

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

785017

ACC

10000/109/660

NAT'L A
IN ITA
AUG. 194

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

10000/109/660

NAT'L AGENCY FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF
IN ITALY
AUG. 1944 - AUG. 1945

could be handed over to ERDSI. SMD Sub Com
are not in a position to draft a reply until Lt
Col Campbell returns from his tour in the North.
An interim reply to the ARI has been drafted at
this 52.

M. Proby Sec Com

10 Aug 45

53

Ex Com

Letter Submitted for CC

Signature. 5/4/8

(54)

AUG 11 RECD
CC 1040

Chief Commissioner.

Attached is submitted for your signature/information/approval.

MS/11/18

S/Candy Proby

(55)

CSO to Ex Com.

Please have this problem reviewed by
CCP. All the papers returned

X Copy
Letter Submitted to CC
Signature. *Sr 11/8*

(54)
AUG 11 RECD
CC 1040

Chief Commissioner.

Attached is submitted for your signature/information/approval.

MS/11/8

S/Candy P/Dry

(55)

C-So to Ex Con.

Please have this problem reviewed by
Col Campbell. - He has now returned.

11 Aug.
Sr.

W. Steward
Maj AGD
So to CC

BV to Airo Helo Aug 15/8

2018
Col. Campbell in Paris 11/8

B/V 20/8. Dkt 16/8

Spoke SO to CC 18/8 who said
know with Col. Campbell's
return. B/V 20/8 Dkt 18/8

Chief Commission.

38

I suggest that Mr Taylor be asked to address letters in subjects such as those mentioned in p 35 to you and to SACRED.

775/20/8.

cc 9452 2500
WON 8/2 2500

C of J agree but SACRED should tell him - not I. JWS

22/11
P.A. Doc-pr letter to MA to SACRED accordingly
17/23/21

C. clerk.

41.
COS countermanded 40 - file can be P.A.
Sgt. by 5/12.

43.

Col.

To be 42. V. satisfactory progress.

44.

A special paragraph in the report should

be included in monthly report DW/4/12

45

Capt. Gordon

I agree but (DITCHED) should call him - not D. DWS

22
11
P.A. Draft letter to MA to Sacrament accordingly
(See 41) DW/23/21

Cole.
COS countermanded 40 - file can be PA.
41
Sgt. L. 5/2.

43.
Col. To see 42. V. Satisfactory progress.

44.
As special paragraph in the should
be included in monthly report DW/4/45

Capt. Warden
Pl. Exchange. (in 3/45 report) 3/1.
J. D. D.

51.
Note ref 50.
Sp. Major White (D.M.D.): unable to reply until
Director of Sub Com returns from N. with details
of that vehicles are available. N.P. 9/8.

C.S.O.
52A.
At 11:00 49 the American Relief for Italy ~~with~~;
the Chief Commissioner if no impounded vehicles

- A/Cat.
03.0.
1. Encls. 1 to 27 refer to the metamorphosis of the National Agency for the Distribution of Relief in ITALY which was created on Sept. 18, 1944
 2. Organisation It comprises the three national welfare agencies indigenous to ITALY - the National Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross.
It is so far only operative in Italian Govt. controlled ITALY.
 3. Resources The entire resources of the three agencies are at the disposal of the National Agency.
The National Agency has a budget and further funds will be contributed.
 4. Purpose The National Agency is concerned with the distribution of free relief supplies donated to it, or purchased by the Italian Government for such distribution, to :-
 - a) the civilian population
 - b) displaced foreign nationals.
 5. Conclusion H.E. Myron Taylor expressed in his letter to Signor Bonomi on the subject (Encl. 14) the hope that the National Agency, so cooperatively promoted, would, if adequately encouraged, serve as a medium for all national relief distributions in released ITALY.
He considered that the elements comprising it - viz. the Italian Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross - brought together representative forces of the greatest competency and should, in cooperating with the existing Allied government agencies and other contributors, meet the emergencies of the coming winter.
He also said in the last para. of his Note of 28 Oct. 1944 (Encl. 2) that he hoped UNRAA would associate its relief activities with the National Agency instead of setting up a rival organisation thus intensifying competition for meagre shipping space, etc.
 6. I would draw your attention to :
 - a) Encls. 19 - 16 - The Statute creating the National Agency for Distribution of Relief Supplies in ITALY
 - b) Encl. 15 - Press Release on the creation of the National Agency

5. Conclusion

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- a) the civilian population
- b) displaced foreign nationals.

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6. I would draw your attention to :

- a) Encls. 19 - 16 - The Statute creating the National Agency for Distribution of Relief Supplies in ITALY
- b) Encl. 15 - Press Release on the creation of the National Agency
- c) Encls. 23 - 20 - A Memorandum to General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson asking for cooperation in certain difficulties which have arisen in connexion with relief work.

7. I notice that the Acting Chief Commissioner was present at a meeting held in August to discuss the distribution of material contributed by American Relief for Italy, Inc. in which the creation of the National Agency was envisaged. He might therefore like to see.

C.O.S. (Ext. 451)
10.11.44

13/11 CC to note. 7
16/11 Voted 9/11

31
Cos. You may like to see 29 above - also 37
27.2.45

H. Maitland Wilson
cc 8/11/44

Ext 451

AEA/61

Ref: 3404/59/EC

27 August 1945

MEMORANDUM:

TO : Economic Section

1. Enclosed is copy of a letter from EMDSI, dated 25 August 45, addressed to the Chief Commissioner, requesting that necessary authority be granted for three members of the "Don Suisse," the Swiss National Relief Agency, to enter Italy for the purpose of arranging the entry into Italy of relief supplies donated by Switzerland.

2. This is passed to your section for appropriate action.

A. B. ARNOLDY.

A/Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

1 Incl:
as above

Handwritten notes and signatures:
B/V
21/8
NSC
PA
28/8
2615

Handwritten initials:
P
PA
W

AUG 25 1945

ENTE NAZIONALE PER LA DISTRIBUZIONE DEI SOCCORSI IN ITALIA
E - N - D - S - I

(Ente Morale costituito con Decreto Legislativo Luogotenenziale del 28-9-1944 n°220)

406 25 1945

ROMA
VIA LUCULLO, 6

Rome August 25. 1945

ADMIRAL ELLERY W. STONE
CHIEF COMMISSIONER
ALLIED COMMISSION
R O M E

Dear Sir,

Our agency is at present working in close collaboration with the "Don Suisse", the Swiss National Relief Agency for the introduction into Italy of relief supplies donated by the Swiss people.

One of the first contribution has been that of 2000 tons of wheat for the distressed areas. Another an important distribution of medicines and childrens milk goods in Northern Italy. The "Don Suisse" is willing to develop its beneficent work and to send other and more important supplies.

One of the principal hindrances to this closer collaboration is the fact that up to the present the Directors of the Swiss Government Relief Agency have not been successful in obtaining the necessary permit from the Allied Authorities in Italy to enter this country. (57)

We would be most grateful if the Allied Commission could obtain the necessary authorization for the Allied Consular Authorities in Berne to give permission to the three people mentioned in the enclosed list to enter and leave Italy on several trips.

With profound gratitude for the benevolent interest that you have always shown in our activities I remain

yours truly

2014

(Per Kienster)

57

SWISS RELIEF WORK IN ITALY.

Visas for free transit to and from Italy are requested for the following:

Sig. Rodolfo Olgiati: Director of the Central Office of the "Don Suisse" born at Poschiavo (Grigioni)

Sig. Adolfo Caldelari: Delegate of the "Don Suisse" for Northern Italy.
Born at Locarno Sept. 11th 1909
Living in Bellinzona.

Signorina Ornella Baragiola: of the Central Office of "Don Suisse".
Born at Riva San Vitale Sept. 30th 1919.
Living in Berne.

34044
30/7/20

18 August 1945

AUG 22 1945

SUBJECT: ARI Request for Trucks for EDOCI.

TO: American Relief for Italy, Inc.
(Attn: Deputy Chairman)

In reply to your letter dated 28 July 45.

1. It is regretted that there is at present no possibility of obtaining the release of German or Italian military trucks for your purpose, as these are all being held for the time being to fulfill military commitments.

2. There are however, at a Vehicle Park close to EDOCI, a number of Italian civilian lorries which will be made available to Allied Commissions in the near future.

1. It is proposed to loan EDOCI eighty lorries from this source.
2. Immediately the lorries become available you will be notified.

161 Elmer W. Stone

ELMER W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USN
Chief Commissioner

Copy to: Supply Div. #3
Ente Nazionale Distribuzioni Generali
in Italia (EDOCI)

for MP

LA
APW

201 123/8

3/CDR P)

52

Ref: 3404/52/EO.

// August 1945.

Dear Mr. Barr:

I have received your letter of 28 July on the subject of vehicles for SHOSI. Your request is under consideration, but I am unable to give you a definite answer until the return to Rome of the Director of the Sub-Commission dealing with the matter, who is at present in the North investigating the question of impounded enemy vehicles.

I can assure you that the matter will be dealt with as soon as he is back and has been able to report to me on the subject.

Yours very truly,

ELIZABETH W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

Mr. Howard B. Barr,
Deputy Chairman,
American Relief for Italy, Inc.,
Via Veneto 89,
Rome.

2013

Ext 451

ABL/el

50

3404/50/EC
Ref: ~~4022/5187~~ 20

1 August 1945

MEMORANDUM:

A. L. Arnoldy

TO : Economic Section ^{49.}

1. Enclosed is a letter from the American Relief for Italy, Inc. addressed to Admiral Stone, together with reports of the American Relief for Italy regarding the Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorso in Italia (ENDSI) and requesting that 100 impounded German/Italian vehicles be turned over to the use of this ENSI to augment the fleet of 54 trucks of the American Relief for Italy.

2. Your attention is directed to the Chief Commissioner's note at the top of the letter from the American Relief for Italy, and it would be appreciated if you would study this request and prepare a reply for the Chief Commissioner's signature.

A. B. ARNOLDY.

Chief Staff Officer
To Executive Commissioner

1 Incl:
as above

*Ray with
M. J. J. J.*

BU 20/8

see memo 5-1

D.P.

BU
6/8

*Noted
20/8*

20/11

A COPY

LC
Can this be done for ENDSI?
ENS
49

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

Office of Foreign Representative

July 28, 1945

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone
Chief Commissioner
A.C.

Dear Admiral Stone:

The Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorsi in Italia (ENDSI) has established itself as an official distributing agency in these past months. In addition it has through an honestly and intelligently operated transportation section developed a pattern of efficient service. Please refer to the attached reports.

The impounded German and Italian military trucks under Allied Control could offer to ENSI an opportunity to expand its service beyond its present fleet of 54 American Relief for Italy trucks. Free service to be given to public agencies and private charities. I can assure you that strict control and a spirit of genuine public service would obtain in the use of these trucks.

I hereby request that one hundred (100) impounded vehicles be turned over for the use of the 'Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorsi in Italia (ENDSI)'. It being understood that such vehicles would be on a loan basis for public service.

Very truly yours,

(sgd) Howard B. Barr
HOWARD B. BARR
Deputy Chairman
A.R.I.

3 encl.

SEE F. 56

2008

AC/3020/6/PH

14 March 1945

MAR 15 1945

My Dear Prince Doria:

Your letter of March 1, 1945 in which you kindly commend us and our staff is greatly appreciated. We know that the earnest effort of all is to get Italy and her citizens back to as near normal conditions as is possible after a war.

The first obligation is to try to reduce suffering and want. The American Relief for Italy and all other Allied welfare and humanitarian agencies of both a military and civilian nature have been working to that end.

The enthusiastic and patriotic response which members of the ARMI gave to these plans was most encouraging.

The speed and efficiency with which you organized local relief and welfare committees, your well planned and equitable distribution of clothing, food and medical supplies gave ample evidence of your fine determination to help your less fortunate fellow citizens and to reduce generally and as rapidly as possible the suffering which follows in the wake of war.

We feel that the results of your work so far augurs well for the future of your country. We feel that all the officers and other personnel to whom you kindly referred are proud to have had some part in helping you to help your country.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner.

PA 4/6
His Excellency P.A. Prince Doria Pamphili,
President of the Board of Administrators,
Ente Nazionale Per La Distribuzione Dei Soccorsi In Italia,
Via Vittorio Veneto, 89
Rome.

2008

Translation

E.N.D.S.I.
Via Veneto 89

Rome, 1 March 1945

MAR 2 - 1945

Dear Admiral,

I am glad to express to you, in the name of the Executive Assembly of E.N.D.S.I., according to the wish stated at the last meeting, all our thanks for the collaboration given by all Allied Military Authorities in their relations with this organization.

Without the co-operation of the Allied Military organizations, the relief work of E.N.D.S.I. would have been considerably delayed, especially because of transportation which, thanks to your kind interest and to that of His Ex. Mr. Byron Taylor, was supplied with a great sense of comprehension.

Will you thank particularly Brigadier Dunlop, Colonel Armstrong, Colonel Craig, and also the officers of this Central Office, Brigadier Parkinson and Col. McSweeney, as well as the directors of the American Red Cross and of the Rome Motor Pool for their collaboration given in a spirit of human solidarity.

I remain,

Truly yours,

THE PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF ADMINISTRATORS

S. F.A. Doris Pamphili

Admiral Stone
Chief Commissioner
Allied Commission
R o m e

EC DIST - 2 MAR 45

ACTION: C.A.S.E.C.

INFO: CHIEF COMMR

EXEC COMMR

e.o.

Will you please
ack suitably for
signature by C.C.

(S) E.S. FLORENCE
CAPT

2/3/45

OFFICE, E.C.

BU 5
1/3
2007

3404

EWB/Sea

CC 950

27 January 1945.

JAN 27 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I have received a report from our AMG conference at Pisa on 20 January that "the clothes turned over by the Taylor Committee in ABRUZZI came into the hands of the Communist Party representatives which in turn made distribution giving the people the impression that the clothes were the result of the Communist Party's efforts."

I understand that corrective steps have since been taken but you may desire to investigate and to assure yourself on this matter.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: COS
A Files

PA 46

PA 2/10/45

34 / + m
JAN - 2 1945
NATIONAL AGENCY FOR DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF IN ITALY.

The following are extracts of notes taken at a meeting of the Advisory Committee held on January 1st, 1945:

- ✓ 1. 400 tons of clothing have now reached communes of devastated areas.
- ✓ 2. Committees functioning satisfactorily making inventories. Distribution should be completed by middle of the month. Jan
- ✓ 3. The fact that clothing reached communes before snows in high altitudes had good moral effect.
- ✓ 4. Great praise given to Lt. Col. Craig and Lt. Col. Armstrong and other workers in devastated areas for providing transport.
- ✓ 5. All observers including Italians consider food situation satisfactory and health of people really wonderful in present circumstances.
- ✓ 6. The Vatican ship from Barcelona has discharged 197 tons of food supplies including coffee, sugar, tea, etc. This will be railed to Rome this week.
- ✓ 7. The last relief ship on present schedule is ~~now~~ discharging at Naples and 150 tons of clothing will be warehoused by the end of the week.
- ✓ 8. High priority is being obtained for a further relief ship to leave New York by the end of January with 1200 tons mixed cargo on board including 50 trucks for S.N.D.S.I. (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorso in Italia).

G. S. Parkinson
Brig

G. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier,
Liaison Officer Between the
Allied Commission and the
National Agency for the
Distribution of Relief
Supplies in Italy.

DISTRIBUTION:

Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission
Chief of Staff, HQ, A.C.
VP CA Sec
Lt. Col. Craig, Devastated Areas
Director, Food Sub-Commission
Files

see Minute 43, 44, 45.
(An antity 260...)
1/23

3404
ALLIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: N.A.D.R.S.S.
TO : C.O.S. ✓

FILE NO. P.H./AR./6/2.
18 Nov. 1944

18 NOV Recd

Attached papers submitted for the information of C.C.

R.R. Crippen in.

CAS.
X. 608.

(See M 41)

2604

1
(One attached)

4454

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

PH/ARI/6/2

16 November 1944

SUBJECT: - National Agency for the Distribution
of Relief Supplies in Italy.

TO : - VP CA Sec.-----

Enclosed herewith are copies of documents received from Mr.
Myron Taylor in connection with the a/n agency.

They are passed to you for information and submission to the
Chief of Staff.

ARK/as

G. S. Parkinson
G.S. PARKINSON, Brigadier
Liaison Officer.

Incl: - copy of letter by Mr. Myron Taylor, dated 13 Nov 1944,
- statistics on Most Damaged Parishes of Chieti Archdiocese,
- statement of Illness and Mortality from Palatia,
- minutes of meeting (translated from Italian).

2603

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

PH/ARI/8/2

16 November 1944

SUBJECT: - National Agency for the Distribution
of Relief Supplies in Italy.

TO : - VF CA Sec. _____

Enclosed herewith are copies of documents received from Mr.
Myron Taylor in connection with the a/n agency.

They are passed to you for information and submission to the
Chief of Staff.

ARI/as

G. S. Parkins
G.S. PARKINS, Brigadier
Liaison Officer.

Incl: - copy of letter by Mr. Myron Taylor, dated 13 Nov 1944,
- statistics on Most Damaged Parishes of Chieti Archdiocese,
- statement of Illness and Mortality from Malaria,
- minutes of meeting (translated from Italian).

2603

4454

COPY

2 Via Boncompagni

Rome, November 13, 1944

Dear General Wilson:

In respect to the question of the 1700 requisitioned trucks which were originally requisitioned by A.C.C. for Southern Italy, and subsequently ordered to be diverted in whole or in part elsewhere by your office, I beg to quote an extract from a cable from the Department of State in Washington, dated November 4, 1944, as follows:

"Meanwhile, the Civil Affairs Division of the War Department advises that action is being taken on requisition for 1700 trucks to which you refer and that arrangements have already been completed to supply them in substantial numbers. Even though these were ordered with northern areas in mind it is suggested that arrangements be made with Theater Commander for assignment of minimum essential number in the South which is within his discretion."

From the foregoing I assume that you will be in a position of release a portion of this shipment, 500 trucks, for relief operations in Southern Italy. Your assurance to this effect will be very greatly appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Myron C. Taylor
Personal Representative of the President
of the United States to His Holiness
the Pope

General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson
Supreme Allied Commander in Chief,
Allied Force Headquarters,
Caserta.

200.

MOST DAMAGED PARISHES OF CHIETI ARCHDIOCESE.

Key: Pop. Population; Dist. Distance from Chieti; s.m. Height above sea level.

- 1- BUCCHIANICO- Pop.5,817 - Dist.Km.10 - sm.360 -there are few damages- See Plan IV.
- 2- CASACANDITELLA- Pop. 1,400 - Dist. Km.23- sm.433- there are many damages. Plan IV.
- 3- CHIETI STAZIONE- Pop.4,100- Dist. Km.5- sm. 45- Plan III. Great damage.
- 4- CIVITALUPARELLA- Pop.808- Dist.Km.97,4 -sm.890. Very great damages; the town has been burned. Plan V and VII
- 5- CIVITELLA MESSER RAIMONDO- Pop. 1958- Dist.KM.61,3 sm.613. Half of the town is destroyed. Plan VI
- 6- COLLEDIMACINE - Pop.1,363 - Dist.Km.86,4- sm. 750 . The town is completely destroyed. Plan V
- 7- FALLASCOSO - Pop.538. Dist.Km.84- sm.9,20- Most part of the little town is destroyed. Plan V.
- 8- FARA S.MARTINO - Pop.2,362 Dist.Km.59- sm.440- The town is almost destroyed. Plan VI
- 9- FILETTO - Pop.2,193- Dist.Km. 27,3- sm. 400. The town is completely destroyed. Plan I
- 10- FOSSACESIA - Pop.4,665- Dist.Km.68,3 sm.153 Very many destructions. The church has been destroyed. Plan II
- 11- FRANCAVILLA A MARE - Pop.10,000 Dist.Km.18,5 sm.10. The town is levelled. Plan II
- 12- GESSOPALENA - Pop.3,500- Dist.Km.72- sm.654- Great damages. Plan V.
- 13- GIULIANO TEATINO - Pop.1,878- Dist.Km.28,5-sm.245- The church is leveled; the town is damaged.
- 14- GUARDIAGRELE - Pop.13,000- Dist. Km.31,2- sm.577- There are many destructions. Plan IV.
- 15- LAMA DEI PELIGNI - Pop.3,015- Dist.Km. 66,1- sm.669. Except the church and few houses all is destroyed. Plan VI.
- 16- LETTOPALENA - Pop.1,275- Dist.Km. 73,1. sm.680 Except the church all is destroyed. Plan VI.
- 17- MIGLIANICO - Pop.4,785- Dist.Km.16,3- sm.130 There are very many damages; the town is almost destroyed. Plan I.

- 2 -

- 18- MONTENAPOLITANO- Pop. 1,950- Dist.Km.98,4-sm.1,170. The town is totally destroyed. It is all a ruin. Plan.V.
- 19- ORSOGNA - Pop.6,500. Dist.Km. 40.-sm.434. All has been destroyed, also the churches. Plan.I.
- 20- PENNAPOLITANO- Pop. 1,444- Dist.Km.37,4- sm.669- The town is greatly damaged. Plan IV.
- 21- PESCARA S. CETTEO- Pop.10,500- Dist.Km.22- sm.4. Except the two churches of S.Cetteo and Pineta, all has been destroyed. Plan.III.
- 22- PIANO D'ORTONA - (Pescara Province) -Pop.1,129 Dist.Km.24,5.sm.140 The town is destroyed. Also the church is destroyed. Plan.III.
- 23- RAPINO - Pop.2,661- Dist.Km.26,6- sm.400 The houses are very damaged. One church is destroyed. Plan.IV.
- 24- RIVATEATINA- Pop.4,176.-Dist.Km.9,5.sm.220. The town is very bad damaged. Plan.I.
- 25- S.MARTINO SULLA MARRUCINA- Pop.1,686- Dist.Km.26,4.sm.420. The town is all destroyed. Also the church is destroyed. Plan.IV.
- 26- S. SILVESTRO- (Pescara Province).Pop.1,200. Dist.Km.14-sm.135. The larger part of the houses are destroyed. Plan.II.
- 27- SCATA - (Pescara Province).Pop.3,000- Dist.Km.20.-sm.108. There are very many damages in all the houses. Plan.III.
- 28- S. VITO CHIETINO- (Marina) Pop.1,300. Dist.Km.50-sm.10. All is destroyed. Also the church. Plan.II.
- 29- TARANTA PELICIA - Pop.1,227. Dist.Km.20. sm. 439. All the Town is completely levelled. Also the church is levelled. P.V
- 30- TORRICELLA PELICIA - Pop.3,189- Dist.Km.80- sm.901. There are very bad damages. Half of the houses are destroyed. V.
- 31- VACRI - Pop.2,411- Dist.Km. 13,5. sm.310. All the town is very badly damaged, but not the church. Plan.IV
- 32- VILLAMAGNA- Pop.2,994- Dist.Km.10,5. sm.250. There are very bad damages. Plan.I
- 33- ARCHI - (Station) Pop.1,200- Dist.Km. 45. sm.200. The houses are badly damaged. Plan.VII.
- 34- CUFELLO - Pop. 4,029 Dist.Km. 108,5. sm.264. The houses are very badly damaged. Plan.VII.
- 35- MONTEFERRANTE - Pop.659- Dist.Km. 76, sm. 837. All is destroyed but the church. Plan. VII.

- 3 -

36- TORNARECCIO - Pop. 2,983. Dist. Km. 72 sm. 600. A third of the town is destroyed. Plan.VII.

ILLNESS AND MORTALITY FROM MALARIA
FROM JUNE 1 TO OCTOBER 20, 1944

	<u>Primitive</u>	<u>Recidivist</u>	<u>Pernicious</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
COMMUNES OF THE "AGRO PONTINO"				
Aprilia	53	272		
Littoria	402	368		
Pentinia	753	494		
Sabaudia	<u>1,285</u>	<u>75</u>		
Total	<u>2,493</u>	<u>1,209</u>		
OTHER COMMUNES OF THE PROVINCE				
S. Felice Circeo	412	48		
Terracina	6,489	1,158	3	3
Ittri	32	6		
Fondi	7,477	8,980	6	6
Monte S. Biagio	1,235	843		
Formia	5,567	432	2	2
Gaeta	202	14	1	1
Minturno	974	416	8	8
Castelforte	41	26		
Lenola	208	46		
Cisterna	1,179	641		
Norcia	33	2		
Sermoneta	47	160		
Sezze	432	32		
Priverno	599	320		
Spino Saturnio	32	17		
Pressedi	13	1		
Cori	3	-		
Roccagorga	41	-		
Bassiano	13	26		
Campodimele	<u>45</u>	<u>13</u>		
Total	<u>25,724</u>	<u>13,180</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>20</u>
General Total	28,217	14,389	20	20

785017

2,493	1,209
-------	-------

2,493

412
6,489 32
7,477
1,235
5,567
202 974 41
209
1,179 33
47
432
599 32
13
3
41
13
45

25,724

28, 217

48	
1,158	6
3,920	
343	
432	
14	
416	
26	
45	
641	2
160	
32	
320	
17	1
-	-
26	
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<u>13,130</u>	
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

PH/ARI/6/2.

6 November 1944

SUBJECT: - National Agency for the Distribution of Relief in Italy. 17 NOV Recd

TO : - Chief of Staff, Headquarters, AC. 1-27

1. The following written material on the distribution of Relief in Italy is forwarded for information.

1. Memorandum by Mr Myron Taylor, dated 22 Aug, concerning 'American Relief for Italy, Inc.' (27)
 2. Memorandum for General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson dated 28 Sep '44. (23)
 3. 'Statute Creating National Agency for Distribution of Relief Supplies in Italy'. (19)
 4. Revised notes for Discussion at Conference held on 29 Sep. (12)
 5. Memorandum by Judge Marchiosi (American Relief for Italy, Inc.) to Mr Myron Taylor, dated 4 Oct '44 supplementing Mr Barr's Report mentioned at 6. (10)
 6. Memorandum from Mr Barr (American Red Cross) to Mr Myron Taylor, dated 4 Oct '44, concerning conditions in the Devastated Area between the Gustav and Hitler Lines. (8)
 7. Statement on the Plans for the Distribution of Donated Relief Supplies in Italy and its Relationship to UNRRA, (By Mr Myron Taylor, dated 28 Oct '44). (5)
2. Copies of the above have been sent to G-5, AFHQ.

G. S. Parkinson
3017
G. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier
Liaison Officer.

Incls: 7 as listed above.

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August 27, 1944.

Memorandum re "American Relief for Italy, Inc." by Byron Taylor, Chairman of the Board, with supplemental suggestions by Messrs. Barr and Hobson, of the American Red Cross.

After several conferences with interested persons and upon the appointment of Dr. Umberto Zanotti-Bianco as President of Italian Red Cross we met in our office on August 18 to discuss distribution of material contributed by American Relief for Italy, Inc. Those attending were the following: Ambassador Taylor, Ambassador Kirk (excused); Captain Ellery Stone, Acting Commander, Allied Control Commission; General Sawyer, Vice President Economic Section Allied Control Commission; Colonel Rolatti, Regional Commissioner Allied Control Commission; Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, President Italian Red Cross; Messrs. Dobson and Barr, American Red Cross and Titoburn.

After the meeting we dictated the following preliminary memorandum which is substantive has approval of all those present. The memorandum is as follows:

Begin memorandum. We are advised that with respect to all supplies that are distributed in the released portion of Italy, other than supplies donated by American Relief for Italy or otherwise, the Italian Government becomes the purchaser at expense. Normal trade supplies are not involved in this distribution.

Distribution of purchased supplies by the Italian Government thus becomes possible, either by resale to the Italian people, or by voluntary gift from the Italian Government.

The Italian Red Cross is in process of reorganization. Dr. Umberto Zanotti-Bianco has only recently been appointed by the Prime Minister Ivanoe Bonomi as President of the Italian Red Cross. The new President has had experience in social welfare activities in Southern Italy for a number of years, and is enthusiastic through a separate organization the activities of the Government and of the Italian Red Cross (we believe particularly with regard to education rather than relief, except in emergency cases such as earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, etc., etc.). His educational activities have been largely confined to fields where adults could learn to read and write at night classes where schools were available. He appears to be about middle-aged of a scholarly type, sensitive and enthusiastic. Our first impression of his personality, general appearance and deportment was good.

We discussed with Dr. Zanotti-Bianco the importance of having the Prime Minister ex officio become chairman of the Italian Red

Cross.

Global Commissioner Allied Control Commission; Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, President Italian Red Cross; Messrs. Dobson and Barr, American Red Cross and Titman.

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Cross. This would parallel the practice in America where the president of the United States is chairman of the American Red Cross. Under the American chairman there is a select committee of distinguished men and a small number of women who are leaders throughout the country and whose names give confidence to the enterprise. The chairman ex officio of this committee is the president and an alternate is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. On the administrative side there is the president of a committee, larger in number, known as the general committee. This also has national representation. We believe that the Italian Red Cross should be somewhat similarly organized under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister as indicated.

The preliminary suggestions which we discussed were as follows:

1. That the president of the Italian Red Cross should be encouraged to reorganize the management. He intimated that there had been much graft in the organization and that he had a committee looking into and analyzing its present and past performances with that thought in mind; that the Italian Government had under way an inquiry on the political level with a view to purging the Italian Red Cross of undesirable political elements.

2. That the Italian Red Cross as represented by the new president anticipated close cooperation and collaboration with the Catholic Church. (It has been promptly brought to his attention that there are Protestant congregations in Italy, including the Quakers, which should be recognized in the relief field.) Some such Protestant congregations in America have contributed in the campaign for goods and funds.

3. The War Department has advised that contributed materials by American Relief for Italy, Inc., or contributed by any other similar organization may in the first instance be consigned to AIC at an Italian port or ports. Plans are now being discussed to turn over such material to the Italian Red Cross in the first instance, and by the latter to such organizations and at such points where needed to be designated by an advisory committee representing the Government, the Italian Red Cross and the Church authorities.

4. We have said clear, and it should be borne in mind, that the principal interest of American Relief for Italy, Inc., is to ensure that the contributed materials reach their objective, namely persons who are in real need, and be made available only on the basis of free distribution, and not sold or exchanged or diverted to any other use. It is intended that a formula growing out of these suggestions be ultimately evolved and that such a formula be become a pattern for the distribution of all contributed goods, throughout Italy. and memorandum.

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We have asked Messrs. Barry and Robson American Red Cross to make suggestions regarding the technique of distribution. Their memorandum follows:

Begin memorandum. These suggestions are offered, at your request as a possible basis for the creation of a technique for the free distribution of free gifts of clothing and other goods and materials donated by the Committee for the Relief of Italy and other similar agencies to the people of Italy.

It is emphasized

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It is emphasized that there are suggestions only; that the technique which is finally adopted will be based upon the suggestions and consent of the named organizations; and that the suggestions apply only to those areas in Italy in which, at this time of distribution, it is agreeable with the Allied Military Government and the Allied Control Commission that such distribution be made.

It is emphasized also that the suggestions apply only to relief goods and materials which are expressly for free distribution and which must not under any circumstances be sold.

It is suggested:

- 1) - That the over-all administration of this distribution project be exclusively the responsibility of a committee comprising representatives of the Italian Red Cross, The Vatican, and the Italian Government.
- 2) - That the three participating parties in this similar cooperative committee consent and agree to pool their resources in whatever manner the committee seems most effective - both as to planning and administration, and also as to transport, volunteer assistance, and every other facility which is useful in quickly and efficiently getting the donated goods and materials into the hands of the needy people in whose behalf they were given.
- 3) - That the committee be exclusively responsible for the issuance of proper receipts for all goods and materials which are placed in its care at shipside or some other point of transfer designated by the military.
- 4) - That proper clearance be made in advance with AMB/ACC for transfer of relief goods and materials at shipside or such other places as the military may direct, to the end that delays and confusion at shipside shall be avoided. To insure prompt clearance it is suggested that closest liaison be maintained at all times with the appropriate personnel of AMB/ACC and/or other proper authority in charge of transport.
- 5) - That the committee have sole responsibility for receiving, warehousing, safeguarding and transferring the goods and materials from the point of transfer to the places of final distribution and thence into the hands of the beneficiaries.
- 6) - That AMB/ACC be asked to issue to its officer personnel a statement explaining the status of the over-all administrative committee and requesting that whatever cooperation is proper and possible be extended to the committee.
- 7) - That the committee shall decide the proportionate allocation of the relief goods and materials among provinces and regions.

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- 6) - That AIG/ACC be asked to issue to its officer personnel a statement explaining the status of the over-all administrative committee and requesting that whatever cooperation is proper and possible be extended to the committee.
- 7) - That the committee shall decide the proportionate allocation of the relief goods and materials among provinces and regions upon the basis of comparative need, and that actual need shall be the only basis upon which these allocations and the final distribution to the beneficiaries are made.
- 8) - That a scheme of receipts be set up which will give the over-all administrative committee true and accurate knowledge concerning the distribution at all times, and that reports regarding the distribution be made available to the contributing agencies if they are desired.
- 9) - It is suggested as a practical measure that whenever

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efficient departments of public welfare or relief exist in units of government the facilities of these departments and the information they possess be employed in making the final distribution; but this is not to be taken as a suggestion that only these facilities and no others be employed. The resources of the Vatican and of the Italian Red Cross and all facilities and information useful in planning and completing a distribution based upon total resources need should be employed. Complete responsibility for the organization and the use of these facilities rests in the over-all administrative committee and in the subsidiary groups which it creates and controls.

10) - It is suggested that in every case great care be taken to establish in each local area of distribution a central authority to the end that confusion is avoided and duplicated distribution is prevented.

11) - It is understood that these suggestions do not apply to the quantities of clothing supplied through the American Red Cross and distributed by the American and British Red Cross societies under the direction and with the cooperation of the Allied Military Government and the Allied Central Commission. But it is suggested that both the Italian over-all administrative committee and the Civilian War Relief section of the Red Cross societies furnish each other with information helpful in coordinating their plans for distribution so as to avoid duplication.

At a special audience on Sunday, August 19th we discussed our memorandum with His Holiness - who asked for time to consider. This morning, August 21st, Mons. Carroll called to indicate that his plan in general outline was satisfactory but that the American contribution arose largely from Catholic channels and efforts, and was anxious in behalf of the Catholic Church that a substantial portion of the materials to be distributed might pass through Catholic channels in Italy. All concur here that the Catholic channels here are the best established for this purpose. The three party committee was acceptable.

It must be borne in mind that the general plan outlined might be accepted by the Italian Government for all relief activities, including the Government.

This morning Governor Cochran and Mr. Keeney representing UNRRA called to discuss the wisdom of UNRRA entering the relief field in Italy. They indicated that Washington had proposed a policy of entering only the fields of Child Welfare, Health and Refugees. We are pleased to discuss these matters with them.

We have heard the President today urging that Judge Marchais

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We have wired the President today urging that Judge Marchisio and a suitable assistant as permanent supervisor of distribution here, come to Rome at the earliest possible moment.

You will realize that this project is now and difficult. It may recur in other areas. These observations will keep interested officials in step with our progress. We are not advocating a definite policy as yet - and will advise further as the matter develops.

Taylor

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Rome, September 28, 1944

Memorandum for General Sir Henry Kaitland Wilson
Allied Supreme Commander in Chief,
Mediterranean Theater

Copies of some of my correspondence with the President and the State Department, and some of the memoranda regarding particular questions related to American Relief for Italy, Inc., and the distribution of its donated supplies, have acquainted you with some of the difficulties which confront the whole problem of distribution - not only of distribution, but of transportation to and within Italy.

We wish to draw your attention today to the following vital questions:

1. A permit for Spanish ships to discharge cargoes intended for the Vatican, originating in Spanish bottoms at Barcelona, the contents of which had been in the first instance placed in storage in Barcelona as early as January 1944, has not been fulfilled;
2. It is rumored that one of the ships having sailed from Barcelona has been stopped in transit and is unable to make port. (I would not vouch for the accuracy of this statement). Another ship originating in the Argentine is delayed in departure or refused permission to discharge its cargo intended for the Vatican at an Italian port.
3. We have sounded various countries, particularly south

American countries, through their ambassadors to the Holy See

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3. We have sounded various countries, particularly south American countries, through their Ambassadors to the Holy See as to their attitude towards contributing materials and supplies available in volume in those countries for the National Agency for distribution of relief supplies in Italy or to the Vatican, and it is confidently expected that a number of cargoes will be available from those countries, as well as from Spain

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and Portugal, which calls for a relaxing of the prohibitive charges against their arrival in the Mediterranean. We have also been given assurances that a number of money donors from these countries or from their nationals may be expected. It would seem that in the hour of Italy's need the refusal to grant permission to deliver such materials would have a very unfortunate effect upon public opinion both in Italy and elsewhere.

4. The Prime Minister of Italy recently indicated that if we had 100 trucks to use in transportation of local materials in the devastated regions of Italy, his government - without further assistance - could provide all the materials and the labor to erect temporary barracks for homeless populations.

5. Furthermore, he has indicated that if he had an additional 400 trucks to assist in the distribution of needed supplies and food in the devastated regions areas he would be able to solve the most urgent of his difficulties.

6. The National Agency for Distribution of Relief Supplies in Italy has considered plans for correlation and unification of distributive facilities assisted by the Italian Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross. These include free transportation by rail, truck or otherwise, no charge for personnel, and the largest possible use of volunteer personnel in the covered localities. These three agencies

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7. The delay in transporting materials collected by donations in America under the basis of American Relief for Italy,

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ing, is catastrophic. (shipment of the first installment of 550 tons having been promised for September delivery, none at the moment having been shipped). A recent telegram from your headquarters indicated that receipt of the material could not be permitted until December.

8. The advent of UNRRA with a participation of \$ 50,000,000 for certain categories of relief in Italy and for use in the refugee field encourages us to hope that the activities of UNRRA could be coordinated with those of other agencies and their distributive process, so that no duplication or competition would ensue. To those of our group who are studying this matter it seems that only one coordinated activity should be employed for all distributive relief objectives in the interest of economy, efficiency and timeliness.

9. The attached memorandum indicates a formula outlining the general distributive process based upon contributions by American Relief for Italy, Inc., but using it as a definitely available example it might be used as a formula for all coordinated activities of a similar character.

10. The proposal to designate one or two ships that are now now used for transportation of war material to act as a shuttle back and forth between the sources of supply and the Italian ports in order that only goods intended for relief of the civilian populations would be included in these ships, thus

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10. The proposal to designate one or two ships that are not now used for transportation of war material to act as a shuttle back and forth between the sources of supply and the Italian ports in order that only goods intended for relief of the civilian populations would be included in these ships, thus avoiding admixture of war materials, time lost in assembling and discharging cargoes of materials, partly for civilian use and partly for military use, which we believe would command itself to your good judgment.

With this approach to yourself we are focusing our resources in order that, if the logic of these proposals find favor with

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you, you will lend your energetic support to the accomplishment of these plans in pursuit of a common objective so clearly emphasized by the President and the Prime Minister in their recent statements regarding proposed expanded policy for the treatment of Italy.

Enclosure.

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

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C O P Y

STATUTE ORIGIN

"National Agency for Distribution of

Relief Supplies in Italy"

Approved in conference with
Prime Minister Ivo De Sisti,
September 13, 1944.

Art. 1

A Special Agency known as "National Agency for Distribution of Relief Supplies in Italy" (A.N.R.S.I.) has been constituted in Rome under the control of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

Art. 2

The Agency's purpose is to provide for the free distribution of relief supplies to the civilian population:

- A) sent by the American Relief for Italy, Inc., in accordance with the intention of the donors;
- B) assigned by the Italian Government;
- C) provided by legacies and donations of other governments, agencies and private persons.

Art. 3

The initial budget of the Agency shall consist of a fund of 15,000,000 lire contributed by the Italian Government. The Agency shall be supplemented by fixed amounts contributed yearly from the funds of the Ministry of the Interior, in agreement with the Minister of Finance and, in accordance with previous agreements, shall be supplemented also by contributions of the Catholic Church.

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- B) assigned by the Italian Government;
- C) provided by legacies and donations of other governments, agencies and private persons.

Art. 3

The initial budget of the Agency shall consist of a fund of 10,000,000 lire contributed by the Italian Government. The assets shall be supplemented by fixed amounts contributed yearly from the funds of the Ministry of the Interior, in agreement with the Minister of Finance and, in accordance with previous agreements shall be supplemented also by contributions of the Catholic Church in Italy (under the authority of the Holy See which represents it and acts on its behalf) and of the Italian Red Cross.

The Italian Government, the Catholic Church in Italy always in accordance with previous agreements, and the I.R.C. in order to facilitate the accomplishments of the Agency's tasks, shall

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make available their premises and transportation, according to their own abilities.

Art. 4

The Agency shall be administered by a Directing Committee consisting of nine members, three of whom shall be nominated by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, three by the Catholic Church in Italy and three by the Italian Red Cross.

The honorary Chairman of the Directing Committee is the President of the Council of Ministers and a Presiding President is by him nominated amongst the members of the Directing Committee. The Directing Committee will, from amongst its own members, elect by absolute majority a Vice-President.

The Directing Committee is empowered to admit representatives of other agencies to its membership, by unanimous consent.

The Directing Committee shall appoint an Executive Committee composed of three members; one amongst those appointed by the President of Council, one amongst those of the Catholic Church in Italy and one amongst those of the Italian Red Cross.

To the Presiding President belongs the jurisdictional responsibility of the Agency.

Members of the Directing Committee and those of the Executive Committee shall receive no emoluments.

Art. 5

Italian Red Cross.

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Members of the Directing Committee and those of the Executive Committee shall receive no emoluments.

Art. 5

The Directing Committee shall:

- a) adopt all general measures relating to the carrying out of the Agency's tasks;
- b) decide as the acceptance of legacies and donations, apart from those received from the American Relief for Italy, Inc., the

disposition of available funds, the purchase or disposal of rental, and any legal action to be initiated or sustained;

c) draw rules and regulations as to the establishment, juridical status, recruitment and economic condition of its personnel;

d) decide on the appointment of an administrative Director;

e) determine the policy on all matters in any way entailing financial engagements of the Committee or in any way affecting its economic status.

f) approve the estimate and pass on the final budget of the Agency.

The Directing Committee shall be convened by its president or at the request of at least four of its members; six members will form a quorum.

The Chairman may cast a vote in case of a tie.

Art. 6

It will be the task of the Executive Committee to:

a) see that the Directing Committee's resolutions are faithfully carried out;

b) provide for the normal administration of the agency;

c) in case of emergency between meetings of the

Director;

- e) determine the policy on all measures in any
any existing financial engagements of the
Committee or in any way affecting its economic
status.

- f) approve its estimate and pass on the final
budget of the Agency.

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b) provide for the normal administration of the
Agency;
c) in case of emergency between meetings of the
Directing Committee make decisions under its
own responsibility for which the Directing
Committee is competent to provide, however,
that ratification by the latter is obtained
at its next meeting.

Art. 7

The Administrative Director shall see to the carrying

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out in practice of the Agency's tasks in accordance with the directions conveyed to him by the Directing Committee and by the Executive Committee.

He is also in charge of personnel being responsible for its administration and discipline; he must draw up estimates and budgets, supervise maintenance and custody of the Agency's assets, both real estate and liquid funds, control the efficiency and coordination of transportation.

Art. 8

The Agency, in recognition of its aims, shall enjoy the following facilities:

- a) exemption from any taxes, contributions or levies.
- b) postal franchise.
- c) free transportation of goods and materials.
- d) exemptions from customs duties for goods and materials imported into Italy for the purposes specified in the present decree.
- e) railway, sea, air and bus, traveling facilities for the members of the Directing Committee as well as for the personnel of the Agency similar to those at present granted to the personnel of the State's Armed Forces.

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- e) railway, sea, air and bus, traveling facilities for the members of the Directing Committee as well as for the personnel of the Agency similar to those at present granted to the personnel of the State's Armed Forces.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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The Prime Minister M. L. Leone (President) announced the formation of a National Agency for distribution of relief supplies in Italy, of which he has appointed a temporary Chairman. His Holiness Pope Pius XII has given hearty support to the formation of the agency. President Roosevelt, acting through E. A. Bryan, his personal representative to his Holiness Pope Pius XII, has greatly aided the project. Plans for the formation of the Agency were proposed in behalf of American Relief for Italy, Inc., by its Chairman W. Taylor, Jr. (Mr. J. J. Callahan, Director of Intervention Theater, American Red Cross War Relief, Dr. Umberto Lanotini-Biagio, President of the Italian Red Cross, and a number of leading Allied and Italian officials and citizens have acted as consultants.

The National Agency will be composed of nine members representing the Italian Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross. The Italian Government is to be represented by: U. S. Prince Carlo Maria Farnesini, Mayor of Rome; Dr. Lanotini, High Commissioner for War Relief; Dr. Giovanni Campanella, General Medical Inspector. The Vatican is to be represented by: U. S. Prince Carlo Farnesini, Legal Counselor of the Vatican; Mons. Walter Carrelli, of the Vatican Secretariat of State, and Mons. Ferdinando Baldelli, the Italian Red Cross is to be represented by Dr. Umberto Lanotini-Biagio, its President; Marchese Ugo Theobald, its Secretary General and by Dr. Leporelli.

It is anticipated that supplies contributed by American Relief for Italy, Inc. will be augmented by other contributions of funds and needed materials, foodstuffs, medicines, etc., which it is expected will be provided by other donors, including the national Italian Government - which has made an initial contribution of ten million lire - the Vatican - which has contributed an initial sum of five million lire - and by other nations, organizations and individuals.

It is anticipated that the most useful facilities for distribution, both in respect of personnel, equipment and experience, will be available to participants in this humanitarian undertaking.

The first meeting occurred on September 13 in the office of the Prime Minister, its temporary Chairman.

U. S. Prince Carlo Farnesini has been elected permanent Chairman of the National Committee. U. S. Prince Carlo Farnesini has become Chairman of an Executive Committee of three chosen from the National Committee and representative of the Italian Government, the Vatican

Agency were proposed in behalf of American Relief for Italy, Inc., by its Chairman Mr. Taylor; Mr. W.S. Jefferson, Director Mediterranean Theater, American Red Cross War Relief; Dr. Umberto Lancini-Rinco, President of the Italian Red Cross, and a number of leading Allied and Italian officials and citizens have acted as consultants.

The National Agency will be composed of nine members representing the Italian Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross. The Italian Government is to be represented by: H.S. Prince Paolo Pamphili, Mayor of Rome; Dr. Saniboni, High Commissioner for War Refugees; Prof. Dr. Giovanni Garavito, General Medical Inspector. The Vatican is to be represented by: H.S. Prince Carlo Facelli, Legal Counselor of the Vatican; Mons. Alter Corbelli, of the Vatican Secretariat of State, and Mons. Ferdinando Baldelli, The Italian Red Cross is to be represented by Dr. Umberto Lancini-Rinco, its President; Marchese Ugo Theobaldi, its Secretary General and by Dr. Lipponi.

It is anticipated that supplies contributed by American Relief for Italy, Inc. will be augmented by other contributions of funds and needed materials, foodstuffs, medicines, etc., which it is expected will be provided by other donors, including the national Italian Government - which has made an initial contribution of ten million lire - the Vatican - which has contributed an initial sum of five million lire - and by other nations, organizations and individuals.

It is anticipated that the most useful facilities for distribution, both in respect of personnel, equipment and experience, will be enlisted to participate in this humanitarian undertaking.

Its first meeting occurred on September 13 in the office of the Prime Minister, its Honorary Chairman.

H.S. Prince Paolo Pamphili has been elected permanent Chairman of the National Committee. H.S. Prince Carlo Facelli has become Chairman of an Executive Committee of three chosen from the National Committee and representative of the National Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross. H.S. Byron Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc. has nominated Dr. Howard Hart, heretofore Deputy Director of American Red Cross Civilian War Relief in Italy, as his Deputy.

C O P Y

Rome, December 15, 1940.

My dear Mr. Prime Minister:

In behalf of President Roosevelt and American Relief for Italy, Inc., I wish to express appreciation of the generous and cooperative spirit which you, in behalf of the Italian people and Government, have displayed in procuring the organization of the National Agency for distribution of relief supplies in Italy donated by American Relief for Italy, Inc.

The National Agency, thus promoted, is adequately encouraged, and will serve as a medium for all national relief contributions in released Italy. The elements presently associated, viz: the Italian Government, the Italian and the Italian Red Cross, bring together representative forces of the greatest competency and ability, in cooperating with existing Allied Government agencies and other contributors, to meet the emergencies of the coming winter.

American Relief for Italy, Inc., of which I have the honor to be Chairman, American Red Cross, Allied Forces Headquarters, Allied Advisory Council for Italy, Allied Control Commission and other agencies will, I am sure, render all assistance within their power to forward these humanitarian activities.

I would like further to associate myself with this historic undertaking by donating one million lire to the National Fund for the relief of distressed persons in Italy.

With assurances of respect and esteem, believe me,
Mr. Prime Minister,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Byron S. Taylor
Personal representative of President
Roosevelt to his Holiness Pope
Pius XII

2089

The Italian people and Government, have courageously encouraged, my well known as a medium for all national relief distributions in released Italy. The elements present-ly associated, viz: the Italian Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross, bring together representative forces of the greatest competency and should, in cooperat-ing with existing Allied government agencies and other contributors, meet the exigencies of the coming winter.

American Relief for Italy, Inc., of which I have the honor to be Chairman, American Red Cross, Allied Force Headquarters, Allied Advisory Council for Italy, Allied Central Commission and other agencies will, I am sure, render all assistance within their power to forward these humanitarian activities.

I would like further to associate myself with this historic undertaking by donating one million lire to the initial fund for the relief of distressed persons in Italy.

With assurances of respect and esteem, believe me,
Mr. Prime Minister,

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Wren H. Taylor
Personal Representative of President
Roosevelt to His Holiness Pope
Pius XII

His Excellency
Ivanoe Bonomi
President of the Council
of Ministers,
Rome.

From R. S. The Police Minister Vaidya conveyed to H. B. Wyron C. Taylor, personal representative of the President of the United States to his address 4000 Avenue Q, N.

coming, see footnote 11b, 1964.

four, used in every:

At the time of the release to the press of the announcement of the organization of the National Agency for Distribution of Better Supplies in Italy I feel it my duty to offer your Excellency, in the name of all the Italians who will receive an increase and comfort through this Agency, the expression of my warmest gratitude for the activity which you have displayed with so much nobility of purpose and wholeheartedness in promoting this Italian-American organization.

The fact that Your Excellency sustained so bravely and with so much tenacity and constructive willingness the setback up of this way in so short a time, and the fact that you have overcome every difficulty in the extremely necessary period is another proof of Your excellency's present efforts which are being studied solely by a desire to consider the requirements of our country which has suffered so greatly.

Even after the conclusion of peace, this Agency will continue to afford comfort to our populations which will be grateful to the Grant and friendly American Nation and its Chief, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt who, by entrusting to Your Excellency the task of representing him, has given proof of his sympathy and of his interest in the welfare of the Italian Nation.

This National Agency will strengthen with new ties of human solidarity the sentiments which bind intimately our respective countries in a traditional friendship which has always been alive and felt even when the will of one single man tried to overcome the will of the people.

At the time of the release to the press of the announcement of the organization of the National Agency for Distribution of Relief Supplies in Italy I feel it my duty to offer your Excellency, in the name of all the Italians who will receive assistance and comfort through this Agency, the expression of my warmest gratitude for the activity which you have displayed with so much nobility of purpose and wholeheartedness in promoting this philanthropic organization.

The fact that Your Excellency sustained so warmly and with so much tenacity and constructive willingness the setting up of this Agency in so short a time, and the fact that you have overcome every difficulty in the arduous preparatory period is another proof of Your Excellency's praiseworthy efforts which are being guided solely by a desire to consider the requirements of our country which has suffered so greatly.

Even after the conclusion of peace, this Agency will continue to afford comfort to our populations which will be grateful to the great and friendly American nation and to its Chief, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt who, by entrusting to Your Excellency the task of representing him, has given proof of his sympathy and of his interest in the welfare of the Italian people.

I take this occasion to renew my most sincere thanks for the generosity which prompted you to give us your personal contribution the conspicuous sum of one million lire for relief to Italy.

This National Agency will strengthen with new ties of human solidarity the sentiments which bind spiritually our respective countries in a traditional friendship which has always been alive and felt even when the will of one single man tried to overcome the will of the people.

It is with such a wish that I express to Your Excellency the sentiments of my highest consideration and of my cordial regards.

(signed) Benito.

2083

(4) 13

REVISED.

FOURTH FIVE MONTHS AT SEPTEMBER 19 5 1944

1. The National Agency for the Distribution of Relief in Italy was created September 16, 1944.
 - (a) It comprises the three national agencies indigenous to Italy, the National Government, the Vatican, and the Italian Red Cross.
 - (b) the full resources of the three agencies are at the disposal of the National Agency.
 - (c) the National Agency has a budget and further funds will be contributed.
 - (d) it can distribute relief supplies donated to it or purchased by the Italian Government for such distribution.
2. Relief is necessary in three categories:
 - (a) to the civilian population.
 - (b) to Italian military internees.
 - (c) to displaced foreign nationals.

The concern of the National Agency is the free distribution of relief to group (a), the civilian population, and those of group (c), foreign nationals while residents in a community in Italy.

3. Relief to the civilian population is again sub-divided into:
 - (a) free gifts of supplies in kind based on need regardless of race, religion or political belief;
 - (b) re-establishment of commercial channels and the import of sales goods.

The National Agency, concerned itself only with point (a), the gifts of supplies in kind.

4. There are apparent critical needs for civilian supplies to meet demands of winter because:

(c) the National Agency has a budget and further funds will be contributed.

(d) it can distribute relief supplies donated to it or purchased by the Italian Government for such distribution.

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(b) re-establishment of commercial channels and the import of sales goods.

The National Agency concerns itself only with point (a), free gifts of supplies in kind.

4. There are apparent critical needs for civilian supplies to meet demands of winter because:

(a) production of civilian supplies is very greatly reduced; due to geographical industrial location, a critical shortage of key materials, war damage and war use.

(b) a bulk shortage of normal civilian commodities;

(c) a serious lack of transport.

For reasons stated above if the crisis of this winter is to be met material must be immediately imported and distributed. The National Agency is prepared to make such distribution.

5. Imports, in addition to food, vital to this winter, include:
- (a) clothing and shoes;
 - (b) findings for repair and processing of present civilian clothing and belt goods;
 - (c) milk foods for child care;
 - (d) vitamins;
 - (e) basic medicinal supplies;
 - (f) tires and batteries to assist in the repair of transportation.
6. American Relief for Italy in New York has immediately available stocks of supplies. They have been processed and ready for shipment since August.
- (a) 645 tons were ready for anticipated September shipment;
 - (b) over one thousand tons of clothing and 100 tons of other supplies are now ready;
 - (c) 800 additional tons will be ready for shipment each month.
7. If supplies do not arrive in the latter part of October or the first weeks in November weather conditions will not permit rapid distribution because:
- (a) military bridges have been removed in the greater part of non-military area and communities will be completely isolated when diversions will no longer be usable;
 - (b) of general road conditions;
 - (c) of inadequate, worn-out transport.
8. Basic stock piles must be in communities before the end of November, or distribution will be almost impossible. Future shipments will replace the stock piles and meet new emergent needs.

(f) tires and batteries to assist in the repair of transportation.
6. American Relief for Italy in New York had immediately available stocks of supplies. They have been processed and ready for shipment since August.

- (a) 645 tons were ready for anticipated September shipment;
- (b) over one thousand tons of clothing and 100 tons of other supplies are now ready;
- (c) 500 additional tons will be ready for shipment each month.

7. If supplies do not arrive in the latter part of October or the first weeks in November weather conditions will not permit rapid distribution because:

- (a) military bridges have been removed in the greater part of non-military area and communities will be completely isolated when diversions will no longer be usable;
- (b) of general road conditions;
- (c) of inadequate, worn-out transport.

8. Basic stock piles must be in communities before the end of November, or distribution will be almost impossible. Future shipments will replace the stock piles and meet new emergent needs.

2581

October 4, 1944. (5) 10

MEMORANDUM TO MR. TAYLOR.

The memorandum of Mr. Barr under even date regarding the conditions in the area surrounding the former battlesome between the Gustave and the Hitler Lines has been read by me and expresses accurately the situation there prevailing.

Supplementing it, I submit to your attention the fact that the Chief of Staff of the Economic Section of the Allied Commission has informed me that there are 3,000,000 quintals of wheat in Foggia, and the four surrounding provinces. Despite this fact, there is no grain supply available in the territory above-described even though trains from the areas which are sources of supply are shuttling through the devastated areas empty. It is interesting to note also that requests to the Allied Commission to procure grain from the nearby cities of Viterbo and Perugia have been repeatedly made by the local AG officers without result.

In addition I have been informed by both civil and ecclesiastical authorities in the neighboring town of Frascati that there has been no milk (either powdered or canned) for infants since June, 1944, this despite several requests to the appropriate authority whose seat is in Rome.

Camps in which Italian refugees are centered in and about Rome indicate that the condition of women and children will be critical as the cold weather approaches in the sense that there is no heat, no light, few clothes and little bedclothing or furniture.

The situations described in Mr. Barr's report and here are similar to conditions prevailing in the zones where fighting occurred in other parts of Italy.

The opportunities of the populace to supplement rationed food exist in those metropolitan areas provided the people can meet the black market prices. The following is a survey of such prices in the city of Rome as of September 25 and 26, 1944:

Fresh meat	- Lire	350	per kilogram
Butter	-	350	" "
Sugar	-	400	" "
Salt	-	300	" "
Coffee	-	1000	" "
Fresh Fruit	-	40	" "
Dried fruit	-	150	" "
Soap	-	300	" "
Fresh fish	-	150	" "
Salt fish	-	600	" "
Rice	-	180	" "
Ham	-	450	" "
Bread	-	100	" "
Macaroni	-	150	" "
Wheat	-	150	" "
Oil	-	500	per quart
Eggs	-	20 to 35	apiece

Legend:

The average pay of an employee or laborer is approximately 50 to 70 lire per day.

A kilo is approximately 2-1/5 pounds.

2380

* 2 *

Regarding the efforts made to adjust at least to some small degree the question of transportation, your attention is drawn to the fact that Lt. Colonel Martini advised that in February, 1944, he requested with ample documentation tires and batteries to activate some 4,000 Italian trucks. Nothing has resulted.

There is in Italy 55,000 tons of shipping consisting of vessels under 300 tons of which but 20,000 tons have been and are presently being used for military purposes. These ships are diesel-engined and have sails. They are available for the transportation of materials but several requests made to MEMO by the Italian Shipping interests have resulted in no action. It might be added parenthetically that the use of these ships would employ some 100,000 persons between crew, chandlers, laborers, stevedores etc.

Of interest may be the following. Originally the city of Rome normally used about 120,000 kw. At present there are terminals (on basis of coal produced energy - there being little or no coal in Italy) of only 30,000 kw. which originally were the emergency reserves for those motivated by water. As to this amount, much of the electricity is consumed by the Allies and therefore normal illumination is had but once in five days and for only a few hours. In order to produce sufficient electrical energy it would be necessary to have only five or six turbine-alternators or turbine-dynamos on a hydraulic basis of a capacity of approximately 8,000 kw apiece. In addition there would be needed approximately 100 miles of copper or aluminum wire.

Thought should be given to the fact that it appears to be against the policy of both the American and English Governments to permit the free distribution of foodstuffs particularly flour and that relief, other than clothing and medicine, must be limited to special aid to the children and to the aged.

Also that the decision of AFHQ that materials for Italy can come only on Allied ships has resulted in three relief cargoes destined for Vatican City being detained in Spain, one since January 8, 1944.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

COPY

October 4, 1944.

TO: Mr. Taylor

From: Mr. Barr

Reference in this memo confines itself to the area in Italy released by the military to the Italian Government and does not refer to the combat zone or zone of communication.

As a result of observation of conditions in the area surrounding the former battle zone between the Gustav and Hitler lines, the following basic conditions seem to prevail.

A. Stockpiles of basic necessary food supplies in the area are non-existent.

B. Daily importations of grain or flour, oil, meat, vegetables and milk are not at present adequate or have been adequate to meet the daily need of the area.

C. There is a complete absence of trade or movement on the part of the Italian merchants to areas of surplus.

Although the Allied Control Commission states that a grain ration of 160 grams or a bread ration of 200 grams, is being made to the population of the devastated areas, the facts do not bear out this claim. During the month of September in the area covered of the Province of Frosinone the average grain ration per person for the month was less than 40 grams. It is true that the Allied Control Commission issued a daily bread or grain ration of from 160 to 200 grams but only made the issue ten days out of the thirty.

In the area controlled by the Commissioner of the devastated area, including the communities of Pontecorvo, Ceprano, San Germano, Santa Lucia, Cassino and other communes and fractions, no bread or grain had been delivered or sold in the area for the seven-day period preceding August 29. In the month of September in this area one ration of meat, amounting to 200 grams, has been issued to the population. Less than a litre of oil per person has issued during the month of September, and there was no supply of farina or food concentrate. This area, the scene of complete destruction for months, has absolutely no resource for food as all fruit trees, farms and fields and livestock are completely destroyed. Likewise, the fields are strewn with thousands of mines, preventing even the use of grass and herbs. A program of removal is underway but will take time. In addition to these factors, a portion of the devastated area is now completely isolated because of an absence of bridges and roads. Two A.S.C. officers of Frosinone province in answer to direct questions gave the following:

1. To the question: "Will there be starvation this winter in Frosinone Province?", one officer answered as follows: "Widespread".

2. To the question: "Will there be death by starvation in Frosinone Province?" he answered, "I believe there will".

3. "Do you have any stock piles in the province to meet this?" His answer: "No".

4. "Do you believe that if you hauled food at your present rate, you could build stock piles in time for this winter?" He stated that not only could he not build stock piles, his present rate of import permitted him a little more than 1/3 of the daily basic rationed food requirement.

5. When the A.C.C. officers were asked as to the solution, they stated that there was grain in Foggia, Perugia and Viterbo in surplus, but they have been unable to break the log jam to bring it to this devastated area. Both officers pointed out that empty trains passed almost daily through Viterbo-Perugia Region and subsequently through the Frosinone area, and they have found no way to have these empty trains carry wheat between the two places. Both officers stated that although they have some truck transports, if all the trucks hauled continuously, they could not meet much more than the daily requirements, and at the present they cannot break the log jam to even use this transportation available to them. When asked what the situation would be and if they anticipated its improvement, they frankly stated that the situation would be hopeless unless there were drastic changes in the next two weeks. This observer stated that he had seen truck convoys going from the front past this area empty, and this observer wondered why these empty trucks could not be funnelled through Perugia and Viterbo to pick up grain on their way to the rear area for combat supplies. Both officers agreed that this was an obvious solution and also that the use of the empty trains was an obvious solution. Further conferences were held with the Sindaco of Roccasecca and the Commissioner of the devastated area. Both these men said the situation was desperate, and they could see no solution unless the military met its obligations to the area. The Italian Government with the problem in the area offered an additional solution - that the system of permits and passes be dispensed with, permitting trade to resume its normal course. Italians presently are prevented from going into the areas of surplus and returning with this surplus on the basis that it will go into the black market. It is the view of this observer that a large proportion of this food will go into the black market; however, if trade is resumed and encouraged, increasing supplies will come into the area, and, as the material becomes less scarce, prices will find a more intelligent level. All Italians state that the only well organized, well-run and reasonably adequately supplied market is the black market. It is far more dependable, according to these sources, than is the market as operated by the Allied Control Commission. It is the view of this observer that if all permits and passes were dispensed with and trade -- in a manner historically familiar to Italy -- would be permitted to resume, with the competition afforded this war effort by the obligations of the Allied Authorities being met, the situation in this area can be saved. This observer has been told that the middle class and the people of small and large savings have exhausted every resource and have sold all personal possessions and are completely without funds or employment. The only solution to this problem is:

1. That the stock piles in Foggia, Viterbo and Perugia be moved in sufficient quantities to the ready warehouses in the province, to the mills in existence in the province, which have been repaired and are not being used;

* 3 *

2. That permits and passes be dispensed with and free trade permitted.

3. That bedding and clothing be expedited to the area where more than 10,000 people are living in open fields without reasonable clothing and practically no bedding;

4. That tents be erected for the winter, the present number consisting of 30 tents being hardly sufficient for these thousands of people; according to reports additional tents are coming but will be insufficient;

5. That inasmuch as this is a mined area and an area of possible epidemic, at least one ambulance should be available in the province; at the present time there is no regular means of moving the ill or injured to the two Red Cross Hospitals.

STATEMENT ON THE PLANS FOR THE DISTRIBUTION
OF DEMAND RELIEF SUPPLIES IN ITALY
AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO UNRRA

Relief to the civilian population in an Italian function is only permitted in the liberated zone which has been released to the Italian Government. The released zone at the present time follows a line across Italy, bounded on the north by the released provinces of Viterbo through Rieti, Teramo on a line drawn roughly from Viterbo through Rieti and Teramo to the coast. North of that line up to the zone of active operations, Allied Military Government is in exclusive control for all purposes.

Italian Government Relief Agencies

In the released area the E.C.A., "Ente Comunale di Assistenza", created by decree in 1937, is the regular agency of the Italian Government for the purpose of granting general relief to the destitute population. It may operate soup kitchens, issue relief orders for food, "buoni viveri", or pay relief in cash. There is an E.C.A. in each comune.

The "Opera Nazionale Maternita ed Infanzia" is starting its former program of feeding expectant mothers, nursing mothers and pre-school children. The procedure is to admit women to "refectories" on the basis of financial need and physical need, as determined in the Agency's clinics. Likewise, allowances of powdered milk and such suitable other foods as may be available are distributed to infants on the basis of determinations made in the Agency's pediatric clinics. Older children of pre-school age receive one meal daily in day nurseries.

At present the issuance of "buoni viveri" is more prevalent in Sicily. On the mainland it is rarely used.

In April 1944 the Italian Government adopted a decree, causing the E.C.A. Committee to be directed by the Comune Giunta and providing that the Committee should choose its own president. This change of administration has not taken effect in all provinces.

The prefect of the province is responsible for the operation of the E.C.A.s in his province, and it is his obligation to see that necessary food and money are supplied and that the agencies function effectively. In the National Government supervision of E.C.A. centers in the Director General of Civil Administration, Minister of the Interior.

The "Opera Nazionale Maternita ed Infanzia" (O.N.M.I.) is a parastatal agency with headquarters in Rome and with provincial and communal branches. Food is provided for the E.C.A. and the O.N.M.I. through regular alimentation channels. Funds are provided by the Italian Government for these operations in the released areas. These funds, at the national level in the released area, are provided through the Minister of the Interior.

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The "Opere Nazionali Maternita ed Infanzia" is starting its former program of feeding expectant mothers, nursing mothers and pre-school children. The procedure is to admit women to "refectories" on the basis of financial need and physical need, as determined in the Agency's clinics. Likewise, allowances of powdered milk and such suitable other foods as may be available are distributed to infants on the basis of determinations made in the Agency's pediatric clinics. Older children of pre-school age receive one meal daily in day nurseries.

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Allied Control Commission

The policy of the A.C.C. is to place in operation in each commune the E.C.A. for the purpose of granting relief to the destitute population. A.C.C. has set no general rule regarding the operation of soup kitchens by E.C.A. The matter is left to the local authorities. Most soup kitchens operate at a cost of from three lire to six lire a meal. Maternal refectories, usually feeding more adequately, afford a cost of eight lire per meal. The cost of feeding children in an institution three meals a day for an average age of seven years is approximately fifteen lire a day. These are food costs only.

The Vatican

In addition to these provisions for communal feeding of destitute persons, the Vatican through the Pontifical Commission, founded at the express wish of the Holy Father Pope Pius XII, began its work in March of this year and, at the beginning, limited its activities to Rome and the area near the Capital.

As the War operations developed in intensity the problem of assisting the refugees became ever more complicated and the maximum effort was made to bring relief to them in their tragic situation.

The work was carried out according to a plan which can be thus resolved in chronological order: 1) census 2) collection of money and clothing 3) spiritual and material assistance 4) repatriation 5) spiritual and material reconstruction.

The Presidency of the Commission has at its call a Secretariate, from which two offices depend for the realization of the work: the Organization Office (religious and material assistance in the refugee camps and hospitals; sanitary assistance; technical assistance; collecting centre; press office and radio-cine-photographic services); the Administration Office (research office; repatriation and information office; legal department; stores; accountant's office).

As the work developed it was found necessary to set up 20 branch offices in the various regions of Rome and other sections in the Archdioceses and dioceses of Italy, many of which have further extended their work with the setting up of sub-sections in the various parishes.

The work of charitable assistance which can be seen in Rome is also carried out by the Diocesan centres with excellent results, due to the self-sacrificing spirit of the priests and laymen who collaborate in this work.

Following the example of the Holy Father, who follows with fatherly interest the activities of the Pontifical Commission, the Bishops in the various Dioceses dedicate themselves with a spirit of Christian charity to the assisting of the refugees.

Among other things it has been possible to set up in Central Italy 53 "Refectories of the Pope" which distribute more than a million soup meals every month and assist a huge number of refugees with the two hundred thousand garments so charitably given by the American Red Cross.

The appeal for help for the refugees which is now being made in the Dioceses will help, at least partially, to relieve the sufferings of the poor and abandoned.

The Medical Office of the Commission has come to the help of the sick in various ways:

- 1) With the setting up of 15 anti-malarial centres and an anti-malarial campaign in the Pontine Marshes and in the Cassino area.
- 2) With the foundation of first aid stations for the poor in an ever-increasing number of centres which have suffered most from the war.
- 3) With the foundation of clinics for the poor in Rome itself where the suffering may find medical advice and free medicines.
- 4) With the foundation of clinics for the children of the poor.

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- 3) With the foundation of clinics for the poor in Rome itself where the suffering may find medical advice and free medicines.
- 4) With the foundation of clinics for the children of the poor.
- 5) With the publication of pamphlets written by specialists, which give practical advice on hygiene and sickness.

Italian Red Cross

The basic organization of the Italian Red Cross consists of a National overall agency subdivided into zones or areas, these zones having partial autonomy with a zone or area committee. Under the zone or area committee are the provincial organizations with a provincial committee. The provincial committee has representation in the communes. The basic services of Italian Red Cross are largely medical in their nature but include social service.

During the war the additional responsibility of POW information has been included. The organization of this volunteer service plus a paid staff offers a reservoir of assistance and information as the work of this section of the Red Cross diminishes.

Medical service is broken down into:

1) Hospitals.

- (a) In all Italy they operate four tuberculosis sanitariums and 12 preventorium largely interesting themselves in the program of tuberculosis prevention encouraged by the Ministry of the Interior.
 - (b) They are responsible for specialized wards or departments in public hospitals.
 - (c) They have operated 100 out-patients dispensaries, 60 of which remain in German-occupied Italy.
 - (d) The operation of mobile hospitals created during the war and presently being used for civilian casualties in the combat zone or in the area of mine fields.
 - (e) The operation of first aid stations expanded for air raid protection during the war.
- 2) Anti-malarial work. There were 26 anti-malarial stations in southern Italy and 3 mobile malarial control units working in cooperation and under the orders of the Health Department, Ministry of Interior.
- 3) The Red Cross operates a visiting nurses' organization in the larger cities throughout Italy. The city is divided into zones with a volunteer committee being responsible for a zone. For example, there are 22 zones in Rome with voluntary operating committees using 200 volunteer visiting nurses.
- 4) Nursing service. There are 610 graduated volunteer nurses in liberated Italy. These nurses are graduates of Red Cross operated nursing schools approved by the Department of Health, Ministry of Interior. 261 nurses are operating in preventoria, sanitariums and public hospitals and 394 in refugee camps.
- 5) Warehousing and transport. IAC has operated:
- (a) Bulk warehouses and has a system of warehousing with some experienced employees. Although a major portion of their warehouses have been requisitioned for military use they will become available shortly.
 - (b) Transport services are severely interrupted but the basic organization and garage services remain in a reduced state.
 - (c) Ambulance service. Although there were 760 ambulances in service in southern Italy, at the present time there are only 82 ambulances in service.

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 - (c) Ambulance service. Although there were 760 ambulances in service in southern Italy, at the present time there are only 82 ambulances in operating condition and 100 additional unusable because of lack of tires and replacement parts.
- 6) Refugee service. The entire health program of the refugee camps is the responsibility of the Italian Red Cross. Operated in conjunction with the government "Commission for Refugees" and the "Pontifical Commission for Refugees" the Italian Red Cross has accepted full responsibility for this service as indicated by the mobile hospitals and the 394 nurses in refugee camps.

Although the Italian Red Cross' services have historically been connected with medicinal and health service, the basic organizational experience in the fields of hospital and health service, the basic organizational experience and refugee health permit them to offer a substantial contribution in the field of relief distribution. In addition to this experience the basic organization of the National Red Cross through its zones and provinces to the communes (parishes) the organization of the National Government and the Vatican. In addition to offering a substantial contribution to distribution the participation of the Red Cross will permit the strengthening of this organization and will make a substantial contribution to the strengthening of a basic structure in Italy.

National Committee for the Distribution of Relief in Italy

It is obvious from these statements that existing facilities on the National Government, Vatican and Italian Red Cross level are adequate if properly used to meet the distributive situation within the communes, provided food, medicines and other supplies are available. The three agencies described -- the Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross -- have, through the railway (in process of restoration), trucks and other vehicles, control over all the existing transportation facilities. The National Agency has access to all these facilities, on the basis of free transportation, free services and voluntary workers in all the necessary fields. It is intended to be entirely Italian in character in order to help Italy to help herself. As advisors and consultants, we have arranged for representatives of the American Red Cross, American Relief for Italy, AFHQ and ACC.

These organizations also have, as is evident to us, adequate personnel for the control and distribution of relief.

In order to merge into a single relief activity and to coordinate relief effort under a unified pattern with experienced guidance and supervision, the idea of forming the National Committee for Distribution of Relief was developed. My many messages and communications will indicate the progress of that development. The difficulty which confronts relief action is clearly indicated in these communications as being those of supply of the essential foods and the means of transporting them across the sea and upon arrival to the various communes in which the centers for relief action have been created. ACC and lately AFHQ have supported the applications for increased shipment of supplies and trucks. Recent advances, with which you are familiar, are most discouraging in both these aspects.

Many of the supplies under contemplation by UNRRA have also been in part provided by American Relief for Italy and by requisition of ACC, shipment of which, as you are aware, has been delayed. We are advised, by the Combined Chiefs of Staff and other Allied agencies in Washington or London or elsewhere. It is our opinion that UNRRA activities should likewise be coordinated with those of the National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy in order that there might be no duplication or competition or confusion. In our opinion a relatively small number of UNRRA representatives, acting in cooperation with the above-named groups, can perform a more efficient, economical and timely accomplishment of their purpose than by attempting a separate distribution.

From reports it seems that UNRRA is to be particularly active in the field of refugees. The Italian meaning of "refugees" is those who are displaced within their own country, while our general approach to the subject in American has been with respect to those who are driven from their home country or who are subject to persecution within their home country. The coordinated Italian groups within the National Committee have a section devoted to refugees; they are very active in restoring people to their homes from which they have been driven by the course of the war, and in the aspects of furnishing food, clothing and shelter. All persons in need, whether they are refugees in the Italian sense or the American sense, are

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In our opinion the greatest possible benefit could be secured through the full cooperation in these activities of experienced representatives of the American Red Cross. They are active in Italy in cooperation with the Army and have done magnificent work. They are extremely popular, very well-known and have had exceptional training in these fields. In the early days when we were discussing the plan in the Department for UNRRA many of us were of the opinion, and still are, that American Red Cross assistance in the work of distribution of relief would be of the greatest importance and value to the successful carrying out of that undertaking.

UNRRA will find tremendous problems in many countries where basic distribution facilities are not organized. Basic distribution facilities in Italy, liberated portion of Italy are organized through the National Committee. It can, by associating its activities with the National Committee for the Distribution of Relief and with the experienced assistance which we may have of further Red Cross personnel, best insure the efficiency, economy and success of the whole effort for

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Italian relief and that after all is the prime objective.

Entrance of UNRRA as a separate agency could only intensify competition for the meager shipping space, warehousing facilities, transportation and distribution facilities.

The sole needs are basic supplies and trucks.

Rose, October 28, 1944.

Myron C. Taylor

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