is published; at that time, UNRRA will account for, and hand over the balance of the money to the new Committee or Agency which will operate the malaria program.

Avv. MONTINI asked if, in the interim period, all expenses would be met by UNRRA or directly by him.

Maj. HODGETTS stated that one person only must be accountable for the money.

Avv. MONTINI said he understood that the responsibility for accountability would rest with the Delegation, but the funds would first be turned over to UNRRA because they are part of the "re-equipment" fund.

Mr. KELLY asked if it would be satisfactory to have the money handed directly to the Delegation.

Comm. MARCOLINI replied that, on the basis of the Agreement of 8th March, 1945, money cannot be taken from the above mentioned fund without a request of Mr. Kelly.

Mr. KELLY said that he had no objection to the first proposal of Comm. Marcolini, and that, if approval was expressed, UNRRA would accept the money and would turn it over to the Delegation which, in its turn, would transfer it to the new Agency as soon as it is established by Decree.

Comm. MARCOLINI said that besides the 100,000,000 lire, there was a sum of 400,000 dollars which would be given by UNRRA. He understood that this money would be given in supplies and asked if these would be deducted from the total relief and rehabilitation program for Italy.

Mr. KELLY said that the Central Committee of the [illegible]

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Avv. MONTINI [illegible] he understood that the responsibility for accountability would rest with the Delegation, but the funds would first be turned over to UNRRA because they are part of the "re-ampl ment" fund.

Mr. KEENY asked if it would be satisfactory to have the money handled directly by the Delegation.

Comm. MARCOLINI replied that, on the basis of the Agreement of 8th March, 1945, money cannot be taken from the above mentioned fund without a request of Mr. Keeny.

Mr. KEENY said that he had no objection to the first proposal of Comm. Marcolini, and that, if approval was expressed, UNRRA would accept the money and would turn it over to the Delegation which, in its turn, would transfer it to the new Agency as soon as it is established by Decree.

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Mr. KEENY said that the Central Committee of the Council will determine the total amount of money to be allocated to Italy and this will include everything that is spent in Italian territory from the beginning of the 1945 program until the end of the 1946 program. Mr. Keeny added that it did not matter to which program this money would be charged, because it would all come out of the same total sum.

There being no other comments or objections, the Recommendation on the Malaria Control Project for Sardinia was approved as amended.

Doc. N. 46 (Attachment No. 2).

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3. PROJECT FOR REPAIR AND CONSTRUCTION OF HOUSES (CASAS)
(Attachments No. 3, 3a, 4, 4a, 5, 5a, 6, 6a.)

Mr. KENNY stated that this project was the outgrowth of work that had been going on for some months and had consisted in the assistance given to the Italian Government by UNRRA, through a number of Voluntary Societies, in the repair and construction of houses for homeless Italians.

The principles and organization of the project which was being submitted to the Joint Committee was described in attachments No. 3 and 3a. A budget for six months was also being submitted (Attachments No. 4, 4a, 5, 5a) which called for an expenditure of 1,000,000,000 lire, for the construction of 1845 permanent houses of 4 rooms and the repair of 20,000 damaged houses.

Mr. KENNY added that the Recommendation which was submitted to the consideration of the Joint Committee (attachments No. 6 and 6a) called for an appropriation of 1,000,000,000 lire from the Lire Fund to the repair and construction project, for the immediate allocation of 200,000,000 lire to the Delegation for the beginning of operations, and for the allocation by UNRRA of 5,000,000 dollars for the purchase of the necessary equipment and supplies for this project.

Mr. KENNY pointed out that this was not a final budget, and that for the time being, only an approval in principle was required; a properly detailed budget with full justification would be presented in due course.

Avv. MONTINI stressed that this was only a tentative budget and that it should be clear that the expenditure for the budget should not exceed the 1,000,000,000 lire, because of the limitations of the Lire Fund for re-employment. Avv. Montini added that he considered the project as very useful, but suggested that in the wording of the recommendation, the name CASAS be omitted because the status of the Committee or Agency which will be responsible for the execution of the project, will be defined by a Decree, which was to be issued.

Mr. KENNY said that Attachment No. 5 summarized the main points of the project. He added that this project would be undertaken in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Works, and that absolute assurance must be given that appropriate controls would be exercised.

Gen. McCOLLUM pointed out that the reference to "UNRRA scales" in paragraph VI of Attachment No. 5, should be understood to refer to the Italian Delegation scales rather than those of UNRRA Mission. He added that the budget could be approved in principle but that it should be increased to make allowance for expenses of P.O.L. and for the 1000 trucks required for the project.

Maj. McDERMOTT said that the cost of the trucks will be a dollar expenditure. The fuel will be paid for in Lire, but at this time it was not possible to determine the exact amount. This expenditure however, would be over and above the 1,000,000,000 lire.

Avv. MONTINI asked whether the amount of money to be spent for fuel would have to be in addition to, or included in the 1,000,000,000 lire budget.

Mr. KENNY said that there were two possibilities :

1) Approval could be given now to the allocation of 1,000,000,000 lire and later, if the sum was insufficient, the matter should be reviewed again.

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Mr. KELLY added that the Recommendation which was submitted to the consideration of the Joint Committee (attachments No. 6 and 6a) called for an appropriation of 1,000,000,000 lire from the Lire Fund to the repair and construction project, for the immediate allocation of 200,000,000 lire to the Delegation for the beginning of operations, and for the allocation by UNRRA of 5,000,000 dollars for the purchase of the necessary equipment and supplies for this project.

Mr. KELLY pointed out that this was not a final budget, and that for the time being, only an approval in principle was required; a properly detailed budget with full justification would be presented in due course.

Avv. MONTINI stressed that this was only a tentative budget and that it should be clear that the expenditure for the budget should not exceed the 1,000,000,000 lire, because of the limitations of the Lire Fund for re-employment. Avv. Montini added that he considered the project as very useful, but suggested that in the wording of the recommendation, the name C.L.A.S. be omitted because the status of the Committee or Agency which will be responsible for the execution of the project, will be defined by a Decree, which was to be issued.

Mr. KELLY said that Attachment No. 5 summarized the main points of the project. He added that this project would be undertaken in co-operation with the Ministry of Public Works, and that absolute assurance must be given that appropriate controls would be exercised.

Comm. MARCOLINI pointed out that the reference to "UNRRA scales" in paragraph VI of Attachment No. 5, should be understood to refer to the Italian Delegation scales rather than those of UNRRA Mission. He added that the budget could be approved in principle but that it should be increased to make allowance for expenses of P.O.L. and for the 1000 trucks required for the project.

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Avv. MONTINI asked whether the amount of money to be spent for fuel would have to be in addition to, or included in the 1,000,000,000 lire budget.

Mr. KELLY said that there were two possibilities :

1) Approval could be given now to the allocation of 1,000,000,000 lire and later, if the sum was insufficient, the matter should be reviewed again.

2) Approval could be given to the expenditure of 1,000,000,000 lire, inclusive of the expense for fuel, which could not now be estimated. UNRRA would be willing to vote either way.

Comm. MARCOLINI said that it was better to have a budget comprising all expenses, including fuel, because the total cost of the construction and repair of bridges, which would be announced to the Italian people, should include all the expenditures connected with the operation.

Mr. KELLY agreed that it was essential to have a budget covering all expenditures, but added that he thought it was necessary to approve the proposed recommendation, and that if the sum of 1,000,000,000 lire will prove to be insufficient, the matter will have to be reviewed by the

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Joint Committee. He also added that the principle should be followed to use Lire whenever possible, in order to save dollars.

Major HOLCRITT asked who would be responsible for the accountability for the money.

Avv. MONTINI answered that the Committee which will be set up by Decree for the operation of this project, would be responsible for the accountability for the above mentioned sum, and that UNRRA would have the right to audit.

Doc. N. 47. Mr. CONTINI said that the wording in Attachment No. 5, paragraph VI should be reformulated. The sentence "It is recommended that Government employees draw civil service wages" should be changed to "It is recommended that Government employees should be subject to civil service regulations regarding wages". This amendment was agreed.

Comm. MARCOLINI said that it should be made clear that the cost of Lit. 100,000 per room, mentioned in paragraph 7 of Attachment 5, might actually be increased in view of the fact that the cost of fuel should be added to it.

Mr. KENNY said that Comm. Marcolini's point should be noted.

Comm. MARCOLINI suggested that the Lit. 200,000,000 for this project should be handled in the same way as the funds for the Malaria Control project, that is it should be turned over to the UNRRA Mission and then be transferred to the Delegation.

Mr. KENNY said that this procedure was acceptable with the understanding that as soon as the Agency which would be responsible for the operation of the project be set up, the responsibility and accountability for such funds should be turned over to this Agency.

Avv. MONTINI agreed to Mr. Kenny's suggestion.

Doc. No.48 There being no further comments or objections, it was agreed that the Recommendation on the repair and construction project be approved as amended. (Attachments No. 6 and 6a).

4. CLOTHING PROCESSING PROJECT (Attachments No. 7, 7a, 8, 8a).

Mr. KENNY explained that the clothing processing project had been proceeding satisfactorily for several months under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Relief Services. The documents submitted to the Joint Committee were a budget for the period December 15, 1945 / June 30, 1946 for an amount of Lit. 112,487,629. (Attachments No. 7 and 7a) and a Recommendation for the approval of this expenditure (Attachments No. 8 and 8a).

Mr. SONNINI said that the clothing processing Section had repaired 472,783 pairs of shoes, 382,443 pairs of shoes had been processed, 30,000 bales of clothing had been selected and repaired, totalling 1500 tons of clothing or approximately 4,000,000 garments. He added that 100,000 pieces of underwear and 5,000 blankets had been manufactured. Furthermore the manufacture of 5,000,000 square meters of cotton cloth was processing.

Major HOLCRITT reported that the accounts of this project had been audited by the auditors of the Council and by the auditors of A.F.H.C. They had both expressed their complete satisfaction at the way in which the records and accounts had been kept. The auditors had inspected the accounts because, in this instance, UNRRA was acting as an agent of the Joint Committee and had therefore the accounting responsibility. Maj. Holcritt recommended that the sum of Lit. 112,500,000 instead of Lit. 112,487,629 be made available to the processing section, in accordance with the recommendation submitted.

Doc. No.49. There being no further comments or objections, the Recommendation

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[illegible] agreed that investment was agreed.

Comm. MARCOLINI said that it should be made clear that the cost of Lit. 100,000 per room, mentioned in paragraph 1 of Attachment 5, might actually be increased in view of the fact that the cost of fuel should be added to it.

Mr. KENNY said that Comm. Marcolini's point should be noted.

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Mr. KENNY said that this procedure was acceptable with the understanding that as soon as the Agency which would be responsible for the operation of the project is set up, all responsibility and accountability for such funds should be turned over to this Agency.

Avv. MONTINI agreed to Mr. Kenny's suggestion.

Rec. No.48 There being no further comments or objections, it was agreed that the Recommendation on the repair and construction project be approved as amended. (Attachments No. 6 and 6a).

4. CLOTHING PROCESSING PROJECT (Attachments No. 7, 7a, 8, 8a).

Mr. KENNY explained that the clothing processing project had been proceeding satisfactorily for several months under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Relief Services. The documents submitted to the Joint Committee were a budget for the period December 15, 1945 / June 30, 1946 for an amount of Lit. 112,487,629. (Attachments No. 7 and 7a) and a Recommendation for the approval of this expenditure (Attachments No. 8 and 8a).

Mr. MONTINI said that the clothing processing Section had repaired 472,783 pairs of shoes, 522,443 pairs of shoes had been processed, 30,000 bales of clothing had been selected and repaired, totalling 1500 tons of clothing or approximately 4,000,000 garments. He added that 150,000 pieces of underwear and 5,000 blankets had been manufactured. Furthermore the manufacture of 5,000,000 square meters of cotton cloth was progressing.

Major ROBERTS reported that the accounts of this project had been audited by the auditors of the Council and by the auditors of U.N.R.R.A. They had both expressed their complete satisfaction at the way in which the records and accounts had been kept. The auditors had inspected the accounts because, in this instance, UNRRA was acting as an agent of the Joint Committee and had therefore the accounting responsibility. Maj. Roberts recommended that the sum of Lit. 112,500,000 instead of Lit. 112,487,629 be made available to the processing section, in accordance with the recommendation submitted.

Rec. No 49. There being no further comments or objections, the Recommendation as amended was approved. (Attachments No. 8 and 8a).

5. ASSISTANCE TO CAVE DWELLERS IN NAPLES (Attachments No.10,10a, 11,11a).

Mr. KENNY explained that this project had already been under way for some time and its purpose was to assist the people who had been compelled to seek shelter in the caves near Naples, and to get them back to normal life. The project, which was operated by the Co-operation and Services Committee in collaboration with the Commune of Naples, the Genio Civile, and the Ministry of Public Works, was described in a letter from Mr. Gordon to Avv. Montini. (Attachments No. 9 and 9a). A budget for the sum of Lit. 5,500,000 for the

project to be completed on the 31st May 1946, was submitted (Attachments No. 10 and 10a).

Avv. MONTINI answered that this project was an evidence of the different types of assistance being given by UNRRA, and that although this only referred to Naples, it might well open the way for similar work in other towns.

Mr. KENNY remarked that this project had drawn a considerable attention, even outside of Italy.

Rec. No. 50. There being no further comments or objections, the Recommendation on the project of assistance to cave dwellers in Naples, was approved as submitted. (Attachments No. 11 and 11a).

6. RATIFICATION OF TRANSFER OF SUPPLIES TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT. (Attachments No. 12).

Avv. MONTINI submitted a document indicating the estimated amounts and quantities of supplies transferred to the Italian Government up to 5th February 1946 (Attachment No. 12).

Mr. KENNY said that he understood that no action was required on this subject but the placing on record that the document had been presented. This document will be checked by the Mission and ratified on the basis of the prices of the commodities delivered to the Government. Mr. Kenny added that he was glad to see that the figure for the medical supplies had considerably increased and he commented that the distribution of medical supplies was improving.

Mr. SOLLENA said that the High Commissioner for Health and Hygiene was planning to buy some trucks in order to expedite distribution of medical supplies.

7. PROGRESS REPORT ON PROCESSING OF RAW COTTON. (Attachments No. 13,14,15 and 15 a).

Avv. MONTINI submitted the following documents:

a) Description of the work carried out by the Delegation concerning the processing of 2000 tons of raw cotton, which had been transferred to the Delegation by UNRRA. (Attachment No. 13).

b) An estimate of the expenditures involved in the operation amounting to Lit. 457,667,508 (Attachment No. 14).

c) Proposed Recommendation for the payment of the sum of Lit. 457,667,508 from the Lire Fund (Attachments No. 15 and 15 a).

Avv. MONTINI explained that the work was being carried out by a Committee with representatives of the Delegation and UNRRA. The Milan Office of the Delegation was responsible for the selection of the factories to which the allocation of the raw cotton should be made. He added that the Milan office had been taking the advice of the Chamber of Commerce and the Cotton Institute, and that the processing of the cotton was proceeding satisfactorily. The finished products will be distributed almost equally between the High Commissariat of Health and Hygiene and the Ministry of Post-War Assistance.

Mr. KENNY said that 10,000,000 square meters of cotton cloth

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Mr. KENNY said that 10,000,000 square meters of cotton cloth had been obtained from the 2000 tons of cotton, and added that the cost of the finished product was slightly lower than the cost in the United States. Thus the processing done in Italy served the purpose of providing employment in Italy and at the same time of obtaining cloth at a reasonable price.

Cons. MACCOLINI asked whether the Price Committee, which had already been established would fix the prices for these manufactured goods which will be sold, or whether this question would be referred to the Committee on Prices, which would be set up for all UNRRA commodities.

Mr. KENNY answered that UNRRA had no objection to the sale of these goods, provided that no person or organisation be deprived of their equitable share, because of their inability to pay.

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Rec. No. 51. It was agreed that the existing Price Committee would establish the prices of the finished product, in order to avoid delay.

Avv. MONTINI asked whether it would be possible to have UNRRA's support in regard to the transportation of the finished products.

Mr. KERBY answered that UNRRA would help as far as possible, but it should be borne in mind that railways should be used especially for long distance hauls.

Rec. No. 52. There being no further comments or objections, the Recommendation was approved as submitted. (Attachment No. 15).

8. REQUEST BY UNRRA FOR LIT. 750,000,000 FOR THE MISSION'S EXPENSES FOR THREE MONTHS. (Attachments 16, 16a, 17 and 17a).

Mr. KERBY said that in examining this request, it should be kept in mind that the UNRRA program had been expanded about ten times, and that consequently the Mission's expenditures had increased.

Major ROBERTS said that the sum of Lit. 750,000,000 was his best estimate of the Mission's expenditures for the three months ending the 15th of June. He had requested this sum under the terms of the new Agreement (Attachments No. 16 and 16 a), but if it were more convenient to make this sum available under the provisions of the old Agreement, he would have no objection.

Comm. MARCOLINI said that it would be more practical to pay the money under the old Agreement, to be drawn from the Lire Fund. If this sum had to be paid under the new Agreement, the procedure would have to be delayed, regardless of whether the sum were advanced by the Treasury or whether the money were made available after the first proceeds of sale had been cashed. He asked whether the sum was needed at one time or in installments, and added that it was important that the Government be advised of the prices of goods being imported, in order to establish the sale prices in Italy.

Major ROBERTS confirmed that he was willing to accept the procedure suggested by Comm. Marcolini, and that it would be preferable to obtain the sum in one installment.

Mr. KERBY proposed that the Recommendation (Attachments No. 17 and 17a) be approved, provided that the word "profit" be changed to "proceeds".

Rec. No. 53. There being no further comments or objections, the Recommendation (Attachments 17 and 17a) was approved as amended.

9. REPORT ON MEASURES TAKEN TO PREVENT LOSSES AND PILFERAGE OF UNRRA SUPPLIES (Attachment No. 18).

Avv. MONTINI presented a report on this subject (Attachment No. 18) and pointed out that the losses and pilferage of UNRRA goods had been considerably lower than those of other organizations. Avv. Montini added that in some cases the weight indicated in the UNRRA documents did not correspond to the actual weight of the goods received by the Government. He suggested that in the future all possible care be exercised to eliminate such discrepancies.

Col. HUMPHREYS asked if losses due to spoilage were brought to the attention of the Committee on losses and pilferage.

Avv. MONTINI replied that this was done

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Major NORGETTO said that the sum of Lit. 750,000,000 was his best estimate of the Mission's expenditures for the three months ending the 15th of June. He had requested this sum under the terms of the new Agreement (Attachments No. 16 and 16 a), but if it were more convenient to make this sum available under the provisions of the old Agreement, he would have no objection.

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Major NORGETTO confirmed that he was willing to accept the procedure suggested by Comm. Margolini, and that it would be preferable to obtain the sum in one installment.

Mr. KENNY proposed that the Recommendation (Attachments No. 17 and 17a) be approved, provided that the word "profit" be changed to "proceeds".

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Col. HERSHMAN asked if losses due to spoilage were brought to the attention of the Committee on losses and pilferage.

Avv. MONTINI replied that this was done.

Mr. KENNY said that Avv. Montini's suggestion should be taken into consideration.

The meeting was adjourned at 7 o' clock.

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Attachment H-1-c

~~1st March 1946~~

PROCEDURE OF THE SUPPLY TO THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT OF GOODS FOR THE ITALIAN CIVILIAN ECONOMY IMPORTED ON THE BASIS OF THE UNRRA PROGRAM 1946

1) The National Institute for Foreign Trade (ICE) is delegated by the Italian Government to receive the goods imported by UNRRA for the Italian civilian economy. The charges to be paid to ICE for this service will be established by the Italian Government in agreement with UNRRA.

2) Transfer of ownership to the Italian Government for supplies imported by UNRRA for the civilian economy will take place at the end of ships tackle, over ships rail or at ships side, dependent upon the type of cargo and the port facilities. Tallies will be made and signed simultaneously at the time and point of delivery, by the ships agent, UNRRA, ICE and the agencies mentioned in paragraph 4 below. In cases of difference between the tally of the ships agent and the tally of the Italian Government, the UNRRA tally shall control, because UNRRA must make the claims against the carrier.

The Italian Government will provide appropriate weighing facilities for the tallying of supplies. If such facilities are not available the ships manifest will control as regards the commodities, which could not be weighed.

3) The checking of the contents of cased or packaged supplies imported by UNRRA for the Italian civilian economy will take place as soon as possible after delivery to the Italian Government, and will be made under the control of designated representatives of UNRRA and the Italian Government.

4) The collection of the goods will be effected through agencies designated in agreement with UNRRA for this purpose by the Italian Government. In special instances the collection of the goods may be effected by ICE directly.

5) UNRRA will provide, in so far as possible, timely notice to ICE of the scheduled date of arrival of ships, notifying the composition of the cargo, the names of the ships, the loading plans, the ports of arrival and the landed costs. To simplify the forwarding of this information and to be in a position to give the necessary instructions to the ports, [illegible] its own liaison office. This informa-

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6) An out-turn report for each ship relative to the UNRRA goods unloaded at the port, will be made out within 48 hours of the completed discharge of the ship, and signed by UNRRA, ICE and the agencies mentioned in paragraph 4 above, within 24 hours of compilation.

The out-turn report will constitute the document of the effective consignation of the goods, and will include:

a - A detailed list with the description of the goods, the markings and quantities, exactly as specified in the manifest or any other document describing the goods.

b - The corresponding quantities unloaded, according to the controlling documents signed as of Paragraph 1, specifying any losses or damages. For goods packed in containers in which the charge is levied on the net contents (i.e. lard in tubs, powdered milk in drums, fish in kegs, etc.) the out-turn report will be completed with a list showing for each type of goods packed in containers the net weight, the tare and the gross weight. Dry bulk cargo will be accepted by the Italian Government on the basis of the weight specified in the manifest, and said weight will be accepted for the purposes of the out-turn report, even in cases where the carrier assumes no responsibility for the accuracy of the amounts mentioned in the manifest. However, notation with respect to the condition of the cargo will be entered in the out-turn report.

7) In those cases in which the unloading of the goods is to be effected in various ports an out-turn report will be made out for the quantity of goods unloaded at each port.

8) Twelve copies of the out-turn report will be made, of which six will be for the Italian Government and six for UNRRA.

9) This agreement is limited to supplies imported by UNRRA for transfer to the Italian Government and therefore is not applicable to supplies imported by UNRRA for different purposes, including administrative supplies for the UNRRA Italian Mission, supplies for the non-Italian Displaced Persons program, and supplies for other areas in transit through Italy.

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Attachment E-1-A.

C O N T R A C T.

This Agreement is made and signed in Rome on 25th March, 1946 between UNRRA (Italian Mission) (referred to in the present contract as UNRRA), represented by S.M. Neary, Chief of the Italian Mission, and Sorveglianza societa Italiana per ulteriori assicurazioni agli imbarchi e spedizioni, (referred to in the present contract as Sorveglianza), represented by Bruno Bertoli, Vice Director.

(1) It is agreed that Sorveglianza will superintend the discharge in Italian ports of UNRRA consignments coming from overseas for the account of UNRRA, Italian Mission. In the case of general cargo Sorveglianza's service will also include the tallying out of the packages. Sorveglianza will also establish and report to UNRRA, Rome, facts to be used as the basis for claims against the carrier.

(2) (a) On ship's arrival Sorveglianza will send its own agents on board to examine the ship's boat and to ascertain from the ship's officers if anything unusual regarding the cargo occurred during the course of the voyage. During the discharge Sorveglianza will exercise reasonable care for the security of the cargo in the holds or until transfer to the receivers is made.

(b) The tallying of general cargo will be done at the end of ship's tackle and simultaneously with the discharge. This duty will be fulfilled in the most accurate way and together with the ship's agents and the receivers.

(c) Sorveglianza also undertakes to insist that the carrier or his agent will separate shipments of general cargo by marks.

(3) If UNRRA or Sorveglianza deem it necessary Sorveglianza will carry out the sampling of bulk cargoes in accordance with the usual commercial practice.

Sorveglianza will also report to UNRRA, Rome, daily the amount of tonnage discharged, and any irregularity concerning the condition of the cargo, or breakdown of ship's gear, or any other circumstance affecting the rate of discharge, as well as all work stoppages, together with the reasons therefor.

Sorveglianza will also retain surveyors and ascertain the cause, the amount, and the degree of damage to the cargo.

(4) Sorveglianza will take reasonable precautions to prevent the use of hooks or similar devices which may cause loss or damage to the cargo in the holds and during the discharge.

At the completion of discharge Sorveglianza will carefully inspect the holds, demanding that the ship's agents gather and

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(2) (a) On ship's arrival Sorveglianza will send its own agents on board to examine the ship's log-book and to ascertain from the ship's officers if anything unusual regarding the cargo occurred during the course of the voyage. During the discharge Sorveglianza will exercise reasonable care for the security of the cargo in the holds or until transfer to the receivers is made.

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Sorveglianza will also nominate surveyors and ascertain the cause, the amount, and the degree of damage to the cargo.

(4) Sorveglianza will take reasonable precaution to prevent the use of hooks or similar devices which may cause loss or damage to the cargo in the holds used during the discharge.

At the completion of discharge Sorveglianza will carefully inspect the holds, demanding that the ship's agents gather and deliver that part of the cargo which might have seeped through to the bilges or through grain fittings and partitions.

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(5) Sorveglianza will obtain from ship's agents within 48 hours of completion of the discharge an outturn report noting all overages, shortages and damage to cargo. The outturn report will be signed by the ship's agents and the receiver and will be countersigned by Sorveglianza. Twelve copies of the outturn report will be forwarded immediately to UNRRA, Rome, together with the final report of discharge.

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(6) UNRRA undertakes to notify all Allied and Italian authorities concerned with the reception of the cargo that the delivery will be effected under the supervision of Sorveglianza and that it's agents will be present during the entire discharge operations. UNRRA will also notify such authorities that in cases of difference between the tally of general cargo by the ship's agent and that by the Italian Government, the Sorveglianza tally will control.

UNRRA undertakes to advise the ship's agents who do the stevedoring and engage the labour to co-operate with Sorveglianza.

UNRRA undertakes to request the Allied and Italian port authorities to give all reasonable assistance to Sorveglianza in the performance of its duties. UNRRA will also assist Sorveglianza to obtain passes, enabling its representatives to obtain free entrance to ports and to board ships. UNRRA will notify all receivers that outturn reports must be signed within 24 hours after their compilation.

(7) For the tallying out of general cargo UNRRA will pay Sorveglianza 35 lire per manifest ton.

For bulk cargo which may be accepted by UNRRA on manifest weights, including sampling when it is required, the following rates are agreed to:

Bulk grain	12.5 lire per manifest ton
Coal	5 lire " " "
Ores	5 lire " " "
Dry minerals	5 lire " " "

The cost of analysis, surveyors and other operations, other than tallying and sampling, will be invoiced separately at actual cost.

Separate invoices for Sorveglianza's services will be submitted for each ship.

Should the rate of wages or salaries prevailing for Sorveglianza personnel at the date of the signing of this contract be altered by Government order or decree the above rates will be adjusted by agreement between UNRRA and Sorveglianza.

(8) It is agreed that controversies concerning the interpretation and the performance of this contract will be decided by an arbitration body composed of three members. Each party will designate one arbitrator. The arbitrators so selected will choose the third. If they cannot agree, he will be named by the President of the Tribunal of Rome. The decisions of the majority will be binding on UNRRA and Sorveglianza.

(9) This contract will be dissolved thirty days after UNRRA notifies

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(9) This contract will be dissolved thirty days after UNRRA notifies Sorveglianza in writing of its intention to terminate the agreement.

(10) This contract enters into effect on the date of signing.

(Signed) [illegible]
CHIEF OF THE ITALIAN MISSION, UNRRA.

(Signed) Bruno Bertoli
VICE DIRECTOR, SORVEGLIANZA.

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R-2. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SPECIAL ASSISTANT FOR MILITARY LIAISON FOR MARCH 1946.

There is no report for the Special Assistant for Military Liaison for March 1946, as this post has not yet been filled.

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There is no report for the Special Assistant for Military Liaison for March 1946, as this post has not yet been filled.

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H-3 BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE MAIN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN ITALY FOR MARCH 1946 BY THE DIVISION OF OPERATIONS ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

1. The Italian economy in its present hypersensitive st te is being influenced by : the continued instability of the international economic and political situation; the lack of coordination of the Italian internal economy with foreign economies; uncertainty in regard to economic and financial conditions which may be imposed by the peace treaty; the fact that the Government's economic policy has not yet crystallised; the slow revival in industrial activity and the continued fall in prices. All these factors combine to make the effects of day to day policy decisions most severe.

2. In the light of these remarks, it may be said that in spite of favourable sypt ms (the continued though gradual fall in prices, and the slight easing in the financial position), the situation is critical owing to the deterioration in the food position, and the scanty supply of coal and basic raw materials needed for industrial and agricultural recovery.

3. The fact that demographic pressure (always a problem for Italy) is being increased by repatriation and demobilisation of ex-prisoners of war, is also worthy of consideration. Even in normal times, agriculture, industry and commerce cannot absorb all available manpower, but in times of low wages and reduced economic activity, such as the present, the addition of some hundreds of thousands of repatriates to the labour market just increases the unemployment problem by that number.

4. To turn very briefly to the most important developments in the various fields of economic and financial activity..

AGRICULTURE

5. Owing to fair weather conditions, and in spite of inadequate supplies of imported fertilizers and agricultural machinery, crop expectations are substantially higher than last year's realisations. Stimulated by high food prices, farmers are making determined efforts to repair war damage and improve the livestock position.

INDUSTRY

6. Industrial recovery continues slowly : The scarcity of coal, (which is likely to be more acute during the next few months owing to the world shortage which will be accentuated by the American coal strike) and the insufficient flow of raw materials, tend to worsen the situation. Production costs are still high, though unemployment is increasing owing to the gradual dismissal of workers, though [illegible] veterans.

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[illegible] by : the continued instability of the international economic and political situation; the lack of coordination of the Italian internal economy with foreign economies; uncertainty in regard to economic and financial conditions which may be imposed by the peace treaty; the fact that the Government's economic policy has not yet crystallised; the slow revival in industrial activity and the continued fall in prices. All these factors combine to make the effects of day to day policy decisions most severe.

2. In the light of these remarks, it may be said that in spite of favourable syptoms (the continued though gradual fall in prices, and the slight easing in the financial position), the situation is critical owing to the deterioration in the food position, and the scanty supply of coal and basic raw materials needed for industrial and agricultural recovery.

3. The fact that demographic pressure (always a problem for Italy) is being increased by repatriation and demobilisation of ex-prisoners of war, is also worthy of consideration. Even in normal times, agriculture, industry and commerce cannot absorb all available manpower, but in times of low wages and reduced economic activity, such as the present, the addition of some hundreds of thousands of repatriates to the labour market just increases the unemployment problem by that number.

4. To turn very briefly to the most important developments in the various fields of economic and financial activity.:

AGRICULTURE

5. Owing to fair weather conditions, and in spite of inadequate supplies of imported fertilizers and agricultural machinery, crop expectations are substantially higher than last year's realisations. Stimulated by high food prices, farmers are making determined efforts to repair war damage and improve the livestock position.

INDUSTRY

6. Industrial recovery continues slowly : The scarcity of coal, (which is likely to be more acute during the next few months owing to the world shortage which will be accentuated by the American coal strike) and the insufficient flow of raw materials, tend to worsen the situation. Production costs are still high, and unemployment is increasing owing to the gradual dismissal of workers, though industries were recently compelled to hire a certain percentage of war veterans.

7. The gradual fall in prices presents a problem in that manufacturers hold stocks of raw materials and finished products at the higher prices which prevailed in the past. This problem, which is most prevalent in the fields of textiles, footwear and some minerals, tends to discourage sales, and thus impede the process of industrial recovery.

8. However, in some of the more active branches of industry the dismissal of surplus workers has increased productivity of labour, and thereby checked rising production costs to some extent.

[illegible] WCK [illegible]

9. The Ministry of Industry and Trade is, in effect, extending to Southern Italy the system in force in Northern Italy prior to transfer to the Italian Government (Industrial Control Lines for Northern Italy, C.I.A.I.), by which the distribution of imported raw materials and some locally manufactured products is controlled by the Government, and this should result in a more rational distribution.

TRANSPORT

10. The rail and road transport position is still improving owing to the gradual repair of railways, the addition of locally built or imported rail and road equipment, and the reconstruction of bridges, roads and harbour installations.

GENERAL PRICE LEVEL

11. The downward trend in prices was still continuing at the end of March. The wholesale price level shows a decrease of from 33 times the 1938 level to 29 times that level between December 1946 and March 1947. Open market quotations for gold and first rate currencies are still rapidly declining (the single £ sterling was quoted at twice the official commercial rate at the end of March in the Rome open market, while the dollar rate had fallen from 349 lire in February to about 285 lire at the end of March).

RETAIL PRICES

12. The retail price of basic foodstuffs continued to decline until about the middle of March. During the second half of the month, some prices remained at the levels they had reached while others increased. The unfavourable outlook in the food situation will probably cause continual increases in food prices until the next harvest is gathered.

13. Retail clothing prices, on the other hand, continued to fall through March and further reductions are expected.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

14. The level of public utility tariffs (postal, rail, gas, electricity, etc.), which had increased less proportionately than the circulating currency (as compared with 1938) was raised in February. Increases are also expected in many controlled prices which have not kept up with actual cost increases. These various alterations in prices remain a tendency of all prices towards a level 20 to 25 times the pre-war figures (more or less equal to the circulating currency level).

15. In order better to control prices, the Ministry of Industry and Trade re-organised its offices charged with establishing official prices and, in particular, revised the duties assigned to the Inter-ministerial Price Committee.

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COST OF LIVING

16. The cost of living index based mainly on food costs for the worker's family shows a slight decline during February. Owing to the weight of food costs in the computation of this index, and increases in public utility tariffs, this figure is expected to increase during the next few months.

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17. During March, wages either remained unchanged or showed slight increases owing to the "sliding scale" legislation based on costs of living and applicable to Government employees. It can, therefore, be said that the worker's purchasing power is still only about 50% of the pre-war level. This fact, which diminishes the internal purchasing power, tends further to encourage the downward trend of prices.

FOREIGN TRADE

18. Data collected by the Central Institute of Statistics covering the first two months of 1946 shows Italian imports (UNRRA included but gift parcels excluded) amounted to 5.8 billion lire, while exports totalled 3.2 billion lire. With the implementation of trade agreements, a gradual increase in foreign trade is anticipated. During February and March, agreements were negotiated with France, Belgium, and Denmark, while other agreements were negotiated through March with Switzerland, Sweden and Spain. These agreements are drawn to cover annual imports of about 30 billion lire, and exports amounting to about 26 billion lire. On 22 March the Council of Ministers decided to allow exporters uncontrolled use of 50% of the foreign currency resulting from their transactions. This was done to encourage exporters, who felt that there was no incentive to greater efforts when the Government had complete control of the financial side of their business.

19. Negotiations for the financing of foreign trade have resulted in a loan of 25 million dollars from the Import and Export Bank for the purchase of raw cotton from the United States.

20. In addition, as at 1 March 1946, the Italian Government had about 37 million dollars still available under the United States troop pay scheme and Post Liberation Credit arrangements. For the further financing of the 1946 reconstruction plans, the Government has applied to the United States for a loan of 940 million dollars.

FINANCE

21. The general internal financial situation is improving with increasing revenue returns from taxation and expenditures kept at the lowest possible levels. The budget deficit is still being financed by the issue of short term Treasury Bonds, which is facilitated by the present psychological conditions of the money market, resulting partly from the decision to postpone currency conversion. During the month, the Bank of Italy was not called upon to issue further currency, and the circulation figure actually shows a slight decline. This decline is attributable to abundance of cash held on deposit in the Banks. The Banks, while experiencing increases in deposits are, on the other hand, having difficulty in finding suitable investments outside Government Bonds and Stocks owing to the lack of applications for loans to cover industrial and commercial undertakings.

22. While the increase in bank deposits and in subscriptions for short term

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22. While the increase in bank deposits and in subscriptions for short term Treasury Bonds shows a favourable swing of public opinion, it is also partially caused by lack of public interest in industrial investments. This is clearly shown by the trend of stock exchange prices. On the Milan stock exchange working from a general price index of 100 for 1938, the index fell from 739 in April 1945 to 383 at the end of March 1946. Confidence is, therefore, the driving force behind the above-mentioned developments. This same confidence has revealed itself in the substantial upward trend in Government Bond prices, in spite of the announced issue of a reconstruction loan, and in the realisation of temporary investments made when confidence in the lire was ebbing. The expansion in bank deposits previously mentioned, was itself caused by increased confidence, which resulted in the disgorging of currency hoarded by individuals and Companies.

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23. On the whole, the financial situation warrants a certain amount of optimism, though the slight reduction in circulation and all short term debts of the Bank of Italy, is counteracted by the increased currency requirements of the Allied Forces, resulting from the application of the commercial rate of exchange to the pay of Allied soldiers. During the last quarter of 1945 the monthly issues of AM Lire fluctuated between 2.4 billion lire and 3.9 billion lire. In January 1946, the figure went up to 5.3 billion lire, and while actual issues for February are not yet known, the request of the Allied Authorities to the Bank of Italy for March amounts to 5.7 billion lire.

CONCLUSION

24. In judging the economic situation, it must be noted that some progress is being made along the road to recovery, though the full measure of this progress may only become apparent in the months to come. Some of the elements which indicate this progress are: resumption of work in the building industry on an increasing scale; the gradual carrying out of the extensive public works program; improvements in the transportation system and harbour facilities; adjustments in the internal price level; re-organization of the system of taxation resulting in progressively higher yields; the crystallisation of a firmer Government policy in regard to monetary financial and economic matters; the conclusion of foreign trade and financial agreements which will lead to increased commercial activity; the obtaining of foreign loans, and the possibility of obtaining similar loans on a large scale; the carrying out of the UNRRA program, with the hope that procurement will actually reach amounts scheduled in the UNRRA procurement plan.

25. However, all these elements are rather obscured by the uncertainties mentioned earlier, and the progress achieved can be rendered useless by unfavourable political and economic events which the future may hold. Conditioned upon all these "ifs", it appears that the Italian economy has just passed the trough of the wave, and the future holds elements capable of achieving successful recovery.

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H-4. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

FOR MARCH, 1946.

1. The month of March has been principally noteworthy for the added prominence given to the food situation in Italy. The Press generally has shown greater concern over the crisis than at any time in the past, and it is apparent that UNRRA is penetrating into the minds of the writers in a manner which assures the closest cooperation possible from the Italian authorities. However, it is abundantly clear that a large portion of the Italian people is still very ignorant of UNRRA's functions and the proceedings by which the supplies UNRRA brings into the country are distributed to the consumer.

2. The cause of ignorance of UNRRA's real functions is due almost entirely to distrust of the Government distributing agencies by the general public. Generally speaking, the people cannot understand why the distribution is not controlled by UNRRA, nor why UNRRA does not - as yet - control all prices of commodities they bring into Italy.

3. The municipal elections have served to increase misunderstandings in regard to UNRRA because political ammunition has been made of food and other supplies with which UNRRA is directly concerned.

4. Throughout the month the Division has impressed on the minds of foreign and local Press the true functions of UNRRA in Italy and the relationship of the world food shortage to this country. Facts in the clearest possible form have been fed the Italian Press and authorities by means of the "Economic Notes"; releases; photographs and personal contact wherever possible. A great deal of misunderstanding will be cleared up by the circulation of the now-completed pamphlets - the factual pamphlet prepared by Chorley, the editor of "Economic Notes"; and the human story of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration in Italy, prepared by Mrs. Verne O'Brien. Both have set out in simple language the stories which will clarify this organization and what it is doing, to Allied and Italian authorities, personnel and general public. It is intended to broadcast a condensed version of each of these pamphlets throughout the country.

5. "Economic Notes" continues its increase in circulation and is widely quoted throughout the country. With the improvement in communications between regions the "Economic Notes" will be distributed much more rapidly.

6. Regional Directors are using the articles in "Economic Notes" as the basis for all communications to the Press in their respective regions.

7. The Information Division staff has set itself and consolidated excellent relations with both Italian and foreign Press and the results are increasingly good.

8. Every possible effort is being directed towards a type of information which shows the need for UNRRA in Italy, and subsequently showing what UNRRA is actually doing to meet that need. Promises and possibilities

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6. Regional Directors are using the articles in "Economic Notes" as the basis for all communications to the Press in their respective regions.

7. The Information Division staff has established and consolidated excellent relations with both Italian and foreign Press and the results are increasingly good.

8. Every possible effort is being directed towards a type of information which shows the need for UNRRA in Italy, and subsequently showing what UNRRA is actually doing to meet that need. Promises and possibilities are avoided and facts are publicised.

9. By means of frequent releases; the new pamphlets; new posters in preparation, which will illustrate in simple form just what UNRRA does - "From the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration; free to the Italian Government and thence to you"; good pictures; film coverage of tours of UNRRA installations and the Chief of Mission's monthly broadcast, much will be done to dispel the ignorance or misconception of UNRRA in the minds of not only the Italian people, but Allied nationals in Italy and abroad.

10. Conducted tours of devastated areas and UNRRA installations have provided good stories, pictures and film footage which have been easy to place.

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11. March saw the opening up of UNRRA Regional Offices throughout Italy, and this will necessitate the appointing of Regional Information Officers. A very satisfactory feature of these Regional Offices is that they will help dispel the belief that Italy, from an UNRRA viewpoint, consists of Rome and the areas south of Rome.

12. Considerable progress has already been made in the Information field in the north, and all Regional Directors have co-operated within the Information policy laid down prior to taking up their appointments.

13. Generally, it is felt that during the month the Information Division worked well as a team, and succeeding in dispelling many wrong impressions of UNRRA and in counteracting [illegible] towards the Mission being regarded in a favourable light by both Italians and Foreigners. This is largely due to the utilisation of every member of the staff on "relations" in addition to normal duties.

LOCAL PRESS.

14. Relations with the Local Press are very good, and the rare cases of unfavourable comment on UNRRA, or comment indirectly concerning UNRRA, have been due to the writers being insufficiently informed as to where UNRRA functions begin and end. In every case the Division has contacted the writer and acquainted him with the facts. This has resulted in further articles based on "Economic Notes" correcting the errors. It is felt relations are improved by this means rather than by the writing of denials - a procedure the Division does not encourage.

15. Large excerpts from "Economic Notes" are being used regularly by the Italian Press.

16. A small measure of progress has been made in increasing public confidence in the fair distribution of UNRRA supplies by the Italian Government, particularly in the north.

17. A large number of releases were made to the Italian Press throughout Italy during March and an increase in Information staff has made it possible to contact many more newspapermen with excellent results. Over thirty representatives of Italian newspapers and news agencies were contacted during the month and a number of others have been provided with information from which they have prepared articles favourable to UNRRA.

LOCAL RADIO.

18. We have had little local radio activity this month, principally due to the elections, but many programmes have given considerable time to commentaries which included favourable references to UNRRA. This was not confined to Rome, and the Chief of Mission's address to the Prefects of Lombardia was broadcast over Milan Radio.

19. On 24th March John Strohm, the agricultural writer, broadcast over

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19. On 24 March, John Strohm, the agricultural writer, broadcast over C.B.S. on "Italian Farmers". The reports on the broadcast are most favourable.

20. Arrangements have been completed for the Chief of Mission's monthly broadcast in Italian, and a weekly human interest story on UNRRA activities by a member of the Information staff. Regional Directors will also broadcast from the cities in which their offices are established.

LOCAL FILMS.

21. During the month the Lucca film unit did a considerable amount of filming in the north of Italy for the commercial documentary.

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22. The films of Cardinal Pilotti's tour of U[illegible] inaugurations and devotional scenes and that of the Chinese Cardinal to Cinecitta Camp were completed and are being shown locally, and copies are being obtained for London and Washington.

23. Efforts are being made to have exploitation value documentary film to effect [illegible] pictorial information covering in London report.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

24. The new photograph files are now complete, and an improved service of pictures is available to local and foreign press. Display boards have been set up in Rome and are being prepared for the Regions. The Rome and Milan offices have been obtaining and distributing considerable numbers of USIS pictures, and an increasing flow of pictures is noted throughout the country.

25. Inadequate photographic staff is seriously handicapping the work of the Division. The release of Turner of the "Stars and Stripes" is taking longer than expected and the arrival of the Observer photographer, Berry, within the next ten days will ease the difficulty. The photographic laboratory has now been completed and should result in a speeding up of picture production. Arrangements have been completed for the exhibition of USIS photographs in numerous show cases in the streets of Rome and Milan, and it is hoped to have a full-scale USIS photographic exhibition in a Rome gallery. A local photographer was engaged to illustrate stories on hospitals, locusts and anti-malarial campaign in Sardinia.

26. John Strohm made several pictures of USIS interests for illustration of his articles. Mr. Hoyston made pictures at "Boys' Town" and "Civitavecchia".

PUBLICATIONS AND EXHIBITS.

27. "Economic Notes" Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 were published in English and Italian during the month. Bulletin "The 1946 Progress in Italy" by Mary Hoyston Norris O'Brien, and "USIS and Italy" by L. B. Chenley were completed in English and Italian.

28. The Weekly Bulletin in both languages and two Special Bulletins covering Governor Dolan's visit/ation and the appointment of the new Director General were published during March.

29. The USIS "Daily Press Digest" has been prepared and circulated [illegible] March.

30. On 25 March a statement by A. Hoover for his Press Conference was prepared.

31. An article on the unloading of an USIS [illegible] in this/spite the labor strike, was used extensively by the Italian Press.

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PUBLICATIONS AND PRINTED MATERIAL.

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28. The Weekly Bulletin in both languages and two Special Bulletins covering Governor Lehman's confirmation and the appointment of the new Director General were published during March.

29. The UNRRA "Daily Press Digest" has been prepared and circulated as from 8 March.

30. On 25 March a statement by Mr. Hoover for his Press Conference was prepared.

31. An article on the unloading of an UNRRA grain ship despite the Palermo strike, was used extensively by the Italian Press.

32. All Regional Offices made initial statements to the local Press based on their functions and "Memo to Notes". "No Note" [illegible] translated locally and will be distributed throughout the country.

33. Hand-outs to the Press were made during the Chief of Division's tour of the Regional Offices.

PERSONAL CONTACTS.

34. Personal Press contacts in March were more numerous and extensive throughout the country. Among those were :

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Mr. Masterman of NORTH PRESS PHOTO:
Mr. Berty-ling of UNICH J.C.;
Dr. De Nicholis of IL CORRIERE DELLA SE;
Dr. Coniglio of A. ST. P. of Turin;
Sig. Rossi of L'UNITA;
Press Office, U.S. Embassy;
Mr. Person, Mr. Hoover's P.A.O.;
Mr. Strohm - agricultural writer;
Mr. Bartlett of C.D.S.;
Mr. Donald Barnes of OVERSEAS NEWS AGENCY;
Mrs. Sylvia Sprigge of MANCHESTER GUARDIAN;
Mr. Rhodes of DAILY HERALD;
Mr. Monro of REUTER'S PRESS;
Col. Tiggott of the British Embassy;
Miss Stark, British Embassy Press Office;
Mr. Miller, " " " "
Mr. Healy, of NEW YORK POST.

35. Other contacts made were with several Italian Government officials, U.S. and British Press Attaches and Italian Government and provincial officials through the Regional Officers during the Chief of Mission's tour of inspection in Central and Northern Italy.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

36. During the month Mr. Hoover and his special mission visited Italy and were afforded every facility by the Information Division, which prepared the release for and aided in organising the ex-President's Press Conference. Mr. Neary entertained Mr. Hoover and party and Divisional Directors to dinner.

37. Several members of the Albanian mission have visited the Mission. Mr. Leo Muller of UNRRA Belgrade Information Division has been on a visit to Rome to contact Foreign Correspondents. Col. White of the Greek Mission has also visited the Italian Mission.

FIELD TRIPS.

38. Among the field trips were :

John Strohm, ex-President of the Agricultural Editors' Association, to Agricultural areas of the South; Tuscany and Sicily.

Mrs. O'Brien, to Sardinia and Ancona.

The Chief of Mission, to all UNRRA Regional Offices

B. Ashford Duffell, to all UNRRA Regional Offices and principal cities of the north for the establishment of contacts for

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Mrs.Sylvia Sprigge of MANCHESTER GUARDIAN;
Mr. Lucas of DAILY MIRROR;
Mr. Munro of REUTER'S PRESS;
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The Chief of Mission, to all UNRRA Regional Offices

B. Ashford Russell, to all UNRRA Regional Offices and principal cities of the north for the establishment of contacts for Information.

MOBILE CINEMA.

39. The Mobile Cinema Unit, though handicapped by a breakdown, has nevertheless carried out successful tours of the Puglie, Ancona, Jesi and Senigallia areas.

40. The shortage of suitable films is being overcome by obtaining films from the British Embassy Press Office, U.S.I.S. and Anglo-Lion, but it will be necessary to reconsider the advisability of continuing this service unless further equipment can be obtained.

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DEPUTY DIRECTOR.

John Turner - U.S. writer;
[illegible] Hilton - British secretary;
Corrado di Pietro - Italian messenger.

41. Two excellent bi-lingual Italian writers will commence work on 1 April, and with Turner's arrival the Division's editorial staff is now complete.

42. We are still awaiting the release to UNIC of John Turner, "Stars and Stripes" photographer, and the arrival of Raoul Berry, Observer photographer from U.K. This will provide the solution to our photographic output problem.

43. A further Class I secretary should be available in a matter of days.

44. Present staff consists of :

Class I:

Guy Hickok:	Director of Public Information Division;
Winston d'E. Churchy:	Writer;
Margaret Holt:	Public Relations Officer;
John Sutton:	Writer;
Rose Duplicio:	Public Relations Assistant;
Julia A. Girond:	Personal Assistant to Director of Public Information;
Lucy Burnett:	Secretary.

Class II:

Carlo Cavagna:	Writer;
Cecilia Cantelli:	Service Operator;
Lorenzo Cervelli:	Photographer;
Irma Hilton:	Secretary;
Jacqueline Stewart:	Public Relations Assistant;
[illegible] Zanzoni:	Typist;
Vittorio Colzano:	Clerk/Messenger;
Corrado di Pietro:	Messenger.

EQUIPMENT.

45. Photographic equipment has not been installed in the laboratory. A quantity of new service film has been ordered from Washington. Further photographic supplies are being obtained locally from the U.S. ...

Brian Ashford-Russell,
for Director of Public Information Division
Italian Section.

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42. e are still writing the volume to UNRRA of John Turner, "Stars and Stripes" photographer, and the arrival of Raoul Hemy, Observer photographer from U.S. This will provide the solution to our photographic output problem.

43. A further Class I Secretary should be available in a matter of days.

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Class I:

Guy Hickok:	Director of Public Information Division;
Moulton d'E. Chadbourne:	Editor;
Forrest Holt:	Public Relations Officer;
John Turner:	Writer;
Rose Kupillas:	Public Relations Assistant;
Julia A. Girard:	Personal Assistant to Director of Public Information;
Mary Arnett:	Secretary.

Class II:

Dario Cecchi:	Writer;
Ottilio Cattani:	Radio Courier;
Lorenzo Lorenzoni:	Photographer;
Irma Hilton:	Secretary;
Jacqueline Stewart:	Public Relations Assistant;
Marina Marcel:	Typist;
Vittorio Soltese:	Clerk/Messenger;
Corrado di Pietro:	Messenger.

EQUIPMENT.

45. Photographic equipment has not been installed in the laboratory. A quantity of new movie film has been ordered from Washington. Further photographic supplies are being obtained locally from the U.S.A.

Brian Whitehead-Purcell,
for Director of Public Information Division
Italian Region.

ATTACHMENTS:

5214

II-4-a. "Weekly Bulletin", Vol. 2, No. 6, dated 14 March 1946.
II-4-b. "Weekly Bulletin", Vol. 2, No. 7, dated 27 March 1946.
II-4-c. Special Bulletin, dated 29 March, 1946.
II-4-d. "Weekly Bulletin (special Edition) dated 30 March, 1946.
II-4-e. "Weekly Bulletin" (special Edition) dated 30 March, 1946.

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A-3. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF REQUIREMENTS

AND DISTRIBUTION FOR MARCH 1946.

HIGHLIGHTS 1. During the month of March the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution shook off the last vestiges of its Allied Commission hut and settled down to business with its UNRRA fetters clamped tightly down over its ears. Administrative orders were issued defining the functions of two of its three Sub-Bureaus, the second-quarter budget was finalized, the Requirements and Distribution functions of Regional Directors clarified in another administrative order, a Milan industrial office set up, targets of future accomplishment laid down; and in general the job of building the mill stood off and we have been able to spend most of our full days on grinding our meltifarious grist.

2. Two of the top officials of the Bureau spent part of the month ringing doorbells in Washington and London. Col. Lagg, Chief of Relief Supply, took to Washington the second-quarter food program -- as well as our hopes and desires for a little more wheat, so that the ration may not have to be further reduced. Mr. Holstein, Assistant Chief of the Bureau, visited London and discussed with ERO (and other London agencies) budgets, coal and other difficulties.

3. The food situation is still our greatest single preoccupation. At the end of the month the prospect of maintaining even the present ridiculously low grain ration of 225 grams (bread equivalent) per day looks very dark. Each new forecast of grain available for shipment to Italy is worse than the last, and the performance is always worse than any of the forecasts. We had several useful sessions with Mr. Herbert Hoover and his mission. Our chief need, however, continues to be loaded ships rather than statistics (to paraphrase our Director General's inaugural speech).

4. The situation on coal, the other major bulk import, is also very bad as of the end of the month. The tiny cargo of [illegible],000 tons for the second quarter driven into the Ruhr coal situation is potentially significant, but does not help us much at the moment. March loadings were excellent -- better than ever before on UNRRA account, but in view of the possibility (which rapidly became a probability and is now a reality) of a coal strike in the United States, we have been sitting with the Italian Government doing up emergency programs for cut-backs in coal allocations and conservation of stocks for essential purposes.

Whenever one of these cut-backs occurs (we had one of them in January after the lack of cranes had cut our coal imports in half), it means a virtual shut-down of the industrial reactivation program, and the virtual limitation of coal supplies to essential public services such as railways, bakeries, hospitals, thermo-electric plants and gas work. 5213

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THE RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE GOVERNMENT

5. Although there was considerable informal discussion of the setting up of special committees, only one of these committees has been formed and that one is meeting on an ad hoc rather than a regularized basis. During March the Sub-Bureau of Supply Operations started a weekly series of meetings on coordination of procurement in an effort to bring together, into one set of figures and one series of recorded decisions, all the various types of programs which result in imports of essential supplies into Italy. Thus the Italian program of UNRRA is coordinated with decisions on the same or similar programs for Italy through private trade channels, special Government commercial agreements, and State purchases, such as those conducted by the Italian Technical Delegation in Washington.

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6. The other special committees proposed will deal with food and agriculture, industrial allocations, and price policy. At the end of the month the Mission was still waiting for an answer to a letter to the Prime Minister, formally proposing these "Special Committees".

REQUIREMENTS 7. Detailed revisions of the supply budget have occupied a great deal of time during the month. The agricultural program had been previously completed. The revision of the food program, totalling 176 million dollars for the first half of 1946 was completed and justified by a series of detailed calculations; it flew to Washington with Col. Begg and became the basis for his discussions there on availabilities. The latest advices are that close to 40,000,000 dollars of this budget cannot be procured and will be available for reallocation.

8. The industrial budget was gone over in detail during the month, and at the end of March three cables were prepared, giving the over-all summary, the chemical requirements and the other industrial requirements. Notable changes from the previous budget were increases in steel and copper, the addition of nickel, and an increase in the rubber program; coal, on the other hand, showed a reduction in line with what we had, in fact, been able to secure.

9. The first three weeks in April will see a concerted drive to produce an agreed second-semester program as the basis for Washington discussions late in the month on supplies which UNRRA should furnish to Italy during the second half of the year.

RECEPTION OF SUPPLIES

10. During the month the discussions and arguments with the Italian Government for procedure for reception of supplies continued, but have finally come to fruition with the acceptance by the Government of UNRRA's original draft agreement on this subject. The main "bone of contention" was what quantity the Government will account in signing for bulk cargoes. The final arrangement is that the Government will accept the manifest weight as being the weight actually received, and handle as a matter of internal Government accounting any discrepancies between that weight and the amount actually delivered from each ship to the first consumer.

11. The delay in signing this agreement has given us commodity accounting headaches. It is expected, however, that by the end of April all records of past receipts of supplies and transfers to the Government will be cleared, and all warehouse stocks, except those for crops and administrative purposes, actually transferred to the possession of the Italian Government.

SUPPLIES AT LOCAL PROCUREMENT

16. [illegible]

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SURPLUS AND LOCAL PROCUREMENT

12. Procurement of local and surplus commodities has been the subject of discussion during the month, primarily with a view to eliminating any overlapping between procurement through administrative services channels and procurement by the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution. This is the problem in a nutshell; that there does not seem much point in having the Bureau of Finance and Administration buy (and subject for) brooms for one purpose and Requirements and Distribution buy them for another.

13. It develops that the direct procurement for surplus has been largely academic. The policy of the Mission is to buy as little as possible from surplus, allowing the surplus to be declared to the Italian Government equivalent with the special credit which has been made available to the Italians for the purpose. Our function, therefore, becomes one of keeping track

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of the progress of surplus procurement and stepping in as a "preclusive purchaser" where the UNRRA priority is availed in order to close the deal.

INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION

14. The industrial allocation scheme [illegible] from "liberal" critics of governmental controls, is getting [illegible] although approved a month ago by the Council of Ministers [illegible] and some of the instructions issued by the [illegible] and Commerce to implement the law are subject to criticism for [illegible] gun".

15. Many discussions were held during March on the use and allocation of the textiles being imported by UNRRA. At the end of the month it looks as if the most sensible treatment of this problem is also the simplest - not to try to solve the whole textile problem, including the "boiling out" of manufacturers who are holding large quantities of high priced, low-quality goods; but simply to have the UNRRA cotton and wool processed into goods which can be distributed to needy parts of the population at low cost.

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION

16. Without the benefit of much in the way of UNRRA agricultural supplies, but with the compensating factor of pretty good weather, the 1946 crop prospects are still provoking optimism among the experts. The next big problem on the agricultural front is the question of amassing techniques for 1946. During the month Mr. Hugh Calkins has been with us, and a start is being made in developing projects which can usefully employ the services of imported agricultural specialists.

[illegible]
Deputy Chief of Mission & Chief
Bureau of Requirements & Distribution

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HERBERT CHERRINGTON
Deputy Chief of Mission & Chief
Bureau of Requirements & Distribution

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MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUB-BUREAU OF SUPPLY OPERATIONS

MARCH 1946

Programme Co-ordination and Statistics Division.

1. The Programme Co-ordination and Statistics Division, in collaboration with the appropriate commodity divisions has developed a new proposed Italian supply budget for the first six months of 1946. With the exception of part of the "Welfare Programme", this budget is now complete in its major details, and each major category of items has been, or shortly will be, transmitted to Washington. The Welfare Programme and a few other loose ends in the budget are being actively followed up.

2. It has initiated preparation of a comprehensive running status on the supply budget which will indicate changes up to and under consideration, receipts, and such advance notice of the progress of procurements as Washington can be induced to furnish. It is intended to derive from these data such specialized presentations as may be most useful to the operating divisions, and to the Chief of Mission and his Deputies.

3. It has maintained a close liaison with appropriate counterparts in the Italian Government. Channels have been cleared with representatives of the Interministerial Committee for Reconstruction and of the Ministry of Foreign Trade with a view to compiling a common set of basic statistics relating to the Italian import programme. Assistance has been rendered the Ministry of Foreign Trade in its preparation of requests for allocations of RCL (Restricted Commodity List) items. Personnel of the Division have participated in the preparatory meetings aimed toward setting up a joint procurement coordination committee composed of representatives of UNRRA and of the Italian Government, and have been in close contact with the Government functionaries determining IT expenditures.

4. It has maintained a tabulation and circulated a summary of receipts to date against the supply programme. It has initiated action toward straightening out the commodity accounting records for the period prior to 31 December 1945 in line with U.N.R.R.A. requirements, and toward developing procedures for the present program which will provide for the most effective discharge of this responsibility in the future.

5. It has performed the usual miscellany of tasks devolving upon a co-ordinating group, such as the provision of miscellaneous spot reports to the operating divisions on arrivals, and other matters affecting the supply budget and the initiation of action toward the general tabulation of inter-regional movement of imported supplies.

Ports and Shipping Division.

6. Several new port liaison representatives were posted at ports most urgently requiring their services. Port reception has been greatly facilitated by the employment during the month of Servicemen for receiving, checking and otherwise supervising the discharge of UNRRA cargo. The activities of its Italian civilian personnel have been reviewed, and a redistribution of the Divisions' warehouse activities will shortly be made.

7. Arrivals of civil supplies in Italian ports exceeded those of February

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on the supply budget which will indicate changes made and under consideration, receipts, and such advance notice of the programs of procurements as Washington can be induced to furnish. It is intended to draw from these data such specialized presentations as may be most useful to the operating divisions, and to the Chief of Mission and his Deputies.

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4. It has maintained a tabulation and circulated a summary of receipts to date against the supply programme. It has initiated action toward straightening out the commodity accounting records for the period prior to 31 December 1945 in line with S.H.A.E. requirements, and toward developing procedures for the present program which will provide for the most effective discharge of this responsibility in the future.

5. It has performed the usual miscellany of tasks devolving upon a coordinating group, such as the provision of miscellaneous spot reports to the operating divisions on arrivals, and other matters affecting the supply budget and the initiation of action toward the control tabulation of inter-regional movement of imported supplies.

Ports and Shipping Division.

6. Several new port liaison representatives were posted at ports most urgently requiring their services. Port reception has been greatly facilitated by the employment during the month of Servicemen for receiving, checking and otherwise supervising the discharge of UNRRA cargo. The activities of its warehouse personnel have been reviewed, and a reorientation of the Divisions' warehouse activities will shortly be made.

7. Arrivals of civil supplies in Italian ports exceeded those of February and established a new record for the period since the liberation of Italy. Total arrivals amounted to well over 840,000 tons of which 694,000 tons were UNRRA supplies and 146,000 tons Allied Occupation supplies. At the month's end, 466,000 tons of UNRRA supplies were on the high seas headed for Italy.

8. Port discharge was hampered by bad weather conditions in all ports, especially during the first half of the month.

9. Port warehousing facilities were overtaxed, especially in Genoa and Venice. The warehouse situation in Naples was eased by the derequisitioning of Army depots.

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DIVISION OF INLAND TRANSPORT.

10. The Division of Inland Transport came into operation on 4 March and its main activities have been concerned with Rail Movements, particularly for the prompt port clearance of UNRRA imports. Effective liaison has been established and maintained with the Ministry of Transport which has made available an office at the Ministry of Communications Building for this purpose.

11. It has been agreed and established that UNRRA sponsored traffic, by rail, shall move at the priority which formerly applied to Allied Commission sponsored traffic, and that a representative of the Division shall sit on the Committee which governs the distribution of rail cars and the application of loading priorities.

12. Average daily loadings, of all descriptions, during the first 28 days of March, were 5,300 cars. This compares with 5,500 during February. The small reduction is due to a temporary restriction which was imposed upon loadings to and from the Naples Compartimento, necessitated by rail congestion in that area. The margin of empty rail cars continues to be very small.

DIVISION OF LOCAL RESOURCES

13. The Division of Local Resources has instituted negotiations for the procurement of 600 tons alfalfa seed for Albania, Austria and Yugoslavia; lemons, oranges and salt for Czechoslovakia and 300 tons seed rice for Greece and Albania. In anticipation of authorization to procure, negotiations are in progress for a considerable amount of various seeds for Austria. Procurement of fishing lamps for Greece and possibly other countries is also being investigated.

14. During the month approximately 169 tons of cork have been shipped to Poland, Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece, and 10,000 oil press pads are being held for transportation to Greece.

15. Numerous applications have been received from various bureaux for procurement from Army surplus. One noteworthy purchase was 1,400 cubic metres of lumber costing Lit. 5,600,000. Other purchases included some surgical equipment for our dispensary as well as numerous other items.

16. Various odds and ends are being procured for the processing section of the Bureau of Relief Services. Other small purchases from indigenous resources are being handled as promptly as conditions permit.

Edward S. Lynch
Chief, Sub-Bureau of
Supply Operations.

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Edward S. Lynch
Chief, Sub-Bureau of
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Attachment H-5-b.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUB-BUREAU OF RELIEF SUPPLY

FOR MARCH, 1946.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Production.

1. Reports indicate that the rainfall has been extremely beneficial to all crops; the greater part of the wheat is in excellent condition, although in some areas it showed signs of nitrogen deficiency.

2. The sowing of spring wheat is progressing, and in some of the northern provinces spring sowing of barley and oats has been initiated. The vegetative condition of legumes is more advanced than that of cereals. The sowing of the potatoes has been completed, and that of the main crop has begun. Tomatoes have been planted in Southern and Insular Italy. The sowing of flax and of hemp has been completed, while that of sugar beets has just started.

3. The harvest of cabbage, cauliflower and artichokes is well advanced, and in some provinces practically over; it has been especially good as regards quantity and quality.

4. Plowing has begun again, and it is reported that there is a deficiency of draught animals and mechanical means in certain areas. Farmers are exchanging animals to overcome this difficulty.

5. Distribution plans were prepared with the Ministry of Agriculture for the expected importation of flax seed and forage peas.

Agricultural Supplies.

6. Receipt of advance information on scheduled arrivals has improved during March.

7. The balance of the 10,000 tons of seed potatoes procured by UNRRA arrived early in the month and was distributed. Condition of 406 tons was bad and a serious loss can be expected in the lot upon arrival at distributing centres. Also 3,748 tons of seed potatoes procured by the Italian Government in the U.K. and 7,490 tons of Dutch seed potatoes arrived in March.

8. 7,800 tons of ammonium nitrate were received, under F.E.A. program, but the need for nitrogen and phosphate fertilizers has become more promising during the month.

Field Activities.

9. Field Specialists covered in March, Sardinia, Tuscany, Emilia, Calabria, Sicily and the Naples and Salerno areas for checking arrivals of seed potatoes and fertilizers and distribution thereof, for making regional enquiries on rainfall, crops and to arrange for [illegible] infestation, animal and plant diseases, and for [illegible] domestic production of [illegible] copper.

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2. The sowing of spring wheat is progressing, and in some of the northern provinces sowing of barley and oats has been initiated. The vegetative condition of legumes is more advanced than that of cereals. The sowing of the potatoes has been completed, and that of the main crop has begun. Tomatoes have been planted in Southern and Insular Italy. The sowing of flax and of hemp has been completed, while that of sugar beets has just started.

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Animal Husbandry.

10. Cattle are being fed on grass, resulting in increased milk production. Prices are continuing high for every kind of meat except pork, and also for fats and cheese.

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11. Hygiene conditions were normal this section of the front. Production of eggs and beef [illegible] Five cases of Crystal Violet and Sulphaguanidine have been delivered to the Chief Commissariat of Sanità and Public Health. A protocol for procurement of poultry by Allied [illegible] and other checkups for veterinary use have been forwarded.

12. A scheme to [illegible] the introduction of some hundred head of cattle, horses and mules [illegible] to be utilized mostly in view of the scarcity of [illegible] transportation services. Consideration is being given to the growing [illegible] of sorghum, of which two types of Sorghorn and local Italian strains [illegible] are available and are thought [illegible]

FISHERY.

13. The First National Mediterranean Conference was held in Rome from 20 to 26 March. Very important resolutions were discussed, among which was outstanding the one entitled "To the possibility of fishing in the Atlantic Ocean.

MEDICAL SUPPLY.

14. Approximately 150 tons of medical supplies arrived here during the month. Transfer of [illegible] has proceeded satisfactorily, and things already taken to step up transfer of medical supplies to the Government are now looking [illegible].

15. Considerable attention was devoted to remedying the [illegible] to distribute more readily to provinces medical supplies which already been hauled away to them, and some degree [illegible] than. During the month, 227 tons of medical supplies were actually distributed to Allied Control Commission, and a remaining 70 tons were packed and are ready for immediate shipment.

16. Distribution of Penicillin [illegible] was completed, and that of liver injections and [illegible] in a similar way, being carried out by special couriers. Many miles, [illegible] tons, have been sent to four centres in Italy.

17. The first 500 tons of the already surplus medical supplies from Naples have now been received, and are being [illegible]. Local requests for supplies required by the Control Commission [illegible] by the Italian Government from the British stockpile, have now been prepared and submitted.

CONSUMER GOODS.

18. A physical inventory of all existing stocks of clothing, textiles, footwear and miscellaneous consumer goods in the various warehouses has been requested. When [illegible] shipment of existing stocks will be made to all Divisions of the Command for immediate distribution.

19. Consolidation

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are available and are arranging for [illegible]

FISHERY.

13. The First Italian Fisheries Conference was held in Rome from 20 to 26 March. Many important [illegible], among which was outstanding the one problem to the resumption of fishing in the Atlantic Ocean.

MEDICAL STORES.

14. Approximately [illegible] of medical supplies arrived here during the month. Transfer of title to the Italian Government of previous arrivals has proceeded satisfactorily, and steps already taken to step up transfer of medical supplies to the Government are now bearing fruit.

15. Considerable attention was devoted to promoting the Government's to distribute more readily to provincial medical warehouses which have already been hauled away to them, and some further [illegible] plans for this. During the month, 207 tons of medical supplies were actually distributed to five depots in Italy, and a remaining 40 tons were packed and are ready for immediate shipment.

16. Distribution of Penicillin [illegible] month was completed, and that of liver injections and Insulin is well under way, before overdue out by special courier. Army units, [illegible] time, have been sent to four centres in Italy.

17. The first 300 tons of the [illegible] supply of medical supplies from Naples have now been received, and are being distributed. [illegible] requests for supplies required by the Supply Service [illegible] by the Italian Government from the Italian stockpile, have now been prepared and submitted.

CONSUMER GOODS.

18. A physical inventory of all existing stocks of clothing, textiles, footwear and miscellaneous consumer goods in the various warehouses has been requested. Upon [illegible] of this, shipment of existing stocks will be made to all Divisions of the Command for immediate distribution.

19. Consolidated requirements of the Relief Services for textiles, clothing, footwear and miscellaneous goods, are now in their final draft form; as soon as these are approved, they will form the basis for procurement of new clothing offered to the Allied by Washington, and for firm requirements for the rest of 1945. Machinery for the prompt handling of requisitions and [illegible] release authorizations, has been set up. The necessary procedure have been prepared and issued to the interested Divisions.

20. Further supplies of used clothing have arrived during the month and were immediately released for processing and distribution.

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Attachment Report

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUB-BUREAU OF INDUSTRIAL REHABILITATION FOR MARCH 1946

1. The Sub-Bureau discontinued operations as the Industry Department of the Allied Commission on 1 March, and has functioned entirely as an UNRRA organization since that date.

2. The principal effort of the month was in connection with the revision of the UNRRA Import Program. Revisions have been made consistent with changing requirements of Italian Industries, and with the availability of materials in short supply. The major changes have been substantial increases in finished and semi-finished steel requirements, rubber, copper, nickel and asphalt. The additions made to the Program, after corrections for available funds from other items previously specified but not available, amount to $ 2,594,000, which is absorbed by the previous unspecified portion of the budget.

3. The allocation plan for use by the Italian Government in the distribution of UNRRA materials has progressed to the preparation of final forms and instructions for firms requiring imported raw materials. These forms have been distributed throughout Italy and will be used as a basis for making allocations for May. Production and inventory data for March will be available from these returns. The Sub-Commission for Northern Italy has been formed, but as yet no action has been taken on the formation of the Central Commission and the Sub-Commissions for the Central and Southern Sections.

4. Efforts have been continued in connection with the establishment of a national program on textiles using UNRRA raw materials. Due to rapidly changing conditions in the industry, a final agreement has been delayed; however, it now appears feasible to take the entire amount of the approved UNRRA program, processing it into clothing and textile materials especially needed by needy groups in the Italian population. UNRRA cotton and wool are arriving, 3,360 tons of cotton were received in March along with 1,839 tons of wool.

5. POL stocks in Italy are not yet sufficiently high to allow PBS (Peninsular Base Section), to release the full quantities committed to UNRRA. The position at the end of March involves a backlog of 174,000 barrels of gasoline and 1[illegible],000 barrels of Diesel Oil. As of 31 March all fuel oil stocks in Italy were to be handed over to CIP (Comitato Italiano Petroli - the Italian Oil Committee).

6. The Procurement Program for Medical and Pharmaceutical Products has been completed in cooperation with the interested Divisions in UNRRA covering both finished goods and products to be manufactured in Italy. This program takes into account existing stocks in the country obtained from military sources and captured enemy material.

7. Coal arrivals for the month of March were the highest recorded since the Armistice. Approximately 600,000 tons was received, 570,000 tons being for civilian use. Sardinian coal arrivals are estimated at approximately 30,000 tons. All coal allocations are being currently reviewed by UNRRA and the Italian Government in an effort to conserve stocks [illegible] as possible

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nickel and asphalt. The additions made to the Program, after corrections for available funds from other items previously specified but not available, amount to $ 2,584,000, which is absorbed by the previous unspecified portion of the budget.

3. The allocation plan for use by the Italian Government in the distribution of UNRRA materials has progressed to the preparation of final forms and instructions for firms requiring imported raw materials. These forms have been distributed throughout Italy and will be used as a basis for making allocations for May. Production and inventory data for March will be available from these returns. The Sub-Commission for Northern Italy has been formed, but as yet no action has been taken on the formation of the Central Commission and the Sub-Commissions for the Central and Southern Sections.

4. Efforts have been continued in connection with the establishment of a rational program on textiles using UNRRA raw materials. Due to rapidly changing conditions in the industry, a final agreement has been delayed; however, it now appears feasible to take the entire amount of the approved UNRRA program, processing it into clothing and textile materials especially needed by needy groups in the Italian population. UNRRA cotton and wool are arriving, 3,360 tons of cotton were received in March along with 1,339 tons of wool.

5. POL stocks in Italy are not yet sufficiently high to allow PBS (Peninsular Base Section), to release the full quantities committed to UNRRA. The position at the end of March involves a backlog of 172,000 barrels of gasoline and 1[illegible],000 barrels of Diesel Oil. As of 31 March all fuel oil stocks in Italy were to be handed over to CIP (Comitato Italiano Petroli - the Italian Oil Committee).

6. The Procurement Program for Medical and Pharmaceutical Products has been completed in cooperation with the interested Divisions in UNRRA covering both finished goods and products to be manufactured in Italy. This program takes into account existing stocks in the country obtained from military sources and captured enemy material.

7. Coal arrivals for the month of March were the highest recorded since the Armistice. Approximately 600,000 tons was received, 570,000 tons being for civilian use. Sardinian coal arrivals are estimated at approximately 80,000 tons. All coal allocations are being currently reviewed by UNRRA and the Italian Government in an effort to conserve stocks [illegible] far as possible in anticipation of the pending coal strike in the United States. A very thin wedge was driven into the Ruhr coal situation, with an [illegible] allocation of 36,000 tons for Italy from the Ruhr during the 2nd quarter of 1946, plus 3,0 tons of anthracite, during the same period. These 3,000 tons of special anthracite are being procured in the U.K. and Germany for immediate delivery and this will relieve the critical condition with respect to electrodes for iron and steel products and electric furnaces. The electrical power situati has improved considerably so that rationing in the North can be eliminated within the next two or three weeks.

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BRUNO LUSSATTO
[illegible]
Industrial Rehabilitation.

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H-6. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION FOR MARCH, 1946.

1. The Italian Treasury agreed that with effect from 1 February 1946 the new rate of Lit. 225 to the dollar and Lit. 900 to the pound sterling should be adopted officially by UNRRA. The various decrees dealing with the new rates of exchange were forwarded to London and Washington for information.

2. At a meeting of the present Joint Italian Government / UNRRA Committee on 8 March, the following expenditures were approved:

a. Lit. 100,000,000 was appropriated as an advance for the Sardinian Malaria Eradication Project. Since Lit. 15,000,000 has already been expended, the Treasury will make the sum of Lit 85,000,000 available to the Delegation. The latter body is administering these moneys, and has assumed accounting responsibility for them. A decree establishing an agency to operate this project will be published in the near future.

b. A project for the repair and reconstruction of houses in war-damaged areas, involving the expenditure of Lit. 1,000,000,000 and not exceeding 5,000,000,000 was approved. The sum of Lit. 1,000,000,000 is estimated to cover all expenditures for a period of six months, when the matter will be reviewed with a view to the possible extension of the project. A budget has been approved in principle, but a more detailed estimate has been requested for submission to the Joint Committee. The sum of Lit. 200,000,000 was appropriated and passed to the Delegation, which is administering and accounting for these funds as in case of the Sardinian Malaria Eradication Project. After the publication of a decree establishing an agency to deal with the repair programs, the Delegation will transfer to it the responsibility and the balance of the funds. The Mission retains its right of audit.

c. Lit. 457,067,500 was appropriated for the manufacturing, but not the distribution, costs of 2,000 tons of raw cotton imported by UNRRA. Distribution costs are now under consideration.

d. Lit. 112,500,000 was appropriated for the Clothing Processing Project.

e. Lit. 4,500,000 was appropriated for the construction of barracks to house the Venice area dockers. The project being handled by the Provincial Surveillance Service Committee in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works.

f. Lit. 750,000,000 was appropriated for the Naval Mission's expenses for the coming three months.

3. The Delegation is preparing its administrative budget for the

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2. At a meeting of the present Joint Italian Government / UNRRA Committee on 8 March, the following expenditures were approved:

a. Lit. 100,000,000 was appropriated as an advance for the Sardinian Malaria Eradication Project. Since Lit. 12,000,000 has already been advanced, the Treasury will make the sum of Lit 85,000,000 available to the Delegation. The latter body is administering these moneys, and has assumed accounting responsibility for them. A decree establishing an agency to operate this project will be published in the near future.

b. A project for the repair and reconstruction of houses in war-damaged areas, involving the expenditure of Lit. 1,000,000,000 and not over $ 2,000,000 was approved. The sum of Lit. 1,000,000,000 is estimated to cover all expenditures for a period of six months, when the matter will be reviewed with a view to the possible extension of the project. A budget has been approved in principle, but a more detailed estimate has been requested for submission to the Joint Committee. The sum of Lit. 200,000,000 was appropriated and passed to the Delegation, which is administering and accounting for these funds as in case of the Sardinian Malaria Eradication Project. After the publication of a Decree establishing an agency to deal with the repair program, the Delegation will transfer to it the responsibility and the balance of the funds. The Mission reserves its right of audit.

c. Lit. 457,667,[illegible] was appropriated for the manufacturing, but not the distribution, costs of 2,000 tons of raw cotton imported by UNRRA. Distribution costs are now under consideration.

d. Lit. 112,500,000 was appropriated for the Clothing Processing Project

e. Lit. 3,500,000 was appropriated for the construction of barracks to house the Fiscal Guard Brigade. It was not being handled by the Joint Economic Operation Service Committee in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works.

f. Lit. 750,000,000 was appropriated for the Ministry's expenses for the coming three months.

3. The Delegation is preparing its administrative budget for the six months commencing 1 April, and has discussed the matter with Mission Finance Division.

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RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

4. There is nothing of significance to report under this heading.

PROBLEMS

5. The need of office space has been partially relieved by the acquisition of the Ville Polloni, near the Headquarters building in Rome. The entire Sub-Bureau of Industrial Rehabilitation is, however, still housed in the A.C. building. Hotel space is still a problem; the Mission is now considering the re-activation of the mess at the Esperia.

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6. The chief employment problems are the search for Transport Officers for the Regional Offices, and the slow rate at which the new British and American Secretaries are arriving.

ACTION REQUESTED OF P.R.O.

7. The financing of the supplies and transshipment of Health supplies through Trieste to the Austria, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia Missions has recently created a problem. Two hundred million lire is involved, fifty million of which the Mission has already advanced for port dues and trans-shipment costs through Trieste. Further advances of lire have been frozen pending authorization from P.R.O., requested urgently by our cable "SWISS 6" of 23 March 1946.

8. It is suggested that a more careful and conscientious evaluation (especially as regards temperamental suitability for field work) of employees requesting re-assignment to other Missions should be made by Headquarters, and by the Missions to which they were previously assigned. P.R.O. is also asked to speed up transport arrangements for personnel returning to the United Kingdom before taking up posts with this Mission. Considerable delays have been experienced by our staff in obtaining return passage to Italy, and the problem will probably prove even more serious during the next few months, when many employees are likely to return home on leave.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES, CURRENT AND PROPOSED.

9. The classification of Class I personnel has been completed, and the approved allocations were passed by the PRO representative to the Chief of Mission. The classification of Class II personnel is being completed; staff at Headquarters and in Regions B and C have already been surveyed. The classification of Class II refugee camp personnel is presently in hand.

10. During the latter part of the month, the Mission budget for the second quarter was completed and taken to London, with detailed justification, by the Budget Officer. A final allotment has not yet been received, and we are only tentatively guided by the budget as submitted to P.R.O. to enable our plans for headquarters operations.

11. The liquidation of the Jeanne d'Arc Camp, Philippeville, will probably be delayed for several weeks owing to the unfortunate illness of Mr. Pollock, the Finance and Administrative Representative from the Headquarters Office in Washington, who was completing the liquidation.

12. During the month eight draft agreements were completed to cover the financing of UNRRA offices at Ancona (Sub: Ascoli), Bari, Bologna, Genoa, Lecce, Milan, Naples, Sardinia, Sicily, Turin and Venice.

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have been frozen pending authorization from E.R.C., requested urgently by our cable "UNRRA 6" of 23 March 1946.

8. It is suggested that a more careful and conscientious evaluation (especially as regards temperamental suitability for field work) of employees requesting re-assignment to other Missions should be made by Headquarters, and by the Missions to which they were previously assigned. E.R.C. is also asked to speed up transport arrangements for personnel returning to the United Kingdom before taking up posts with this Mission. Considerable delays have been experienced by our staff in obtaining return passage to Italy, and the problem will probably prove even more serious during the next few months, when many employees are likely to return home on leave.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES, CURRENT AND PROPOSED.

9. The classification of Class I personnel has been completed, and the approved allocations were passed by the ERC representative to the Chief of Mission. The classification of Class II personnel is being completed; staff at Headquarters and in Regions B and C have already been surveyed. The classification of Class II refugee camp personnel is presently in hand.

10. During the latter part of the month, the Mission budget for the second quarter was completed and taken to London, with detailed justification, by the Budget Officer. E.R.C. allotment has not yet been received, and we can only, therefore, be guided by the budget as submitted to E.R.C. in making out [illegible] for second quarter operations.

11. The liquidation of the Jeanne d'Arc Camp, Philippeville, will probably be delayed for several weeks owing to the unforeseen accident sustained by the Relief, Welfare and Administration Representative from the Headquarters Office in Washington, who was completing the liquidation.

12. During the month sight draft agreements were completed to cover the financing of UNRRA offices at Ancona (Sub: Ascoli), Bari, Bologna, Genoa, Lecce, Milan, Naples, Sardinia, Sicily, Turin and Venice.

13. A system was discussed, and will be put into operation in April, whereby the Division of Vehicle Control and Maintenance will have an Imprest so that Convoy Leaders may draw funds easily and at their point of departure.

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14. A total of 27 traffic accidents was reported to the Claims and Insurance Branch during the month, in which three persons were killed and five seriously and eight slightly injured. Ten claims against UNRRA were submitted, and others are likely to follow. The Claims Committee reviewed a total of 24 traffic accidents during the month, referring six cases to the Area Counsel Dallo State for an opinion as to UNRRA's liability, or for an assessment of damages. The Claims Committee discussed and submitted to the Deputy Chief of Mission for Finance and Administration a set of rules to be issued to secure for all Class II employees adequate medical insurance coverage in all cases arising out of accident or sickness.

PERSONNEL STRENGTH.

15. As of 31 March 1946 the Mission staff consisted of 439 Class I (regular), 3584 Class II (locally employed) and 79 Class III (Voluntary Agency employees - a total of 4103 persons. Of the Class I employees, 206 are British, 176 United States, and 25 South African, 7 Canadian, 5 Australian, 4 Danish, 4 Belgian, 3 Netherlands, 2 New Zealanders, and one each from Belgium, El Salvador, France, Iceland, Jugoslavia, Poland and Russia. For division of staff by class and service, see Attachment H-10, Information Requested in Form UNR - 1.

C.E. Roberts,
Deputy Chief of
Mission and Chief,
Bureau of Finance and
Administration.

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PERSONNEL STATISTICS.

15. As of 31 March 1946 the Mission staff consisted of 439 Class I (regular), 3584 Class II (locally employed) and 79 Class III (Voluntary Agency employees - a total of 4102 persons. Of the Class I employees, 206 are British, 176 United States, and 25 South African, 7 Canadian, 5 Australian, 4 Danish, 4 Palestinian, 3 Brazilian, 2 New Zealanders, and one each from Belgium, El Salvador, France, Iceland, Jugoslavia, Poland and Russia. For division of staff by class and service, see Attachment H-10, Information Reported in Form ISR - 1.

C.E. Hodgetts,
Deputy Chief of
Mission and Chief,
Bureau of Finance and
Administration.

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H-7. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF THE BUREAU OF REMOTE SERVICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1946.

As a result of developments in connection with the non-Italian Displaced Persons' Program it became possible, during the month of March, to take the steps towards reorganization which had been planned for some time. Responsibility for the operation of practically all the D.P. camps formerly administered by Allied Commission has been almost completely assumed, and it is now possible to integrate the outside assistance program with the camp operation. Active steps have been taken towards tackling the outside assistance program and towards referring to camps all except those persons who meet various specific criteria for remaining outside camps. For this reason steps have been taken to bring the outside assistance programs under the jurisdiction of camps operation, with the result that these assistance offices have become essentially informal or admittance offices for camp care. As of 1 February, all new applicants for assistance are referred directly to camps and all current cases are being carefully screened against the established criteria. The general responsibility for the outside assistance has been transferred to Camps Operation under the Chief Camp Welfare Officer. At the same time all displaced persons in camps are being interviewed and information gathered for ultimate determination for eligibility for UNRRA care. This determination will be made by reviewing all individual case material at the central office against eligibility definitions as put forth and finally clarified by PCIC.

Under this arrangement all maintenance and care of non-Italian displaced persons becomes the responsibility of Camps Operations which is the single Division in the Bureau for this purpose.

The Central Records Bureau and the Repatriation Office have been combined into the Repatriation and Records Branch. This Branch is now a service office to Camps Operation at Rome Headquarters. Its responsibilities include the maintenance of a central index of displaced persons and the arrangement of all movement of repatriables. The work, which has been inherited from Allied Commission, includes some functions which are not the responsibility of UNRRA and these functions are being analyzed so that immediate, and appropriate action may be taken either to terminate them or to transfer them to proper Governmental authorities. Close liaison between Camps Operation and the Repatriation and Records Branch will be intensified with a view towards eventual complete transfer, if possible, of most of these functions to the Italian Government.

The other major plans for reorganization deal with assistance to Italians. It had been necessary in the past, because of (the character of) the UNRRA Resolutions and the structure of the Government, to carry on the assistance

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[illegible] Program is being carried, during the month of March, to take the steps towards reorganization which had been planned for some time. Responsibility for the operation of practically all the D.P. camps formerly administered by Allied Commission has been almost completely assumed and it is now possible to integrate the outside assistance program with the camp operation. Active steps have been taken towards reducing the outside assistance program and towards referring to camps all except those persons who meet various specific criteria for remaining outside camps. For this reason steps have been taken to bring the outside assistance programs under the jurisdiction of camps operation, with the result that these assistance offices have become essentially referral or admittance offices for camp care. As of 1 February, all new applications for assistance are referred directly to camps and all current cases are being carefully screened against the established criteria. The general responsibility for the outside assistance has been transferred to Camps Operation under the Chief Camp Welfare Officer. At the same time all displaced persons in camps are being interviewed and information gathered for ultimate determination for eligibility for UNRRA care. This determination will be made by reviewing all individual case material at the central office against eligibility definitions as put forth and finally clarified by PCC.

Under this arrangement all maintenance and care of non-Italian displaced persons becomes the responsibility of Camps Operations which is the single Division in the Bureau for this purpose.

The Central Records Bureau and the Repatriation Office have been combined into the Repatriation and Records Branch. This Branch is now a service office to Camps Operation at Rome Headquarters. Its responsibilities include the maintenance of a central file of displaced persons and the arrangement of all movement of repatriables. The work, which has been inherited from Allied Commission, includes some functions which are not the responsibility of UNRRA and these functions are being analyzed so that immediate, and appropriate action may be taken either to terminate them or to transfer them to proper Governmental authorities. Close liaison between Camps Operation and the Repatriation and Records Branch will be intensified with a view towards eventual complete transfer, if possible, of most of these functions to the Italian Government.

The other major plans for reorganization deal with assistance to Italians. It had been necessary in the past, because of (the character of) the UNRRA Resolutions and the structure of the Government, to carry on the assistance to Italian displaced persons as a function separate from welfare which concentrated on assistance to children and nursing and pregnant mothers. From a practical point of view, there has been no duplication either of effort or assistance but, from an organizational point of view, it has always been desirable to consolidate these two organizations. Plans are now under weigh to arrange for the transfer of the assistance aspects of the Italian Displaced Persons [illegible] to the Welfare Division.

The Italian Displaced Persons Branch will concentrate on the Shelter and Processing programs with their related activities.

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By virtue of the above changes, therefore, all maintenance and care of non-Italian Displaced Persons have become a responsibility of Camps Operation with the service of the Registration and Records Branch closely allied to Camps Operations. All direct assistance to Italians will be the responsibility of Welfare Division and special projects developed for the benefit of Italian Displaced Persons will be carried by Italian Displaced Persons Branch.

The relation of welfare to the general distribution of UNRRA supplies is being examined and steps have already been taken whereby the nutritional services of the Welfare Division have been made available to the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution in the examination of the existing ration structure. Further developments in this relationship are being considered.

Emphasis will also be placed on the work with the Italian Delegation towards the development of a "Ministry of Assistance" in the hope that the new Government may include a badly needed Governmental organization of this kind. It is impossible at this moment to evaluate accurately the possibilities of such action by the Government.

The program of the Health Division is such that no major change is necessary in organization, but emphasis is being placed on review by the Health Division of the total medical supply situation rather than only on the UNRRA imports. This is particularly important since under the Allied Commission considerable quantities of medical supplies were imported whose distribution has not been satisfactory. Pressure has been brought by the Mission and Military Authorities on the Italian Government to take the necessary steps to expedite the distribution of these supplies to medical institutions and provincial authorities.

Discussions are being held with the Italian Delegation representatives in the direction of revising committee relationships on relief services' matters in the light of the increasing responsibility of the Government, particularly on matters affecting non-Italian Displaced Persons.

A./. Sordoni
Deputy Chief of Mission
for Relief Services.

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nsibility of Welfare Division and special projects developed for the benefit of Italian Displaced Persons will be carried by Italian Displaced Persons Branch.

The relation of welfare to the general distribution of UNRRA supplies is being examined and steps have already been taken whereby the nutritional services of the Welfare Division have been made available to the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution in the examination of the existing ration structure. Further developments in this relationship are being considered.

Emphasis will also be placed on the work with the Italian Delegation towards the development of a "Ministry of Assistance" in the hope that the new Government may include a badly needed Governmental organization of this kind. It is impossible at this moment to evaluate accurately the possibilities of such action by the Government.

The program of the Health Division is such that no major change is necessary in organization, but emphasis is being placed on review by the Health Division of the total medical supply situation rather than only on the UNRRA imports. This is particularly important since under the Allied Commission considerable quantities of medical supplies were imported whose distribution has not been satisfactory. Pressure has been brought by the Mission and Military Authorities on the Italian Government to take the necessary steps to expedite the distribution of these supplies to medical institutions and provincial authorities.

Discussions are being held with the Italian Delegation representatives in the direction of revising committee relationships on relief services' matters in the light of the increasing responsibility of the Government, particularly on matters affecting non-Italian Displaced Persons.

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

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H-7-a MONTHLY REPORT OF THE HEALTH DIVISION FOR MARCH - 1946.

I. RELATIONS WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

Medical Supply Program.

At the suggestion of the Division of Program Coordination and Statistics, and with the approval of the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health, modifications have been made in the requirements lists of drugs and raw materials for the second quarter 1946 which have the effect of reducing the estimated expenditure by ₤1,338,000.

The High Commissioner has cooperated in the drawing up of a requirements list for the second half of 1946 and the items in this list, with those of the modified list for the second quarter 1946, are now valued at approximately ₤3,024,215.

The general distribution of 500 tons of medical supplies valued at ₤713.746 is proceeding satisfactorily. During March medical supplies in the amounts given below were delivered to the Provincial capitals of Provinces in the Compartments as indicated:

Compartment	Tons	Number of Cases	Number of Provinces
Toscana	45	1,014	9
Campania	52	1,153	5
Umbria	13	282	2
Marche	22	493	4
Sicily	75	1,688	9
Total	207	4,630	29

Distribution of insulin and liver extract is proceeding - 31,946,200 units of insulin have now been delivered to the Compartments of Lazio, Umbria, Abruzzi, Toscana, Campania and Sicily. Plans have been prepared for the distribution of 25 tons of anaesthetic ether, value ₤25,297: 150 tons of absorbent cotton, value ₤159,000; 49,000 kilograms of laundry soap and 17,000 kilograms of toilet soap, value ₤17,490. Distribution of these items to hospitals, brefotrofi (homes for abandoned and orphaned children and unwed mothers), and other institutions should be well underway during April.

During the month of March the Italian Government took title to medical supplies valued at approximately ₤440,148, and approximately ₤360,000 worth of medical supplies arrived in Italy and are awaiting transfer to the Italian Government.

Although functional units, particularly 200- and 40-bed hospital units, cannot be completely assembled owing to the loss of non-expendable

drugs and raw materials for the second quarter 1946 which have the effect of reducing the estimated expenditure by £1,338,000.

The High Commissioner has cooperated in the drawing up of a requirements list for the second half of 1946 and the items in this list, with those of the modified list for the second quarter 1946, are now valued at approximately £3,024,215.

The general distribution of 500 tons of medical supplies valued at £713,746 is proceeding satisfactorily. During March medical supplies in the amounts given below were delivered to the Provincial capitals of Provinces in the Compartments as indicated:

Compartment	Tons	Number of Cases	Number of Provinces
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During the month of March the Italian Government took title to medical supplies valued at approximately £440,146, and approximately $360,000 worth of medical supplies arrived in Italy and are awaiting transfer to the Italian Government.

Although functional units, particularly 200- and 40-bed hospital units, cannot be completely assembled owing to the loss of non-expendable supplies on the S.S. NATHANIEL BACON, and owing to the non-arrival of some of the items for these units, a plan is being prepared by the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health for the allocation and distribution of the units with such items as are available. It is realised that another month may elapse before these incomplete units can be processed prior to distribution.

II. STATEMENT OF ACTIONS REQUESTED OF ERC.

Schemes for Italian doctors, nurses and technicians to receive fellowships or post-graduate tuition overseas are still in abeyance. No definite decision has been given by ERC or Washington. A favourable decision should be reached at an early date, as the granting of a small number of overseas fellowships will be of great benefit to the Italian

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profession who have for many years been cut off from outside influences and therefore unable to keep abreast of modern medical and nursing practice.

III. IMMEDIATE WORK PROGRAM.

The activities of the Health Division are continuous and do not lend themselves to description under this heading. They are described in Sections I and IV.

IV. MAJOR ACTIVITIES.

A. Headquarters Staff.

Report on Medical Schools in Italy.

A report on the present condition of Italian medical schools has been prepared by Drs. Mare Daniels and Florence Avitabile and has been sent to ERO for forwarding to Washington. It has been suggested that UNRRA could render invaluable assistance to the Italian medical schools by the provision of up-to-date medical literature, both text-books and periodicals, in order to cover the gap in medical knowledge which has developed since 1940.

Medical Supplies Activities.

Distribution of 5,000 vials of penicillin to 23 centres in Italy was carried out during March and it is proposed to increase the distribution to 10,000 vials in April.

X-ray units have been allocated to, and erected by UNRRA technicians in the Velletri Civil Hospital, Peluzza di Udine Sanatorium, Pescara Anti-Tuberculosis Provincial Consorzio, and the Grosseto Civilian Hospital of Misericordia. The High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health has allocated to each of these institutions 500 X-ray films and 10 parcels of chemicals in addition to those supplied by UNRRA with the apparatus.

Epidemiology.

No cases of plague or typhus fever were reported during the month. Measles is at present epidemic in many large towns of Italy. Smallpox continues in the Provinces of Campania, although the number of notified cases has fallen considerably. The general health of the country as a whole remains satisfactory.

Malaria Control (Sicily and the Italian Mainland).

Sicily - The work on this Island is progressing very satisfactorily. Approximately 70% of the overall Sicilian program, in which residual spraying is being carried out in 23 malarious areas, has been [illegible] It is estimated that the program will be finished about [illegible] will commence work in the

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A. Headquarters Staff.

Report on Medical Schools in Italy.

A report on the present condition of Italian medical schools has been prepared by Drs. Marc Daniels and Florence Avitabile and has been sent to ERC for forwarding to Washington. It has been suggested that UNRRA could render invaluable assistance to the Italian medical schools by the provision of up-to-date medical literature, both text-books and periodicals, in order to cover the gap in medical knowledge which has developed since 1940.

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Malaria Control (Sicily and the Italian Mainland).

Sicily - The work on this Island is progressing very satisfactorily. Approximately 70% of the overall Sicilian program, in which residual spraying is being carried out in 23 malarious areas, has been completed. It is estimated that the program will be finished about 15 April when the four malaria control units will commence work in the Calabria and Lucania Regions. In this connection, the Regional Medical Officer in Sicily reports that the stimulus of the interest of UNRRA in anti-malarial measures is, he is convinced, in large measure responsible for the intensifying of the campaign against malaria, and the increase in the number of notified cases is a reflection of this.

Latinia - Work started in Latinia (Pontine Marshes area) on 7 March, and has continued at a very rapid pace. The program is at present approximately 40% completed. The team in this area consists of eight malaria control units: three UNRRA teams, three supplied to the Latinia Anti-Malaria Committee through a contribution from the UNRRA Lire Fund, and two units belonging to the Province of Latinia itself. The work is expected to be completed by the third week in May.

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Agro Romano.- In this area the program started on 10 March and is now 50% completed. The total number of rooms treated is 7,000. Four malaria control units are working in the area and the work is proceeding according to schedule.

Maccarese-Fiumicino-Ostia area - This program, which is ahead of schedule, started on 4 March. It is 50% completed and is being carried out by four malaria control units. In the Maccarese area 300,000 square meters have been sprayed and in the Fiumicino area 8,000 rooms have been treated.

Caserta Province - A survey of this area has recently been completed and a program, which started on 30 March, has been arranged for the two most critical coastal zones. Two UNRRA malaria control units are working with two units provided by the Province and the completion date has been set at the last week in May. Each of the programs described above are under the direction of a sanitary engineer from the Health Division.

Po Valley (Veneto area) - Arrangements are now being made for commencement of this program on 1 May.

Tuberculosis.

In the course of a field trip to Southern Italy, the Assistant Consultant in Tuberculosis visited the Southern Accommodation Centres to follow up suspected cases of tuberculosis which were discovered during a photofluorographic survey last November. Of the 955 persons examined by mass radiography, "significant" tuberculosis was found in 2.8%, of which 1.9% required observation and 0.9% required treatment. All active cases of tuberculosis in displaced persons from the Southern Accommodation Centres are sent to the Sanatorium of the Providenza Sociale at Lecce where a full range of treatment, including artificial pneumothorax therapy and surgery, are available.

Staff Medical and Dental Services.

The number of persons receiving medical treatment continues to increase and will increase still further when the Dispensary is completely equipped, as there is still a lack of certain drugs and instruments. The number of first attendances of Class I employees, either at home or at the Dispensary, was 155; the number of Class II, 110. Repeat attendances numbered 675, and inoculations and vaccinations 41.

The staff dentist, although still handicapped by deficiencies in equipment, attended 54 patients of whom 26 required more than one visit.

B. Field Staff.

Region A - The new 200-bed hospital for Cerbaia was opened on 20 March and a total of 77 patients was transferred from the old hospital building. Supplies for the new hospital were provided by UNRRA, but innumerable [illegible] hospital could be opened.

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The staff dentist, although still handicapped by deficiencies in equipment, attended 54 patients of whom 26 required more than one visit.

B. Field Staff.

Region A - The new 200-bed hospital for Carbonia was opened on 20 March and a total of 77 patients was transferred from the old hospital building. Supplies for the new hospital were provided by UNRRA, but innumerable difficulties had to be surmounted before the hospital could be opened. It was necessary for the Regional Medical Officer for Regions A and D to make a prolonged field trip to Sardinia to investigate the causes of delay. After interviews with local officials, including the Bishop, Medico Provinciale, Mayor of Carbonia, and the Mother Superior of the nuns responsible for the operation of the hospital, the difficulties were solved. The UNRRA Regional Medical Officer reports that "it was a pleasure indeed to see the patients in wards full of light and sunshine after having previously seen them in the dark, gloomy old hospital." The hospital is now giving full medical and surgical service, but the problem of finance still remains. The matter has again been taken up with both Provincial and Central Governments with a view to making available the funds which have already been promised. A full report on the situation

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at Carbonia by the Regional Medical Officer is appended as Attachment H-7-a(i).

V. MAJOR RESULTS AND PROBLEMS.

The High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health and the Director of Health visited several towns in the Provinces of Rome, Latina and Frosinone to which it is proposed that hospital units should be allocated. All of these towns have been severely damaged by the war and their hospitals destroyed. The greatest problem in these towns is the finding of a suitable building in which to place a hospital unit. In many war-damaged towns, buildings such as villas or schools have already been adapted for use as hospitals either by official action or local initiative. However, in some areas the degree of destruction is such that no suitable building remains intact and rebuilding is necessary before a hospital can be put into operation.

The High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health drew attention to the fact that penicillin has been offered to him in large quantity from commercial sources overseas, but owing to the lack of foreign exchange he is unable to purchase it. At the same time, it would appear that similar quantities of penicillin are not available to UNRRA for shipment to Italy as part of the UNRRA medical supplies program. This matter has been drawn to the attention of Washington.

Pharmaceutical raw materials for the 1946 rehabilitation program are expected to arrive in Italy almost immediately. In anticipation of this, the problems of allocation of the raw materials at the end points of manufacture have been drawn to the attention of the High Commissioner for Hygiene and Public Health, with whom these problems will be solved in conjunction with the Medical Supplies Officer and the Sub-Bureau of Industrial Rehabilitation. It is an essential responsibility of this Administration to insure the equitable distribution of drugs and also the manufacture of raw materials into the most urgently needed pharmaceutical preparations.

VI. GENERAL HEALTH CONDITIONS IN ITALY.

(See Section IV, Epidemiology)

A.C. Berry,
Director, Health Division.

Attachment.

H-7-a-(i). Report of Regional Medical Officer on Carbonia Hospital.

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(See Section IV, Epidemiology)

E.C. Bunn,
Director, Health Division.

Attachment.

H-7-c-(i). Report of Regional Medical Officer on Carbonia Hospital.

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Attachment H-7-a-(i)

UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION

TO: Dr. E.C. Benn, Director of Health

FROM: Captain L. Luzzatti, Regional Medical Officer, Region A and D

SUBJECT: Report on Carbonia Hospital

Beginning on 20 March 1946, the "Ospedale Civile di Carbonia" finally began its actual work. There had been several reasons for the delay in the opening of this hospital; some of these had been of real importance, but others were in our mind only incidental and could be overcome once they were discussed with responsible people.

According to the statements of the Committee members, the lack of supply (chiefly mattresses) had previously held up any serious considerations for the opening of the hospital. However, at the time of my first visit there, on the 9th of March, all the necessary hospital supplies had arrived.

The problem still to be solved at the time of my visit seemed to center around three points:

(1) The hospital had not yet received any significant allocation of money. The 3,000,000 lire which had been promised by the Ministry of the Interior had not materialized; the 1,000,000 lire promised by the High Commissioner for Sardinia was also not yet available. The only money at the disposal of the hospital was the sum of 500,000 lire very recently allocated by the Prefect of Cagliari, a sum which was considered to be an advance from the 1,000,000 lire expected from the High Commissioner for Sardinia.

The lack of money delayed some of the essential work for the hospital. Foremost among items which could not be purchased were the telephone connection between the hospital and Carbonia, an altar for the nuns, gowns for orderlies, dishes, tools for mechanics and electricians and stretchers. These items could not be obtained from the old hospital and were considered to be indispensable. Obviously, the hospital could not open without a telephone connection with Carbonia which is 2½ kilometers away.

(2) There was a great deal of conflict between the nursing staff, composed of nuns, and the medical staff concerning the living quarters, amount of supervision to be exercised over the lay staff, the necessity for a chapel and an altar, and other problems connected with religious assistance to the patients, such as the services of a chaplain. These problems had come more or less to an impasse at the time of my first visit.

(3) There was a certain amount of conflict within the medical staff itself concerning plans for the hospital setup. The Medico Provinciale had a plan of his own which did not check entirely with the plan laid down by the Acting Director of the hospital. The difficulty was increased by the fact that no hospital director had been appointed inasmuch as none could be found. The Head Surgeon was acting in the director's capacity.

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Those were fundamentally the reasons for delay. It was felt that our job would consist mostly of trying to solve these conflicts and to make all efforts to have the work for the necessary equipment speeded up. Furthermore, the UNRRA medical supplies were stored in the hospital magazines, but could not be used because receipt for them had not been signed.

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During one of my trips to Carbonia with the Hospital Manager, I went through the whole of the supplies and checked the temporary lists drafted by Captain Sprague to prepare the forms for signature; meanwhile, Mr. Collins made up the necessary contacts in Cagliari to see that the telephone was quickly set up.

I made six trips to Carbonia, some with the Medico Provinciale, others with Mr. Collins and others by myself. We tried to have all the problems put forward in open discussion among the responsible people and we insisted upon having the local Bishop -- as the highest religious authority in this region -- present at some of the discussions. It was found that inasmuch as both sides were strongly attached to their points, the final decision was actually made on our opinion. We tried to balance the wishes of both parties so that agreement could be reached with satisfaction to everybody.

I visited the Mother Superior of the region in Baquabis and arranged for an interview with the Bishop: I discussed matters with the Mayor of Carbonia, the Acting Director of the hospital, the Medico Provinciale, alone and in joint meetings.

On 16 March a visit to the hospital was made by the Medico Provinciale, the Acting Director, the Mayor, the Bishop, the Regional Mother Superior, the Hospital Mother Superior, the Carbonia parish priest, Mr. Collins, Mrs. O'Brien and myself. As a result of this visit and an open discussion of needs, full agreement was reached and final arrangements were made for nuns' quarters, altar, a chaplain and the setup of the wards. On the next day we had the satisfaction of knowing that the transfer of patients and equipment from the old to the new hospital had started with the help of two trucks which the UNRRA Regional Officer had placed at their disposal for this task. On March 20 the Mayor of Carbonia notified me by telephone that the transfer of patients had been completed and the new hospital was actually working. On March 21 I visited the hospital with Mr. Collins. It was a pleasure indeed to see the patients in wards full of light and sunshine after having previously seen them in the dark, gloomy old hospital.

Although a few more details have to be arranged, the hospital is working in full swing and operative procedures and post-mortem examinations have already taken place. All service facilities are working. The isolation ward, which had been a question of long discussion among the medical staff and which we had insisted be set up, is already open with a case of typhoid fever and another with a generalized skin infection. There were 77 patients hospitalized at the time of our visit.

Agreement has not been reached yet among the concerned people about the necessity for a formal opening. I felt that as long as the hospital was working my job was finished and the decision on that question could be made locally.

Thus, everything seems to be going on fine with only one problem still to be solved -- that of the financial arrangements. The Acting Director of the Hospital and the Mayor are both quite concerned about it. I think everything should be done to put pressure on the Italian authorities to speed up the

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Thus, everything seems to be going on fine with only one problem still to be solved -- that of the financial arrangements. The Acting Director of the Hospital and the Mayor are both quite concerned about it. I think everything should be done to put pressure on the Italian authorities to speed up the allocation of the sum of 3,000,000 lire promised to the hospital. The responsible people are: Mr. Vigoleni of the Direzione Generale Amministrazione Civile of the Ministry of Interior, and Mr. Spataro, the Undersecretary of State, as already outlined in Mr. Collin's report to Mr. Keeny.

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H-7-b. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE WELFARE DIVISION

FOR MARCH 1946

INTRODUCTION.

1. During the month of March we began to see more tangible results of our planning during the past few months for integrating the various welfare activities carried on by the Division, and of our earlier efforts to define more clearly the nature and scope of a welfare program for Italy. Considerable progress was also made in the solution of internal operating difficulties, and by the end of April complete solution should be effected.

2. There were some evidences during the month, of effects on the operation of the UNRRA supplementary feeding program both of the local elections, and of plans for the forthcoming national election. All local and national happenings are being scrutinized carefully by opposing parties, and UNRRA happenings have not been an exception to the general rule. Two articles appeared in a Rome newspaper, complaining about the inadequate amount of food being brought into Italy for distribution to needy children. Almost all regions report that there is evidence of a high pitch of feeling which is beginning to arise in relation to the coming political elections. More requests than usual have been received from provinces for an increase in the amount of food to be distributed to nursing and expectant mothers and children. It is appreciated that greater need exists within the country than that for which UNRRA is now providing, but some of the requests which are so much larger than those previously received, would appear to be based on political considerations.

3. In two communes in the Naples area, a temporary cessation of distribution occured because of the local elections. The Sindaci in these communes, whose status was to be affected by the local elections, were placed in a trying position in attempting to carry out a fair distribution during the period of political excitement. The difficulties of selecting the most needy from among the population when need is so great have always been apparent, but these became exaggerated during the election period. In these two communes distribution began again after visits by UNRRA representatives, but the happenings in these two places are indicative of what might be expected in other parts of Italy and particularly in the South.

4. Again we were not able to accomplish all of the goals we set for ourselves in our last monthly report, but progress in reaching these goals was more evident than ever, during the latter part of March. Our major accomplishments for the month of March were as follows :

a. The reaching of an agreement within the Mission on our supply estimates submitted in February. The estimates, which, in a sense, represented program objectives for the coming year, are now before the Italian Government for its approval.

b. The beginning of steps to integrate on the headquarters' level the various aspects of welfare work carried on by the Mission. In the field offices some definite steps to accomplish this on a regional basis were taken.

c. The beginning of discussions with the Government on welfare plans for the coming year.

d. The beginning of negotiations with the Government with respect to the establishment of a central welfare committee.

e. The development of the statistical reporting procedure to assure

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supplementary feeding program both of the local elections, and of the operation plans for the forthcoming national election. All local and national happenings are being scrutinized carefully by opposing parties, and UNRRA happenings have not been an exception to the general rule. Two articles appeared in a Rome newspaper, complaining about the inadequate amount of food being brought into Italy for distribution to needy children. Almost all regions report that there is evidence of a high pitch of feeling which is beginning to arise in relation to the coming political elections. More requests than usual have been received from provinces for an increase in the amount of food to be distributed to nursing and expectant mothers and children. It is appreciated that greater need exists within the country than that for which UNRRA is now providing, but some of the requests which are so much larger that those previously received, would appear to be based on political considerations.

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c. The beginning of discussions with the Government on welfare plans for the coming year.

d. The beginning of negotiations with the Government with respect to the establishment of a central welfare committee.

e. The implementation of the statistical reporting procedure to assure the receipt of more complete and accurate reports on the number of persons fed by supplementary UNRRA foods.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES.

Distribution of Food.

5. As of the end of March, supplementary food for nursing and expectant mothers and children was being distributed in all 90 provinces of Italy over which the Italian Government has jurisdiction. We know that food was distributed in all these provinces, but complete statistical reports from all have not as yet been received. The most recent monthly statistical report received from the Delegation is for the month of January, and that report indicates that 1,261,433 persons were reported by 89 provinces as having been fed. Estimated statistics for the week ending March 7, indicate that 1,596,602 persons were fed by 88 provinces.

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6. Each month, better and more complete reports are received on the distribution of the food which UNRRA has made available for its welfare program. During the month of March, the Italian Delegation Office, at our request, added to its earlier instructions, on statistical reporting, a sanction to be applied if the reports were not submitted. The new instruction provides that if reports are not received at the end of the month for the preceding month, no shipments of supplies will be authorized for the ensuing month.

7. In all provinces, during the month of March, an increase in emphasis on the distribution of food through cortical meals was evident. Generally this emphasis reflects an interest which local authorities have shown in increasing and improving school lunch programs in establishing child aid and in strengthening the work of residential institutions.

8. Again during the month of March, some difficulties in the operation of the UNRRA program were encountered as a result of relationships with the Consortio Agrario. In Naples province delay in the collection was caused by the slowness with which the Consortio transferred flour to local warehouses and in the province of Salerno, the Consortio turned over [illegible] flour with too much humidity which resulted in much damage of spoilage. The situation in Salerno has been remedied by the end of the month the Consortio was turning over flour meeting with the right percentage of humidity. During the month of March, another factory feeding plan was inaugurated. This plan was for the children of the needy employed by manufacturers in Turin. Meals are served in one of the non-operating plant facilities where the kitchen and refectories are being used to serve meals to about 600 children.

9. There were evidences during the month of March of Provincial Committees assuming greater responsibility in reviewing objectively distribution plans which had been in effect and in taking corrective action with respect to irregularities observed. In Naples all CRDI and institutional child welfare centers were inspected during this period to determine whether or not distribution was proceeding in accordance with the rules of eligibility established by the Government. As a result, in one province UNRRA food was suspended to two centers where irregularities were observed. In Caserta supplementary food was withdrawn entirely for 150 institutions intended for institutions. The reason for the suspension of food in this Commune, other than the institutions, was that food had [illegible], thereby indicating a lack of general need. In the province of Lecce, feeding was suspended in four communes because of irregularities in distribution and the rations that were used were added to increase the total in other communes in need of urban help. In Turin, four institutions returned rations assigned to them in order that the food might be used for a more needy group.

10. The distribution of supplementary food to miners' families in Carbonia continued during the month. At the request of the Government, a decision was reached to continue the supplementary project for three more months.

11. The shortage of fats and the uncertainty about future imports of food continue to give the Government and Provincial Committees concern. The action taken last month with respect to the distribution of fats has helped the situation but uncertainty about future shipments makes planning difficult.

Re-extinction of Social Services and Co-ordination of Community

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of the UNRRA program were prevented as a result of relationships with the Commercio Agrario. In Foggia province delay in distribution was caused by the slowness with which the Consorzio manufactured flour; a local warehouse and in the province of Salerno, the owner who turned over [illegible] local flour with too much humidity which resulted in considerable amount of spoilage. The situation in Salerno has been rectified by [illegible] of the mill. At the present time flour is milled with the right percentage of humidity. semolina was turning sour from milling with too much humidity. During the month of March, another factory loading plan was implemented. This plan was similar to the children of the needy are served [illegible] where the kitchen Meals are served in one of the non-operating flat factories and refectories are being used to serve meals to about 100 children.

9. There were evidences during the month of March of [illegible] Provincial Committees assuming greater responsibility in reviewing objectively distribution plans which had been in effect and in taking corrective action with respect to [illegible] regularities observed. In Naples all CRDI and individual child welfare centres were inspected during this period to determine whether or not distribution was proceeding in accordance with the rules of eligibility established by the Government. As a result, in one province UNRRA food was suspended to two centres where irregularities were observed. In Caserta supplementary food was withdrawn entirely for 150 [illegible] for institutions. The reason for the suspension of food in this Commune, other than the institutions, was that [illegible] thereby indicating a lack of general need. In the province of Lecce, feeding was suspended in four communes because of irregularities in district [illegible] and the rations thus saved were added to increase the total in other communes in need of extra help. In Bari, four institutions returned rations assigned to them in order that the food might be used for a more needy group.

10. The distribution of supplementary food to miners' families in Carbonia continued during the month. At the request of the Government, a decision was reached to continue the supplementary project for three more months.

11. The shortage of fats and the uncertainty about future imports of food continue to give the Government and Provincial Committees concern. The action taken last month with respect to the distribution of fats has helped the situation but uncertainty about future shipments makes planning difficult.

Re-activation of Social Services and Co-ordination of Community Activities for Welfare Purposes.

12. As was observed last month, during the month of March we saw further evidences of communities taking independent action not only to participate in the UNRRA program but to plan for future welfare services. This action is one of the encouraging signs we have observed, because a year ago such activity was completely lacking and there was only reliance on foreign agency plans for helping the country.

13. Local benefits in some of the Southern provinces and in the Emilia area were organized to raise funds to supplement the assistance given by UNRRA. In Avellino, Salerno, Brindisi, Potenza and Bari benefits in the way of entertainments and dances were organized to raise funds to buy equipment and wood to be used in some of the school feeding centres in those provinces. A citizens' committee in Foggia raised over a million lire for the purchase of desks and benches for schools.

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14. In the city of Milan, a community project was undertaken to assist one of the under-privileged districts of that city. The district, Gambellino district, on the edge of the city, was established when "case popolari" were built just before the war began. Since that time apparently, the district had been forgotten by the city authorities. The 12,000 children in the community had no school, and the walls of most of the houses in which they lived were continually wet up to a height of from 5-6 ft. There was no doctor in the community nor was police service offered. As a first step, ECA (Ente Communale di Assistenza), the Order of Malta and the Italian Delegation Office in Milan, were brought together to secure equipment to start a school and to provide a hot school lunch for the 12,000 children. ECA contributed 40,000 lire and the Order of Malta and the Delegation, 10,000 each. Through the office of the Sindaco of Milan, plans are being made for the provision of medical and police service and for the reconstruction of some of the houses. In addition, one of the UNRRA Regional Welfare Officers has interested some women's organizations and University students in providing recreational leadership for the boys and girls of the district.

15. Additional reports of community projects for the so-called "children of the streets" and abandoned children were received during the month of March. In La Spezia, the superintendent of schools in agreement with the Parish Priest has been working on the establishment of a feeding program for the abandoned children in that city. These children had been living in the cellars of bombed out buildings and in caves outside the city. They had not been attending school and were first observed when the feeding program began in the schools of that city; the children appeared near the kitchens of the schools, and the number increased every day. The Parish Priest has already gathered some of these children together, and has found a place where they can be bathed and delousedand has issued them some clothing. The Superintendent of Schools has arranged the use of the school refectory to feed the children. Further plans with respect to the future care of this group are yet to be made.

16. In the town of Biella the Provincial Committee made an effort to begin the provision of services to the "children of the streets". A special centre for these children has been established in an old convent, and UNRRA foods will be used in the preparation of a meal for these children.

17. In Milan, discussions among agencies have continued with respect to the provision of care for juvenile delinquents. Plans call for the establishment of a community committee for the improvement of the care given to juvenile delinquents. The agencies participating are E.C.A., O.N.M.I., and the Milan Juvenile Court. The group interested is now attempting to secure the requisitioning of a large building for sheltering the young boys being held for the Juvenile Court, and is taking action to secure institutional space for 100 girls awaiting Juvenile Court action.

18. The use of women's voluntary groups in the provision of special welfare services and in assisting Provincial Committees carry out UNRRA operations has spread throughout Italy. There is a greater tendency now to have these Committees attached directly to the Provincial Committee Offices rather than to the UNRRA Regional Offices as was the case when they were first established last year in the cities of Naples and Rome. In most of these provinces these women's voluntary groups assume responsibility for the inspection of institutions and schools for the Provincial Committees. The voluntary groups are usually composed of the Comitati Italiani Femminili, the Unione Donne Italiane, the Italian Red Cross and the representatives of the protestant and Jewish groups. In some provinces the volunteers have also organized sewing projects

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16. In the town of Rieti the Provincial Committee made an effort to begin the provision of services to the "children of the streets". A special centre for these children has been established in an old convent, and UNRRA foods will be used in the preparation of a meal for these children.

17. In Milan, discussions among agencies have continued with respect to the provision of care for juvenile delinquents. These call for the establishment of a community committee for the improvement of the care given to juvenile delinquents. The agencies participating are E.C.A., C.M.M.I., and the Milan Juvenile Court. The group interested is now attempting to secure the requisitioning of a large building for sheltering the young boys being held for the Juvenile Court, and is taking action to secure institutional space for 100 girls awaiting Juvenile Court action.

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19. Work has been begun by the UNRRA representative and the Rome Provincial Committee, on coordinating individual agencies' plans to secure an integrated program for summer colonies this year. Each year at about this time there is observed great enthusiasm and drive for the establishment of summer colonies for children, but as so frequently happens when plans are not coordinated, there is overlapping and duplication of effort and extravagant expenditure of time and energy.

20. UNRRA Welfare representatives in Naples continued during the month of March, [illegible] work in assisting the CNAI to improve its services. The Naples representative reports a considerable improvement in the work of this organization; better criteria for the selection of persons to be assisted have been

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developed and medical examinations of children have improved. The agency has also begun to encourage home visiting by the Assistant Sanitari employed by CRRI and by voluntary groups.

Organisation for and Supervision of Program Operation.

21. This past month, Regional Welfare Officers begun to see definite advantages accruing from the appointment by the Delegation of resident representatives. In several instances it was possible as a result of the presence of Government representatives, to settle on the spot, questions raised by Provincial Committees. There continue to be present some of the difficulties mentioned in our last month's report with respect to working relationships stemming from inadequate instruction given to these representatives, but as they gain experience in the field and knowledge of the program they should be able to offer real help to Provincial Committees, and our representatives should be relieved of much of the responsibility, at least for supply and transport questions, that they have been carrying.

22. It was also evident that this past month the Mission's new regional organization has definite advantages for program operation. Most all of our Welfare Officers have reported that the appointment of a Regional Director and attendant staff has not only been helpful in coordinating all of the UNRRA work in the Region, but has also relieved them of the responsibilities they had been assuming for supply, transport, internal office management, etc. Being relieved of these activities they can devote their energies to the welfare program per se.

23. In the Regional Offices we are already beginning to see an integration of the several welfare services that the UNRRA Mission has been carrying on. In the Naples Region, the staffs of the Italian Displaced Persons Section and the Welfare Division have already integrated their work in the field, to make the best use of their time and of Regional Office transport. This Region is looking forward to having one Officer carry complete responsibility for welfare services within the province, whether they be services to Italian displaced persons or services to women and children. With this step taken within our Regional Offices we can expect better coordination of activities within the Provinces.

24. In Headquarters Office we have also begun for a better integration of the program on a Mission level. Welfare Division and the Italian Displaced Persons Section have both been reviewing staff and function and it is expected that by the end of April some of the functions carried by the Italian Displaced Persons Section will be transferred to the Welfare Division. If this is done it will mean that Welfare Division in Headquarters will work not only with the Italian Delegation Office, but also with the Ministry of Post War Assistance. This should have definite advantages in improvement of the program because it has been noticed recently that the Ministry of Post War Assistance has not been limiting its responsibility to services to prisoners of war and refugees, but has also begun to undertake some general responsibility for planning child welfare services throughout the country.

25. During the past month also, considerable time was spent on the consideration of plans for the welfare program for the remaining portion of the year. These plans have been discussed within the Bureau of Relief Services, with the representatives of London H.Q., and informally with the representatives of the Italian Delegation. Our thinking to date is that during the re-

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25. During the past month also, considerable time was spent on the consideration of plans for the welfare program for the remaining portion of the year. These plans have been discussed within the Bureau of Relief Services, with the representatives of London E.R.C., and informally with the representatives of the Italian Delegation. Our thinking to date is that during the remaining portion of the year all the remaining Welfare Division work will be focussed on offering help and assistance to the Government in organizing services for persons who cannot help themselves rather than limiting ourselves to assistance to the Italian Government in organizing and carrying out an emergency assistance program for women and children, as has been our function up-to-date. At the same time that such assistance is given to the Italian Government, it will also be necessary to continue to provide supplies for assistance to needy groups until such time as the Government is sufficiently stable financially to make provision itself for such assistance. In giving consideration to this plan we have not thought of introducing anything new in the way of welfare services in Italy. For whatever we do must be something that the Italian Government itself can be reasonably expected to continue. More and more interest has been expressed by private groups and by some members of the Government in coordinating the several welfare services for which the Government now has responsibility but for which operational responsibility is scattered among a number of Ministries and independent agencies. The Italian Delegation has expressed definite interest in having UNRRA Welfare Division offer assistance in such a plan.

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Work of Headquarters' Nutritionists.

26. Further revisions in the school lunch manual were made during the month of March, and plans are now being made to have the manual printed for distribution to Italian agencies. Comments received from the field and from Government and private Italian agencies were utilized in revising the manual.

27. Both our Nutrition Consultants spent considerable time in the field during March and offered assistance to Provincial Committees in organizing school lunch programs. Plans were already started during this month for additional nutrition conferences to be held in the Lombardia, Veneto and Sardinia Regions.

28. The Nutrition Branch of the Welfare Division has also begun work with the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution on the revision of the ration scale for all Italy, in an attempt better to relate the assistance and general rations and to make a determination of special groups such as hospitals, etc., entitled to receive larger allocations of food from the general ration.

RELATIONS WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.

29. Negotiations with the Italian Government were initiated during March with respect to the establishment of a central inter-ministerial welfare committee. The general functions of this committee would be to coordinate UNRRA programs of assistance with programs of assistance now being carried out in Italy, or proposed by various agencies of the Italian Government; to offer advice on welfare projects, for which money from the Lire Fund is requested, and to advise on the execution of the present program. As of the present date, it has been proposed that the committee be composed of a representative of the Civil Affairs Administration of the Ministry of the Interior; a representative of the Ministry of Public Instruction; a representative of the Ministry of Post War Assistance; a representative of the Ministry of Justice and representatives of the Italian Delegation and of UNRRA. The creation of this committee will be in line with the creation of other sub-Governmental committees, such as those on industrial rehabilitation, food, etc., which are being established so as to assure a closer working relationship between UNRRA and the Government Ministries.

30. Most of the Regional Offices have reported that the majority of the Secretaries of Provincial Committees have shown great improvement in the way they are carrying their responsibilities. More and more they are taking the initiative in going direct to the Italian Delegation for advice and settlement of various questions, and are depending less on UNRRA welfare workers to communicate with the UNRRA Mission and later with the Italian Delegation. There continues, however, to be some evidence of Provincial Secretaries lacking confidence in their authority to insist that communal officials follow rules and regulations prescribed by the Provincial Office. It is expected that this sort of situation will continue until after the elections, at which time public officials should feel more secure.

31. Welfare representatives in the Regional Offices have begun to stimulate Provincial Committee to review community welfare needs in the same way that Welfare Office is asking the Delegation to review such questions. This is being done as a very preliminary step toward the reaching of a conclusion as to [illegible] Italy should [illegible] pertaining portion of

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31. Welfare representatives in the Regional Offices have begun to stimulate Provincial Committee to review community welfare needs in the same way that Washington office is asking the Delegation to review such questions. This is looked on as a very preliminary step toward the reaching of a conclusion as to just what the welfare program in Italy should be for the remaining portion of the year.

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32. Conferences with representatives of the Ministry of Post War Assistance with respect to their plans for child welfare, were held during March. This Ministry has been working with voluntary women's groups

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which have organised a national committee for the care of children of Cassino, one of the towns which was so badly devastated as a result of the war. Original plans of this committee called for the movement of children from Cassino to other parts of Italy, but in recent months the work has developed to the point where the committee has considered plans for moving children throughout Italy. UNRRA Welfare Officers have raised some questions about these plans because in many instances it is difficult to determine the basis upon which they are made, and the advantages expected to accrue from moving children away from their homes to foster homes in various cities in Italy, for periods of only three months. When our working relationships are better established with the Ministry of Post War Assistance, plans such as these and any others which might be considered can better be reviewed and analysed at their very inception.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AGENCIES.

33. Work has continued during the month with representatives of the Congregational Services Committee on their project in Naples for the "Children of the Caves". This Committee has already begun the provision of welfare services for the children living in the caves and during March the building of the first of the barracks into which about 500 families will be moved, was begun.

34. Work, as reported last month, with the Swiss Gift Committee and with ENSI was continued during the month of March.

PROBLEMS.

35. The same problems, with the exception of that listed in point 3 of our last month's report, were again faced during the month of March. Our major problem has always been the lack of the existence of any central unit in the Italian Government having responsibility for the planning of welfare needs, but it is hoped that with the establishment of a central welfare committee, working with UNRRA, a major step toward the solution of this problem will have been taken.

IMMEDIATE WORK PROGRAM.

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

a. The reaching of agreement with the Italian Government on our supply requests for the present year.

b. The completion of plans for the establishment of a central welfare committee.

c. The completion of plans for integrating both in headquarters and in the field the several welfare services now undertaken by the Mission.

d. The filling of present staff vacancies and the securing of

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b. The completion of plans for the establishment of a central welfare committee.

c. The completion of plans for integrating both in headquarters and in the field the several welfare services now undertaken by the Mission.

d. The filling of present staff vacancies and the securing of replacements for persons who are leaving.

ACTIONS REQUESTED OF E.R.O.

37. Again we request the same actions that we have requested in our last few monthly reports.

PRIMER BANNISTER,
DIRECTOR OF WELFARE,
ITALIAN MISSION.

Attachments:-

H-7-b(i) - Feeding Figures.
H-7-b(ii) - Current List of Regional Offices and Welfare Staff.

RS 1305 W

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Attachment E-7-b-(1)

NUMBER OF PERSONS FED UNDER THE SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAM

PERIOD (MONTH, UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFIED)	PERSONS FED		
	REPORTED BY ASSISTANCE CENTRES	ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL NEEDED	TOTAL ESTIMATE
1945 SEPTEMBER	567424	142176 (1)	709600
OCTOBER	853483	69350 (1)	922833
NOVEMBER	929411	159787 (1)	1089198
DECEMBER	2C9838	237275 (1)	1206763
1946 JANUARY	1009994	251539 (1)	1261533
FEBRUARY (WEEK ENDING 7 FEBRUARY)	1060679	249204 (2)	1309883
MARCH (WEEK ENDING 7 MARCH)	1306647	290155 (2)	1596802

(1) For communes which have not yet submitted their monthly reports of the numbers of persons fed, th has prepared an estimate based on the preliminary weekly reports previously submitted by commu

(2) These estimates were prepared by the UNRRA Regional Welfare officers to compensate for non-report

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Attachment II-7-b-(i)

NUMBER OF PERSONS FED UNDER THE SUPPLEMENTARY FEEDING PROGRAM

SE	PERSONS FED			PROVINCES REPORTING PERSONS FED ... 45
	REPORTED BY ASSISTANCE CENTERS	ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL PERSONS	TOTAL ESTIMATE	
	567624	142176 (1)	709800	38
	953693	69350 (1)	923343	43
	829411	159757 (1)	1089168	54
	969363	237075 (1)	1206763	59
	1009194	251539 (1)	1261433	59
)	1089679	219204 (2)	1308883	74
	1306647	289155 (2)	1595802	88

have not yet submitted their monthly reports of the numbers of persons fed, the Italian Delegation stimate based on the preliminary weekly reports previously submitted by communes.

e prepared by the UNRRA Regional Welfare Officers to compensate for non-reporting communes.

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Region.	Provinces Covered.	Staff.
1 - Padua	1. Belluno	Class I.
	2. Rovigo	1. Anna Dunham,
	3. Padua	Regional Welfare Officer.
	4. Treviso	2. Ruth Moore,
	5. Venice	Welfare Worker.
	6. Verona	Class II.
		1. Carol Porcelli,
		Welfare Worker.
2 - Florence	1. Apuania	Class I.
	2. Arezzo	1. Margaret Chilen,
	3. Florence	Regional Welfare Officer.
	4. Forence	2. Vito Epuse,
	5. Livorno	Field Welfare Officer.
	6. Massa	3. Christopher Hawke,
	7. La Spezia	Field Welfare Officer.
	8. Pisa	4. William Roseff,
	9. Pistoia	Field Welfare Officer.
	10. Siena	5. Vacant
	11. Versilia	Field Welfare Officer.
3 - Milan	1. Bergamo	Class I.
	2. Como	1. Lorie Hornaday,
	3. Cremona	Regional Welfare Officer.
	4. Lecco	2. Henry Haywood,
	5. Lodi	Field Welfare Officer.
	6. Milan	Class II.
	7. Pavia	1. Christie Ferraro,
	8. Sondrio	Welfare Worker.
	9. Varese	2. Vacant
		Welfare Worker.
4 - Udine	1. Belluno	Class I.
	2. Gorizia	1. Anna Dunham,
	3. Padua	Regional Welfare Officer.
	4. Rovigo	2. Ruth Moore,
	5. Trieste	Welfare Worker.
	6. Udine	Class II.
	7. Venezia	1. Carol Porcelli,
	8. Verona	Welfare Worker.
	9. Vicenza	2. Vacant
		Welfare Worker.
5 - Genoa	1. Alessandria	Class I.
	2. Aosta	1. Josephine Christeson,
	3. Asti	Regional Welfare Officer.
	4. Cuneo	2. Dorothy Romanenko,
	5. Genoa	Field Welfare Officer.
	6. Imperia	(In charge of Turin
	7. La Spezia	Sub-Office)
	8. Novara	Class II.
	9. Savona	1. Irma Schuetz,
	10. Turin	Welfare Worker.
	11. Vercelli	2, Hijalio,
		Welfare Worker.
6 - Milan	1. Bellinzona	Class I.
	2. Bolzano	1. Anna Dunham,
	3. Padua	Regional Welfare Officer.
	4. Rovigo	2. Ruth Moore,
	5. Trento	Welfare Worker.
	6. Treviso	Class II.
	7. Udine	1. Carol Porcelli,
	8. Verona	Welfare Worker.
	9. Vicenza	2. Vacant
		Welfare Worker.

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Clase I.
1. Emilio Cáceres.
Clase II.
1. Aniba Fernández.
2. Pedro Cárdenas.
3. Francisco Chávez.
Clase III.
1. Alejandrina Chaidez.
2. Dorotea Zamorano.
(En curso de Enfermería)
Clase I.
1. Lola Schurtz,
Enfermera Mayor.
2. Rigelia,
Enfermera Mayor.
Clase II.
1. Ana Schurtz,
Enfermera Mayor.
2. Rosa Schurtz,
Enfermera Mayor.
Clase I.
1. Lola Ermita,
Escuela Enfermeras Mayor.
2. Rosa Hernández,
Escuela Enfermeras Mayor.
Clase II.
1. Carlota Bonetti,
Enfermera Mayor.
2. Manuel
Enfermero Mayor.
Clase I.
1. Aino Gutiérrez,
Escuela Enfermeras Mayor.
2. Ana Pérez,
Escuela Enfermeras Mayor.
Clase II.
1. Carla Parrelli,
Enfermera Mayor.
2. Regina
Enfermera Mayor.

1 - Gaceta
2 - Padua
3 - Files

1. Alejandrina Chaidez
2. Aniba Fernández
3. Anita Cárdenas
4. Chano Chávez
5. Dorotea Zamorano
6. Emilio Cáceres
7. Francisca Chávez
8. Rosa Hernández
9. Carlota Bonetti
10. Manuel Hernández
11. Marcelina Hernández
12. Pedro Cárdenas
13. Rigelia Hernández
14. Lola Hernández
15. Ana Schurtz
16. Rosa Schurtz
17. Elena Hernández

1. Emilio Cáceres
2. Aniba Fernández
3. Pedro Cárdenas
4. Francisca Chávez
5. Rosa Hernández
6. Carlota Bonetti
7. Manuel Hernández
8. Carla Parrelli
9. Regina Hernández
10. Gilberto Hernández

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Attachment H-7-b-(11)

FIELD STAFF - WELFARE - DIVISION - ITALIAN MISSION.

Region	Provinces Covered.	Staff.
A - Cagliari	1. Cagliari 2. Nuoro 3. Sassari	Class I. 1. Anne Thackeray, Regional Welfare Officer. Class II. 1. Mulvoy, Welfare Worker 2. Vacant, " "
B - Palermo	1. Agrigento 2. Caltanisetta 3. Catania 4. Enna 5. Messina 6. Palermo 7. Ragusa 8. Siracusa 9. Trapani	Class I. 1. Jacob Berrild, Regional Welfare Officer 2. Joseph Marciano, Field Welfare Officer Class II. 1. Carlo Barabino, Welfare Worker 2. Frank Cuva Welfare Worker.
C - Naples	1. Avellino 2. Bari 3. Benevento 4. Brindisi 5. Campobasso 6. Caserta 7. Catanzaro 8. Cosenza 9. Foggia 10. Lecce 11. Matera 12. Naples 13. Potenza 14. Reggio-Calabria 15. Salerno 16. Taranto	Class I. 1. Theodore Allen Regional Welfare Officer. 2. Max Meyer, Field Welfare Officer. 3. Herbert Argente, Field Welfare Officer. 4. Anne Jacobsen, Field Welfare Officer. 5. Olga Lowman, Field Welfare Officer. Class II. 1. Ella Pauline, Welfare Worker. 2. Isla Moretti, Welfare Worker 3. Dena Merale, Welfare Worker Class III. 1. Marjorie Wood C.C.R.A.
D - Rome	1. Ascoli-Piceno 2. [illegible] 3. Aquila 4. Chieti 5. Frosinone	Class I. 1. Clare Chandler, Regional Welfare Officer. 2. Mike Shapiro, Field Welfare Officer

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			Class II. 1. Melvogh, Welfare Worker 2. Vacant, " "
B - Palermo	1.	Agrigento	Class I.
	2.	Caltanisetta	1. Jacob Berrild,
	3.	Catania	Regional Welfare Officer
	4.	Enna	2. Joseph Marciano,
	5.	Messina	Field Welfare Officer
	6.	Palermo	Class II.
	7.	Ragusa	1. Carlo Barabino,
	8.	Siracusa	Welfare Worker
	9.	Trapani	2. Frank Cuva Welfare Worker.
C - Naples	1.	Avellino	Class I.
	2.	Bari	1. Theodore Allen
	3.	Benevento	Regional Welfare Officer.
	4.	Brindisi	2. Max Meyer,
	5.	Campobasso	Field Welfare Officer.
	6.	Caserta	3. Herbert Argente,
	7.	Catanzaro	Field Welfare Officer.
	8.	Cosenza	4. Anna Jacobsen,
	9.	Foggia	Field Welfare Officer.
	10.	Lecce	5. Olga Lowman,
	11.	Matera	Field Welfare Officer.
	12.	Naples	Class II.
	13.	Potenza	1. Ella Pauline,
	14.	Reggio-Calabria	Welfare Worker.
	15.	Salerno	2. Isla Moretti,
	16.	Taranto	Welfare Worker
			3. Vacant,
			Welfare Worker
			Class III.
			1. Marjorie Wood C.C.R.A.
D - Rome	1.	Ascoli-Piceno	Class I.
	2.	Arezzo	1. Clive Chandler,
	3.	Aquila	Regional Welfare Officer.
	4.	Chieti	2. Mike Shapiro,
	5.	Frosinone	Field Welfare Officer,
	6.	Latina	(in charge of Ascoli Sub-Office).
	7.	Macerata	3. Carla Hansen,
	8.	Rieti	Field Welfare Officer
	9.	Pescara	4. Vacant " "
	10.	Perugia	Class II.
	11.	Rieti	1. Dorothy Beghi,
	12.	Rome	Welfare Worker.
	13.	Terni	2. Mary Stanley,
	14.	Teramo	Welfare Worker.
	15.	Viterbo	3. Vacant.
			Welfare Worker.

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H-7-c. MONTHLY REPORT OF THE DISPLACED PERSONS

DIVISION FOR MARCH 1946.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

Italian Displaced Persons.

1. Routine meetings with all the Ministries concerned with our activities continue to be held. The Ministry of Post-War Assistance Casparotto, held a reception for representatives of UNRRA in recognition of their assistance to Italian refugees.

Non-Italian Displaced Persons

2. The proposed assumption by UNRRA of complete responsibility for a limited period and for certain categories only of displaced persons, makes it imperative that the Displaced Persons Division of the UNRRA Italian Mission maintain close working relationship with the appropriate technical departments of the Italian Government. In March several informal meetings were held between the members of UNRRA Displaced Persons Division, on the one hand, and representatives of the UNRRA Italian Delegation, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior on the other hand. It was planned to set up a permanent committee with representation on the Italian side of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Post-War Assistance and a representative of the UNRRA Italian Delegation and, on the UNRRA side, the office of the Chief of Mission and the Displaced Persons Division, for the purpose of examining jointly the various problems relating to non-Italian displaced persons who find themselves on Italian soil as a result of the war and the attendant dislocations of European population.

RELATIONSHIP WITH OTHER AGENCIES

3. No significant changes have taken place during the month.

MAINTENANCE AND CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS

Italian Displaced Persons

4. The winter distribution to Italy, south of and including Emilia, is now almost completed. 400,000 units of clothing and shoes have been allocated to Northern Italy, and the distribution is commencing almost immediately of 57,700 units in Piemonte and Liguria. An additional 40,000 units have been distributed in the Italian refugee camps of the Ministry of Post-War Assistance. We are now preparing, in collaboration with the Ministry of Post-War Assistance and the Italian Delegation, a supplementary distribution of 300,000 units of clothing.

Processing

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Non-Italian Displaced Persons

2. The proposed assumption by UNRRA of complete responsibility for a limited period and for certain categories only of displaced persons, makes it imperative that the Displaced Persons Division of the UNRRA Italian Mission maintain close working relationship with the appropriate technical departments of the Italian Government. In March several informal meetings were held between the members of UNRRA Displaced Persons Division, on the one hand, and representatives of the UNRRA Italian Delegation, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior on the other hand. It was planned to set up a permanent committee with representation on the Italian side of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Post-War Assistance and a representative of the UNRRA Italian Delegation and, on the UNRRA side, the office of the Chief of Mission and the Displaced Persons Division, for the purpose of examining jointly the various problems relating to non-Italian displaced persons who find themselves on Italian soil as a result of the war and the attendant dislocations of European population.

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Processing

5. Processing of all clothing imported for the 1945 relief program was completed by the date anticipated. 850 tons of clothing from the Canadian Drive arrived during the month of March and processing was commenced. The rate of production has been maintained and, as a consequence, the output this month is the largest to date.

(c) Used clothing:

No. of garments worked during the month were	434,717
repaired	167,038

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(b) Shoes

No. of pairs of shoes sorted during the month	37,809
" " " " repaired " "	35,019

(c) Underwear

No. of garments made	29,158
Average manufacturing cost	19.5 lire
No. of blankets made from salvaged necklcloths	2,216
Average manufacturing cost	100 lire

(d) Other Production Statistics

No. of employees at 15 March 1946	1,755
" " workshops " " "	60
" " sewing machines	693

(e) A survey was carried out of the 18 workrooms in the Naples area and generally conditions were found to be good.

Repair and Construction

6. Since the last report the Joint Committee has approved the CASAS budget. The Decree establishing CASAS has been drafted and is expected to be published at the beginning of April, thereby allowing CASAS to commence operations. Meanwhile the repair and construction work undertaken by the Voluntary Societies in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works continues. It has been decided that the Piombino and Pistoia operations should be terminated and that the repair work in Tuscany be concentrated in the Province of Apuania. In Bologna the transport has been engaged entirely in stockpiling building materials and the issuance of such materials to householders will not commence until CASAS takes over operations.

7. Summary of Repair and Construction to Date

Devastated Areas	No. of Communes assisted	No. of rooms repaired: during month	Total repaired to date	Total of persons rehoused	Total materials transported during month
Latina	2	40	260	960	940 tons
Frosinone	29	909	2129	6193	664 tons

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Latina	2	40	260	960	945 tons
Frosinone	29	309	2129	6193	664 tons
Ortona	16	356	2795	7855	1717 tons
Apuania	16	301	1156	3328	1565 tons
Bologna	5	---	---	---	1498 tons
Totals	68	1006	6340	18316	6389 tons

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C.1.C.

C. The UNRRA/FAO Mobile Hygiene Unit has inspected a further three refugee camps of the Ministry of Post-War Assistance and has reported favourably on the hygiene conditions existing. Workshops have been established in the camp of Ancisi for Lybian refugee children; a member of the OCD has been sent to the camp to commence occupational activities. A CCRA team of three has reported considerable progress in clearing up the conditions in the camp established at Torre Annunziata following the recent explosion. Some progress has been made in returning refugees in the Frosinone camps to their home communes on completion of repairs to their homes. 5,000 square meters of substitute glass have been supplied to the Ministry of Post-War Assistance for use in refugee camps, and is now being distributed through I.R.P. Regional Officers.

Sicily

D. Following reports from the Regional I.R.P. Officer for Sicily of the grave conditions of the refugees living outside of camps, a meeting was held with the Ministry of Post-War Assistance, the Ministry of Africa, and the Sicilian Delegation. A Commission was established to investigate the conditions of such refugees and, where necessary, to set up new camps and feeding centers.

Non-Italian Displaced Persons
Take over by UNRRA of Allied Commission Camps

10. The end of March found us in a good position as regards UNRRA personnel coverage in taking over administrative responsibilities for certain of the Allied Commission camps. When final decision is reached regarding which of the Allied Commission DP & ESC camps may, under existing UNRRA Resolutions, become an UNRRA responsibility, the Camps Operations Division will be prepared to carry on all phases of camps' operations.

Transfer of out-of-camps assistance branch to
Welfare Section of Camps Operations Division

11. During the month of March, steps were taken to bring the out-of-camps assistance program under the jurisdiction of the Welfare Section of the Camps Operations Division. The effective date of this transfer will be 1 April. Continued efforts are to be made to reduce the out-of-camps assistance program and it has been determined that only persons who demonstrate positive evidence of stability to settle in Italy should be considered eligible for out-of-camps supplementary care for the limited period in which the program will be continued. Attached is a summary of out-of-camps assistance programs, including the number of persons receiving care in UNRRA sponsored vocational training projects.

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through a reported considerable progress in clearing up the conditions in the camp established at Torre Annunziata following the recent explosion. Some progress has been made in returning refugees in the Presidential camps to their home communes on completion of repairs to their homes. 6,000 square meters of substitute plastic have been supplied to the Ministry of Post-War Assistance for use in refugee camps, and is now being distributed through I.R.O. Regional Officers.

Sicily

9. Following reports from the Regional I.R.O. Officer for Sicily of the grave conditions of the refugees living outside of camps, a meeting was held with the Ministry of Post-War Assistance, the Ministry of Labor, and the Italian Delegation. A Commission was established to investigate the conditions of such refugees and, where necessary, to set up new camps and feeding centers.

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Interview of camps population by special teams
staffed by local assistance officers

12. At the request of UNRRA, the Chief Welfare Officer of the Camps Operations

material regarding certain problems of eligibility for UNRRA care. The results of these interviews will be assembled at Headquarters for final analysis and decision regarding eligibility.

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Intake and referral of eligible displaced persons to camps

15. Effective immediately, all applicants for admission to UNRRA camps who do not have a movement order from another camp, or from Camps Operations Division Headquarters, Rome, will automatically be directed to the nearest UNRRA P.P. local assistance office for certification of eligibility.

Budgeting of lire fund for community services

14. In order to make possible greater participation in camp operations by the displaced persons themselves, a portion of the lire budget is to be made available for payment to the Central Camp Committee to assist them in the development of an adequate community service program. The Central Committee will determine which portion of this fund shall be distributed to displaced persons as pocket money, and which portion is to be used to pay the displaced persons who are regularly engaged on the community staff.

Repatriation and Records Branch

13. Effective 1 April, the Records Branch, which had been transferred from SP & RAD of Allied Commission to UNRRA in February, was combined with the Repatriation Section of UNRRA to form the Repatriation and Records Branch under the Displaced Persons Division. An analysis of functions of this Branch is being made with a view toward transferring to the Italian Government, and/or other agencies, those responsibilities which cannot rightfully be accepted by UNRRA, but which were a part of the necessarily heterogeneous work of repatriation and record keeping under the Allied Commission. It is anticipated that all responsibilities for movement into Italy of Italians, as well as non-Italians, will eventually become a function of the regular departments of the Italian Government. The operational responsibility of the Repatriation and Records Branch would thus be limited to registration and repatriation of non-Italian displaced persons.

16. It is hoped that the current survey of all displaced persons receiving UNRRA care will provide information which will be of material assistance to the Branch fulfilling its responsibility to eligible displaced persons.

(a) Information bulletins will be prepared by the Repatriation and Records Branch and submitted to various regional camp group headquarters. These bulletins contain current repatriation and records procedural information that has proved practical both in the field and at headquarters.

(b) Procedures had been established whereby French Belgian, Dutch, Dance

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15. Effective 1 April, the Records Branch, which had been transferred from IP & TSC of Allied Commission to UNRRA in February, was combined with the Repatriation Section of UNRRA to form the Repatriation and Records Branch under the Displaced Persons Division. An analysis of functions of this Branch is being made with a view toward transferring to the Italian Government, and/or other agencies, those responsibilities which cannot rightfully be accepted by UNRRA, but which were a part of the necessarily heterogeneous work of repatriation and record keeping under the Allied Commission. It is anticipated that all responsibilities for movement into Italy of Italians, as well as non-Italians, will eventually become a function of the regular departments of the Italian Government. The operational responsibility of the Repatriation and Records Branch would thus be limited to registration and repatriation of non-Italian displaced persons.

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(a) Information bulletins will be prepared by the Repatriation and Records Branch and submitted to various national camp group headquarters. These bulletins contain current repatriation and records procedural information that has proved practical both in the field and at headquarters.

(b) Procedures had been set whereby French Belgian, Dutch, Danes and Scandinavians with stamped D.P.3 cards may depart from Genoa for their respective destinations.

(c) Plans have been made whereby group movements of Austrians into Germany, or the Slovene area of Austria, may now be effected.

(d) Permission has been obtained for the reception of Austrian Nationals in the British and Russian Zones.

(e) Permission has been obtained to return Hungarians and Yugoslavs to their home countries through U.S.F.A. Transit Camp at Trieste and the Slovene Red Cross.

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(f) Negotiations continue between UNRRA/London and various Missions on repatriation of 1,000 Czechs ex Palestine who are to transit through Italy.

(g) Negotiations continue between the Italian Government, AFHQ and this Mission in regard to removal of mixed nationals ex Spain to their home countries via Italy.

H.B. Montgomery,
Acting Chief, Bureau
of Relief Services.

Attachment :
H-7-c-(i) Monthly Statistical Report
for Non-Italian Displaced Persons,
16 February - 16 March 1946.

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...Actin... Chief, Bureau
of Relief Services.

Attachment :
M-7-c-(i) Monthly Statistical Report
for Non-Italian Displaced Persons,
16 February - 16 March 1946.

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H-8. MONTHLY REPORTS OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTORS. FOR MARCH 1946.

Attachments:

H-8-a. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region A (Sardinia), for March 1946.

H-8-b. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region B (Sicily), for March 1946.

H-8-c. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region C (Southern Italy), for March 1946.

H-8-d. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region D (Central Italy) - not available as the Regional Staff has not yet been fully organized.

H-8-e. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region E (Toscana and Emilia), for March 1946.

H-8-f. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region F (Piemonte and Liguria), for March 1946.

H-8-g. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region G (Lombardia), for March 1946.

H-8-h. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region H (Veneto), for March 1946.

H-8-h-(i) Report of Conference on UNRRA Imports through Trieste and Venice, 20 March 1946.
H-8-h-(ii) Report of Conference on Discharge of Coal, 21 March 1946.
H-8-h-(iii) Report of Conference on Reconstruction Port of Venice, 25 March 1946.
H-8-h-(iv) Housing Data at end of 1945.
H-8-h-(v) Prices at end of March 1946.
H-8-h-(vi) Cost of living - Family of Five Persons.
H-8-h-(vii) Unemployment Figures as at end of February 1946
H-8-h-(viii) Cost of Ship Clearance, Venice.

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H-8-b. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region B (Sicily), for March 1946.

H-8-c. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region C (Southern Italy), for March 1946.

H-8-d. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region D (Central Italy) - not available as the Regional Staff has not yet been fully organized.

H-8-e. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region E (Toscana and Emilia), for March 1946.

H-8-f. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region F (Piemonte and Liguria), for March 1946.

H-8-g. Monthly Report of the Regional Director, Region G (Lombardia), for March 1946.

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- H-8-h-(vii) Unemployment Figures as at end of February 1946
- H-8-h-(viii) Cost of Ship Clearance, Venice.

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Attachment II-5-a
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HOSTILE ACTION OF US NATIONALS

Introduction

1. The Hostile Acts of US Nationals activities were the basic reasons for the GIA beginning its campaign of terrorism against the Americans; and the acceptance by the Iranian people of the GIA's claims to the authority to carry out these activities.

2. Hostile acts by US nationals against Iranians, which have been directly responsible for the GIA's campaign of terrorism against US nationals in all its forms, are the following:

Relations with Iranian Government

3. Both the GIA and the Provisional Government of Iran have publicly announced that the Embassy takeover was carried out without the knowledge of the Government, and that the Government is responsible for the safety of the hostages.

Assistance with other activities

4. The GIA's assistance in the takeover of the Embassy, and subsequent activities, have been provided by the Iranian military establishment, and the Provisional Government of Iran has also been given the opportunity to study the documents captured in the Embassy.

5. The GIA has received assistance from Iranian military personnel in the form of weapons and transportation, and has also received assistance from the Iranian Revolutionary Guards in the form of weapons and transportation.

Training

6. At least two members of the GIA have received training in the US, and the GIA has also received training in Iran from US nationals.

7. The GIA has received assistance in the form of communications equipment from US nationals in Iran.

Publicity

8. The GIA has received assistance in the form of publicity from US nationals in Iran.

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anti-malaria campaign. The High Commissioner's speech at the "Consulta Regionale" on 25 March, which was given prominence in the local press, no doubt has helped to clear the air and restore public confidence.

Relationship with Italian Government

3. Both the High Commissioner and Sub-Prefect representatives continue to give their wholehearted support, and the closest relationship is maintained.

Relationship with Other Agencies

4. The Italian Ordinary and Labour Corps, at the request of the High Commissioner, have been of tremendous help in providing warehousing facilities for the anti-malaria campaign. Great assistance has also been given by the Italian Military Requisition Officer in the procurement of sundry office equipment both for Rockefeller Foundation and UNRRA needs.

5. The Royal Air Force have rendered much help in the furnishing of rations for the camps and have also attended medically to the needs of UNRRA staff on the sick list.

Health

6. 20 March was indeed a red-letter day for the people of Carbonia, and in particular for some seventy patients who had heretofore been cared for in a dingy, gloomy, old army hospital, where hygienic conditions were indescribable. On that day UNRRA trucks completed the transfer of patients and hospital equipment from the old to the new hospital. In a period of interesting occurrences, this important and much-looked for step may be regarded as the highlight of the month's activities. What may have appeared to the miners as a phantom hospital set on a hill is now a fait accompli, nursing happier inmates in its airy, spacious and sunny wards.

7. A small quantity of penicillin was distributed in the course of the month, mainly in the Province of Nuoro. A supply of X-ray film was brought over from the mainland and distribution will be made to the most needy institutions.

Welfare

8. This section has been practically engaged in a tour of the Province's three provinces. Nearly 20 visits, necessitating drastic action by the Delegation representative, were found in certain cases handling UNRRA food.

9. Particular attention was paid to the Barbonia camp in the Cagliari province where some 500 people, 3/4 of whom are children receiving UNRRA assistance, live in a most insanitary camp site, threatening the health of the entire city. This camp has been the subject of a report to the High Commissioner, and an amendment of proposed action has appeared almost simultaneously in the press. We understand, however, that this action has been under consideration for nearly a year.

10. Valuable last minute assistance has been given to the Provinces in the collection of statistical data in an attempt to avoid the cessation of April assistance to defaulting communes.

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Clothing Distribution.

11. Clothing arrived in mid-March and has been divided out to the three Provinces. The Provincial Committees have met and worked out the broad plan of distribution. It was decided to distribute mainly to Reduci and their families in communes outside the principal towns. Details of distribution are at present being worked out by the UNRRA Italian Displaced Persons' officer in consultation with the Ministry Representative and UNRRA Provincial Secretary in each Province.

Coal

12. 31 March marked the highest day's production for over two years - 3,82[illegible] tons. This is no doubt a reflexion of the miners' appreciation of the good works that have been done through the feeding programmes, the opening of the new hospital, followed closely by the arrival of the shoes. Production for the month totalled 88,660 as against the previous month's figure of 72,514 tons.

13. A shipment of 4,000 long tons of coal (bituminous) arrived at Cagliari in the latter half of the month.

Anti-Malaria Control

14. Work on the warehouse is practically completed and the first shipment of supplies - beds, mattresses, sheets and soap, have arrived.

Locust Control

15. The Italian Government Agricultural Section is well prepared to meet the locust menace this season. The first sight of the insect was reported on 25 March, and action with flame throwers by the watchful squads was swift and effective.

Crops

16. The recent rains have changed the dreary situation. Crops are in a very satisfactory condition. More rain by the middle of April is needed for the green forage.

Potato Seeds

17. 900 quintals of UNRRA and 1,400 quintals of Government seed are now in the ground. A further shipment of 1,900 quintals of the latter seed are on route from Genoa. More shipments to make up the 5,400 quintals allocated to this island are expected.

Wheat

18. A shipment of 8,250 tons of grain was unloaded at the port of Cagliari in the latter part of the month.

Information Service

19. A visit by Mrs. O'Brien, a representative of the Information Division [illegible] to improve the information service in this

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17. 900 quintals of UNRRA and 1,400 quintals of Government seed are now in the ground. A further shipment of 1,700 quintals of the latter seed are en route from Genoa. More shipments to make up the 5,400 quintals allocated to this island are expected.

Wheat

18. A shipment of 6,250 tons of grain was unloaded at the port of Cagliari in the latter part of the month.

Information Service

19. A visit by Mrs. O'Brien, a representative of the Information Division at Headquarters, has done much to improve the information service in this Region.

20. Parcels of pamphlets and "Economic Notes" arrive regularly from Rome, and wide distribution has taken place during the second half of the month. For the first time people on this island are getting to know something of UNRRA.'s many activities, and much interest has already been aroused.

21. On Sunday 25 March a recording of the Pope's broadcast to the children of Italy was made by Radio Sardinia. It is intended to rebroadcast this speech with additional attractions.

22. Every means will be used to tell UNRRA.'s story, and to have the fullest cooperation of the local press and radio.

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23. Photographs taken by an official photographer of the Italian Air Force, of Corbetta mission families, the new hospital, as well as of the small factory producing excellent flame-throwers for the anti-locust campaign, were forwarded to the Information Division at Headquarters.

Targets for April

1. Pursue Italian Airborne enquiry

2. Complete clothing distribution

3. Improve Information activities.

P. Collins
Acting Regional Director
Region A.

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CIA-RDP

...tion activities.

D. Cecilia
Acting Deputy Director
Attest:

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Attachment H-8-b

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, REGION B

(SICILY), FOR MARCH 1946

INTRODUCTION

General

1. The fact of a Regional Office has in this past month become more a reality. Noticeable interest has been taken in this office by members of all the agencies, Government or otherwise, who are responsible for the feeding and governing of the people. This, naturally, is a result of the passing over of the Economic Section of Allied Commission to UNRRA. Appeals have been [illegible] to this office which heretofore were presented to the Allied Commission Liaison Officer.

2. The last section to take cognizance of the new regional set-up appears to be the cable office at HQ, which continues to address us as "District Office".

Political Aspects.

3. This month Sicily has sustained two riots, one in Palermo on 11 March and the second in Messina on 21 March. The Palermo riot grew out of an organized demonstration for higher wages and more rationed food, and it is believed that the demonstration itself was well-controlled. The subsequent burning of the local tax-office and the Pretura is thought to have been caused by undisciplined elements which infiltrated into the demonstration. Martial law was established late in the afternoon and public meetings were forbidden. The Government conceded an extraordinary ration of a kilo of pasta per person, and the point of the revolutionary sword was blunted.

4. The Prefect asked for concrete suggestions from the parties and organisations and was answered by the Communist group of the naval workshops, in the newspaper "Voce della Sicilia" of 16 March, in a proposal for a daily ration of 300 gr. of bread and 150 gr. of pasta. This, though concrete, is completely unrealistic, in that this would mean a doubling of the normal ration, which , in turn, cannot even be sustained because of world conditions. According two official announcements only two persons were killed. No further effects were felt from this display.

5. The Messina riot was more disastrous, though only two casualties were reported. The rioters were not satisfied with merely burning the papers and the furniture in the municipal tax-office, but decided to burn the building down as well. After midday they broke into the Consorzio warehouse which was being guarded by two C.C.R., who were naturally helpless against the mob. The mob started emptying the contents of these things they found nearest to the entrance, which

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6. The Welfare Officer fortunately was on the spot at Messina and reported this looting immediately to the Prefect who claimed no knowledge of it. While they were discussing measures to be taken the Prefect received the first notice of the affair. He put forward the excuse that his troops were out in the smaller communes where elections were taking place, and promised to send reinforcements as soon as available.

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A few tanks, about 1600 hrs, [illegible] and the demonstration was over.

7. The Provincial Committee decided to take [illegible] to divide proportionally the losses between their general supplies and the supplies of the UNRRA Feeding Program. Should that leave the UNRRA program short, it was decided that the commune of Messina should suffer, since they are held responsible for these losses.

8. As is generally realized, conditions are now at their lowest ebb, and no betterment can be expected within the next quarter - this in respect to alimentation, clothing, unemployment, refugees, public health and transportation. These points will be discussed in greater detail further on in this report.

9. Summer weather are breathing a bit of new life and hope into the people, and in spite of the political disturbances I feel a general upward trend in their spirits. The political situation in respect to Communal elections is arousing peoples' interest in their duties and their Government, and as far as can be noted is having a beneficial effect.

10. There have been March 401 Sicilian Communes have held municipal elections with only one minor incident.

RELATIONSHIP WITH ITALIAN GOVERNMENT, OTHER GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND PUBLIC RELATIONS

Italian Government

11. Contact between this office and the regional representative of the Italian Delegation has been frequent. Many subjects have been discussed since the Italian Delegation representative is at the same time the Regional Inspector for food. A good working relationship has been established, and a feeling of confidence exists.

12. Due to the absence of a High Commissioner for the island I have been dealing mainly with the individual Prefects, and find not only a spirit of cooperation but an intense desire to augment programs already established by UNRRA. This has been especially felt with reference to Trapani Province which I had the opportunity of visiting last week. The new Prefect there displays a definite attitude of desire to serve the people of his province and is keeping far apart UNRRA and politics.

Military and Governmental Agencies of Allied Powers

13. [illegible] dealing has been maintained between this office, U.S.Navy, foreign consuls and agencies.

14. [illegible] British Institute requested that I lecture on "China" under their auspices. I agreed, and lectured on 29 March.

Civil Agencies

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to alimentation, clothing, unemployment, refugees, public health and transportation. These points will be discussed in greater detail further on in this report.

9. Spring and summer weather are breathing a bit of new life and hope into the people, and in spite of the occasional disturbances I feel a general upward trend in their spirits. The political situation with respect to Communal elections is arousing peoples' interest in their towns and their Government, and as far as can be noted is having a beneficial effect.

10. Thirty-four March 1st Sicilian Communes have held municipal elections with only one minor incident.

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Other Agencies.

15. The Pontificia Commissione, the "Banco di Carita", the Order of S. Vincenzo and other religious units have all shown desire to work along with UNRRA in its assistance and welfare programs, and to place themselves at our disposal for whatever is required of them.

16. Italian ships agents representing the American Export and Lykes Lines, as well as ICE (Istituto Commercio Estero) have cooperated to their fullest in the discharging of UNRRA ships, and it is particularly to be noted that the Consorzio del Lavoro arranged for the continued unloading of an UNRRA grain ship during the visit at Palermo.

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PROBLEMS, PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Finance and Administration

17. Certain Finance difficulties have been overcome through the setting up of a"sight-draft" system, and no further difficulty is anticipated. Most of the administrative problems have been solved. The last one, which was probably the most difficult, has been likewise dealt with.

Welfare

18. Transportation remains the greatest difficulty as regards distribution of foodstuffs, and no relief seems to be forthcoming. Tires for Provincial Secretaries are urgently needed, as well as tires for Sicilian truck transport. Statistics on feeding from certain Provinces have not come in as required, since many of the communes have never been visited by the Provincial Secretaries. The instance of one Province where the Prefect himself offered his vehicle is noteworthy, since it was discovered that even his tires were inadequate for the road. It is proposed that our own field workers who will remain much more in the field than in the past, will, wherever possible, be accompanied by the Provincial Secretaries, in order that they may likewise make the rounds.

19. A conference was held at the end of March of all Sicilian Provincial Secretaries at Palermo. At this conference each Province presented its problems and recommendations. These will be forwarded through the representative of the Italian Delegation to Rome. Their problems are mainly lack of transportation and slowness in receiving funds from Rome.

20. During this month 81,911 persons received cooked meals, and 167,180 persons raw rations.

Health

21. The greatest problem in the Health Program has been complete lack of medical supplies. Fortunately six rail waconsful arrived at the end of this month, which will ease greatly hospital and institutional needs. Difficulty has arisen out of the fact that the High Commissioner for Public Health in Rome addresses these supplies to Palermo for distribution to the various Prefects, who in turn were charged to make the Provincial Committee Secretaries responsible for the distribution. This is disapproved in principle by my Public Health Officer and myself, as well as by the Italian Regional Public Health representative for two reasons: 1) it seems unwise to turn over medical supplies to laymen, especially in these days when supplies are so scarce, 2) it is a waste of transportation to carry all the supplies to Palermo, considering the fact that they could be deflected from Messina. The other great problem is lack of funds in the hospitals with which to pay for these supplies.

Displaced Persons

22. Tremendous difficulty has been encountered in estimating the numbers

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Displaced Persons

22. Tremendous difficulty has been encountered in estimating the numbers of displaced persons on the Island. These people are mobile; new ones seem to be coming in all the time. These displaced persons consist in several groups, African repatriates from A.O.I. which are estimated at 28,000 and 5,800 of whom are in camps. Italian repatriates from Tunis and Libia - (no estimate), of which 7,150 are in camps.

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Refugees, partisans and sinistrati from the mainland are estimated at about 192,000.

23. Through the efforts of my Regional "Displaced Persons" officer the Italian Government has decided to back a program for at least one camp in each Province, which should, within the next two months, give assistance to at least 10-15,000 refugees.

24. The clothing distribution for refugees is going apace; and, wherever possible, we have loaned transport to the distributing authorities to speed up their work. Obviously the number of units of clothing received are grossly inadequate for the enormous demand, and it is hoped that further and larger quantities will be received.

Agriculture

25. A distribution of nitrate fertilizers is being made, and although it is too late for the wheat crops, it will stimulate the citrus and garden production. Rain has been plentiful this month, and has come more or less as a blessing. An increase of at least 30% over last years' figures in grain production is anticipated.

Ports and Shipping

26. Due to the fact that the unloading in Sicily has become heavier, it has been found necessary to request a Port Liaison Officer for Sicily, and this request has been granted.

27. During the month 25,463 tons of wheat have been discharged and 32,474 tons of coal. It is to be noted that 25,000 tons of grain is the exact quantity required to feed the Island per month on a ration of 200 gr. bread per day and 500 gr. of pasta per month, this being the established ration for the present.

28. A request has come through from the Prefect of Trapani for the opening up of the port of Trapani for the discharge of imports from abroad, with the idea of eliminating land transportation which is so scarce. The problem will be studied, and if it appears feasible will be presented to the competent authorities.

C.S. Moses,
Regional Director,
Region B.

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C.B. Hoses,
Regional Director,
Region B.

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Attachment 1-8-c.

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, REGION C

(SOUTHERN ITALY), FOR MARCH 1946.

INTRODUCTION

1. Operations during March have, generally, been satisfactory.

2. The Region has been in the throes of Municipal Elections during the month, which have adversely affected relief distribution to some extent because the Elections have resulted in many instances, in entirely new Communal Officials, and in some Communes, in temporary stoppage of the UNRRA distribution. Also, 3 new Prefects have been appointed, who have had little time to become familiar with the activities and difficulties of Provincial Committees and the UNRRA programme.

SUPPLY OF REQUIREMENTS AND DISTRIBUTION

3. The Report of the Functional responsibilities for supply operations, relief supply, and industrial rehabilitation are, it is understood, about to be published. They will provide a welcome clarification. I believe it is intended to appoint representatives of the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution to this Region, including agriculture, fisheries and food, and I would be glad of their early arrival so that we may be able to operate immediately instructions are received.

Industry

4. There are complaints throughout the Region that all raw materials and some army salvage materials which can be converted into cloth and other articles, are being shipped to the North for manufacturing, whereas it is claimed that there are factories in Southern Italy equally capable. As unemployment is at a serious level and is being aggravated by returning ex-prisoners, this is a point which I feel to be worthy of investigation.

PREVENTIVE SERVICE

5. A Preventive Officer, Mr. Summers, reported for duty at this HQ. on 2 March. He will be of considerable assistance throughout the Region in investigations of, and prevention of, theft and other irregularities.

CLOTHING

Clothing Distribution.

6. I am glad to report that last winter's clothing distribution has been practically completed. Considerable difficulty has been found in obtaining reliable records of distribution, and the scales laid down have not been adhered to by Communal officials. It is also apparent that the bulk of clothing distributed has gone to the Needy. Efforts are being made by this HQ. to procure reliable figures. A full report on this subject was rendered to HQ. Bari on 25 March 1946.

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[illegible] clothing, consisting of battle [illegible] the street civilian [illegible] processing. In connection with processing Section, [illegible] a security measure, not to [illegible], persons and groups [illegible] wearing, [illegible] to be able to provide assistance [illegible] with the [illegible] clothing [illegible] to the [illegible] clothing issued.

[illegible] the month in the ability of welfare [illegible] to supervise [illegible] question was, how [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] welfare [illegible] of seven Provinces in the [illegible] Province, having [illegible] additional [illegible] in solving [illegible] problems were:-

[illegible] certain [illegible] creating [illegible] has been given to [illegible] assumption [illegible] will be [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

9. There has been no improvement during the month in the mobility of Provincial Secretaries, to enable them to supervise at close quarters welfare food distribution within the Communes. Transport is badly needed. It is noted that there is some possibility of more becoming available.

Meeting of Provincial Secretaries.

10. I presided over a meeting of Secretaries of seven Provinces in the Bari Area on 15 March. The burning question was, how long would the relief food programme continue? The principal points were :-

(a) Cooked Lunches. The Secretaries were anxious for some assurance on continuation of relief feeding, because they were encouraging Communes to incur considerable expense in setting up cooking facilities for hot lunches.

Another cause for misgiving concerning cooked lunches is the fact that, so far, no assurance has been given to Provincial Secretaries that the necessary cooking fat will be forthcoming, and in most cases stocks are practically nil.

Encouragement is being given to Feeding Centres to exercise a little ingenuity in the preparation of the menu. A series of recipes prepared by UNRRA nutritionists have been promised to Provincial Secretaries, for circulation to Communal kitchens. (I found, on showing these recipes to the more capable cooks, during a subsequent tour, that they welcomed the advice and were enthusiastic to try and produce a little variation in diet).

(b) Transport for Collection of Rations. Another important point brought to light was that Communes could not foot the bill for transport for collection of rations from Communal warehouses. Provincial Secretaries considered that the Delegation should pay. I pointed out that the food having been delivered as far as Communal warehouses, it was difficult to believe that most Communes could not, if put to it, arouse sufficient public spirit among the more fortunate inhabitants to provide this cost, and suggested that a few "begging letters" from Provincial Secretaries to such individuals might produce some result. I also advocated the organizing of charity functions such as dances, in the bigger Centres. This has already been done with gratifying results in some districts. Col. d'Alfonso, the Delegation member present, remarked that the Delegation was prepared to assist in transport costs in some "hard cases". I feel that some assistance is, at any rate, fair to Communes which are unfortunate enough to be located many miles from the nearest warehouse.

I obtained some figures from Foggia Province whereby it was shown that the total cost for transporting food from Communal warehouses to Communes within the Province would amount to 232,000 Lire monthly under ENAC Tariff rates. These figures provide some estimate of what the total cost would be to the Delegation if the Provincial Secretaries' proposal above was agreed. I am, moreover, informed by various

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Provincial Secretaries that NAAF are reluctant to undertake these contracts at Tariff rates, and in consequence transport is often not obtainable when required.

Rations Distributed

11. The monthly relief feeding rations issued within the Region now amount to a total of 557,565 in 759 Communes. Of this total, Naples Province alone receives 147,569 rations distributed in 59 Communes.

TORRE ANNUNZIATA INTERNEE CAMP

12. In consequence of representations to the Prefect, Naples Province, and thanks to the efforts of 5 members of the C.C.C.L., and arrival in Naples early this month, there has been a marked improvement in the conditions.

13. I visited the Camp recently. A new Director has been appointed with a view adequate staff. Latrines are being constructed, hot baths for children, toys, and a school, have been provided. There is some complaint about the monotony and inadequacy of the SERVAL ration. The difference has been marked, of course, since the Army, UNRRA and other rations thrown in to start with, have all been consumed. As most of the adults have lost, for the time being , their earning capacity, they have not the means to purchase any additional food. I propose to see if the SERVAL ration can be augmented.

14. I am endeavouring to encourage the growing of vegetables. The necessary agricultural implements are available, but so far it has been found impossible to obtain seed. It is hoped some more recreational facilities for children can be provided.

15. The Army have supplied some tents, but as the number living in has increased there are insufficient, and endeavours are being made to obtain a further issue.

16. The Camp is far tidier, and some effort has been made to collect and destroy refuse. It is difficult, however, to educate the inhabitants in the rudiments of hygiene, and unless there is an improvement flies will soon be a menace.

17. A workshop has been reopened, and several sewing machines installed. We are attempting to provide some sewing / clothing from the Army stocks referred to in a previous paragraph. This will be processed by Camp inhabitants who will be paid for their labours.

18. It is understood that CARES are about to build 40 houses and undertake repair work of other houses, to enable the occupants of the camp to return.

19. Further clothing distribution is about to be made. - Clothes are badly needed.

CRIME

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16. In consequence of representations to the Prefect, Naples Province, and thanks to the efforts of 3 members of the S.C.A.D.A., who arrived in Naples early this month, there has been a marked improvement in the conditions.

17. I visited the Camp recently. A new Director has been appointed with a paid adequate staff. Latrines are being constructed, hot baths for children, toys, and a school, have been provided. There is more complaint about the monotony and inadequacy of the AMGOT ration. The difference has been marked, of course, since the Army, UNRRA and other rations thereon in to start with, have all been consumed. As most of the adults have lost, for the time being , their earning capacity, they have not the means to purchase any additional food. I propose to see if the AMGOT ration can be augmented.

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21. A workshop has been organised, and several sewing machines installed. We are arranging to provide work, by re-clothing from the Army stocks referred to in a previous paragraph. This will be processed by Camp inhabitants who will be paid for their labours.

22. It is understood that UNRRA are about to build 50 houses and undertake repair work of other houses, to enable the remnants of the camp to return.

23. Further clothing distribution is about to be made. - Clothes are badly needed.

CAIVANO

24. Three food centres are now in operation at the moment located at Capodimonte, Cautano and Vergellina, and a fourth centre at Sant'Agnello is about to be opened. Dr. Isteve (medical) visits the sick regularly. A [illegible], has also established a [illegible] for children, and instruction in traffic safety. A band of boys has been organised into a Junior Safety Patrol. They are provided with caps, sticks and armbands. Clothing distribution has been made through a Committee of 7 representatives of the town. The clothing was kindly provided by A.C.C., Naples Zone, from the resources under the scheme described above in the paragraph headed "Army Salvage Clothing".

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21. It is estimated that the barracks under construction will be completed by the end of May. Mr. James Flint of the Congregational Services Committee, who has been largely interested in the caves relief project, reports favourably on the growing confidence of the cave occupants, and the manner in which the representative committee is tackling its responsibilities.

VISIT OF DEPUTY DIRECTOR, WELFARE SERVICES, E.A.C.

22. Mr. Babinoff, Deputy Director of Welfare Services, IRO, accompanied by the Director of Welfare, HQ. Rome, paid a visit to this Headquarters on 20 and 21 March, and several welfare problems were discussed, among them being the practicability of merging welfare and displaced persons' activities, and outside assistance with camp assistance. Mr. Babinoff's advice and observations, based on long and wide experience, were interesting and much appreciated.

ACCOMMODATION - HEADQUARTERS.

Billetting and Transient Hotel

23. The repair of the Santa Lucia Hotel is going forward steadily, and it is hoped that it can be occupied towards the end of April. This will overcome difficulties in accommodating transients, and be of benefit to UNRRA travellers generally who pass through Naples.

Office Accommodations

24. Some long-needed expansion in Office accommodation has now been effected.

Staff Welfare

25. The restaurant on the Ground Floor is now ready except for utensils and furniture. Cooking stoves, storerooms and washing-up facilities have been installed. Administrative Services, HQ. Rome are at present acquiring the necessary kitchen and service equipment. It is hoped to commence operations early in April. This arrangement will be a fillip to the morale of all Class II employees.

Grading of Class II employees.

26. In conjunction with the Special Assistant, Organization, HQ. Rome, a review of grades of Class II employees has been agreed and completed, after discussion, and we now await confirmation.

TOUR OF INSPECTION

27. I made a tour of the South East Area of the Region, from 14 to 18 March, accompanied by the Senior Welfare Officer, Miss Allen. We visited Foggia, Bari, Lecce, Matera and Potenza, and interviewed the Prefects and Provincial Secretaries.

28. Mellos and school lunch centres were inspected. I found a tendency, generally, to defer the "daily" recording of stocks and issues until the end of the month. This practice is, of course, contrary to regulations, but it is difficult to convince Nuns and Priests responsible that this is necessary,

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ACCOMMODATION - READY STEPS.

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25. Some long-needed extension in office accommodation has now been effected.

Staff Welfare

26. The restaurant on the Ground Floor is now ready except for utensils and furniture. Cooking stoves, storeroom and washing-up facilities have been installed. Administrative Services, HQ. Rome are at present acquiring the necessary kitchen and service equipment. It is hoped to commence operations early in April. This arrangement will be a fillip to the morale of all Class II employees.

Grading of Class II employees.

26. In conjunction with the Special Assistant, Organisation, HQ. Rome, a review of grades of Class II employees has been agreed and completed, after discussion, and we now await confirmation.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.

27. I made a tour of the South East Area of the Region, from 14 to 18 March, accompanied by the Senior Welfare Officer, Miss Allen. We visited Foggia, Bari, Lecce, Potenza and Potenza, and interviewed the Prefects and Provincial Secretaries

28. Camps and school lunch centres were inspected. I found a tendency, generally, to defer the "daily" recording of stocks and issues until the end of the month. This practice is, of course, contrary to regulations, but it is difficult to convince Mums and Priests responsible that this is necessary, particularly as the UNRRA food is frequently used with other food rations in the same centre, and all are fed from the same "pot". I feel that some latitude is necessary in such instances.

C. HUNTER-ABBOT
Regional Director.
Region C.

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Attachment H - 8 - c

MONTHLY REPORT OF UNRRA REGIONAL DIRECTOR, REGION E
(FLORENCE) FOR MARCH 1946

WELFARE

Major Activities

1. Distribution: Reports come in after some field visits of difficulties due to the fat shortage which is felt particularly in Emilia owing to the change-over from dry distributions to hot meals. We are receiving reports from Emilia (Parma) that the Consortio Agrario is having difficulty in getting fat from Milan and transporting it to the Northern provinces. The Italian Delegation Representative is looking in the matter.

2. Except for local problems which can usually be solved by a visit for discussion, the distribution in Tuscany this month has proceeded well. In nearly all the provinces the March distribution is complete. In Emilia the lack of transport has badly hindered the work of the Field Officers: the excitement and rivalry of the local elections have also affected the work of the Communal Committees. With an extra Field Officer, another jeep and the end of the elections we anticipate a quieter month and more constructive work by the end of April. On the whole, excellent progress has been made in the extension of the school meals throughout the area.

3. Special Events: In Bologna the first large school refectory opens next week. In Ozzano an excellent refectory is nearly ready and a plan for taking UNRRA children for a sea-side holiday is already being discussed. In Piacenza the situation has improved this month and plans are rapidly developing for a large extension of hot meals. In Fabbriche di Vallico a serious flood rendered 186 people homeless. On the request of the Sindaco, the Prefect authorized the UNRRA Provincial Committee to send a gift of food (milk, flour and vegetables) to relieve the need of the most stricken families. In Pisa a new daily for children already receiving UNRRA food in an emergency shelter is opening shortly and the Police Minister has promised the Sindaco to look up for the opening ceremony. The long-awaited school feeding plan for Udine is now in operation.

Statistics

4. Tuscan February Forms 1a are nearly all in, complete. Emilia reporting is improving but there are still gaps in Tuscany's Form 4a. We have just received a verbal report that the Allocation will not now insist on weekly statistical returns from the Provincial Committees but that Communes who do not submit Form 3 within the specified time after the end of the month (three days) will be refused their next

1. Distribution: Reports come in after some Field visits of difficulties due to the hot shortage which is felt particularly in cities owing to the change-over from dry distributions to hot meals. We are receiving reports from Emilia (Parma) that the Communist majority is having difficulty in rotating the food stocks and transporting it to the Northern provinces. The Italian Delegation Representative is looking in the matter.

2. Except for local problems which can usually be solved by a visit for discussion, the distribution in Toscana this month has proceeded well. In nearly all the provinces the March distribution is complete. In Emilia the lack of transport has badly hindered the work of the Field Officers: the excitement and rivalry of the local elections have also affected the work of the Communal Committees. With an extra Field Officer, another jeep and the end of the elections we anticipate a quieter month and more constructive work by the end of April. On the whole, excellent progress has been made in the extension of the school meals throughout the area.

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Statistics

4. Toscana February Stats (2 are nearly all in, complete. Emilia reporting is improving but there are still gaps in February's Form 4s. We have just received a verbal report that the delegation will not now insist on weekly statistical telegrams from the Provincial Committees but that Communes who do not submit Form 3 within the specified time after the end of the month (20-30 days) will be refused their next quota of food. This will probably affect the reliability of the reporting.

Secretaries (both Provincial and Communal) are apt to base their figures on wishful thinking and a will to please. Every Commune will, however, make a great effort to prevent withdrawal of feeding centres - i.e. from children.

5. From figures reported and estimated additional distributions, the figures for the month are as follows:

Toscana	123,560 persons	{allocated 130,600}
Emilia	147,574 "	{ " 163,364}

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A detailed analysis showing numbers and types of agencies will be given in our next report for it is now being collected.

Relations with Italian Education Representatives

6. Both Dr. Novari (Rome) and Dr. Filo della Torre have been in the Region this month, and have discussed their observations with UNRRA Welfare staff. Dr. Novari was also present at the monthly meeting of Provincial Secretaries in Bologna; he appeared considerably more interested and contributed constructively to the discussion. At the next meeting of Provincial Secretaries for Emilia (April 11th) the agenda will include a discussion on the Summer school-feeding programme (in which Dr. Novari is much interested) and the best method of using the school lunch manual prepared by the Rome nutrition specialists, which is now in course of distribution to Provincial Committees.

Social Agencies in Florence.

7. Following the careful preparatory work done by Miss Price during the Autumn, contact has now been made with nearly every Agency in Florence that has a programme of relief services. Through the initiative of Signora Ciampini (Assessore Comunale per l'Assistenza) a gathering of representatives of these Agencies will shortly be arranged to discuss the possibilities of a series of meetings at which individual agencies will describe their fields of activity, objects and resources. If successful these meetings will be followed by the establishment of a central co-ordinative council, which, all agree, is very badly needed in Florence. We hope our next report will contain further discussion of this project. If such a Council could be established before UNRRA's term of office is over it would, we feel, make a very definite advance in Italian social organization.

Immediate Programme

8. a - To furnish the collection and analysis of Report 4 for February.

b - To continue, steadily, the development of school feeding (particularly in Emilia).

c - To begin discussion of Summer holiday programmes.

d - To plan, in co-operation with the Welfare Division Nutrition Specialist, a series of demonstrations and discussions with School and Welfare Staff in various Provincial Centres of Emilia.

e - To continue with work on the Social Agency project outlined above.

HEALTH

Health Situation

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at the next meeting of Provincial Secretaries for Emilia (April 14th) the Agenda will include a discussion on the Summer school-holiday programme (in which Mr. Novara is much interested), and the best method of using the school lunch ration prepared by the UNRRA nutrition specialists, which is now in course of distribution to Provincial Committees.

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HEALTH

Health Situation

9. The month has been a healthy one in all Provinces. Although smallpox has been reported recently in Venice and Belluno, none has appeared in this Region, which is, however, keeping a watch for its possible occurrence. Other epidemic diseases are definitely less than in 1945.

Medical Supplies

10. The chief event to report is the issue from Rome, with notification to us, of substantial allotments of medical supplies to all the Provinces of Tuscany, together with schedules of proposed early distribution of Insulin and of Linen in large amounts. The allotments

of alcohol and others are particularly welcome.

11. Anti-mes supplies have been issued during February and March to all Provinces of Tuscany and Emilia and it is evident that the rate of off-take here is now on a much more adequate scale. Although most of the items are primarily of use in hospitals, it will be advisable to encourage also the public pharmacies to obtain considerable stocks in order that the general price level to the public may be lowered.

12. The ordinary surgical instruments in use at many hospitals are noticeably inadequate in number and deficient in quality. This is usually due to poor initial quality. Really good stainless steel instruments last almost forever. Such excellent instruments exist in few hospitals, the majority holding only plated instruments of cheap or inferior type.

13. It is advised that UNRRA should either include a good allotment of the commoner instruments in later issues to Provinces or make a vigorous demarche with the Italian Government to get the indigenous instruments makers into active production.

14. The Meyer Children's Clinic, Florence and the Ospedale Civile, Grosseto, are anxiously awaiting the X-ray units they have been promised. Viareggio and Castelnuovo nei Monti are still hopeful that their claims to installations may be favourably settled.

15. Many other existing X-ray plants will be able to function again or improve their services as soon as the Italian manufacturers turn out the new tubes we are promised as the result of UNRRA's supply of Tungsten, whilst all will find their results improved when the supplies of electric current they receive become more regular and constant in voltage.

Transport

16. Facilities for Provincial Medical Authorities, far from showing any improvement, tend to deteriorate. In addition to previous troubles over decrepitude of cars, hopeless state of tyres, shortage of petrol (accentuated by the M.P.'s often having no other assigned means of transport but large subsidences!), a new enemy has appeared in the field: acute petrol shortage. Permits even to use cars otherwise available have been refused by local Chambers of Commerce.

Derequisition of Hospitals

17. Derequisitioning has continued to help restore available hospital accommodation. Florence, forced to utilise the deplorable old Osp. S.M. Nuova pending liberation of the pavilions at Careggi still tenaciously held for a few Allied patients, now has two of these pavilions, thanks to our efforts.

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Action asked for:

18. As given last month.

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ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS.

Registration, Refugee Camps and Refugee Movements.

19. Although the Provincial Representatives of the Ministry of Post War Assistance have been requested by PWB to obtain accurate statistics for displaced persons, these statistics are not yet forthcoming. Reliable statistics, however, of refugee population and provinces of origin will be very useful in connection with the work of repatriation and we are still pressing for this information. The latest figure for refugees present is now down to 78,752 for the whole Region. The population in the 29 refugee Centres in the Region remain fairly static, at a total of about 11,000 persons.

20. Regular assistance of UNRRA transport is given to five of the Centres for the transport of refugees and Centre supplies. During this period we have assisted in the transportation of 718 persons for repatriation or transfer to other districts for resettlement.

21. Allocations of clothing have arrived for Centres in the Region and are now receiving attention.

Clothing Processing

22. During the period 15 Feb.-15 March we have received 500 sacks of shoes and 499 bales of clothing. Up to 23 March, we had also received approximately 4500 sq.ft. of rubber for shoe repairs, which will be adequate for several weeks. Clothing repaired during the period is: Florence 7516 pieces; Bologna 17,427. Shoes: Florence 3137 pairs.

23. A survey has been made in Bologna and district for additional workshops facilities including sewing machines.

Clothing Distribution

24. Clothing issues made during the period 15 Feb.-15 March were: To non-Italian D.Ps.; clothing 13,458 pieces, shoes 2,587 pairs; to Provinces, Institutions and other bodies: Clothing 40 units; clothing and shoes 15,000 units; clothing units without shoes 2,000 units; cotton rags 2 bales; blankets 50.

25. The situation in the planned distribution to the provinces is that distribution to the communes is at present proceeding in 4 provinces and has been completed in 6 provinces.

Repair Program

26. Steps are being taken to transfer operations under the general direction of CASAS. Operations cease this week in Pistoia

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25. The situation in the planned distribution to the provinces is that distribution to the communes is at present proceeding in 4 provinces and has been completed in 6 provinces.

Repair Program

26. Steps are being taken to transfer operations under the general direction of CASAS. Operations cease this week in Pistoia and will close by April 1st in Piombino. Lucca Office and province will be dependent upon Apuania. Statistics for the four week period to the 15th inst. are:

Weight of rubble cleared		5,170 qtls.
Weight of building material carried:	Emilia	12,474 "
	Tuscany	18,474
Number of communes assisted:	Emilia	7
	Tuscany	14

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27. Work is continued in cooperation with the Genio Civile and, in the case of Apuania, allocation of transport to the Ministry of Post War Assistance has been increased 50%. In Bologna, stock piling continues and it is now desirable to increase the number of places where stocks are held.

General

28. Work has been interrupted several times by lack of petrol in the Region. The mileage covered in connection with transport of refugees, camp supplies and clothing was 15,882.

NON-ITALIAN DISPLACED PERSONS

Statistical Data

29. In March, 16 new persons were registered in Tuscany and 58 in Emilia. Cases closed totalled 161 persons in Tuscany and 120 in Emilia. The total case load for out-of-camp assistance is 736 in Tuscany and 878 in Emilia, a decrease of 233 persons as compared with the last month.

The major groups are:

Stateless	610
Poles	430
Yugoslavs	180
Russians	90
Greeks	98

30. The balance is composed of Albanians, Austrians, Belgians, Chinese, Czechoslovaks, Dodecanesians, Dutch, Esthonians, French, Germans, Hungarians, Norwegians, Russians and South Americans.

Referral for Camp Care

31. Arising out of the Staff Meetings in Rome on March 11th and 12th the original plans for closing down the out-of-camps assistance program have been somewhat altered. It has been decided that, according to established criteria and in special cases worthy of consideration, the program will be continued for a residual case load, after the present one has been reduced as much as possible.

32. Pending reorganization of the Camps Division, referral to camps by the Local Assistance Offices has slackened. This measure was necessary, especially in Florence where, owing to an A.C. Order of August 1945, only sick people and pregnant women could be admitted. It is difficult now to dispatch the people with babies to camps not yet adequately equipped to take them in.

33. Specific vocational training camps (Hachshareths) under

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, camp supplies and clothing was 15,882.

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Statistical Data

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33. Specific vocational training camps (Hechscharoths) under control of the American Joint Distribution Committee are being set up also for this category of refugees, a practical solution desirable to all concerned.

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Exceptions in Suspending Out-of-Camp Assistance

34. It has been decided that in future it should be possible to continue to assist persons who, for other bona fide reasons were obliged to move from one place to another. For exceptional cases it may be possible to reopen cases which have been closed.

GM 3035

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Repatriation

35. In view of the imminent reorganization of the Repatriation Branch at Headquarters, it is anticipated that the Local Assistance Offices will be used to a larger extent to facilitate repatriation, one of the major responsibilities of UNRRA towards Displaced Persons.

Services Rendered

36. In March, 367 Medical Authorizations were issued for general medical, dental and opthalmic care, for drugs, analysis and sanitary articles. It is considerable decrease as compared with the preceding month, owing mainly to the decreased number of persons assisted out of camps and to the improved health situation.

37. 445 more winter outfits have been distributed in Tuscany. It is hoped this kind of assistance will be available for Emilia next month.

38. The food situation is unchanged. An improvement is to be expected if the news about curtailing the bread ration to 150 grams is correct. Displaced persons in Florence and the North complain that they are being neglected while those in Rome and the South are receiving plenty of food from UNRRA.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

39. A Regional Information Office (directed by a Class II Officer) has been created to act as an information outlet and a library of documentary material for use by Regional personnel. It will enable the need for attendance on the part of UNRRA to the region through daily scrutiny of the principal regional newspapers and other sources of information. It will initiate, on the basis of the scrutiny, requests for information regarding its work from any Division of the Regional Office.

40. Following a conversation with a representative of the Rome Division of Information, an expanded information program was planned. The heart of the program is the distribution of the semi-host Economic Notes and other informative material on UNRRA to members of the UNRRA Provincial and Communal Committees, who comprise the leading economic, political and social figures of the Community, as well as to Regional Allied military and diplomatic officials. The United States Information Service endeavors items of general interest from the host's for dissemination to the regional Press through its daily news file.

Interviews were given to the Bologna and Florence Press, first by the Welfare Programme team on the Health Program. These

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36. In March, 367 medical authorizations were issued for general medical, dental and opthalmic care, for drugs, analysis and sanitary articles. It is a considerable decrease as compared with the preceding month, undoubtedly to the decreased number of persons assisted out of camps due to the improved health situation.

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Interviews were given to the Bologna and Florence press, first on the Welfare Programme and then on the Health Program. These interviews were well reported in the local papers. Arrangements have also been made for the Regional Director to give occasional 10-minute talks in Italian on the Florence and Bologna radio forums.

ADMINISTRATION

41. The chief problem at present is the lack of competent Class I personnel for the following positions: Secretary to Regional Director, Regional Finance Officer, Regional Transport Officer, Regional Requirements and Distribution Officer. Class II personnel are handling the first three positions inadequately; the other three are not at present filled, so that no regional responsibility can be assumed for these functions until the positions are filled

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42. The Regional Protective Services Officer has reported for duty, and is proving most useful. Thefts and losses in the Region have been so common that a recent news item in the Leghorn TIRRENO marveled at the trans-shipment of 100 carloads of American sugar without any thefts.

43. Regional finance accounts have been resolved to: Florence: 500,000 Lit. weekly imprest account; Lucca: 900,000 Lit. and Bologna: 1,500,000 Lit. The Lucca account will disappear at the end of this month with the transfer of the CASAS program entirely to the Italian Government. The Bologna account is a combined Regional Camps account.

44. Transportation difficulties were alleviated momentarily by the arrival of six jeeps, but reappeared when the "new" jeeps proved unroadworthy. Office and garage accomodations in both Bologna and Florence have been settled. Messing and billeting problems will arise when the military leave, but this is not of immediate concern.

A.L.ELLISON,
Regional Director,
Region E.

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Attachment # - 6 - F

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, REGION F (PIEDMONT AND LIGURIA) FOR MARCH 1946

Introduction

1. On 19 March, Mr. S.M. Keeny, Chief of the Italian Mission, visited Genoa on a tour of inspection. A lunch was given at which the following were present: the four Prefects of Liguria, the British Consul General, etc.etc. The Press was notified, and representatives from six papers were in attendance. After lunch a visit to the port was made and also the Federazione Consorzi Agrari warehouse at the port was checked. In the evening, a broadcast was given by the Chief over the Genoa Station. There is no doubt that this type of personal contact is the right approach, and the Chief's visit has made things very much easier and more pleasant for UNRRA officers working in the field. It is sincerely hoped that Piedmont will receive a similar visit in the near future.

Information

2. During the past month new Prefects have been installed in ten of the eleven Provinces of this Region. Interviews have been held with the Prefects of Liguria and willingness to cooperate with UNRRA has been expressed on all sides. The change of Prefects will have a good effect on the work of UNRRA as many of them have been in office in the South of Italy and are familiar with our programme.

3. Communal elections are being held in the Region, and several of the polls have been observed. They are being conducted in an orderly manner, and no disturbances have occurred. It is amazing to note the number of women that are voting; they are by far in the majority. One of the few incidents, bearing on the political side, was that one night last week a bomb was thrown into the office of the newspaper "L'Uomo Qualunque" in Savona damaging the premises severely.

Economic Notes

4. These Notes are becoming extremely popular, and our mailing list has had to be increased to 100 copies in English and 250 copies in Italian.

The propaganda value of these notes is enormous judging by the amount of enquiries we receive in the office.

Communications

5. Communications are becoming more difficult. The military exchange from Genoa to Turin has closed down, and it is now only possible

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Communications

5. Communications are becoming more difficult. The military exchange from Genoa to Turin has closed down, and it is now only possible to call that city through Milan, and calls are nearly as difficult to get as Rome. Some of the Provinces of Piemonte are complaining that at times it takes two days to get messages and reports over the phone to our Sub-Office in Turin.

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Transportation

6. The transport situation of the Region has been somewhat eased. During the month our old jeeps, which were at the end of their tether, have been replaced by reconditioned ones from Rome, which are a great improvement on the others. The addition of ~~two Chevrolet trucks~~, which have

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alloted to us for field trips, is proving invaluable. Spare parts are our main worry, and last week two jeeps were off the road for minor spares such as cylinder head gaskets. The jeeps are now in working order again owing solely to the kindness of an army unit in Piemonte. It is becoming more and more difficult to beg and borrow. When the army goes out in the near future, Rome will have to be our only source of supplies. Arrangements are being made for new garage accomodation with a repair shop attached. This will give us the opportunity of making what we cannot find.

Agriculture

7. Reports from the Consorzio Agrario show that crops have now been planted and are doing well, and there are good prospects of a record season. Seed potatoes delivered by UNRRA have now been planted, but from casual remarks that have been passed, there are some doubts whether this type of potatoes will give a good yield in this district.

Welfare

8. Our Regional Welfare Officer, Mrs. J. Chaimson, has unfortunately returned to America on emergency sick leave. Her sterling qualities, and the high standard of efficiency she set in her division, are bearing fruit in her absence. We wish her a successful and speedy recovery, and an early return to the Region. With a little readjusting, the Welfare Division is working smoothly and Headquarters Rome have lent us one of their Welfare Officers for a short period.

9. Transportation for the Provincial secretaries is one of the chief problems of the moment. Letters and telegrams have been sent by each provincial secretary to the Delegation on this subject, and as yet they have had no reply. Accurate supervision of the communes cannot be done if this matter is not clarified in the near future, and it is hoped that UNRRA will be able to bring pressure to bear on the Delegation.

10. School lunches are being proceeded with, but the lack of fats in some of the provinces is making it extremely difficult to furnish a meal.

11. During the month two visits have been made to all the provinces.

12. The Delegation representative has now started functioning, and many local complaints are being dealt with on the spot.

13. Schools and institutions have been visited and the actual serving of food observed. The approximate number of persons fed during the first three weeks of March, we estimate, is well over 100,000.

Displaced Persons

14. During this month centres [illegible]

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Agriculture

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Displaced Persons

14. During this month assistance has been given to 237 new cases assisting 239 persons under a special authorisation from Rome in relation to the Jewish Training Camp. The review of cases of persons receiving assistance has resulted in 107 cases involving 137 persons being discontinued. 12 displaced persons have been referred to camps, 10 of these for the purpose of being repatriated.

15. Contracts with doctors, chemists, dentists, hospitals, etc. have now all been completed, and 417 medical authorisations have been issued for the month.

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16. A notice has been received from the Director of the Galliera Hospital in Genoa that the daily cost of persons staying at the hospital is being raised from 350 to 400 lire with effect from March.

Liguria is assisting 403 cases 525 persons
Piemonte is assisting 384 cases 502 persons

Italian Displaced Persons

17. This Division, under the direction of Mr. Hemingway, commenced working with the Region since the last Report. Problems have immediately arisen in the shape of warehouses for the clothing being dispatched from Rome. Scouts are searching for accomodation, and we are very confident that this problem will be overcome.

18. A heavy demand for transport will have to be made on Rome if the distribution of clothing is to be completed in a reasonably short time, say four to six weeks. Sixteen trucks will be needed, allowing one for each province, and a reserve for breakdowns and repairs. It is essential to have trucks arrive before the clothing, otherwise goods will remain on a railway siding.

Security

19. The Regional Protective Officer, Captain Mosely, has started work with us and conferences have been held with the Questura, Guardia di Finanza, Port Security, etc. Questura agents have been attached to UNRRA and are working with this Department.

Health

20. A meeting was held in the Prefect's office in Genoa where the Provincial Doctor and his committee were presented to the new Prefect. The Regional Director gave a short talk on the UNRRA program, and the figures of 33 tons for Liguria and 31 tons for Piemonte of sheeting, pillow cases and towels being manufactured in Milan caused lively interest.

21. The addition of a Health Officer to the Region is anxiously awaited as there is much to be done in this field of work.

22. Extremely bad weather during the first 12 days of the month caused an epidemic of influenza of a mild type in the Region.

Finance & Administration

23. The new sight draft system has now been installed and is proving satisfactory.

24. The Regional Administrative Officer, Mr. Savelli, has submitted his resignation to UNRRA Rome, and has left the Region, his successor is anxiously awaited.

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Health

20. A meeting was held in the Prefect's office in Genoa where the Provincial Doctor and his committee were presented to the new Prefect. The Regional Director gave a short talk on the UNRRA program, and the figures of 55 tons for Liguria and 51 tons for Piemonte of sheeting, pillow cases and towels being manufactured in Milan caused lively interest.

21. The addition of a Health Officer to the Region is assiduously awaited as there is much to be done in this field of work.

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25. The new Divisions have started operations with the Region during the month and office accomodation has been provided.

26. The personnel of the Region consists of:

Genoa	Class 1	6 persons	
	Class 2	25 persons	of which 11 on monthly basis and 13 on daily basis
Turin	Class 1	2 persons	
	Class 2	4 persons	of which 3 on monthly basis and 1 on daily basis

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Port of Genoa

27. The heavy stocks held in the Federazione Consorzi Agrari Warehouse on the docks were reported personally to Rome. Since then orders from Headquarters have been received, and 4,000 tons have already been moved. Bulk cargoes such as wheat and coal are being dispatched as soon as they are received; coal being loaded direct from ship to rail, and wheat through the silos. Between 1 and 24 March, 22 ships consigned to UNRRA discharged approximately 176,584 tons, and it is expected that up to the end of the month another 10 ships will have been dealt with. A port conference was held with the view of increasing the discharge of coal, and two new berths have been made available where ships will be able to discharge using ship's tackle only.

28. One of our problems is the arrival of ships which have been diverted from other ports leaving without documents to cover the ship's cargo. At the moment there are three ships in Genoa, all supposed to have UNRRA coal, but the agents have not received any documents showing that this is the case.

29. Two representatives of the Swiss Firm, S.A. Surveillance, have arrived in Genoa to check and tally at the time of arrival all UNRRA cargoes on behalf of the Mission prior to transfer to the Italian Government. They have been introduced to the port authorities and shipping agents by our Port Liaison Officer.

Port of Savona

30. The target figure of 200,000 tons of coal to be discharged at this port will not be reached this month. Approximately 160,000 tons will be unloaded. The cause of this is the bad weather and rain during the first ten days of the month. The position of the Funicular which is near the mouth of the harbour, and catches an extremely heavy swell, makes discharge difficult.

Relations with the Italian Government and other Agencies

31. Visits have been made to the new Prefects of Liguria, and a tour of Riviera will be made in the near future. Cooperation has been good on both sides.

32. The Provincial Secretaries are keen in the majority of the provinces, but find themselves restricted, owing to the lack of transport, and unable to keep in touch with the communes.

33. Our increased shipping in the port has brought forth greater cooperation among the shipping agents, Ministry of War Transport and War Shipping Administration.

L. Koenigsbert,
Regional Director
F Region

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Attachment H-8-c

MONTHLY REPORT OF THE REGIONAL DIRECTOR, REGION 6

(LOMBARDY) - March 1946

INTRODUCTION

1. The Milan Office, covering the Region of Lombardia, was officially opened on 4 March under the new UNRRA regional organization. The immediate problems were of an administrative character, including location and arrangement of offices, re-allocation and new hiring of personnel, arrangements for transportation and communications, and hotel and messing facilities. These problems have been treated in detail separately in communications with Mission H.Q.

2. Liaison was established the first day with the Italian Delegation which is located in the same building, and with other Italian governmental bodies with which the Regional Office will have to deal. Subsequently personal contact was made with the Prefects of the nine provinces in the Region, and with a number of industrial organizations which came to the new office to seek information. As a result of the number of inquiries from newspapers a general Press Conference was held on 7 March, and a continuing information service was established. The Chief of Mission visited the Regional Office on 18 March, during which time the policy and program for the Regional Office was explained to the staff, visits were made to Prefecture making UNRRA goods, and a dinner meeting was held at which the Chief of Mission outlined the current UNRRA program for the benefit of the nine Prefects, the Consuls, and other interested guests, as well as the Press.

3. The organization of the Regional Office has proceeded rapidly, and relationships with the Mission's North Italy Office of Industrial Rehabilitation are being worked out satisfactorily.

4. In addition to the continuation of preceding UNRRA programs, plans have been made for the future work of the Region with respect to its services in connection with industrial and agricultural rehabilitation. The special problem of planning for the distribution of cotton goods for hospitals has been satisfactorily solved jointly with the Italian Delegation, on the basis of decisions reached at Mission H.Q. A further special problem - that of controlling the distribution of medicinals - was also a matter of particular concern.

WELFARE

5. During the month of March the Welfare Division moved further along toward its objectives. The appointment of a welfare worker in the field and an interpreter supply-clerk to assist the Regional Welfare Officer, both in Bergamo and in checking warehousing and transfers of foods, proved of material assistance.

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6. The number of persons, women and children, receiving UNRRA food in the Lombardia Region has grown steadily each week, reaching the total of 143,710 recipients for the week ended 14 March.

7. At the same time, written reports for the month of February have been received by the respective Provincial Secretaries from all Communes in all provinces except Brescia, which reported 40 out of 70 Communes.

CM 3080

8. Together with the quantitative increase, there has been considerable improvement in the use made of the food in most of the provinces. During this month the Communal Commission in Milan, and the Provincial Committees in Mantova and Varese, are instituting a program in which all food will be distributed in cooked form except to those undesirable wants to attend meals away from their homes.

9. Among the special projects of the Welfare Division during the month were:

a) Plans for feeding children of the distressed and largely forgotten community of the Gistrellino District in the city of Milan. This community of 1,200 children has no school, and the entire district is a vast quagmire with no paved streets; the water in the houses does not infrequently rise six or six feet. As a result of the activity of the Welfare Division, the first step has been taken to secure equipment to provide a hot noonday lunch for the 1,200 children. For this purpose the U.N.R.R.A., the Order of Malta, and the Italian Delegation have each contributed a certain amount, as a result of which cooking equipment has been obtained. Kitchen and eating utensils are being secured from captured materials. The City of Milan has also promised to provide medical and police services, and construction work on the houses and the drainage of the quagmire. Women's organizations and university students have also been interested in providing recreational facilities for the children of the district.

b) Further steps have been taken to establish a school of social work.

c) Assistance has also been given at the request of social agencies and the psychiatrist of the Milan Juvenile Court, with respect to providing care for juvenile delinquents.

d) Assistance in the introduction of soya flour in the feeding program is being given. An Italian food specialist has tested American soya flour and is now prepared to introduce it in the bread and pasta on a ten per cent.

e) One thousand baby layettes have been provided for five hundred Cassino children for use when at the end of March, when they were expected to arrive in Milan. These children will remain in an institution provided for them by E.C.A. until they are placed in private families or children's institutions.

10. It is quite apparent that UNRRA welfare activities are deeply appreciated and enthusiastically supported throughout the Region.

LIAISON WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

11. The continuing relationship with the Italian Delegation Offices in Milan, which was established with the opening of the Regional Office has included the following items:

a) Initiation of contacts with the various agencies of the Italian Government in Milan or Rome, those which are now or will eventually be concerned with industry, commerce, agriculture, transportation, and welfare.

b) Arrangements for interchange of information of mutual interest, such as keeping our Office informed on Italian decrees, regulations, and instructions on the part of the Italian Government as well as our part keeping them informed on progress, projects, and developments which are of interest to them.

c) Providing liaison for the movement, storage and distribution

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community of the Giambellino district in the city of Milan. This community of 1,200 children has no school, and the entire district is a quagmire with no paved streets; the walls of the houses become wet to a height of five or six feet. As a result of the activity of the Welfare Division, the first step has been taken to secure agreement to provide a new school block for the 1,200 children. For this purpose the E.C.A., the Order of Malta, and the Italian Delegation have each contributed funds, as a result of which cooking equipment has been obtained. Further building materials are being secured from captured materials. The City of Milan has also promised to provide medical and police services, and construction work on the houses and the filling-in of the quagmire. Women's organizations and university students have also been interested in providing recreational facilities for the children of the district.

b) Further steps have been taken to establish a school of social work.

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d) Assistance to the introduction of soya flour in the feeding program is being given. An Italian food specialist has tested American soya flour and is now prepared to introduce it in the bread and pasta ration for cost.

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b) Arrangements for interchange of information of mutual interest, such as keeping our Office informed as to Italian decrees, regulations, and instructions on the part of the Italian Delegation and on our part keeping them informed as to progress, projects, and other matters which are of interest to them.

c) Specifically with reference to the current provisional distribution of cotton products in Lombardy, details of procedures for starting the distribution of such goods thereafter, and for the control and observation of such distribution (See section of this report "Textiles Distribution" below)

12. In addition to these relationships with the Italian Delegation personal contact was made with each one of the nine Prefects of the Provinces of Lombardy. These Prefects previously have played a considerable part in the welfare program but were generally unaware of the newer and larger UNRRA programs. The close contact established with them has proved of great assistance in the operation of the newer program.

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13. Services of a special liaison officer to maintain day-to-day contact, and handle correspondence with the Italian Governmental agencies has proved of great value to the Regional Office. In addition the liaison office has proved of material assistance in gathering data essential for the carrying-out of such special tasks as the distribution of cotton goods and medicinals within the Region.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

14. The need for a regular Information and Public Relations Office became immediately apparent with the opening of the Regional Office. Among callers the very first day were a number of newspaper men and others seeking information about the UNRRA program, past, present, and future. Accordingly such an office was opened with three major functions :

a) To prepare releases for the Press and radio based on policies and information furnished by Mission H.Q.;

b) To provide digests of news and articles in the local Press, and of public opinion in the Region generally;

c) To provide an office to which persons coming to Regional Headquarters can be referred for information about UNRRA and its program.

15. A highly successful Press Conference was held on 6 March with representatives of the daily Press of the city of Milan, and of some of the provincial Press. A statement was issued in Italian regarding the achievements, aims, or announced programs of UNRRA, emphasizing the functions of UNRRA relative to those of the Italian Government. This statement was warmly received, and many questions were asked. All local dailies gave prominence to this release and a summary was broadcast by Milan radio.

16. Further widespread notice was given in the Press to the visit of the Chief of Mission on 18 March. The Chief of Mission's statements were made to the Press at a dinner, which was attended by the Prefects of the nine provinces, local consular and municipal authorities, and section heads. The Milan Press and radio were eager to give publicity to UNRRA activities. Because this is the industrial center of Italy, the tendency is naturally to look for illustrations of an industrial and economic character, but welfare and health also get a great deal of attention.

17. News and public opinion digests are being prepared principally for the use of Mission H.Q. and the regional staff. Reports are arranged by categories of UNRRA activities such as public welfare and health, industrial and agricultural rehabilitation and displaced persons, in such a way that they may prove interesting for persons in the various fields, and may present a bird's-eye-view at any given moment of developments and opinion with relation to UNRRA's program.

18. Plans are being made for special publications in cooperation with the Information Office at Mission H.Q. to demonstrate such UNRRA activities as the manufacture and distribution of goods from UNRRA-imported raw materials, what

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19. In addition to the relationships established by the Information Office, close contacts have been established for the purpose of interchanging information with the British Press and Information Bureau, and the Public Relations Office of the Allied Commission. An International Interchange Committee has been formed whose sole aim is to put at UNRRA disposal for use in the various branches of its work, interesting technical publications, digests, and film exhibits, and for keeping mutually informed about events which might not otherwise be brought to the attention of UNRRA officials. Likewise valuable relationships have been established with university circles, and with a number of important professional and cultural associations, who want to know about UNRRA activities and who also may have information or source material of value to UNRRA.

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CM 7040

20. The importance of the Information Office to the Region is enlarged by the fact it will also have responsibility for providing informational services to the Mission's North Italy Office Industrial Rehabilitation, which has been established by recent order, and which should be serviced by the Regional Office.

DISPLACED PERSONS

21. The Displaced Persons Section which was in operation before the Region was established, continued to carry on its main function of assistance to non-Italian D.P.s. During March the case load of the M.I.D.P. office for Lombardia Region consisted of 2,948 cases, of which 2,457 were in the city of Milan. Through re-interviews of displaced persons, and by returning to camps, it is estimated that these figures can be reduced by some 900 cases.

22. In accordance with the policy laid down by Mission H.Q., new applications for UNRRA assistance have been referred to camps, but present a serious problem in that the large majority of these people do not want to go to camps. Medical care for D.P.s living outside camps is developing satisfactorily and so far the Regional Office has assisted about 500 persons with medical treatment, supplies of medicinals, and hospital and dental treatment.

PUBLIC HEALTH

23. The public health activities of the Region have been handicapped by the fact that a regular health officer is still awaited. In accordance with special instructions from the Chief of Mission, however, and by coordinating with the Health Division of Mission H.Q., the two major projects which primarily belong to the public health field were initiated during the month. The first of these was the plan for the distribution of cotton quilts for hospitals and institutions, manufactured in Lombardia Region from UNRRA cotton. The second was the setting up of plans for more effective control of medicinals distribution within the Region. Full reports on the progress in these two fields will be included in the next monthly report.

24. The regional protective service officer has been one of the busiest individuals on the regional staff. From the first day of opening the Regional Office until now, a number of cases involving theft, pilferage, or diversion of our gasoline, rations, and other items have been handled satisfactorily, and have led to arrests. In addition, the burglary of warehouses, and the discovery of persons falsely representing themselves as UNRRA personnel, have been handled. In one case black market operations in penicillin have been stopped, and more serious cases are under investigation. It is clear that the protective service function will be one of major importance in the future work of the Region.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION

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INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION

25. The work of the Office in these fields has necessarily so far been of an informational character. A large number of leaders in the industrial and agricultural fields are going to the Regional Office seeking guidance and information. In many instances references to Italian Government Authorities have been sufficient. In other cases, however, suggestions and inquiries have been reported to the Bureau of Requirements and Distribution for advice and information.

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26. The Regional Director attended some of the sessions of the Foreign Trade Congress and the entire Congress was covered by the regular liaison officer. The relationships established with the industrial and agricultural groups should prove of future value in obtaining and distributing information, and in the process of observing the progress of our projects in those fields.

27. The presence of the North Italy Office of Industrial Rehabilitation will be of special value in carrying out the responsibility of the Region in this field, but it is felt that an industrial rehabilitation officer who will work exclusively within the Region is essential to the carrying-out of the functions prescribed by the Regional Director. The same is true with respect to the need for assignment to a regular agricultural officer.

28. The special problems concerning the distribution of cotton goods for hospitals and institutions mentioned in the preceding paragraphs of this report was placed in the hands of the Liaison Office by the Chief of Mission, as a special task of the utmost urgency. Since the distribution is to be made not only in the Lombardia Region but throughout Italy, the agreement reached with the Italian delegation in Milan is summarized here as of interest to other Regions, and other UNRRA personnel :

a) The cotton goods (manufactured from UNRRA raw cotton into yardage of cotton cloth, to be used largely for bed sheets, pillow cases, and towels) will be shipped at the responsibility of the factory to the nearest railway. The responsibility for so shipping the goods is part of the original contract between the Italian Government and the factory.

b) The railway is responsible for shipping the cotton goods to the provincial centers where provincial medical officers reside.

c) Each provincial medical officer is responsible for receiving and distributing the goods to hospitals and institutions according to lists provided by the Italian High Commissariat of Health.

d) The Italian Delegation in Milan is keeping the three Regional Directors of the north continually informed as to times, places, quantities, and destinations of shipments. Other Regional Directors will be informed, as well as Mission H.Q. by the Italian Delegation in Rome.

e) Each Regional Director will continue his authority in observing and checking all arrivals and distribution of goods within his Region.

f) It was agreed, there in Rome, and then in Milan, that first shipments would begin Wednesday, 3 April, but the actual accomplishment of such shipments depends upon the follow-through of the Italian authorities.

Aldo L. Raffa
Regional Director,
Region C, Lombardia

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Attachment H-8-h

MONTHLY REPORT OF REGIONAL DIRECTOR, REGION II

(VENETO), FOR MARCH 1946.

A. GENERAL.

1. The formation of Region II - VENETO - has gone well ahead during this month. Progress has not aimed at being spectacular, but has been steady thanks to the most friendly help given by the Italian Delegation, the Prefect of Venice and HQ 86 ARMY AREA, and many other contacts have been established.

2. The Regional Director, Mr. V. ADRIAN - HERTZER, took over his work in the small temporary office at PADOVA on 5 March, and at his first Staff meeting on the following day learned that the search for proper accomodation in PADOVA had proved a failure, and that such Italian Regional offices as existed were in VENICE. After discussions with the Prefects of PADOVA and VENICE, with 86 ARMY AREA, 6 ARM'D DIV and 13 CORPS and in view of the following three points:

a. that VENICE was the traditional regional Centre;
b. that no accomodation could be given at PADOVA, but that both ARMY and ITALIAN authorities could find the necessary offices at VENICE;
c. and that the work of the port and industrial area of VENICE would demand special attention;

application was made to UNRRA ITALIAN MISSION to transfer the Regional Offices to VENICE. The concurrence arrived within three days, and the offices were fully opened in Palazzo SAN LORCO VENICE as from 19 March.

3. Necessarily, the move caused temporary disorganisation of communications, but thanks to the cooperation of all the Staff and the excellent organisation of the Administrative Office, the move was effected rapidly and without tears. Not only have contacts with authorities, the port and the public not suffered, but we are now in even fuller swing, and 15 days experience of the move has proved its wisdom.

4. The move for us has been the great feature of the month, but other high-spots have been the visit of the Chief of Mission, Mr. Keesy, on 15 - 17 March which gave an opportunity for conferences to be held at both PADOVA and VENICE, and to which were invited the Prefects, Secretaries of UNRRA Provincial Committees, Medici Provinciali, the Press and local UNRRA workers and sympathizers from 8 of the 10 provinces of the Region. The informal nature of the proceedings at VENICE together with the Chief of Mission's clear exposition of UNRRA's aims was undoubtedly a success and created much local interest. Other interesting events have been the monthly

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[illegible] April, the political uncertainty in the Province of Udine and [illegible] - AMGOT, and a slightly rising unemployment figure of 21.6%. In all, however, the Region is definitely moving steadily forward in the return to normal.

B. RELATIONS with [illegible] AUTHORITIES.

6. [illegible]. The arrival of the new caretaker Prefects synchronised with the appointment of the Regional Director, and warm relations have been quickly established, especially with the Prefects of Venice and Padova. Prefects are taking a personal interest in UNRRA works in the Provinces, and whereas Welfare and Health are frequently on tour in all Provinces, the Regional Director personally tries to visit all Provinces - Prefects and Provincial Committees at least twice in each month. The Italian Delegation has been most helpful, and has a V.I.P. to office under Regional Director included in my suite of officers. [illegible] Parbi, Dott. Giordano and Prof. Bucco have all visited this Region from Milan and Avv. Bonomi, President of the Italian Government Delegation for Relations with UNRRA, is expected shortly. In addition, contact has been made with Port and Shipping authorities, Italian Naval Commander, representatives of Labour, Women's Organisations, Municipio, Post-Pollion Administration and Press.

7. Among Allied representatives, close touch has been made with Allied Commission Venezia Tridentina, Venice, and A.M.G. Udine and 13 Corps Trieste have been visited. The Army Authorities are very friendly and helpful and most interested in the UNRRA programme, while live cooperation being obtained over Port and Storage questions. Comments and assistance offered for a combined anti-malarial scheme. French Consul Venice, French representative at Allied Commission, and French and Belgian Press Correspondents have also all visited these offices. Owing to the Port arrangements members of the American, Canadian and Jugo-Slav Missions also visit Venice and show a cooperative spirit towards UNRRA Italian Mission.

C. SUPPLY and DISTRIBUTION.

8. Much of the Regional Director's work has been in this field in the absence of the expected Supply and Distribution Officer who is urgently awaited; his office and staff are ready. The threat of a failure in bread supplies in Venezia and [illegible]. [illegible], Italian High Commissioner for Alimentation held a meeting in Venice on 28 March for all Prefects and Regional representatives which was also attended by the Regional Director. Attention was drawn to the situation, and revision of plans for transport and a check on Ration cards was urged. The Italian authorities had arranged for supplies to Provinces as follows:

Venezia	to	30 April	(Regional informed at the moment only to 15 April)
Rovigo	"	26	"
Belluno	"	27	"
Verona	"	27	"
Vicenza	"	28	"

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Trevino	to	7	May
Trento	"	12	"
Bovigo	"	12	"
Belluno	"	17	June

forts, oils and sugar remain in short supply.

9. The most trouble is over feeding and shipments to VENICE are already 25,000 tons behind, which will have a serious reaction on employment, and locally on coke and fertiliser production at Votrendo.

10. The Port has been actively employed, 31 ships discharging to UNRRA account during the month

UNRRA	Italian	Mission	7 bulk grain
"	"	"	1 oats
"	"	"	1 cotton
"	"	"	1 general cargo
"	"	"	17 coal
UNRRA	Czechoslovak	Mission	2 phosphates
"	"	"	1 lubricating oil and grease

UNRRA Polish Mission 1 bulk grain

11. 25,000 tons of UNRRA / IC goods have been despatched by rail and 2,000 tons food and 6,400 tons of grain forwarded by road to Northern Command. 1,400 tons of grain have also been served by barge. The only rail delay experienced is a keen shortage of box cars over a 24 hour period. Generally these cars are in great need of repair and overhaul. Pilferage of UNRRA goods at the Port is estimated at not more than 1%.

12. Reconstruction of the Port is under active consideration with a view to improving the turn-round, and a 300 million lire scheme is expected to start in April. Considerable Port equipment is loading.

13. Warehouse space has required attention in view of misuse of port transit sheds for deposits.

a. 9,000 bales of cotton to UNRRA account awaiting Italian Government collection. Now to be moved inland.

b. Approx 5,000 tons of dried milk, dried pears and M & V to former I.C. account awaiting distribution for five months to Piedmont.

c. 325 tons of tinned salmon formerly to I.C. account awaiting distribution orders for two months.

d. the problem of keeping one or two transit sheds for storing tonnage on the Liberty buoy.

All the above have been taken up with the appropriate authorities

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"	"	"	17 coal
UNRRA	Czechoslovak	Mission	2 phosphates
"	"	"	1 lubricating oil and grease
UNRRA	Austria	Mission	1 bulk grain

11. 25,000 tons of UNRRA / IRO goods have been despatched by rail and 2,000 tons food and 6,400 tons of grain forwarded by road to Northern Countries. 1,400 tons of grain have also been moved by barge. The daily rail delay experienced has been shortage of box cars over a 24 hour period. Generally these cars are in great need of repair and overhaul. Pilferage of UNRRA goods at the Port is estimated at not more than 1%.

12. Reconstruction of the Port is under active consideration with a view to improving the turn-round, and a 300 million lire scheme is expected to start in 1948. Considerable Port equipment is lacking.

13. Warehouse space has required attention in view of misuse of port transit sheds for deposits.

a. 9,000 bales of cotton to UNRRA account awaiting Italian Government allocation. Now to be moved inland.
b. Approx 5,000 tons of dried milk, dried pears and M & V to former I.C. account awaiting distribution for five months to Provinces.
c. 325 tons of tinned salmon formerly to I.C. account awaiting distribution orders for two months.
d. the problem of the use of two transit sheds for storing footage on the Liberty Quay.

All the above have been taken up with the appropriate authorities.

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14. The Allied Coal Coordinator is closing its office in Venice on from 1 April and the work is being taken over by the Regional Allocations Officer. The post have not been filled in this Region.

15. There is much work for Industrial and Agricultural rehabilitation officers, and it is hoped that their appointment to this Region will be soon. The U.N.R.R.A. Liaison Officer was withdrawn from this Region at an early date but no much progress was effected. In view of the importance of maximum agricultural production in face of the world food problem, mindful of the wonderful agricultural and sugar-beet yield of this Region, and because of Danube flooding and war damage, I stress the need for a good Agricultural Rehabilitation expert at an early date.

16. Anxiety has been expressed in this Region lest the C.I.A.I. activities with its cumbrous 25 Committees should be continued under any other name, rather than employing the Provincial Democratic Chambers of Commerce with a Regional coordinating and elected head chamber. Any use of U.S. Lire funds to subsidise an Italian Government organisation would be deprecated.

D. SECTIONS DEALING with WORK RESOURCES.

a. Welfare.

17. The Welfare programme under Miss Sandwall's direction is progressing rapidly. The present allocation for the Region is for 152,000 persons:

by	7 February only	1,647	were assisted
	28 "	85,256	
	7 March	116,886	
	15 "	125,041	

The end of the month figure is believed to be between 130 and 140,000. This great increase is the result of much hard work by Miss Sandwall, Mr. Thoren and Lt. Spiro Cipriani. As always "Oliver Twist" has not enough, and more rations are needed in UDINE, BELLUNO, VENICE A, TRENTO and ROVIGO. In view of later possible ration cuts, the maximum use of the supplementary feeding programme is recommended, lest children and mothers should be the greatest sufferers with a long term nutritional after-effect.

18. Emphasis has been placed on providing communal feeding in preference to issuing food in kind. In February 741,436 meals were in refectories, and 390,075 rations were issued in kind.

19. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the necessary correct weekly reports, but the transfer to a monthly report system is welcome and should provide greater regularity and accuracy. All reports for February were obtained by the end of March.

20. It has been interesting to compare UNRRA supplementary food allocations with unemployment statistics as follows:

	Allocation 1 JANUARY 1946	Unemployment 18 FEBRUARY 1946
UDINE	6,000	10,933
BELLUNO	6,700	2,962
VENICE	28,000	20,744
ROVIGO	11,500	28,900
TRENTO	8,000	11,030
VERONA	25,000	25,792
MILAN	16,200	25,000

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17. The welfare programme under Miss Sandwell's direction is progressing rapidly. The present allocation for the Legion is for 152,000 persons:

by	7 February	only	1,947 were assisted
	28 "		85,266
	7 March		116,886
	15 "		125,941

The end of the month figure is believed to be between 130 and 140,000. This great increase is the result of much hard work by Miss Sandwell, Lt. Parco and Legatore Ciprioni. As always "Oliver Twist" has not starved, and more rations are needed in UDINE, BELLUNO, VENICE A, TRENTO and ROVIGO. In view of later possible ration cuts, the maximum use of the supplementary feeding programme is recommended, lest children and mothers should be the greatest sufferers with a long term nutritional after-effect.

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BOLZANO	6,700	2,062
PADOVA	20,000	20,744
ROVIGO	11,500	28,000
TRENTO	8,000	11,030
TREVISO	25,000	23,792
UDINE	16,200	55,000
VENICE	26,000	30,213
VERONA	16,300	14,384
VICENZA	16,700	31,205
	152,500	236,862

21. Some examples of political interference in welfare distribution have been experienced in ROVIGO and PADOVA, but have been very satisfactorily handled by the Italian Delegation.

22. Greater coordination appears necessary at ROME both on the UNRRA or the Government side to unite Health, Welfare, Displaced Persons, Post-Relief Assistance, E.C.A. and Reconstruction programmes.

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23. A regional Nutritional Conference under UNRRA auspices is being planned for the end of May 1946 at PADOVA.

b. Displaced Persons

24. Some confusion has existed this month in conflicting instructions regarding cessation of all out-of-camp cases. Nevertheless Mr. ROLLIN under Mr. CHAMBERLIN's occasional guidance from Milan has carried on with his work. Now uncertainty again exists as the authorities have informed the Regional Director that they will no longer come under his purview, but will be inter-Regional under Caserta. This decision seems regrettable as there are no cases in this Region, and Consuls and Prefects and Post-Bellum Officials are used to dealing with the Regional Director and are certain to continue to place problems before him. It also militates Regional unity.

25. No clothing has yet been received for D.P.'s out-of-camp, but medical treatment has been organized during the month throughout the Region. 1,405 persons (1,000 cases) were treated during March, affecting 29 different nationalities.

26. Close contact has been made with Post-Bellum officials and camps, these now absorb D.Ps in transit thru h the VENEZIA. The Regional Director has also discussed the D.P. problem, particularly with reference to TRIESTE, with A.C. and A.M.G. (13 Corps) officers. In this connection anxiety is felt concerning a threat to the Post-Bellum Camp at PADOVA for 1,200 - 3,000 persons which is under consideration for Army requisition. As this is the main stopping point between TRIESTE / UDINE and BOLOGNA it is most necessary while uncertainty prevails in Venezia GIULIA. 1,200 are now there, and 20 to 30 arrive daily.

c. Health

27. Health under Dr. MACRAE has been one of the most active divisions. Eighteen small-pox cases (3 child deaths) in an island of the VENICE lagoon caused a mild alarm which led to compulsory vaccination. The secure has been limited and was almost entirely confined to the infectious diseases isolation island. A single case of small-pox has also occurred in BELLUNO province, causing vaccination there in which UNRRA helped by rushing 10,000 doses of lymph from PADOVA.

28. Health in the province is generally good, but TB is in too large quantities, and more sanatoria and X-ray outfits are needed. An UNRRA X-ray outfit, unknown to this Region, has recently appeared in UDINE and more are required. Diphtheria is on the decline.

29. Medical supplies other than Penicillin have not been received although there are still 17,561 cases of medical products here in Venice without orders. The Medical Provinciali are not happy and there is

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New uncertainty again exists as the question have informed the Regional Director that they will no longer come under his purview, but will be Extra-Regional under Corps. This decision seems regrettable as there are no corps in this Region, and Consuls and Prefects and Post-Hostilities Officials are used to dealing with the Regional Director and are certain to continue to place problems before him. It also militates Regional unity.

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28. Health in the province is generally good, but TB is in too large quantities, and more streptomycin and X-ray outfits are needed. An UNRRA X-ray outfit, unknown to this Region, has only appeared in UDINE and more are required. Diptheria is on the decline.

29. Medical supplies other than Penicillin have not been received although there are still 17,341 cases of Medical products here in Venice without orders. The Medical Provincial are not happy and there is the impression that Medical is interested in Black Market operations. Penicillin has arrived in provinces, but not DDT, insulin, nor hospital sheets nor material. The penicillin arrived entirely without prior warning. It is felt that urgent attention is required to medical distribution and particularly to the Medical organisation.

30. Great interest and hope has been created by announcement of the proposed anti-malarial campaign which is urgently required here to help agricultural production in the coastal zones. The SPENCLEY report of Health in Peace foresaw that the D.D.T. for this scheme might not now be available. Both civilians and Army are very interested in this programme. It would be most unfortunate should all the schemes now be abandoned through lack of supplies, and the sooner it can start will be, in fact, the better for UNRRA and ITALY, and the worse for the mosquitoes.

E. Public Relations

31. Region VENETO has not been well informed in the past on UNRRA policy and the general public believed firstly that all the UNRRA programme was American and secondly they were sure that somehow it was to be paid for out of reparations, or as part of the cost of the Army of occupation.

32. Good relations with the Press exist and favourable reporting is now appearing. The Regional Director is handling all Public Relations direct from his office.

33. "Economic Notes" are popular and a wide distribution of the Italian edition is wanted - up to 500 copies, and 50 English copies. Considerable duplication at present takes place from individual divisions in Rome who unnecessarily send copies to their representatives here who are already accounted for as part of the Regional staff.

F. Evaluation of UNRRA Work

34. UNRRA is best known up here for its assistance and health work, but its programme is covering the greater part of this unhappy Nation's economic activity. It is thus so large in extent that its individual results are difficult to assess. UNRRA shares largely, however, in the more efficient economic organisation existing, in direct reconstruction work, in providing assistance and long term planning for rehabilitation, in bringing food to port and factory - in short by providing a rejection to the national life-blood. In VENETO there is a growing self-confidence to-day and a healthy desire for ITALY not always to depend on Allied or United Nations help, but for her to stand on her own. The fact of UNRRA as a great international movement of solidarity comforts ITALY in her sense of lost isolation following the war. Practically, Black Market prices and the cost of living are beginning to fall, unemployment is about to decrease, and the idea of assistance being given for assessed need and irrespective of party creed gives a wholesome object lesson.

35. VENETO has suffered from the war, particularly TREVISO, ROVIGO VERONA and many burnt out partisan villages in UDINE and BELLUNO. Attachment H-B-B-(iv) shows the figures of homeless in the Region. It is felt that the CARE scheme could well be extended to NE ITALY, and the visit of an expert would be welcomed.

G. Organisation and Administration

36. The move to VENICE caused little disorganisation, but has helped administrative progress, as the locality is more favourable for finding staff, and the new offices are admirably adapted for work and good liaison.

37. From four Class I and 16 Class II on 1 March the Regional Staff has now grown to eight Class I and forty Class II - and these are still too [illegible] The cost of living in VENICE compares [illegible] and

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37. From four Class I and 16 Class II on 1 March the Regional staff has now grown to eight Class I and forty Class II - and there are still too many gaps in our ranks. The cost of living in VENICE compares with MILAN and ROME, and the region has been placed on Class A scale for [illegible] Class II personnel as from 19 March, the official date of opening of Regional Offices in VENICE. Pending the final establishment from ROME only minimum essential Class II staff have been taken on, and at basic classification. Problems such as "the classification of a dentalier" still occupy much of the time of the Administrative staff. The imprest account is now up to 500,000 lire at sight draft and works admirably.

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38. Accomodation is satisfactory and terms have been arranged in accord with the Prefect and Italian Delegation. Housing for Class I and II Staff still awaits the necessary sanctions.

39. The Region is settling down as a team, and Divisions in ROME are beginning to recognize its existence.

D. MOLDAY - LEVICHEV
Regional Director
Region H.

Attachments :
H-8-h-(i) Report of Conference on UNRRA Imports through Trieste and Venice. 20 March 1946.
H-8-h-(ii) Report of Conference on Discharge of Coal, 21 March 1946.
H-8-h-(iii) Report of Conference on Reconstruction Port of Venice, 25 March, 1946.
H-8-h-(iv) Housing Data at end of 1945.
H-8-h-(v) Prices at end of March 1946.
H-8-h-(vi) Cost of Living-Family of Five Persons.
H-8-h-(vii) Unemployment Figures as at end of February 1946.
H-8-h-(viii) Cost of Ship Clearance, Venice.

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D. [illegible]
Regional Director
Region H.

Attachments :
H-8-h-(i) Report of Conference on UNRRA Imports through Trieste and Venice, 20 March 1946.
H-8-h-(ii) Report of Conference on Discharge of Coal, 21 March 1946.
H-8-h-(iii) Report of Conference on Reconstruction Port of Venice, 25 March, 1946.
H-8-h-(iv) Housing Data at end of 1945.
H-8-h-(v) Prices at end of March 1946.
H-8-h-(vi) Cost of Living-Family of five Persons.
H-8-h-(vii) Unemployment Figures as at end of February 1946.
H-8-h-(viii) Cost of Ship Clearance, Venice.

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Attachment H-8-h-(1)

SUBJECT : CONFERENCE REPORT. UNRRA IMPORTS THROUGH TRIESTE AND VENICE

1. OBJECT : CONFERENCE ON UNRRA IMPORTS THROUGH TRIESTE AND VENICE

2. DATE : 20 MAR. PLACE : VENICE DANIELI

3. PARTICIPANTS : Lt/ V. Marshal Saul, H TRL ECO.
Rep/t UNRRA AUSTRIA A.C. ECO/ORG. MOT
" " GREECE Q MOV.
" " YUGO 13 Corps
" " ITALY AND VENICE G6 AFHQ

4. POINTS DISCUSSED :

(a) what UNRRA traffic to go Venice or Trieste

(b) use of UTIO

(c) provision of lire funds,

5. DECISIONS REACHED :

(a) all future UNRRA traffic for Central Europe via. TRIESTE

(b) UTIO unnecessary - ECITO to coordinate at high level with ERO, and local working by Port Committee TRIESTE; by REGION VENETO at VENICE.

(c) Budgets to be submitted at monthly meeting's TRIESTE via Col. Beard AFD 13 Corps: VENICE Region VENETO for submission to Rome.

(d) Next conference MONDAY 15 APR at VENICE

/s/ D. Morley-Fletcher
Regional Director

[illegible] : [illegible] AREAS THROUGH TRIESTE AND VENICE

2. DATE : 20 MAR. PLACE : VENICE PREFELLI

3. PARTICIPANTS : Air V. Marshal Saul, UNRRA HQ.
Repre UNRRA AUSTRIA A.C. ECE/CRDA MFT
" " GREECE Q Mov.,
" " ITALY 13 Corps
" " ITALY AND VENETO 96 Area

4. POINTS DISCUSSED :

(a) what UNRRA traffic to go Venice or Trieste

(b) use of UTTO

(c) provision of lire funds,

5. DECISIONS REACHED :

(a) all future UNRRA traffic for Central Europe via TRIESTE

(b) UTTO unnecessary - ECITO to coordinate at high level with HQ, and local working by Port Committee TRIESTE; by REGION VENETO at VENICE.

(c) Budgets to be submitted at monthly meetings TRIESTE via Col. Beard ASC 13 Corps: VENICE Region VENETO for submission to Rome.

(d) Next conference LONDON 15 APR at VENICE

[illegible]

/s/ D. Morley-Fletcher
Regional Director

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CH CO'1

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Attachment H - 9 - h (ii)

SUBJECT: CONFERENCE REPORT.

1. OBJECT: CONFERENCE ON DISCHARGE OF COAL AT PORT - VENICE

2. DATE: 21 Mar. 1946 PLACE: Regional Office UNRRA VENETO

3. PARTICIPANTS: Brig. R.M.L. Fellowes EGITO (ORMOA) - Regional Director Maj. A.P. Lorenzin. (Lov.) (Madison AFN) - Lt.J. Evans, UNRRA Port Traffic Officer Venice - Mr. S.A. Bugni, UNRRA Rome - Dott. Cerni Provveditorato al Porto Venezia - Sig. Frigerio, Secretary to the Prov. al Porto, Venice -Dott.C.Verna, representing Prefettura Venice.

4. POINTS DISCUSSED:
(a) Delays in the discharge of coal

(b) Possibility of barge traffic to Mantova

(c) Capacity of the Port and its plans for reconstruction.

(d) The Warehouse situation.

5. DECISION TAKEN:
(a) Port to be ready to discharge up to 6.000 tons coal a day.

(b) Barge restricted to 2/3 capacity and dependent on iron tubs for loading. (Action by Lt. Evans).

(c) Foodstuffs from magazzino 103 to be cleared (Action A.C.UNRRA)

(d) 86 Area to be requested to move tentage from shed 114 and 117.

6. CO-ORDINATING AUTHORITY:
A.C. and 86 Area

Action pending.

/s/E. Hadley-Fletcher
Regional Director

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PLACE: Regional Office UNRRA VENETO

3. PARTICIPANTS: Brig. R.M.L. Pellegrea DOLTO (UNRRA) - Regional Director Maj. [illegible].Lieberman.C (Nov.) Madsen.AFHQ - Lt.J. Evans, UNRRA Port Traffic Officer Venice - Mr. S.A. Rogan, UNRRA Rome - Dott. Cormi Provveditorato al Porto Venezia - Sig. Frigerio, Secretary to the Prov. al Porto,Venice -Dott.C.Marza, representing Prefettura Venice.

4. POINTS DISCUSSED:
(a) Delays in the discharge of coal

(b) Possibility of barge traffic to Mantova

(c) Capacity of the Port and its plans for reconstruction.

(d) The Warehouse situation.

5. DECISION TAKEN:
(a) Port to be ready to discharge up to 6.000 tons coal a day.

(b) Barge restricted to 2/3 capacity and dependent on iron tubs for loading. (Action by Lt. Evans).

(c) Foodstuffs from magazzino 103 to be cleared (Action A.C.UNRRA)

(d) 86 Area to be requested to move tentage from shed 114 and 117.

6. CO-OPERATION REQUIRED:
A.C. and 86 Area

Action pending.

/s/T. Morley-Fletcher
Regional Director

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CM 7041

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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Attachment N-8-b-(iii)

SUBJECT : CONFERENCE REPORT.

1. OBJECT : CONFERENCE ON RECONSTRUCTION WORK OF VENICE

2. DATE: 25 March 1946 PLACE: REGIONAL OFFICE U.N.R.R.A. VENETO

3. PARTICIPANTS: Regional Director - Prefect of Venice- Ital. Delegation UNRRA Veneto - Provveditorato al Porto - Comandante Capitaneria Porto - Port Commandant - UNRRA Port Traffic Officer- Capo Civile di Venezia- Addetto Magistrato Acque - Delegato Ital. UNRRA

4. POINTS DISCUSSED: Alta Italia - Intendente di Finanza

(a) Priority of work for the reconstruction of the Port

(b) Port equipment required

(c) Funds granted by the Ital. Government to the Provveditorato al Porto - (1.200.000.000 Lire over 3 years; 300.000.000 now)

(d) Increase of Port Police.

5. DECISION TAKEN:

(a) Works to begin in April.

(b) Prefect to ensure necessary finance.

(c) Provv. del Porto to inquire for equipment in ROME, BARI and GENOVA

(d) Port police to be armed by Questura.

6. CO-ORDINATION BY OTHER:

86 Area informed.

CH EO'1

/s/D. Morley-Fletcher
Regional Director

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3. PARTICIPANTS: Regional Director - Prefect of Venice- Ital. Delegation UNRRA Veneto - Provveditorato al Porto - Comandante Capitaneria Porto - Port Commandant - UNRRA Port Traffic Officer- Genio Civile di Venezia- Addetto Legislativo Acque - Delegato Ital. UNRRA

4. PORTUS PROVVEDITORATO: Alta Italia - Intendente di Finanza

(a) Priority of work for the reconstruction of the Port

(b) Port equipment required

(c) Funds granted by the Ital. Government to the Provveditorato al Porto - (1.200.000.000 Lire over 3 years; 300.000.000 now)

(d) Increase of Port Police.

5. REGULATIONS TABLE:

(a) Works to begin in April.

(b) Prefect to ensure necessary finance.

(c) Provv. del Porto to inquire for equipment in ROME, BARI and GENOVA

(d) Port Police to be armed by Questura.

6. CO-ORDINATION REQUIRED:

86 Areas informed.

CH: 30-1

/s/D. Marley-Newman
Regional Director

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Attachment H-8-h-(iv)

HOUSING DATA AT END OF YEAR 1945

A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Provinces	N. houses completely destroyed	N. houses partially destroyed	N. houses seriously damaged	N. families without houses	N. barracks erected for families whose properties were destroyed	N. families housed in new buildings
BELLUNO	150	729	467	1418	22	48
BOLZANO	325	-	1945	2700	-	-
ESTE	287	-	356	300	-	-
PADOVA	1174	434	700	10000	11	50
ROVIGO	400	223	-	860	28	-
TRENTO	385	473	889	1500	-	-
TREVISO	1817	1865	-	9000	76	152
UDINE	3300	2500	-	6700	50	50
VENEZIA	1768	1675	-	200	75	200
VERONA	1913	2610	-	4000	80	150
VICENZA	1611	1291	-	1500	-	-
TOTAL	13110	11800	4377	38068	342	720

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Provinces	destroyed	damaged	damaged	houses	families whose houses destroyed	rehoused in new barracks
BELLUNO	130	729	467	1418	22	48
BOLZANO	325	-	1945	2700	-	-
ESTE	287	-	356	300	-	-
PADOVA	1174	434	700	10000	11	50
ROVIGO	400	223	-	860	28	-
TRENTO	395	473	889	1300	-	-
TREVISO	1817	1865	-	5000	76	152
UDINE	3300	2500	-	6700	50	50
VENEZIA	1768	1675	-	290	75	290
VERONA	1913	2610	-	4000	80	130
VICENZA	1611	1291	-	1500	-	-
TOTAL	13110	11800	4377	38068	342	720

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Prices as at end of May 1946

Foodstuffs	Kinds	Unit	Legal price	Prices really quoted	
				Free sale	Black
1	2	3	4	5	6
1 - Bread	ibb. legal	kg.	20.=	=	50.
2 - Paste	scura	"	26.50	=	120.
3 - Rice	orig. comune	"	=	=	110
4 - Wheat flour	scura	"	=	=	85
5 - Maize Meal	bianca e gialla	"	13.=	=	40
6 - Dry Vegetables:					
Beans	verdoni o scritti	"	=	150.=	=
7 - Potatoes	=	"	=	50.=	=
8 - Sugar	=	"	143.75	=	750.
9 - Jam	sfusa	"	=	235.=	=
10 - Wine	da pasto	ltr.	=	80.=	=
11 - Olive oil	=	"	=	506.66	=
12 - Butter	=	kg.	=	743.85	=
13 - Lard	=	"	=	356.25	=
14 - Meat:					
Beef (Bones)	=	"	=	294.=	=
Pork "	=	"	=	361.40	=
15 - Fish:					
Eel	=	"	285.=	260.=	=
Mullet	=	"	=	300.=	=
Cc	=	"	=	190.=	=
Sardine	=	"	160.=	160.=	=
Cuttle-Fish	=	"	=	136.55	=
16 - Milk	pastorizzato	ltr.	40.=	=	60.
17 - Eggs	freschc	N.	=	14.90	=
- Cigarettes:					
10 (Ital.) Naz.	Nazionali	P.zo.	30.=	45.=	=
20 " Serr.	Serraglio	"	150.=	180/200	160
20 American	American	"	=	250.=	250
English	English	"	=	200.=	200

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Attachment II-8-h-(v)

end of May. 1946

...ffa	Kinds	Unit	Legal price	Prices really quoted	
				Free sale	Black market
	2	3	4	5	6
	att. legal	kg.	20.=	=	50.=
	scura	"	26.50	=	124.60
	orig. comune	"	=	=	110.=
	scura	"	=	=	85.=
...lour	bianca o gialla	"	13.=	=	46.=
...ad ...tablen:					
	verdoni o scritti	"	=	134.60	=
	=	"	=	51.90	=
	=	"	143.75	=	150.=
	sfusa	"	=	235.=	=
	da pasto	ltr.	=	80.=	=
...il	=	"	=	506.66	=
	=	kg.	=	143.85	=
	=	"	=	356.25	=
...nce)	=	"	=	294.=	=
"	=	"	=	381.40	=
	=	"	285.=	260.=	=
	=	"	=	300.=	=
	=	"	=	190.=	=
	=	"	160.=	160.=	=
...lish	=	"	=	138.55	=
	pastorizzato	ltr.	40.=	=	60.=
	freschi	N.	=	14.90	=
...en:					
...) Naz.	Nazionali	p.m.	30.=	45.=	=
...Serr.	Serraglio	"	150.=	180/200	180/200
...an	...erican	"	=	250.=	250.=
...h	English	"	=	200.=	200.=

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COST OF LIVING - FAMILY OF 5

as at the end of February 1946

Feeding	L.	11.600.60
Clothing	L.	3.043.45
Fuels and Lighting	L.	358.60
Rent	L.	289.--
General Expenses	L.	2.024.95
Total	L.	17.821.60

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Clothing	L.	3.[illegible]48.45
Fuels and Lighting	L.	558.60
Rent	L.	289.==
~~General Expenses~~	L.	2.024.95
Total	L.	17.821.60

CM 3041

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Attachment H-6-h-(vii)

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

as at end of February 1946

BELLUNO	10,233
BOLZANO	2,002
PADOVA	20,744
ROVIGO	25,000
TRENTO	11,030
TREVISO	23,722
UDINE	55,000
VENEZIA	39,018
VERONA	14,984
VICENZA	31,215
	236,968

1. Slight increase of unemployment on January and February.
2. The number of workers in Region Veneto is 5 ½ million.

GL 3041

BELLUNO	10,233
BOLZANO	2,062
PADOVA	29,744
ROVIGO	25,000
TRENTO	11,000
TREVISO	23,722
UDINE	55,000
VENEZIA	59,016
VERONA	14,984
VICENZA	31,215
	236,948

1. Slight increase of unemployment on January and February.

2. The number of workers in Veneto is 5 ½ million.

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Attachment N-3-h (viii)

COST OF SHIP CLEARANCE WORK (Approx)

wheat - 130 lire per Ton.

coal - 100 lire per Ton.

general cargo - 140, 150 lire per Ton.

Cost for Liberty ships:

1.000.000 lire

300.000 "

1.300.000 "

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coal - 100 Lbs per Ton.

General cargo - 140, (8) Tons per Ton.

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H-9. FORM 3-50

Reporting Unit - Italian Mission

Month - March

COMMODITY GROUP	Stock (host) February 46	Acquisitions	Issues to Recipient Gov.	Issues to Field Office Operations	C
1	2	3	5	6	
0. Food, Fats & Oils, Foods, Soap & Tobacco	9062	289139	229183	43	
1. Clothing, Textiles & Footwear	779	5002	5094	3	
2. Medical Supplies & Equipment	858	203	2b5		
3. Industrial Machinery & Equipment					
4. Communications & Transport Equipment	4	1			
5. Other Equipment	190				
6. Agricultural Supplies & Equipment		1971	1971		
7. Miscellaneous Manufactured Non Products.	137	37		45	
8. Fuels & Lubricants		457741	457741		
9. Miscellaneous Raw Materials & Products.	52		4	2	
	12060	694060	694284	93	

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REMARKS : Column 3 is taken from manifest weights as outturn report returns arrive too late for inclusi

Column 5 is issue to American Relief Italy Inc.

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M-9. FORM 3-50

Month - March 1946

dian Mission

	Stock (book) February 46	Acquisitions	Issues to Recipient Gov.	Issues to Field Office Operations	Issues to Other	Stock (book) April 1946
	2	3	5	6	8	10
,Corn & Tomatoes	9062	220189	229389	43		8969
otmeal	779	5003	5094	3	49	642
ipment	858	263	285			816
Equipment						
ort. Equipment	4	1				5
	150					150
& Equipment		1971	1971			
ural Aid	337	27		45		319
		457741	457741			
ials &	52		4	2		56
	11060	694090	694254	93	49	10754

taken from manifest weights as return report returns arrive too late for inclusion in monthly return.

Issue to American Relief Italy Inc.

CW 1724

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M-10 INFORMATION REQUIRED UNDER FORM M.G.R. 1.

UNRRA
Form M.G.R. 1

Country, Italy
Month covered by report, March 1946.

A. DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

Note: In accordance with instructions from Washington, Form S-50 (Attachment M-9) has been substituted for Section A, Item 1,2 and 3 of Form M.G.R. - 1.

4. a. Supplies received from UNRRA by outright transfer and distributed by the Government:

1. Total turned over by the Government for further distribution (sum of items a-e)
   (a) To private distributive trade channels : Nil
   (b) To industrial users including government enterprise for further processing: Nil
   (c) To non-profit voluntary agencies (list): Nil
   (d) To cooperative distributions: Nil
   (e) To Governmental distribution agencies (list)
   Istituto Commercio Estero.

Commodity Class	Long Tons
0	438,227
1	10,268
2	1,776
5	57
6	10,011
8	457,741
9	4
	916,234

2. Stocks on hand in Government's control not yet released to above agencies for distribution : Nil

3. Total received (sum of items 1 and 2): 916,234 Long Tons

4. b. Equipment (not included in Item 4a) leased by Government from UNRRA, total to date: Nil

c. Cumulative total supplies and equipment distributed by Government:

(1) For which proceeds were received (metric tons: No information yet available

(2) For which no proceeds were received(metric tons) No information yet available

(3) Total amount of proceeds received by Government for item 4c (1): No information

distributed by the Government:

1. Total turned over by the Government for further distribution (sum of items a-e)
   (a) To private distributive trade channels : Nil
   (b) To industrial users including government enterprise for further processing: Nil
   (c) To non-profit voluntary agencies (list): Nil
   (d) To cooperative distributions: Nil
   (e) To Governmental distribution agencies (list)
   Instituto Comercio Exterio.

Commodity Class	Long Tons
0	436,357
1	10,288
2	1,776
3	57
6	10,041
8	457,741
9	4
	916,234

2. Stocks on hand in Government's control not yet released to above agencies for distribution : Nil

3. Total received (sum of items 1 and 2): 916,234 Long Tons

4. b. Equipment (not included in Item 4a) leased by Government from UNRRA, total to date: Nil

c. Cumulative total supplies and equipment distributed by Government:

(1) For which proceeds were received (metric tons: No information yet available

(2) For which no proceeds were received(metric tons) No information yet available

(3) Total amount of proceeds received by Government for item 4c (1): No information yet available

B. USE OF PROCEEDS FROM UNRRA SUPPLIES (TOTAL TO DATE) 5164

1. Total amount turned over to UNRRA by Government:
No information yet available

2. Amount expended by Government for specified purposes:
No information yet available.

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C. REGISTRATION, REPATRIATION AND CARE OF DISPLACED PERSONS.

1. Our Cable No. 859 dated 1 April, stated in paragraph 4 that this report would show only displaced persons by actual count, and that the figures would be considerably smaller than those for February, as they would not report, or include, any estimates of persons presently living in towns, unless resettled or AWOL during the month immediately preceding. No figures showing collective numbers AWOL, missing and untraced since 1944 would be shown.

In conformity with this Cable, as of 16 March 1946, some 43,926 displaced persons (including 927 Italians - of which 400 are from the Trieste-Fiume area, and are regarded as Allied displaced persons, and 400/500 are in the Genoa Camp in transit), were reported to UNRRA Headquarters as being in Italy. They were broken down by nationality as shown in the table below. For detailed information, see Attachment B-7-c(1) to the present Report.

Albanians	655				
Austrians	277	British	277	Chinese	491
Czechs	1,042	Dutch	124	French	329
Germans	332	Greeks	1,169	Hungarians	1,016
Italians	210	Italians	927	Lithuanians	305
Yugoslavs	148	Poles	16,620	Rumanians	2,129
Russians	624	Spaniards	151	Turkish	667
Yugoslavs	9,292	Stateless	5,294	Others	1,224

Total: 43,926

2. From January 1944 through mid-March 1946, some 78,393 displaced persons were repatriated from UNRRA - and AC-operated camps, as follows:

Albanians	583	Austrians	1,885	Bulgarians	1,002
British	1,210	Czechs	657	Danes	192
Dutch	1,040	French	4,894	Germans	1,679
Greeks	4,327	Hungarians	281	Italians	1,247
Luxembourgers	133	Lithuanians	1,642	Poles	3,997
Rumanians	1,159	Russians	4,767	Spaniards	1,704
Tripolitanians	1,164	Turkish	135	Yugoslavs	38,902
Stateless	5,006	Others	775		

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preceding. No figures showing collective numbers AWOL, missing and untraced since 1944 could be shown.

In conformity with this Cable, as of 16 March 1946, some 43,926 displaced persons (including 907 Italians - of which 490 are from the Trieste-Zone area, and are regarded as Allied displaced persons, and 400/500 are in the Genoa Camp in transit), were reported to UNRRA Headquarters as being in Italy. They were broken down by nationality as shown in the table below. For detailed information, see Attachment G-7-a(1) to the present Report.

Albanians	655				
Austrians	277	British	277	Chinese	491
Czechs	1,542	Dutch	197	French	329
Germans	332	Greeks	1,169	Hungarians	1,615
Iranians	210	Italians	927	Lithuanians	305
Liechtinians	146	Poles	16,620	Rumanian	2,139
Swedians	624	Spaniards	151	Turkish	667
Yugoslavs	9,292	Stateless	5,294	Others	1,224

Total: 43,926

2. From January 1944 through mid-March 1946, some 78,393 displaced persons were repatriated from UNRRA - and AC-operated camps, as follows:

Albanians	605	Austrians	1,825	Belgians	1,002
British	1,240	Czechs	657	Danes	192
Dutch	1,040	French	4,864	Germans	1,679
Greeks	4,727	Hungarians	281	Italians	1,243
Luxembourgers	133	Palestinians	1,642	Poles	3,997
Rumanians	1,159	Russians	4,767	Spaniards	1,704
Tripolitanians	1,164	Turkish	135	Yugoslavs	38,982
Stateless	5,096	Others	773		

Total: 78,393

3. The population in UNRRA-operated camps as of mid-March 1946, classified by nationality, was as follows:

Albanians	503	Austrians	851	British	116
Chinese	334	Czechs	505	French	190
Germans	121	Greeks	583	Hungarians	855
Italians	721	Lithuanians	232	Palestinians	127
Polish	3,953	Rumanians	1,125	Russians	360
Spaniards	133	Turkish	559	Yugoslavs	6,061
Stateless	1,019	Others	518		

Total: 18,246

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C.4. The population in UNRRA-operated camps as of [illegible] March 1946, classified by sex and age, was as follows :

a.	Men and boys	12,150
b.	Women and girls	4,643
c.	Children under 14	1,445
	Total:	18,246

C.5. The number of displaced persons outside camps who received assistance in cash or supplies under UNRRA auspices in mid-March 1946 totalled 17,994. The number of family groups is not available.

Note on items C-6 through C-11. Figures for the Bari Transit Camp cover the period from 1 to 16 March only; figures for all other camps run from 23 February through 23 March 1946. As, however, the Bari Transit Camp contains only about 3% of the refugees covered in this report, the difference is negligible - the figures in Items C-6, C-7, C-10 and C-11 for all camps, including the Bari Transit Camp, over the period 23 February to 23 March, should, in consequence, probably be about 1.5% larger than those given below.

C.6. Total number of patient days in UNRRA-operated hospitals: 15,238.

C.7. Total number of clinic visits to UNRRA-operated clinics: 19,848.

C.8. Number of UNRRA-operated institutions in which services reported in Items C-6 and C-7 were provided:

a.	21 clinics	
b.	19 camp hospitals	
c.	2 central refugee hospitals	
Total:	42 institutions.	

C.9. Number serving these hospitals and clinics at end of period:

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assistance in cash or supplies under UNRRA auspices in mid-March 1946 totalled 17,994. The number of family groups is not available.

Note on items C-6 through C-11. Figures for the Bari Transit Camp cover the period from 1 to 16 March only; figures for all other camps run from 23 February through 23 March 1946. As, however, the Bari Transit Camp contains only about 3% of the refugees covered in this report, the difference is negligible - the figures in Items C-6, C-7, C-10 and C-11 for all camps, including the Bari Transit Camp, over the period 23 February to 23 March, should, in consequence, probably be about 1.5% larger than those given below.

C.6. Total number of patient days in UNRRA-operated hospitals: 15,238.

C.7. Total number of clinic visits to UNRRA-operated clinics: 19,848.

C.8. Number of UNRRA-operated institutions in which services reported in Items C-6 and C-7 were provided:

a. 21 clinics

b. 19 camp hospitals

c. 2 central refugee hospitals

Total: 42 institutions.

C.9. Number serving these hospitals and clinics at end of period:

a. Doctors 57.

b. Nurses 119.

5163

C.10. Total number of immunizations under UNRRA direction: 4,924

C.11. Total number of child health examinations under UNRRA direction: 1,433.

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PERSONNEL OF MISSION AS OF 31 MARCH, 1946.

	PUERTO RICO			
	USCIB. I	LOCAL II	VOL. AGENCY III	TOTAL
1. Classification of employees on pay-roll at end of month by service:-				
a. Highland persons	27	176	57	260
b. Health	3	27	6	41
c. Welfare	9	12		21
d. Agricultural Rehabilitation	10	18		28
e. Industrial Rehabilitation	15	42		57
f. Supplements coordination and supply (Bureau of S. & P. including Dir., Tech. and Transport. Assoc. Rehab. Agric. Rehab.)	61	136		197
g. Division of Inland Transport (Bureau of S. & P.)	-	2		2
h. Camp Operations	119	745	16	880
i. Finance & Administration. (except Personnel & Div. Vehicl. Adm.)	64	710 (inc. one Staff)		774
j. Personnel	11	28		39
k. Vehicle Control & Maintenance	16	806 (inc. 5 Drugs)		822
l. Office of the Chief of Mission				50

	I	II	III	
1. Classification of employees on pay-roll at end of month by services:-				
a. Displaced persons	27	176	57	260
b. Health	3	27	6	41
c. Welfare	9	12		21
d. Agricultural Rehabilitation	10	18		20
e. Industrial Rehabilitation	15	42		57
f. Requirements & Allocations and Supply (Bureau of R & R excluding Div. Inland Transport, Inland Water Transport, Coastal Defence, Agric. Rehab.)	61	176		197
g. Division of Inland Transport (Bureau of R & R.)	-	8		8
h. Camp Operations	119	745	16	880
i. Finance & Administration. (Except Personnel & Div. Vehicle Maint.)	64	710 (Inc. Area Staff)		774
j. Personnel	11	28		39
k. Vehicle Control & Maintenance	16	806 (Inc. Garages)		822
l. Office of the Chief of Mission	21	29		50
m. Regional Staff	79	853		931
TOTAL:-	459	3,584	79	4,102

CM 3042

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