

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

ACC

10000/109/760
(VOL. I)

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(VOL. I)

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY
OCT. 1944 - JAN. 1945

TO: C.S.O. Folder 82 to 108:

I've waded thru this and it is a lot of stuff. Do you care to read it or have the COS or CC do so?

Have marked passage in red which are interesting

26 Jan 45.
Office, Chief of Staff,
Ext. 451.

W 24

JCH
Major.

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

2862

W2M

File 431

CSO

69

Please see 68. 66 is an appeal to Field Marshal Alexander to give permission for the movement from NY of 50 trucks + the goods listed for American Relief.

67 is a signal on similar lines, but to an unstated address.

-S.H.

10 Jan 45

12 Jan 45.

71

C.O.S.

American Relief for Italy - 7th Shipment

You might be interested to read quickly 65-68, which is an appeal from Mr. Myron Taylor to Field Marshal Alexander and to some unknown addressees presumably in America, in the case of the shipment of 50 trucks and a quantity of relief supplies (page 66).

At 70 is a favourable report from FMB on the distribution of some of the previous shipment in the devastated areas.

Ror Shipp

Lt. Col.
C.O.S.

2003 CAS

72

This will interest you. McL
CAS. have got copies in their file.
per.

S.H. 1/11

76

C.O.S.

11 Jan 65.

71

C.O.C.

American Relief for Italy - 7th Shipment

You might be interested to read quickly 65-66, which is an appeal from Mr. Byron Taylor to Field Marshal Alexander and to some unknown addressee presumably in America, in the case of the shipment of 50 trucks and a quantity of relief supplies (page 66).

At 70 is a favourable report from FMB on the distribution of some of the previous shipment in the devastated areas.

For Skipp

Lt. Col.
C.S.C.

73

2005 CAS

This will interest you
W/111
CAS. have 9.8 copies on their file.
pa.

SL 11/1

76

COS

Please see cable at 73 to Washington from Byron Taylor.
This would appear to be the response to Mr. Taylor's
letter to SACMED at 66 which you have already seen.

16 Jan 45

SL 11/1
16/1
Shardor cap

hij Talbot

82

CC may wish to see 77-81

see folio 80

18 Jan 45

SL 11/1
W 11/1

Col 30
~~26~~ (Continued from previous p. 29)

26 indicates that after recent set back supplies for American Relief for Italy were unloaded at Naples after all (minute 19 refers)

29 supplies to COS letter at 25.

6/12

E.H.

6/12

(3)

Chief Commissioner.

P29. Attached is submitted for your information/signature/approval.

17/7/11

2859

COS NOTED 10/7

36

COS

Chief Commissioner.

P29. Attached is submitted for your information/signature/approval.

MV/7/11/11

2859

CofD Noted w/

36

CSS

You should see 34

14 Dec 11

Eff

MV/14/11

2858

15/11/11

39

CSSO: for CSS to see p. 37 and 38 JCB 27/11/11

42

Memorandum at 43.

Cos. M See Capt Ramphry's

Cof Fiske approved at 44 E. 29/12. 15/30/11

And 9.

46

Cof 2

Approved TUD

2/1/11/45

TO: Chief of Staff.

1. Reference is made to folios 14 - 18. 14 and 15 are a cable from Mr. Myron C. Taylor to WASHINGTON.
2. Para. 1 concerns the first shipment of supplies from American Relief for Italy which arrived off NAPLES on 15 Nov. It informs the addressees that owing to priorities the ship is being diverted to LIVORNO and the relief supplies cannot be unloaded at this juncture as they are in the lower part of the hold. It is estimated it will be the end of the year before the supplies can be warehoused. The addressees are reminded of a telegram of 11 Sep which requested a special ship to be set aside for the transportation of relief supplies.
3. Para. 3 draws attention to failure to permit and expedite the loading and sailing of a Spanish ship (300 tons) and an Argentine ship (7000 tons) to carry relief supplies for the Vatican State. A part of these supplies, it is said, have been waiting shipment at BARCELONA since Jan 23.
4. It is stated that American Relief for Italy was organized in April 1944. Its first supplies have been available for shipment since July - the Spanish supplies since Jan.

24 Nov 44.
Office, Chief of Staff.
Ext. 735.

See 98 24/11

Shaw
Captain.

PA *Sh*

MS 25/11

TINRRA. take warning!

28

Captain Morden: Page 27 - 19 deal with American Relief (how to be concerned with Tinrra) I consider this is Walfare and to a degree to be coordinated

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24 Nov 44.
Office, Chief of Staff.
Ext. 735.

See 28 24/11

Shelden
Captain,

PA 20/12/44

WARRRA. Take warning!

28

Captain Morden: Page 27 - 19 deal with American Relief (how to be confused with WARRRA) I consider that this is WARRRA and to a degree to be coordinated with Public Health. Above pages do not appear to have been seen by CSO etc. Would you also follow-up 12 28/11

30

CSO, CS.

19-22 is letter from Guyon Taylor to Lita Mac Millan. In this is described the set up + organization of American Relief for Italy, leading up to the statement that not one pound of supplies has yet been delivered

Continued

4022
HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION,
APO 394.
Public Health Sub-Commission

PH/ARI/2/1

20 January 1945.

JAN 22 1945

SUBJECT: - American Relief to Italy.

TO : - Chief of Staff,
Headquarters AC.

Herewith for information copy of minutes of meetings of
the Advisory Group for American Relief to Italy, Inc, held on 1st,
6th and 8th January 1945.

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

Incl:- Minutes of Advisory Group Meeting held on 1 Jan '45
" " " " " " 6 Jan '45
" " " " " " 8 Jan '45

2054

see Minute 160
31

Meeting No. 7

Attached are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held January 1, 1945 in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc.

The following members were in attendance:

Brig. G.S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Subcommittee; Ing. G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of the E.N.D.S.I.; Prof. John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Mgr. J.P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of the Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees; Mr. Joseph S. Silber, American Red Cross, Acting Assistant to Mr. Taylor; Dr. Lapponi of the Italian Red Cross.

January 1, 1945 in the office of Ambassador
Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief
for Italy, Inc.

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Public Health Subcommittee; Ing.G.B. Vicentini,
Executive Director of the E.N.D.S.I.; Prof. John
A. Canaperla, M.D., Inspector General of Public
Health Department of Ministry of Interior;
Mgr.J.P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary
Services of the Pontifical Commission for Aid
to Refugees; Mr. Joseph S. Silber, American Red
Cross, Acting Assistant to Mr. Taylor; Dr. Lapponi
of the Italian Red Cross.

167

Mr. Taylor: We are departing the New Year under more favorable conditions. In regard to donated relief materials since we undertook to collect materials in America, and planning for the actual distribution in Italy. The results are quite satisfactory all conditions considered. Some of our associates have taken part in the reception of materials in Naples during the past week, and others have been visiting the devastated localities. We will first hear the report from those who have been at the reception stations in Naples.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We had a meeting at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday, December 28, 1944, with Colonel Kiplinger, Transportation Officer A.F.H.Q., Caserta, who stated that it was not possible to have transportation direct from the ship to Vatican City as there was no rail transportation available at the moment, but that he would be willing to give rail transportation if the ship could be held up for an indefinite period. So we all thought that it would be better to get the ship unloaded and not to leave it out in the port until a day which could not be fixed either by Lt. Colonel Kiplinger or by the Spanish authorities, because there was the question of the food for the sailors and several other questions regarding the ship which would not allow it to remain so long. It was finally decided that the ship should be unloaded at Berth 23, at 8 o'clock on December 29; that Major McSweeney should keep in contact with the authorities; that Mr. Silber should try to arrange about rail transportation from Naples to Vatican City, and that I should keep in contact with the police authorities, as I had already spoken to them about guarding the ship and the transportation. At 8.30 on December 29, the ship was brought up to Berth 23, but we found that Berth 23, was merely a half submerged Red Cross ship, so that it was not possible to unload at that Berth, and it was necessary to take all the material off in barges to another berth. At about 8.30 they began to unload. The first barge arrived at Pier F3. We found, however, that there were no military police awaiting the arrival of the barges and that there were no trucks ready because everything had been arranged for Berth 23. We spoke to Captain Schamberg and he immediately arranged for the trucks to come down to the new berth and for the military police to accompany the barges. The unloading went on during the day and during the following night. At 10.30 the next morning we had unloaded a little less than half the material and it was foreseen that the whole of the load would have been discharged by Sunday morning, December 31. Up to 10.30 on December 30, about 884 sacks of coffee, 24 cases of tea, 199 cases of various materials and about 26 bales of -- I think -- blankets, 123 sacks of dried vegetables, and 3 very heavy bales of unknown character had been unloaded. The warehouses received everything in very good condition and the material was stored at Warehouses 1951 and 1952 (Archbishop's Palace and the Church of Girolamini.)

Mr. Taylor: Were passengers allowed to come ashore?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: There was some difficulty about passengers from a neutral ship being allowed to leave the boat, and the Spanish representatives were not allowed to go on board.

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Mr. Carroll-Abbing: There was some difficulty about passengers from a neutral ship being allowed to leave the boat, and the Spanish Minister and the Vatican representatives were not allowed to go on board. None of the crew were allowed to come ashore. The passengers were held on the ship for several hours until the port authorities had verified all their documents.

Mr. Taylor: What about protection? What about the police?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: They were brought there, and they are accompanying barges from the ship to the trucks and from the waterside to the dumps. That was specially arranged. Carabinieri will ride on each separate wagon on the train from Naples to Vatican City to prevent pilferage.

Eric Parkinson: How many tons will be unloaded at the port this week?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: 197.

* * * * *

Mr. Taylor: Who reports on the sixth ship?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: As to ship No. 6 which is the S/S "Peregrin White", it is now tied up in Naples with 150 tons miscellaneous merchandise for American Relief for Italy and should be unloaded and brought into Naples warehouses within the next week. They are waiting for the Spanish ship to go out to bring in the S/S Peregrin White.

Mr. Taylor: This is the last ship from America which we have any knowledge of at this moment. Mr. Silber you stated you had information regarding further shipments.

Mr. Silber: A request came from Washington from the War Department for recommendation on priority for another ship during January from the United States with a total tonnage of about 1150 tons. This is the largest shipment to date, of which 150 tons is motor equipment, 50 trucks, and a remainder consists of 1000 tons of various items of which there is a critical need.

Mr. Taylor: The 50 trucks in question were donated to American Relief for Italy by private donors and are now being shipped for our particular use.

Mr. Silber: The remainder consists of about:

40,000	pairs of shoes
500,000	lbs. used clothing
50,000	lbs. of new clothing
10,000	lbs. medical supplies
7,000	sewing kits
1,200,000	tins evaporated milk
4,200	pairs new shoes
400	sets physicians' instruments
55,000	blankets
28,000	lbs. soap
5,900	powdered milk.

Mr. Taylor: The American Red Cross, at our request, granted an allotment of new clothing amounting to 250,000 lbs. from its stocks in New York and has been turned over to American Relief for Italy for shipment to American Relief for Italy. At this point it may be interesting for you to note that before Christmas time the Navy in Washington made a request of American Relief for Italy, which was supported by the Government, asking for children's shoes and clothing for Christmas distribution by the Navy in Italy, in Rome and Naples, and wherever else needed. ARI turned over to the Navy:

2,583 pairs new shoes

10,700 lbs. infants and children's clothing, dolls and toys.

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40,000 pairs of shoes
500,000 lbs. used clothing
50,000 lbs. of new clothing
10,000 lbs. medical supplies
7,000 sewing kits
1,200,000 tins evaporated milk
4,200 pairs new shoes
400 sets physicians' instruments
55,000 blankets
25,000 lbs. soap
5,900 powdered milk.

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2,683 pairs new shoes
10,300 lbs. infants and children's clothing, dolls and toys.

We are helping other agencies which shows good Christmas spirit. We, here, gave 6,000 candy bars for the same purpose - the cooperative relationship is not a one-way street; they may help us with shipping and we help them with materials. That is good relationship.--- Now, before we go into the question we want to discuss today would you report on the visit you made to Pescara?

Ing. Vicentini: Starting from Naples we went first to Foggia to see if we could meet the prefect and the bishop. The prefect was absent from Foggia and we asked the bishop's secretary to make preparations for the distribution. None had been made, as the distribution had just been decided on.

Mr. Taylor: How is the situation there?

- 3 -

Ing. Vicentini: The town is badly damaged, but the situation otherwise is not too bad as far as food is concerned; the clothing situation is pretty bad.

Mr. Taylor: What about medicines?

Ing. Vicentini: We could not obtain this information immediately. Malaria has subsided for the moment. -- Then we went to Lanciano where we arrived at 7.30 that night. We immediately looked up Col. Armstrong who is in charge and inquired about the arrival there of the clothing. The first clothing had arrived there by truck--100 trucks had started from Naples. The first quantity of clothing was set aside to relieve the situation in the mountain regions, the villages situated farther off. All the clothes had been distributed to the communes, but the delivery to the people had not yet begun because the communal committee were making an inventory of the garments received and it is believed that within the next two weeks at the most distribution can take place.

Mr. Taylor: Does the weather permit it?

Ing. Vicentini: Yes.

Mr. Taylor: Is the staff adequate? Is the Red Cross active?

Ing. Vicentini: It is active with Mrs. Battisti now helping. In every commune Red Cross representatives -- mostly women -- are collaborating. In Torricella, one of the two communes we visited we found there was typhoid and steps were immediately taken to supply medicines.

Mr. Taylor: How many cases?

Ing. Vicentini: thirty cases.

Mr. Taylor: Is this a new type of epidemic for that area? (to Canaperia) Are you going to send your experts there?

Dr. Canaperia: Certainly; Torricella Peligna is about 50 kilometers from Lanciano.

Mr. Taylor: Is there any other disease prevalent in that district?

Dr. Canaperia: None.

Mr. Silber: We found people greatly heartened by the arrival of the clothing and also the morale was high. We were surprised to find people all over the ruins without sufficient housing, clothing, but who were greatly encouraged at the arrival of help. They came down from their ruined villages to assist at the distribution.

Brig. Parkinson: What about the children? How did they appear?

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Brig. Parkinson: What about the children? How did they appear?

Ing. Vicentini: Not bad at all.

Mr. Taylor: In the distribution you reported at Christmas Day you stated that you were surprised at the number of mentally defective children. Has the war affected these children mentally ^{how} does that display itself?

Mr. Carroll-Abbott: They sit about apathetically -- do not respond to questions -- cannot understand anything. It is not only that they lacked nourishment and were feeble -- it was reported that these children are dazed by the horrors they witnessed; if an attempt is made to give them something to do, they cannot concentrate, look vacantly in front of them and do not respond -- they received such a nervous shock they are practically out of their mind.

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Ing. Vicentini: It is not only on account of their past experience that these children are sub-normal - many of them have suffered from the cruelty of the Germans. We visited a family where the father and three children were left; the mother, a son and an infant son of six months had been killed by the Germans. In the same village forty people were shot without reason. This father with his three children was left sad and the children decidedly upset. I do not know what will be the reaction upon other in that district.

Leaving Lanciano we went to Pescara and had a meeting with the Prefect. All the clothing had arrived in Pescara the same day and the inventory was to be made the following day. The prefect believes that distribution will start after the 10th of the month. There is a great clothing problem there: it is the most important town to make a distribution of clothing: there are over 30,000 people in that town to be helped and it was explained to us that the town had been divided into many sections. For each section there will be a group of nuns and Red Cross workers and also employees of the commune who will arrange the distribution and prepare the packages and then have the people call, in alphabetical order, one or more groups each day, so not to have a stampede on the first day, thus to avoid confusion.

Then we left Pescara and went to Chieti. We had a meeting there with the prefect and the medico provinciale. The bishop's secretary was also present. The situation is the same as in Lanciano. They had done a good work and the trucks had just begun to take bales from the warehouse in Chieti.

Mr. Taylor: And then, where did you go next?

Ing. Vicentini: Then we went to Sulmona and there we found that Col. Craig's officers had provided trucks to take the bales from the warehouse to the communes. The situation is the same as in the Province of Chieti, namely the communes are making inventories and the distribution will take place as soon as these are completed. We spoke with the bishop of Sulmona and saw that all the 60 bales were in the warehouse.

Then we went to Aquila, and while Mr. Silber went to speak to Col. French, I went to speak with the prefect and the medico provinciale and also with a special doctor for the devastated area. The special doctor was just back from Avezzano where he had awaited the clothing which up to Saturday had not yet been received. He will return to Avezzano tomorrow. We also had to return to Sulmona to see if everything was going well with the distribution.

Mr. Taylor: Have you any impression whether the quantity of materials which you allocated to Sulmona area will be adequate for the needs of the community for the winter months?

the needs of the people

divided into many sections. For each section there will be a group of guns and Red Cross workers and also employees of the commune who will arrange the distribution and prepare the packages and then have the people call, in alphabetical order, one or more groups each day, so not to have a stampede on the first day, thus to avoid confusion.

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Mr. Taylor: Have you any impression whether the quantity of materials which you allocated to Sulmona area will be adequate for the needs of the community for the winter months?

Ing. Vicentini: Perhaps not entirely adequate to the needs of the people in some places.

Mr. Taylor: Will it prevent any calamity?

Ing. Vicentini: I think it is a great help.

Mr. Taylor: Would you recommend sending more into the devastated areas?

Ing. Vicentini: The clothing supply is generally adequate, but they ask for soap, shoes and blankets; these three items are the most urgently needed.

Mr. Taylor: What about help, generally speaking, in these places? Is there any particular need for helpers there?

- 5 -

Ing. Vicentini: I don't think so.

Brig. Parkinson: From what I hear from other sources, people are spending up to it much better than was expected.

Mr. Taylor: Is there any need for milk and brewer's yeast and vitamin tablets in these districts?

Ing. Vicentini: I will ask: if there are any special needs they can be supplied.

Mr. Silber: In Lanciano, which is one of the Chieti province warehouses, there were delivered 2420 bales of which 1819 have already gone to the communes, into 21 towns out of a total of 22; in other words, every commune but one had been serviced. There are 800 bales remaining, of which 720 are reserved for subsequent allocation. The town called Tollo is 79% destroyed. It has a total of about 4,000 people at the present time and eventually all of them will have to be helped. The reaction of the individual people has been very good; in other words, they know that out in a distant land there are people willing to help them. They received 1,395 bales and 52 cases; no distribution has yet been made. At Chieti they received 1870 bales and 50 cases, about 400 bales have been distributed to the communes; the rest is now in Sulmona. All the bales but sixty have been distributed to the communes. 26 towns have been allocated materials and it will be sent there from Naples but we have not got the transportation which is the chief problem within all the provinces. The Allied Commission has been of great help in these devastated areas; Colonel Armstrong having made available transportation for every possible place so that 75% at least is in the communes. There is no major problem in the communes. Provincial committees and communes all seem to be functioning very well and working out an arrangement for a smooth distribution.

Brig. Parkinson: Out of the 700 tons of clothing allocated for devastated areas how much would you say has been sent to the communes?

Ing. Vicentini: 400 - and the other 300 will get there before the end of January.

Brig. Parkinson: Do I understand you keep a reserve for future allocation

Mr. Silber: There is another shipment announced from America. If the shipment is approved for January, arriving here in February, we will be in good shape for an additional allocation.

Mr. Taylor: Does that mean in the area you describe?

Mr. Silber: The first allocation and distribution in the devastated area is in the Adriatic zone; the second is at Frosinone-Littoria; the third at Campobasso; the fourth at Foggia and six communes in Naples outside of the city of Naples.

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Mr. Taylor: Does that mean in the area you describes?

Mr. Silber: The first allocation and distribution in the devastated areas is in the Adriatic zone; the second is at Frosinone-Littoria; the third at Campobasso; the fourth at Foggia and six communes in Naples outside of the city of Naples; the fifth one we discussed the other day.

Brig. Parkinson: Is Sicily getting anything?

Mr. Taylor: Not at present.

Mr. Silber: I might add that the stuff in reserve in Lanciano might be used for Pescara-Ancona and Pesaro.

Mr. Taylor: Can you from this information design a chart of quantities needed in these communes and what is needed in the other communes taking them in their proper order as to quantities? Where is the line in released Italy?

(Mr. Silber, Mr. Carroll-Abbing go to the map and outline released area in which relief distribution are foreseen.)

- 6 -

Mr. Taylor: Would you say that by the end of three weeks, that is to say by the end of the third week in January everything will be distributed in the Abruzzi?

Mr. Silber: We estimate to have completed everything by January 15, except the town on Pescara.

* * *

Mr. Taylor: And now what about child welfare and maternity institutions in Rome?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: On December 22, after a visit by the Ambassador to the House of San Lorenzo, the Executive Committee of the E.N.D.S.I. had its attention called to the situation in the provincial child welfare and maternity institutions in Rome. It was reported that they had a shortage of blankets for the babies and all lacked warm clothes. So it was decided by the Committee to include this institution in the Christmas distribution and they took along immediately 50 blankets and about 100 garments to two of the child welfare houses in Via Fabrizio and in Via Villa Pamphili. We found that the institution was as represented and that the children were literally dying of cold and exposure. They were very scantily clothed, with only one little blanket over them -- no heating of any kind -- a large building with stone floors -- a very fine building -- scrupulously clean but extremely cold and the children's legs were swollen from the exposure -- they were ice cold to the touch. I asked the institutes to prepare a note on the electric light situation: they had no special allowance, they said they received light from the first to the seventh of each month and for the rest of the month once every three days from 10 o'clock in the evening until 6 in the morning. On other days there was no light at all. They depend entirely on electric current for heating, cooking, laundry work, sterilizing medical instruments.

Dr. Canasperis: I think this institution should be granted light every day. I understand there are 506 children cared for there.

Mr. Taylor: What of the Government? Is not the city government responsible for the condition of these institutions? There should be some person looking after them.

Dr. Canasperis: The Prefect of Rome. The institution is dependent on the Province.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: As to the question of light, it is obvious that the ultimate responsibility lies with the electric light company, but I think the people in direct charge of these institutions are also responsible. They will not get relief unless they ask for it.

Mr. Taylor: I think General Brown, if he knew of this situation of

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Mr. Taylor: What should we do with the quantity of milk, brewer's yeast and vitamins. In the next shipment we have a considerable quantity. I should say that it is of no particular permanent value to start on a large scale with a small amount of material; when we start it should continue until the need disappears. I am no medical man and know very little about this. We should have an immediate plan for the use of this material and not leave it in the warehouse.

Dr. Canaperia: The quantity of powdered milk in the warehouse is as follows:

32 tons powdered milk and 30,000 powdered whole milk. The first one may be skim milk. Altogether there remain about 100,000 lbs. powdered milk in store. Supposing we take 1,000 children in a town and we give each of them 1/2 liter milk per day, it would be 15,000 liters a month. We want to give three months supply, that is 45,000 liters to 1,000 children.

Brig. Parkinson: What does that amount to?

Dr. Canaperia: It means about 23,000 lbs. for each 1,000 children for three months. With the amount we have we can supply four communes 4,000 children, for 3 months.

Brig. Parkinson: There is always a point that arises; whether half a loaf is better than none; whether it is better to give double that number half the quantity. You cannot give all you should, but you can reach a wider number of children and I am not certain whether it is better to make 1,000 comfortable, or take 2,000 and give them half the quantity.

Dr. Canaperia: Dr. Lapponi and I spoke with a medical man from a small town, Afrille, with a population of about 4,000. The town is almost completely destroyed; they can do nothing in their fields because the whole area is mined; they have no food; that is the type of community that should get it.

Brig. Parkinson: In this devastated area, there are special rations. Besides the increased ration of pasta, there is an allowance of milk to 10% of the population.

Mr. Taylor: I think we must take into account also these other items, namely: dextralmaltose - 6,000 lbs. How much of that is needed for a period of six months?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: The dextralmaltose could be given to the Hospitals.

Mr. Taylor: Brewer's Yeast tablets: we have 7,600,000. I think it would be advisable to give some of these to institutions for children. What about vitamin tablets?

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Dr. Canaperia: We could distribute them with the milk.

Mr. Taylor: How are we organized to determine these medical questions properly and get these materials out of the warehouse? Among the consumers? They were sent over for this purpose. This is a study for the medical group: Can you get an answer on this by Monday? Are there institutions in similar difficulties out in the province as those described in Rome?

Dr. Canaperia: Most of the institutions for children are in Rome.

Mr. Taylor: Can we have in a few days a plan of what to do with these materials and where to go next? When we have finished with the provinces we are now engaged on?

Dr. Canaperia: Do you think it advisable to distribute these materials between Naples and Rome?

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Mr. Silber: The other question is the distribution of shawls and clothes.

Mr. Taylor: That will come later. We have fifty sets of clinical instruments. These will go to hospitals. We have some 1,200 first aid kits - we have to decide what to do with these.

Dr. Canaperia: I think they should go to dispensaries in the devastated areas.

Mr. Taylor: We have 5,300 yards of bolt goods (sends someone to fetch a bolt from store room) it is brought in, exhibited and discussed).

(Mr. Taylor: You are making a distribution in Anzio and Nettuno on Saturday, January 6, for 2,500 children. Prince and Princess Barberini are acting as hosts; they brought me a letter from the Provincial head asking me if I would be chairman of this distribution. I shall go down. Brigadier Parkinson, can you get there? how far is it -- about 30 miles, I understand, and I think anyone who knows about it and is interested may like to go. This is an historic event.)

And now here is the cloth. What is it most suitable for? Can we have it made into garments ready to wear? Mr. Barr suggested that it would be very good for institutions for children's tunics.

Mr. Silber: It has also been suggested it should be given to the people as it is to be made into anything that suits them, but with only 8,000 yards you must pick either an institution or a class or group. I would not give them to children or individuals; it would get you into trouble. It could be converted into men's clothing; men's clothing is the biggest shortage we have in Italy.

Brig. Parkinson: I should think that it would be most useful for institutions for youngsters; boys must have trousers and sweaters; I should think that the Italian women could make it into garments.

Mr. Taylor: How many do you think it could make?

3,000 garments.

Mr. Taylor: I would make trousers only. Ask these Red Cross women: they know more about the subject than we do. When are they coming this way? We might discuss the subject with them.

Mr. Silber: They would be glad to tell you what could be done with the amount on hand. The only other suggestion that I heard is that men with low incomes are badly in need of clothes. Many do not earn over 700 lire per month: they are not a big group but one that should be taken care of, especially in the City of Naples.

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Mr. Taylor: Anything else that anyone would like to bring up?

Ins. Vicentini: The remarkable work done by the Army officers in getting the clothing to the needy people is due entirely to these Allied officers who worked Sundays and Christmas Day. If Major Snee and Col. Armstrong could be lent to Frosinone when they have finished this job, the work could be done in about two weeks. The request for their transfer must be made here.

Mr. Taylor: The minutes of the meeting of December 10 have not yet been distributed but you will all get them in due course.

At the close of the meeting 'A Happy New Year' was wished by all.

* * * * *

Meeting No. 8

Following are the minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held January 6, 1945 in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman, American Relief for Italy, Inc. In the absence of Ambassador Taylor, Brig. Parkinson, Director of Public Health Sub-Commission, Allied Commission, presided over the meeting. Also in attendance were Prof. John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior, Ing. C. B. Vicentini, Executive Director of ENDSI, and Joseph S. Silber, A.R.C., Acting Assistant to Mr. Taylor. Mons. John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of the Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees, was present during the first part of the meeting.

Brig. Parkinson: I have been asked to take charge this morning in Mr. Taylor's absence. The points Mr. Taylor wanted us to discuss this morning were the distribution of vitamin tablets and food and how we are going to deal with the many yards of material that have been received from America.

(Here Mr. Franklin Gowen, Assistant to Mr. Taylor, came in to say that there would be a follow-up meeting on Monday, Jan. 8, which Mr. Taylor would like the men present to attend. He said at that meeting the final decision would be made on the points discussed, and an over-all discussion would be held to crystallize the ideas. He also mentioned that Mr. Taylor would like the representatives of the Confederation of Labor to be kept informed of the activities of the Committee.)

Brig. Parkinson: In regard to the distribution of the vitamins and milk, I feel that the milk is the most important of the two.

Mons. Carroll-Abbing: The suggestion made was that, having a limited quantity of milk, it might be distributed in the two cities of Naples and Rome because of the great amount of poverty and necessity in these communities. Professor Canaperia is preparing a list of these institutions, and it was planned to begin distribution of a quarter of a litre of milk per day for one child. That would be sufficient with the supplies we have for about 11,000 children for three months. In regard to the vitamins it was agreed earlier that the safest way to distribute them was to give them to the children themselves -- not to give a supply to a family to take home--and that the distribution should be made in urban, rather than rural, centers under the supervision of a dietician or medical officer.

Prof. Canaperia: Altogether we have about 100,000 pounds of milk.

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Prof. Canaperia: Altogether we have about 100,000 pounds of milk. ²⁸⁴¹

Mr. Silber: On the basis of 11,000 children, what percentage do you propose to give to Rome and what percentage to Naples?

Prof. Canaperia: Half and half.

Brig. Parkinson: Personally, I don't think you can say half and half. You will have to work it out on a percentage basis.

Mr. Silber: You'll have to determine which 11,000 are to receive the milk.

Brig. Parkinson: I think what refers to AMG territory also refers to large towns. I have done a lot of work lately regarding institutions and find -- for one thing -- that the hospital ration is not available for orphanages and homes for old people. I have taken that up with the Food Subcommittee, and they say that they can't afford to extend

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the hospital ration to orphanages. The children in the orphanages require 100% ration just as much as hospital patients. I don't know what type of children you are going to confine this distribution to, but I think the orphanages and institutions of that nature who do not receive the hospital ration should not be forgotten.

Prof. Canaperia: We were thinking of distributing to just that kind of institution.

Brig. Parkinson: We are agreed that we are going to deal with Naples and Rome. The next thing we are going to do is to get a list of the most necessitous items and the type of children we are going to distribute them to. Will there be enough for a quarter of a litre per day for 11,000 children for three months?

Prof. Canaperia: Yes.

Brig. Parkinson: I think it would be a fine thing if we could get more milk and less vitamins.

Mr. Silber: Professor Canaperia, will you be able to give us the names of all the institutions in Rome by Monday. If so, we can start making delivery immediately thereafter.

Prof. Canaperia: One of my medical assistants is going to list the institutions existing in Rome, and it should be ready by this afternoon.

Mr. Silber: Will you deliver to each institution the total amount that institution is going to receive for three months?

Brig. Parkinson: I should be against that.

Mr. Silber: How often will you deliver the milk?

Prof. Canaperia: Every 15 days. I know it will be more difficult for transport, but the advantages of having it distributed regularly to the children and to prevent hoarding will justify the transportation difficulty.

Mr. Silber: That would mean you would have to make six deliveries against one, but by the same token you would know it would be delivered wisely. How many consignees do you think we will have in Rome?

Prof. Canaperia: I would say 100, more or less, of this kind of institution for children.

Mr. Silber: One truck could make the deliveries to these institutions in a week.

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Prof. Canaperia: Yes, it could be done easily in a few days.

Brig. Parkinson: Are you going to establish an age limit?

Prof. Canaperia: I would suggest limiting it to children up to 10 or 12 years of age.

Brig. Parkinson: I wouldn't go beyond 12.

Mr. Silber: As you reduce the age limit, you increase the possibility of giving the milk to a greater number of children in the lower age class.

Brig. Parkinson: Then shall we make the age limit 12 years of age?

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Mr. Silber: I think we'll have enough trouble keeping the 11,000 limit down to children under 10 years of age.

Brig. Parkinson: You'll have your lists from Naples too?

Ing. Vicentini: Mons. Carroll-Abbing said he would assign someone to Naples to get a list. He has visited some of the institutions in Naples and says that they are in a very bad condition.

Mr. Silber: When the distribution begins, we will have to have someone in Naples to look after this function. A distribution will have to be made there every two weeks too.

Prof. Canaperia: The supplies to be distributed will have to be sent to the warehouses in Naples.

Ing. Vicentini: We will need a truck for this purpose every 15 days in Naples.

Mr. Silber: Dr. Canaperia, if this plan is approved after being submitted to Mr. Taylor, how long before you can begin the distribution, and how long will it take?

Prof. Canaperia: In a week's time it can be arranged. All of the material is in Rome now. The amount will not be tremendous, and a few small trucks could easily take care of it.

Mr. Silber: Receipts will be taken from each institution when the milk is delivered and an accounting given to Dr. Canaperia for the purpose of determining the amount distributed and to ensure against hoarding.

Ing. Vicentini: We should ask the institutions to give back the empty boxes.

Prof. Canaperia: We have a plan for keeping track of the milk delivered and the results obtained from the distribution to the children.

Mr. Silber: I think the best control will be for the institutions to report at the end of every 15 days the amount that has been consumed and the number of children it has serviced.

Brig. Parkinson: If it can possibly be done, I think it's a very useful thing to keep an accurate record of the results of the distribution. We did this work in England in one of the biggest orphanages. We had a group of children who were getting the same basic ration. We gave so many of them a pint of milk a day and gave others margarine. The

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Prof. Canaperia: These are multi-vitamins; they contain A and B and all the other vitamins. We also have received a supply of ascorbic acid.

Brig. Parkinson: In a country where you have so much citrus fruit, do you think ascorbic acids are necessary?

Mr. Silber: People in those parts of the country where citric fruits are in season will not require these acids, it is true, but they are needed in Rome and parts of the country where citrus fruits are not in abundance.

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Prof. Canaperia: I should limit the vitamins also to large towns.

Brig. Parkinson: Would you suggest the same delivery for vitamins?

Mr. Silber: With one exception--there are a lot of children in these cities who are not in institutions but are badly in need. The plan is that the vitamins will be limited to Naples and Rome and that they will be distributed to schools where children come from undernourished and underprivileged families - and they will also be distributed through the children's centers of ONMI. In that way we will reach the greatest number. There will be a constant check-up every 15 days to guard against the inherent tendency of institutions to hoard.

Brig. Parkinson: It seems that we are all agreed on that. Now how about the yeast?

Prof. Canaperia: That's another problem. I think it should be given just to the people who need it.

Mr. Silber: How are we going to dispose of it? Have you any idea of the particular need in certain localities?

Prof. Canaperia: I would suggest that it be given to children's hospitals, but it's very difficult to say just now. The best distribution might be made through the ONMI. That is the best way to get the yeast to the children most in need of it.

Mons. Carroll-Abbings: We have a great amount of yeast tablets - 7,800,000. I think perhaps we could make distribution to the provinces as well.

Brig. Parkinson: I don't think there is much chance of yeast getting on the black market. I think you could distribute yeast tablets in bulk and dispose of them instead of giving them every 15 days. What about this dextrose?

Prof. Canaperia: There is a very small amount - about 6,000 pounds of dextro-maltose. We also have 4,000 pounds of powdered protein milk for malnutrition cases. The amount is so small we can do very little with it. The best idea would probably be to service children's hospitals.

Brig. Parkinson: I would distribute that in bulk too.

Mr. Silber: With 6,000 pounds you could give a little to three or four institutions in Naples. 2037

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Prof. Canaperia: Yes.

Mr. Silber: That gives you a total of about 10,000 pounds of powdered protein milk and dextrose. You could pick about six or seven institutions in the city who need these supplies badly.

Prof. Canaperia: I believe that we should give it to institutions in both Naples and Rome.

Mr. Silber: The Pediatrics in Naples could use a supply of this kind.

Brig. Parkinson: We are all agreed on that distribution. Now you said something about clinical outfits.

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Prof. Canaperia: There are 50 sets of clinical instruments.

Brig. Parkinson: You want the first set for the Cassino area.

Prof. Canaperia: Yes, we need to send ten sets to Cassino.

Brig. Parkinson: That will leave 40. What is your idea about distributing that? I understand that there is a need in many places because many of the surgical instruments were taken by the Germans.

Prof. Canaperia: I have a list of the places where surgical instruments are badly needed.

Mr. Silber: Will the 40 sets take care of all of them?

Prof. Canaperia: Yes, and there will still be five left.

Brig. Parkinson: It's good to keep a reserve.

Prof. Canaperia: There are also 1,200 first aid kits to distribute.

Brig. Parkinson: I would say these are needed most in places where there are mines and explosives.

Mr. Vincentini: They are greatly needed in the devastated communes of the six provinces we are helping now.

Mr. Silber: And in the small isolated districts where they have so little in the way of medical supplies and first aid facilities.

Brig. Parkinson: In the Sangro Valley I think there are places where first aid kits are badly needed.

Prof. Canaperia: We also have 15 gross "navitol". We will determine what to do with it as soon as we find out what its exact use is.

Mr. Silber: What about the food bars?

Prof. Canaperia: I should give them with the milk. Every 15 days at the time the milk is distributed, some amount of food bars could be given also.

Brig. Parkinson: I think that would work out very well.

Mr. Silber: The last thing is the cloth. They are making layettes out of the flannel - that's being done now in the convents. Then we have about 8,600 yards of good serge material that could be utilized for many things. It's pretty generally agreed, however, that the most vital need is trousers for growing boys up to the age of about

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Brig. Parkinson: Whatever we do, we want to have simplicity of manufacture.

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Mr. Silber: It was thought in the case of the boys to have the trousers very high waisted so that they would be warmer. The boys could wear a sweater with them in cold weather and a shirt in warm weather.

Brig. Parkinson: That's the simple way of dealing with it. It will be necessary to have some samples and have them approved. Then when the trousers are made, they can be added to the stock pile for distribution.

Mr. Silber: It's very possible that all used clothing coming from America will have less boy's clothing than any other - for the local reason that boys wear their clothes out in such a short time.

Brig. Parkinson: We cannot say for the moment where they will be distributed, can we?

Mr. Silber: No, but I think we should always do it on a mass basis. The fairest method is not to discriminate, but to distribute to the needy with a view to getting as many clothes as quickly as possible. We've succeeded in planning the emptying of the warehouses. Now we have to get them emptied!!

Brig. Parkinson: Do you remember the case where Mons. Carroll-Abbing said he had gone to a hospital and found all the children suffering from the cold? I sent a copy concerning that situation to Col. Bizzozero.

Prof. Canaperin: We have granted 300 tons of charcoal to that institution.

Brig. Parkinson: Will that heat the place?

Prof. Canaperin: Yes. That has been done. The action has been taken.

Mr. Silber: How many blankets do we have?

Ing. Vicentini: I am not sure of the exact amount. Today the Red Cross will send us 300 blankets to be sent to Avezzano. They were collected in Rome.

Mr. Silber: 200 blankets were sent to Aquila. Ing. Vicentini, will you tell us at the meeting on Monday how many blankets we have?

Ing. Vicentini: Yes.

Brig. Parkinson: On that subject - Captain Buck came in from the devastated areas yesterday. He said that in the Sangro Valley the local authorities had asked Italian authorities to collect a blanket

Brig. Parkinson: We cannot say for the moment where they will be distributed, can we?

Mr. Silber: No, but I think we should always do it on a mass basis. The fairest method is not to discriminate, but to distribute to the needy with a view to getting as many clothes as quickly as possible. We've succeeded in planning the emptying of the warehouses. Now we have to get them emptied!!

Brig. Parkinson: Do you remember the case where Mons. Carroll-Abbing said he had gone to a hospital and found all the children suffering from the cold? I sent a copy concerning that situation to Col. Bizzozero.

Prof. Canaperia: We have granted 300 tons of charcoal to that institution.

Brig. Parkinson: Will that heat the place?

Prof. Canaperia: Yes. That has been done. The action has been taken.

Mr. Silber: How many blankets do we have?

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Brig. Parkinson: On that subject - Captain Duck came in from the devastated areas yesterday. He said that in the Sangro Valley the local authorities had asked Italian authorities to collect a blanket from each of the various houses to take care of the people most in need. They had a house-to-house campaign with the statement that they needed blankets "for your own countryman. He has no blankets - you have two or three!" They got blankets.

Mr. Silber: That plan was suggested to be carried out in Rome. Two or three Italian women have suggested the same thing to me. If a systematic collection was conducted street by street, you would get a great many more blankets than you think are available. There is still a great deal of wealth in Rome and many more blankets that could be given.

Brig. Parkinson: When the Red Cross had a drive for a week and a half, they got very little. I think, however, if it was done in the Sangro Valley, it could be done here. I think it is a thing for the National Committee to do. The Italian people should do it.

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Ing. Vicentini: Yes, the National Committee should take care of it. I think something has already been started in the house-to-house campaign.

Brig. Parkinson: The people who could make the best collection are the Little Sisters of the Poor. These are the kind of people who can get results. These little sisters have patience. I have had a lot to do with them, and I have great admiration for them.

Prof. Canabaria: That is a very good idea!

Brig. Parkinson: I would like to suggest here that at each meeting we review the minutes of the preceding meeting to see that everything has been taken care of and to prevent misunderstandings of unfinished business gained by people who read the minutes a week or two after the meeting. We will plan to meet again on January 8 at 10:00 o'clock to submit the results of our discussion today to Mr. Taylor for his approval.

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785017

Meeting No. 9

Following are the minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held January 8, 1945 in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman American Relief for Italy, Inc. (This was a follow-up of the meeting held January 6, 1945.)

In attendance were: Ambassador Taylor; Brig. Parkinson and Major McSweeney of the Public Health Sub-commission Allied Commission; Mgr. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of the Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees; Ing. E. P. Galeazzi, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Ing. G. B. Vicentini, Executive Director of the E.N.D.S.I.; Prof. John. A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; and Mr. Joseph S. Silber, American Red Cross, Acting Assistant to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor: I received a telegram from Judge Marchisio, American Relief for Italy in New York, this morning in which he says in conclusion: "Mr. Barr returns to New York on January 11th and is probably leaving for Italy on 16th. He has prepared a complete analysis of all details requested by you." He also says: "American Relief for Italy has over two and a quarter million pounds of relief materials, ready for shipment since December 15; also fifty trucks paid for by private contributions outside our National War Fund budget. Urge, if possible, representation by you to Theater Commander to expedite the calling forward of these goods." On that subject you have received copies of the following letter that I sent to General Alexander urging that these trucks and materials be ordered forward without delay:

Rome, January 2, 1945

Dear Field Marshal Alexander:

I call your attention to the correspondence between Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, General J. W. G. Clark and myself, regarding the provision by American Relief for Italy, Inc. of fifty trucks for use in Italy for distribution of supplies in the distressed areas released to the Italian Government.

The fifty trucks are now awaiting shipment in New York, as are the accompanying supplies which are greatly needed here to supplement the program of distribution in December-January, as arranged in behalf of American Relief for Italy and approved by the National Committee for the distribution of Relief in Italy, to wit:

40,000 pairs of shoes

of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Ing. C.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of the E.N.D.S.I.; Prof. John.A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; and Mr. Joseph S. Silber, American Red Cross, Acting Assistant to Mr. Taylor.

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40,000	pairs of shoes
500,000	lbs. of used clothing
50,000	lbs. new clothing
10,000	lbs. medical supplies
5,900	lbs. powdered whole milk
7,000	sewing kits
1,200,000	tins evaporated milk
4,200	pairs new shoes
400	sets physicians' instruments
35,000	blankets
20,000	lbs. of soap

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The six shipment which have arrived from America have been allocated to the most essential provinces and communes, and thanks to your own and the cooperation of the Allied Commission,

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have been transported with unexpected dispatch in view of all the difficulties that were forecast during the summer and autumn of last year.

In order to see the winter through on a basis that would approach reasonable success, it will be necessary that the trucks and the material above described should be shipped at once. We are advised by the authorities in America that every permission and privilege have been granted, looking only permission from your Headquarters to order them forward.

I am sure that you will not withhold permission a single day, but will promptly cover it by telegram to America so that this phase of our activities may be met. I am convinced that with the receipt of the above material we shall be able to make a substantial distribution in the devastated communes, as well as to some extent in the communes surrounding the cities of Naples and Rome which heretofore we have not been able to cover in the allocation of the more distant and isolate places. It may be that some portion of this material may even be available for allocation within those cities among institutions in which the most afflicted are finding life most difficult.

Will you be good enough to give the assurance that the trucks and the material described will be ordered forward at once to relieve the uncertainty which handicaps our planning efforts for the near future, and believe me,

Sincerely yours,

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

Copies of the following telegrams and letter were enclosed with the above letter:

(1) AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.
NEW YORK, N.Y.

OCTOBER 14, 1944

FOLLOWING LETTER RECEIVED FROM GENERAL SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON:

"WHEN YOU HAVE PURCHASED THE TRUCKS IN AMERICA, THERE SHOULD BE NO DIFFICULTY IN ARRANGING FOR THEIR SHIPMENT HERE, PROVIDED

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"WHEN YOU HAVE PURCHASED THE TRUCKS IN AMERICA, THERE SHOULD BE NO DIFFICULTY IN ARRANGING FOR THEIR SHIPMENT HERE, PROVIDED THAT THERE ARE NO FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN THE TONNAGE BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO THIS THEATRE FROM THE UNITED STATES. IT WOULD BE MORE CONVENIENT FROM THE SHIPPING POINT OF VIEW IF THE TRUCKS WHICH YOU OBTAIN ARE DESPATCHED HERE CASED. THEY CAN THEN BE ASSEMBLED ON UNITED STATES ARMY LINES WITHOUT DIFFICULTY. THIS METHOD SAVES MUCH SHIPPING SPACE."

(signed) MYRON TAYLOR

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785017

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Rom October 17, 1944

(2) To: General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson
Allied Force Headquarters
Caserta.

Dear General Wilson:

Your letter regarding the shipment of trucks from America under the auspices of "American Relief for Italy" has been transmitted to Judge Marchisio in America. If he is successful in procuring trucks, I am sure he will be governed by your advice in the matter of shipment.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Myron Taylor

* * * * *

(3) Telegram dated November 15, 1944 from Juvenal Marchisio,
President of American Relief for Italy, Inc.

"HAVE LOCATED ADDITIONAL TWENTY FIVE TRUCKS TOTALLING FIFTY

READY FOR SHIPMENT ON RECEIPT OF PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION

BY WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.

JUVENAL MARCHISIO."

Mr. Taylor: Marchisio now says that we have another 2,1/4 million pounds ready for shipment. We are bringing all the pressure to bear that we can to get these supplies on their way, so that there will not be a hiatus after the distribution of the present supply and the arrival of the next one.

Judge Marchisio also cables the following: "ARI HAS BEEN INVITED BY UNRRA TO PARTICIPATE WITH ALL OTHER VOLUNTARY AGENCIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN NATIONAL WAR FUND SET UP. PRESIDENT APPOINTING NATIONAL CHAIRMAN. GOAL ONE HUNDRED FIFTY MILLION POUNDS. ARI MAY BECOME CLAIMANT AND PURCHASE AT UNRRA'S OUT OF POCKET COLLECTION COST. UNRRA'S DRIVE WILL NOT PREVENT OUR CONTINUED CAMPAIGNS FOR NEW CLOTHING AND

(signed) Myron Taylor

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UNRRA, of course, is a United Nation's activity. ARI is strictly an American activity. The question that American Relief for Italy has to answer, of course, is whether the participation in an UNRRA campaign would approach the quantity that it would secure through its own ARI campaign. We cannot settle that over here. I am wiring Judge Marchisio to that effect. Whether ARI would obtain more through participation in an UNRRA campaign or through operating on its own will have to be decided over there. The goal of UNRRA in this field of used clothing is 150 million pounds. I don't know what they base it on. I think that the supply of used clothing in America is not inexhaustible. It will come to the point sooner or later where used clothing will no longer be available. I am thinking of wiring Marchisio that if UNRRA is going to come into the field of used clothing, we want to begin to consider the

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question of using the funds we can obtain through the National War Fund in America or through contribution in kind, to purchase cloth, shoes and clothing -- so far as it is available -- new, and not have the conflicting activity for used clothing.

Brig. Parkinson: If UNRRA got a collection of material, it wouldn't be consigned to Italy.

Mr. Taylor: Oh, no-- all over the world. The UNRRA people are to be active in Greece, Yugoslavia, France, if necessary, and perhaps in Russia. My own feeling is that our participation would reduce the quantity available for Italy as a separate state. Judge Marchisio says that UNRRA'S drive will not prevent our continued campaign for new clothing. It doesn't seem desirable to have two campaigns going on at the same time, and especially where one is backed by 50 million dollars (or a billion dollars actually) -- 50 million applicable to Italy. I don't think you would get much if you ran an Italian campaign following the other. Of course, we would get some material from the UNRRA drive, but we wouldn't know how much. Marchisio asks advice and approval of my telegram along the lines that I have been presenting here. He says: "... HAVE BEEN RELIABLY INFORMED THAT UNRRA HAS CABLED KEENEY FOR SPECIFICATIONS FOR ONE MILLION POUNDS OF CLOTHING TO BE ALLOCATED FROM UNRRA'S STOCK PILE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT BY THEM TO ITALY FREE OF COST TO ARI. RECOMMEND YOU TO CONTACT KEENEY TO SPEED REQUISITION OF THIS CLOTHING AND ARRANGE WITH HIM IF POSSIBLE TO HAVE IT DISTRIBUTED

THROUGH ITALIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE." Our information is that UNRRA is anxious to enter the field and does not wish to combine its activities with American Relief for Italy. That raises the question that we will have to meet here; the National Committee would have to meet it, and AC and AFHQ would have to take part in the decision. That is the same question that we have raised for the last two or three months--whether there is to be more than one agency for the distribution of relief in Italy. I don't know whether UNRRA proposes to give their supplies away to the public or to sell them. The only time they talked to me about it was last summer. It may be they wish to keep their affairs separate from American Relief for Italy. We have been interested in developing the best possible agency for distribution and recognized the only powers helpful in a large way--namely, the Government, the Church and the Italian Red Cross. In establishing that central agency we have blazed a trail and established a functioning system by which relief can flow from the donor to the ultimate beneficiary. I do not know how anyone can set up an agency for distribution of relief without using the same elements. If they do set up another agency, then our position is...

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Mr. Silber: I was told yesterday that there were about 200 tons of used clothing on its way over here to arrive for UNRRA. That will give the first practical demonstration of how they propose to distribute it. There are UNRRA nurses in Italy now who have not yet commenced activities.

* * * * *

Mr. Taylor: Of the quantity of material received we have sent substantial quantities to the provinces, and some has been sent from the provinces to the communes; some has been distributed in the communes to the people. We were trying to decide after we complete the present program for distribution, what will remain in the way of unallocated materials.

Ing. Vicentini: I shall bring in an exact report on that in the afternoon.

Mr. Taylor: Can you give us a general impression?

Ing. Vicentini: Yes, after the distribution in all the six provinces, we shall have 20,000 bales left.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: That will be about half the total quantity left.

Mr. Taylor: Our next step is to supply the communes surrounding Naples and Rome. After that -- what do you think?

Ing. Vicentini: I think Foggia should be helped next. After that the City of Naples is the most urgent.

Mr. Taylor: When you go into the Communes around Naples and Rome, will you make a separate individual distribution?

Ing. Vicentini: I think it would be better to treat the devastated communes of Naples and Rome in the same way that we treated the other communes--through the committee.

Mr. Silber: After distributing to the six devastated provinces, the four of the Adriatic and Littoria and Frosinone, the next step will be the distribution in the city of Foggia and the devastated communes outside of Naples and Rome. After that has been completed, we should still have available out of the present stock pile about 2 million pounds or one third of our receipts up to this time. Then it is the question of where to go next. It has been the recommendation of everyone in the field to go into the City of Naples--not the City of Rome.

Mr. Taylor: How many people will have to be helped in the City of Naples?

Ing. Vicentini: We figure to provide garments for 50,000 people.

Mr. Silber: 50,000

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Mr. Silber: 50,000 people will take about 200,000 garments, which is about 150 tons. We have a great amount of clothing.

Mr. Taylor: Then you will have 350 tons left. 2829

Ing. Vicentini: There is a situation north of Rome that is very bad--in Grosseto and Terni.

Mr. Taylor: Do you have enough of an organization to do several of these things at once--namely, while you are sending materials out in the provinces and communes, can you also go to Foggia and the communes surrounding Naples and Rome? Can you requisition sufficient help and do it now rather than wait?

Mr. Silber: Is is a mammoth undertaking.

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Mr. Taylor: The Naples Committee is all set up and ready to distribute relief materials.

Mr. Silber: There is no doubt that there are enough people in Naples that if you establish the policy, it can be done. Even so, administratively, if you are going to carry on five or six projects at once, you are going to have to increase the organization here.

Mr. Taylor: Can you increase your organization here then so that these things can be done at the same time? We would like to see all this material distributed before the first of February--have empty warehouses awaiting the fresh arrivals. Then we will be ready to receive the 2,1/4 million pounds.

Mr. Silber: One bottleneck is transport.

Mr. Taylor: I have come to believe that you will have no great problem on transport. We have accomplished everything so far that we thought was impossible. We did not dream that we could do these things in such a short time. Brig. Parkinson's organization has helped us splendidly!

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Preparing the ground for distribution means about 15 days in any place.

Mr. Taylor: Of course, I can see if we go into six provinces and many more that Ing. Vicentini, Mr. Carroll-Abbing and Dr. Canaperia cannot divide themselves into three or four parts. They will have to get more help. Mr. Carroll-Abbing can get help from the Vatican, Dr. Canaperia can get the use of government personnel; Ing. Vicentini will have more difficulty finding new assistants.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Ing. Vicentini can draw up a practical scheme and speak to his collaborators.

Mr. Silber: Ing. Vicentini and I can talk this over and see if we can establish some program. The trouble is that the relief activities are causing Ing. Vicentini to be pushed all over Italy, and he does not have sufficient transport yet.

Mr. Taylor: I think he should have representatives so that he will be able to stay in one place. In regard to transport we can help him with that. In regard to additional help perhaps the Red Cross can loan us some people for two or three weeks, and perhaps we can draw on the help of Allied Commission.

Mr. Silber: The Allied Commission is helping greatly at every place. In Frosinone and Littoria the provincial officers are doing all they can. For instance, the provincial officer of Frosinone arranged for

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2827

Brig. Parkinson: I don't think AC can give any more personnel.

Mr. Silber: One thing is Naples. We can do that with dispatch. The Naples Committee is organized, and the material is in Naples.

Mr. Taylor: Would that change your plan of shipping part of the Naples material to Rome?

Mr. Silber: No.

Mr. Taylor: That sounds like an orderly procedure then. I think you are wise in going ahead with the Naples distribution.

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Mr. Silber: I think we should make a special effort to help a certain white-collar group who are earning the same wages they did before the war. The rich can help themselves - the poor will be helped - but these people are being left out. Some of them are making less than 2,500 or 3,000 lire a month.

Major McSweeney: Naples had quite an amount of supplies, but they were depleted for other provinces.

Mr. Silber: The next thing to do is to advise Ing. Vicentini where to plan to distribute next. We have already agreed on Naples City. We know how far north we can go. The question is: Where is the next place in Italy where we can distribute the materials we will have left with speed and dispatch?

Ing. Vicentini: I know of one very bad situation. The Italian men coming back from the Balkans, from Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece, are arriving in a body. They are in a very bad condition. They are ex-soldiers who must go back to their families, and they need help badly.

Mr. Taylor: Where are they now?

Ing. Vicentini: Most of them are in a concentration camp at Bari. There are at least 10,000 without suitable clothing.

Mr. Silber: As I see it, they are Italians, they are in Italy and are in need.

Major McSweeney: Would they come under the MIAA?

Ing. Vicentini: No, they are civilians.

Brig. Parkinson: I get reports all the time about the conditions in Leghorn, Pisa and Florence.

Mr. Taylor: I received a report concerning Arezzo from the Crown Prince. He said a great many children had been thrown out of their homes in Arezzo and are badly in need. The American Red Cross agreed to make a distribution there, and they gave out about 30,000 garments around Arezzo at Christmas time.

Mr. Silber: I think the need is great enough in the south of Italy to distribute all the materials we have now without going too far north.

Inf. Calcezzzi: You have discussed all the planned distribution. Six provinces have been taken care of. You have information that in the various sections the needs of the people have been satisfied.

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Ing. Galeazzi: You have discussed all the planned distribution. Six provinces have been taken care of. You have information that in the various sections the needs of the people have been satisfied.

Ing. Vicentini: Yes. In Pescara we sent out supplies for 87,000 people.

Ing. Galeazzi: You have practically disposed of half the amount received then. I think it would be fine if you could go north--especially in the sections near the army.

Mr. Taylor: We have no right to go into the military zone. We can do that only if we turn over the material to the Allied Military Authority.

Mr. Silber: The Red Cross is distributing in no place on as great a scale as American Relief for Italy, but in army territory the Red Cross is doing all the distributing.

Major McSweeney: Is anything to be done in Sicily? There were very bad riots there yesterday. Four American soldiers were killed and eight Italians.

- 8 -

85

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Carroll-Abbing, do you know anything about the situation in Sicily?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: I don't think the population has a great problem about clothing. It is probably the refugees who have gone back to Sicily, who are in need now.

Mr. Silber: About 20,000 were sent back.

Ing. Vicentini: 20 or 30,000.

Mr. Silber: They do create quite a social problem in Sicily.

Major MCSweeney: Do you think it would be a good idea to survey Sicily? Would it meet with the Brigadier's approval if I write back to the person who wrote to me and see if he will investigate the situation?

Brig. Parkinson: Certainly.

Mr. Taylor: Suppose we have another meeting in a few days on the Sicilian situation. It would be fine if we can give some help to Sicily, but we may not be able to from our present supplies. My feeling is that organization is not set up sufficiently to take care of all these distributions. I think we should create a larger organization of volunteers. The Government, the Vatican and Italian Red Cross and private enterprises can give help.

Ing. Galeazzi: For a purpose of this kind it is quite possible. Why not call the attention of the general committee of ENDSI to the desire of the Ambassador to speed up the distribution and to submit a definite plan in two or three days. This is just the task of the National Ente.

Mr. Taylor: Ing. Vicentini will submit the plan for consideration this afternoon.

Ing. Vicentini: It was the intention that the full Committee of ENDSI should meet tomorrow.

* * * * *

Mr. Taylor: Now about the making up of the cloth.

Mr. Silber: It was determined that we would furnish the cloth, the materials, including thread and needles, and back reputable trade school or other institutions to use all this cloth to make growing boys' trousers. The trousers were then to be put in the stock pile for distribution.

Mr. Taylor: One other thing I plan to do is to draft a telegram to

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Mr. Taylor: One other thing I plan to do is to draft a telegram to New York to the effect that they should exert pressure to send piece goods rather than clothes. We discussed the wisdom of manufacturing trousers for boys and men and skirts for women. We are trusting to get the skirts later. Then if we could get a quantity of sweaters from America, that should be an adequate way of taking care of the clothing situation.

Major McSweeney: The people at home do not realize that this is a great handicraft country. We can clothe the people in half the time if we have the material for them to make up themselves.

Mr. Taylor: That is why I think the piece goods will be much more valuable. We should see a sample of what they propose to make before we decide further.

* * * * *

- 9 -

Brig. Parkinson: We talked about vitamins on our last meeting for the distribution in Rome and Naples.

Mr. Taylor: Have you selected any institutions as recipients?

Prof. Canaperia: I have prepared a list of all the institutions in Rome. The next step is to go around to each one and see what the situation is.

Mr. Taylor: We want to do it on a continuing basis.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Some are getting help from other sources.

Mr. Silber: If you will let me know how many vehicles you want and on what days, I will see if it can be arranged through A.C.

Brig. Parkinson: We suggested in the meeting on January 6 that it would be a good plan to see that the children are checked from the start and the cases followed to see if they show improvement.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: I have 50 doctors on my staff. They will make a chart of each institution and keep a health card for each child.

Mr. Taylor: Can we get that going this week?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Yes.

Mr. Taylor: This includes both Naples and Rome?

Mr. Silber: Yes. We will send the supplies for Naples down there at once.

Brig. Parkinson: We had only a small supply of dextrose and protein milk and we decided that it should be given to only a few hospitals.

Mr. Taylor: Where was this hospital you said the other day had no food and no milk? Has anyone inspected that situation since the report?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Prof. Canaperia saw to it immediately and got a good assignment of coal for the central heating.

Prof. Canaperia: The food situation was also very bad at the hospital because the children were assigned 300 grams of bread, which they do not need, and no milk. They will get in on this distribution.

Brig. Parkinson: That brings up an important point. I send copies of these meetings to AFHQ and AC. They read statements of situations like the one just stated a week or so after the meeting takes place--and even though the action has been taken to remedy the situation, they are not aware of it--and AFHQ and AC throw it back at me. I think it would be a good plan to include in our notes action that has been taken to remedy such situations reported here.

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Mr. Taylor: That is a good idea.

* * * * *

Brig. Parkinson: In regard to the clinical instruments. Of the 50 on hand 10 are to go to Cassino and 35 are to go to hospitals in remote places in the devastated area where the need is greatest.

The remaining five are to remain in the hands of ENDSI for emergency use as the need arises.

Mr. Taylor: The clinical instruments ought to be distributed at once.

Mr. Silber: If you get a vehicle with a man from ENDSI, you could deliver those instruments in one trip. You could take first aid kits also.

That's a valuable cargo and should be guarded carefully.

- 10 -

Prof. Canaperia: There is one trouble in connection with these surgical kits. There are no surgeon's knives.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We looked in two of the kits, and there were no knives.

Mr. Taylor: I shall include that fact in a telegram to Marchisio.

Mr. Silber: I think you are under-estimating what you will need in Naples when you start the distribution, you will need a great deal more than you think.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: It's a question of limiting the supplies to certain categories of people.

Mr. Silber: Even on that plan, you will find that you will need a great amount.

Mr. Taylor: The thing that concerns me most is that the material is in the warehouses and not on somebody's back!

Mr. Silber: I think if you get the warehouses emptied and the clothing on people's backs in January, you will have accomplished a miracle!

Ing. Vicentini: This morning the distribution to the people started in Carsoli. They are distributing clothing to 75 families every day throughout the whole community. One of our men went there yesterday and found that the community was already preparing the distribution for the following morning.

Mr. Silber: In some areas where the distribution is about to commence, there are communes which are ready, but which will be compelled to use mule packs.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Last night I left Anzio and Nettuno. At Anzio they had finished the distribution. At Nettuno there was still some distributing to be done. 1,800 children were supplied at Nettuno. The quantity and quality were quite satisfactory. One or two people did not get what they should have, but these things can be exchanged.

Brig. Pa. Kinson: One woman came up to me and showed me garments she had received for children about 2 or 3, and she had children about 7 or 8 years old.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: In that case she should go back for an exchange.

Mr. Taylor: I think that those who are in charge of distribution are

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Mr. Taylor: I think that those who are in charge of distribution are making up bundles and packages should use discretion. If it is winter, and they find light-weight summer material, they should put it aside. They shouldn't try to distribute it. If they find material that isn't of fairly good quality, they should not distribute it, but should call for more. If they are short a few bales, they should put in a few extra bales to deal with the situation--say two percent extra.

Ing. Vicentini: We are doing that. The first thing the Committee does when the clothing arrives is to make a detailed inventory.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: The labels on the outside of the bales do not give an exact indication of the quality inside. Most of the clothes that went to Anzio were resorted before they were sent. (4,500 children were helped). We found that some children's bales also contained adult's clothing.

- 11 -

Mr. Taylor: I think the people who are responsible for the ultimate distribution should be authorized to use discrimination.

* * * * *

Mr. Silber: The train with supplies for Vatican City is already in Rome. It is waiting to switch tracks to the Vatican today.

Mr. Taylor: The sixth ship of American Relief, the Peregrine White, has been unloaded?

Major McSweeney: There are still some things that have not been unloaded down in the hold.

Brig. Parkinson: There will be twenty tons of medical supplies in Rome tonight for A.C. distribution.

* * * * *

Mr. Silber: This may be a little premature, but I think a little thought should be given soon to get another warehouse north of Rome.

Mr. Taylor: Where would be the logical place?

Mr. Silber: Leghorn would be the best place. It needs to be a port. The time will come soon when this organization will be able to make distribution north of here. Leghorn will be the best place to unload the ships.

Mr. Taylor: I agree. We are making strong efforts to obtain one or more relief ships to operate back and forth between America and Italy carrying nothing but relief materials so that it can go to any port we order it to. It can be made up of any kind of cargo we want. I talked it over with the Prime Minister several times in relation to Italian ships now in Argentine, Brazil, Mexico, Ireland--and other Italian ships which are not in use. If we could get a relief line of a few ships, it would save delay in shipping. It would not interfere with the war effort. We may or may not be successful in obtaining the ship or ships.

I had a talk with Col. Kiplinger of ARHQ the other day concerning the possibility of opening the canal from Rome to the sea to allow barges to come in from the sea to Rome. What is the name of the port on the sea where this canal begins?

Prof. Canaperia: Fiumicino is at the mouth of the Tiber. It would be wonderful if the canal could be opened up and used for ~~that~~ purpose.

Brig. Parkinson: Is the canal very badly damaged?

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Brig. Parkinson: Is the canal very badly damaged?

Ing. Gelezzi: Very badly. They thought last winter of clearing it and something was done, but there is still additional work to be done to take up all the boats that have been sunk and to clear away the wreckage.

Mr. Taylor: If there is nothing more, we will adjourn. We will need to concert our best efforts to endeavor to increase the organization and personnel for distribution, to empty the warehouses quickly and to determine where the next supplies will be distributed most effectively.

16 GEN 1945

4022

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

JAN 1945

PH/ARI/6/2

15 January, 1945

SUBJECT: - National Committee for Distribution
of Relief in Italy.

JAN 17 1945

TO : - VP, CA section.

77/80

Herewith copy of a report on the activities of the
above-mentioned organization for the month of December. It is
forwarded for information and submission to COS.

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

GSP/mtc

Incl: As stated above.

COS. ✓

16 JAN 1945

PA

see Minute 82
and footnote
folio 80.

2821

7 VP.

JH

TranslationREPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE E.N.D.S.I. IN THE FIRST MONTH OF ITS ACTIVITY (December 1944)

The arrival of the two ships "R.T.HILL" and "WEBB MILLER" marked the beginning of the activity of the E.N.D.S.I.

WAREHOUSE OF THE E.N.D.S.I.

NAPLES. His Eminence Cardinal Ascalesi, Archbishop of Naples, placed six warehouses at the disposal of the E.N.D.S.I. to receive the clothing coming from the United States of America for the people in the distressed areas of Italy.

Four of these warehouses are actually being used and have been registered with the Allied Port Authorities under the following numbers:

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Storehouse in the Archbishop's Palace | No. 1951 |
| 2. " " " Girolamini Church | " 1952 |
| 3. " " " S. Severo Church | " 1953 |
| 4. " " " S. Maria in Cosmedin Church | " 1954 |

The other two store-houses held in reserve are:

5. Storehouse in the Annunziata Church
6. " " " S. Maria Maggiore Church.

ROME

The State Railways has allowed the E.N.D.S.I. to have the use of five warehouses at the goods railway station "Scalo S. Lorenzo" store-houses 11 - 12 - 13 - 24 - 25.

LANCIANO

A part of the tobacco factory has been taken over for the E.N.D.S.I. warehouse on the Adriatic coast.

ARRIVAL AND UNLOADING OF THE SHIPS

Five ships arrived from America and were unloaded during the month of December.

	<u>Declared Cargo</u>		<u>Cases</u>
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>12,102</u>	<u>--</u>
S/S/ R.T.HILL at Naples			
S/S WEBB MILLER "	8,252		5,433
S/S ARMSTRONG "	7,658		2820
			577

- 2 -

the quantity of merchandise received:

	Bales	Missing	Cases Missing
S/S R.T. HILL	19937	427	5137 296
S/S WEBB MILLER			
S/S ARMSTRONG	7781	77	569 8
S/S SAMUEL ADAMS	12213	408	100 14
S/S JAMES HOBEN			
TOTAL	39931	912	5806 318

The amount missing constitutes 2,30% of the bales and 5,40% of the cases: that is, 2,70% of a total of 45,734 cases and bales.

The goods have been distributed as follows in the store-houses

	Bales	Cases
Store-house Naples 1951	--	5373
" " 1952	13458	306
" " 1953	10884	27
" " 1954	3375	--
Rome S. Lorenzo	12213	100

Total 39931 5806

All steps were taken to avoid losses at the docks at Naples and Ieghorn. It would seem however that part of the cargo did not arrive at all.

DISTRIBUTION

It was decided to make the first distribution of clothing in the six Provinces which were most ruined by the war, and which were for long the actual theatre of war; namely the Provinces of Frosinone, Littoria, Campobasso, L'Aquila, Chieti, Pescara.

List were received from all the Communes of these Provinces of the people in direct need of clothing. Using these lists the following totals were reached in the various provinces.

PROVINCES	MEN	WOMEN	BOYS	GIRLS	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Pescara						2619
Inhab. 211,561	12435	12435	8290	4145	45,595	

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Chieti						
Inha. 374,727	31952	31952	21302	21302	10776	117,284
L'Aquila						
Inha. 385,716	9315	9385	5974	5974	2982	33,630
Campobasso						
Inha. 399,095	13591	14951	6024	5659	6177	46,402
Littoria						
Inha. 227,218	34035	37729	17411	18126	7938	115,239
Frosinone						
Inha. 845,607	26702	26702	13351	13351	53404	133,510
Total						
Inha. 2423,924	128030	133154	72352	72682	85422	491,660

- 3 -

The first step in the distribution of the clothing was the transportation of the bales and cases, sorted out in the store-houses and destined for the various provinces, to the provincial warehouse, from which the distribution to the communes would be rapidly carried out.

Of the 12,606 bales and 368 cases to be carried to these centers 7,448 bales and 186 cases have already arrived at their destination, 723 bales and 92 cases were distributed to the children at Christmas, and 4,678 bales and 180 cases are to be delivered within the next week or two.

The goods are accompanied during the journeys by members of the E.N.D.S.I. staff and by a picked body of Italian Carabinieri. The Allied Authorities have collaborated splendidly in transporting the goods to the provincial warehouses.

Up to the present the following goods have been sent to the devastated areas:

	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Store-house at Lanciano	1,702	50
" " at Chieti	2,012	31
" " at Pescara	1,395	52
" " at Sulmona	594	17
" " at Campobasso	325	--
" " at Viterbo	382	12
" " at Isernia	970	24
" " at Carsoli	68	--
Total	7,448	186

Christmas distribution

Total	6,171	278
--------------	--------------	------------

On the 31st of December the following goods were still in the warehouses:

	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Warehouse Naples 1951	--	2,352
" " 1952	8,489	101
" " 1953	8,154	8
" " 1954	2,975	--
S. Lorenzo	11,422	3,503
Lanciano	720	64
Total	28,170	2,817

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" " 1954	2,975	--
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Lanciano	720	64

Total 31,760 6,028

The work of distributing the clothing to the communes has already begun. From the warehouse at Lanciano this distribution has already been carried out. In many areas the actual distribution to the people has already begun.

At Christmas a special effort was made and clothing was carried from the central warehouse at Rome and distributed to 40,000 children in the destroyed towns in the Provinces of Frosinone, Littoria and Rome. Particularly moving was the distribution in the battle areas round Cassino and round the Anzio and Nettuno beachhead.

In order to finish off the distribution to the six provinces mentioned above the following goods will still have to be transported:

1. Bolano	Bales	Cases
2. Avezzano	180	--
3. Prosinone	562	20
4. Littoria	1950	50
	1986	50

Total 4,678 120

Consequently the following goods will still remain in the warehouses for further distribution:

Bales 27,082 Cases 5,844

2816

μ022

WHS/jed

75

CC 950

14 January 1945

JAN 17 1945

74

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for your letter of the 10th enclosing a copy of your telegram of the same date to Washington. They were awaiting me upon my return from the North.

Sincerely yours,

7

ELIENI S. STONE,
Rear Admiral, USN,
Chief Commissioner.

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

cc. Conf 5

FIGURE 5

The distribution of Mr. Taylor's
Ltr and telegram was made.

2814

COPY

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P

Y

Rome, January 10, 1945.

2 Via Boncompagni.

Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, USNR
Chief Allied Commission,
Rome.

Dear Admiral Stone:

Herewith is copy of a telegram which I have sent
to Washington explaining the situation in regard to the
receipt of materials from American Relief for Italy.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure:

Copy of Telegram
January 10, 1945.

Chief of Staff
CC files

2813

73
COPY

COPY OF TELEGRAM SENT TO WASHINGTON - January 10, 1945.

Allied Headquarters at Caserta advise that they have called forward for late February and early March arrival American relief supplies available for shipment. This is a distinct disappointment as continuity of service, particularly with respect to milk for children, vitamins, blankets, shoes as well as clothing must be maintained without interruption otherwise the benefits anticipated will be endangered and the operating staff from the port of reception to the ultimate distributors in the communes will be dislocated. As this shipment includes also trucks it will relieve the pressure on the war transportation in the area when received. Furthermore as we have now arranged for clothing and other distributions in six Southern devastated Provinces we are now undertaking to relieve in similar way the communes surrounding Naples and Rome which are in very bad way and likely to breed disorder. We are now surveying Northern area from Rome to line of front which is administered by Allied Military Government and upon receipt of shipment under discussion we shall be able to begin distribution in that area. In Allied Military zone the authorities have already requested donations of American Relief materials indicating that their own supplies are not adequate for the need. It may develop that some part at least of the next shipment will be warehoused at Leghorn for distribution in Northern area following in the wake of Allied Military Government as it in turn follows advance of the fighting forces. We are considering establishing a more Northern control center at Villa Schifanoia which Mrs. Taylor and I gave to the pope in Florence but which is still under Allied Military control as a central point from which National Committee might direct activities in North. The purpose of this telegram is to request your personal assistance to urge an earlier shipping date than indicated and to institute a plan for bi-monthly shipments after the present accumulation in New York has been delivered. The reaction to the distribution is considered by Italian Government authorities to be very helpful in maintenance of order and revive faith in Allied activities in released portion of Italy. Will you advise those interested Davies and Marchisio.

MYRON TAYLOR

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2812

Chief of Staff.
CC files.

4022

70

4 January 1945.

Extract from P.W.B. Consolidated Report on Conditions in Liberated Italy No. 49

"RELIEF."

Distribution of American Relief Supplies.

The first distribution of American relief supplies took place recently at Valmontone, Aquino and Pontecorvo and consisted of clothing and foodstuffs for children. It is hoped that 30,000 children in Latium will benefit from this first Christmas distribution.

The material, amounting to 500 tons, was provided by the American Relief for Italy, and distributed by ENDSI (Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorso Italia). The National Committee of the latter body, through its President Prince Doria, Mayor of Rome, recently enlisted the aid of PWB in launching a campaign in Rome to collect blankets for refugees in Abruzzo and Marches. ENDSI is a body representing both the Italian Government and the Vatican, organized largely by the efforts of Mr. Myron Taylor, and backed up by both the American and Italian Red Cross. Practically all the labour received in handling and distributing the supplies is voluntary. It is unloaded, for instance, by State Railway employees, guarded by Carabinieri, checked by personnel provided by the Banca d'Italia, etc.

Further consignments totalling 2,300 tons have already reached Italy for distribution throughout the country."

See Minutes 71272
2811
RA
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MS/afe

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CC 950

6 January 1945

JAN - 7 1945

JAN - 8 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

67

I have received a copy of your dispatch to an unnamed addressee dated January 3rd together with a copy of your letter to Field Marshal Alexander dated January 2nd and am in accord with the action you have taken.

66

Just as a suggestion, however, I think it would be helpful to AFHQ if the gross weight, i.e. packed for export, could be supplied on all items, since, as you know, the bids on calling forward shipments are generally made by AFHQ on a tonnage basis. You may desire to ask Judge Marchisio to furnish you with this information.

Sincerely yours,

ALLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: CofS
cc files

2809

January, 1945

(67)

TELEGRAM SENT

WE ARE ADVISED THAT AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY HAVE NOW AWAITING SHIPMENT IN NEW YORK OF FIFTY TRUCKS WITH ACCOMPANYING SUPPLIES AND ONE THOUSAND TONS VARIOUS CLOTHING MATERIALS MILK SHOES BLANKETS SOAP AND OTHER ITEMS WHICH ARE GREATLY NEEDED HERE IN PROGRAM FOR DISTRIBUTION PERIOD THIS WILL CONSTITUTE SEVENTH SHIPMENT STOP SIX SHIPMENTS HAVE ARRIVED FROM AMERICA AND HAVE BEEN ALLOCATED TO MOST ESSENTIAL PROVINCES AND COMMUNES AND HAVE IN SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITIES BEEN ACTUALLY TRANSPORTED TO PROVINCES AND COMMUNES STOP WINTER IS UPON US AND IT IS EXCEEDINGLY IMPORTANT THAT WHEN EXISTING STOCKS HAVE BEEN EXHAUSTED COMMA AS THEY WILL RARELY BE DISTRIBUTED COMMA WE MUST HAVE AVAILABLE STOCKS NOW IN AMERICA TO CONTINUE THIS IMPORTANT SERVICE STOP DISTRIBUTION AND COOPERATION BY ALL AGENCIES HAS RENDERED THIS AN EXAMPLE OF ACTION FROM ITALIAN SEAPORT TO ULTIMATE BENEFICIARIES WHICH COULD NOT UNDER OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES HAVE BEEN IMPROVED STOP DELAYS IN ORIGINAL SHIPMENT HAVE PUT THIS ACTIVITY TOO LATE IN SEASON FOR EASY DISTRIBUTION BUT SO FAR AS ANY DISTRIBUTION HAS BEEN POSSIBLE EVEN UNDER UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS IT HAS BEEN AN EXAMPLE OF COOPERATIVE SUCCESS STOP MAY WE URGE YOU AS WE ARE URGING SUPREME ALLIED COMMANDER TO EXPEDITE IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT THOSE MATERIALS DESCRIBED AND ANY OTHERS NOW READY STOP REACTION TO DISTRIBUTION IN AREAS BENEFITTED HAS JUSTIFIED ALL OUR EARLIER STATEMENTS THAT THROUGH THIS MEANS ALONE CAN PUBLIC WELFARE BE ASSURED AND UNEASY DISPELLED.

MYRON TAYLOR

2808

AMVAT, Rome, January 3, 1945

2 Via Bonscompagni

Rome, January 2, 1945

(66)

Dear Field Marshal Alexander:

I call your attention to the correspondence between Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, General J. W. G. Clark and myself, regarding the provision by American Relief for Italy, Inc. of fifty trucks for use in Italy for distribution of supplies in the distressed areas released to the Italian Government.

The fifty trucks are now awaiting shipment in New York, as are the accompanying supplies which are greatly needed here to supplement the program of distribution in December-January, as arranged in behalf of American Relief for Italy and approved by the National Committee for the distribution of Relief in Italy, to wit:

- 40,000 pairs of shoes
- 500,000 lbs. of used clothing
- 50,000 lbs. new clothing
- 10,000 lbs. medical supplies
- 5,900 lbs. powdered whole milk
- 7,000 sewing kits
- 1,200,000 tins evaporated milk
- 4,200 pairs new shoes
- 400 sets physicians' instruments
- 55,000 blankets
- 20,000 lbs. soap

The six shipments which have arrived from America have been allocated to the most essential provinces and communes, and thanks to your own and the cooperation of the Allied Commission, have been transported with unexpected dispatch in view of all the difficulties that were forecast during the summer and autumn of last year.

In order to see the winter through on a basis that would approach reasonable success, it will be necessary that the trucks and the material above described should be shipped at once. We are advised by the authorities in America that every permission and privilege have been granted, lacking only permission from your headquarters to order them forward.

I am sure that you will not withhold permission a single day, but will promptly cover it by telegram to America so that this phase of our activities may be met. I am convinced that with the receipt of the above material we shall be able to make a substantial distribution in the devastated communes, as well as to some extent in the communes surrounding the cities of Naples and Rome which heretofore we have not been able to cover in the allocation of the more distant and isolated places. It may be that some portion of this material may even be available for allocation within these cities, among institutions in which the most

2807

Field Marshal Sir Harold R. L. G. Alexander
Supreme Allied Commander in Chief
Mediterranean Theater,
Caserta.

- 2 -

(65)

afflicted are finding life most difficult.

Will you be good enough to give me the assurance that the trucks and materials described will be ordered forward at once to relieve the uncertainty which handicaps our planning efforts for the near future, and believe me,

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosures:

Telegram to American
Relief for Italy, Inc.,
N.Y., October 14, 1944;
to Sir Henry Maitland
Wilson, October 17, 1944;
from American Relief for
Italy, Inc., November
15, 1944

2806

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

Folios 61 - 64 Transfer to file
460/1000
Folios 61-3. C. C. letter 27 Dec 11.04/28
" 64 Minute sheet referring
to above folios
J. H. [unclear] 280

4622

EWS/hjp

3 January 1945

JAN - 5 1945

47/58

see John 53

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your courtesy of sending me duplicate copies of minutes of meeting held on November 30th. They were received here on December 30th.

On page five of the minutes, I note that both Dr. Canaperia and Mr. Vicentini stated that the Italian Government can not requisition cars. This statement is incorrect for the Italian Government has the full legal power to requisition cars for war purposes. The difficulty seems to be that either the Government makes little effort to search out and find cars to requisition or else is reluctant to antagonize people by taking their cars. I make this point only for the sake of correcting the record.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

2806

~~NOTE - copies of the minutes sent by
chief of mission - any further.~~

PA 81

4022
HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

31 December 1944
JAN - 2 1945

PH/ARI/6/1

SUBJECT: - American Relief for Italy.

TO : - Chief of Staff,
HQ Allied Commission. ✓

1. Herewith for transmission to the Chief Commissioner, copy of minutes of a meeting concerning relief held November 30, 1944 in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy.

G. S. Parkinson
Lieut. Col.

G. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier
Liaison Officer.

2803

Incl:
As above.

CC has seen
already
JAN 31

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528
Attached are minutes of a meeting
concerning relief held November 30, 1944 in the
office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman
of American Relief for Italy.

The following members were in attendance:

Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor;
Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian
Red Cross; Dott. Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi,
architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and
Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission
of the State of the Vatican City; Ing. G.B.
Vicentini, Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I.;
Prof. John Albert Canaperia, M.D., Inspector
General of Public Health Department of Ministry
of Interior; Ing. Vacino, Expert in Sanitary
Engineering, Public Health; Dr. L. Lapponi,
Italian Red Cross Sanitary Service.

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- 1 -

Mr. Taylor: This is a meeting to discuss a particular interest-- the distribution of relief medical supplies and milk for mothers and babies in the stricken areas. In this respect the following telegram has been sent to Washington:

TO SECRETARY--NOVEMBER 30--FOR PRESIDENT SECRETARY HONORABLE JOSEPH DAVIES BASIL OCONNOR JUDGE MARCHISIO WINTHROP ALDRICH STOP REFERRING TO RECENT TELEGRAMS WE HAVE SUCCEEDED IN HAVING FIRST SHIPMENT RELIEF SUPPLIES WHICH THOUGH ARRIVING OFF NAPLES WAS ORDERED DIVERTED TO LEGHORN FOR UNLOADING NOW BEING DISCHARGED NAPLES STOP THIS IS FIRST RELIEF MATERIAL ACTUALLY ARRIVED ITALY FROM AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY STOP TWO SUCCEEDING SHIPS ARE ALSO IN HARBOR OF NAPLES AND IN PROCESS OF UNLOADING PERIOD WAREHOUSING AT NAPLES AND SELECTION OF SUPPLIES FROM VARIOUS SHIPMENTS SUITABLE FOR SEVERAL PROVINCES AND COMMUNES FOR WHICH THEY ARE INTENDED ARE NOW IN PROCESS AT NAPLES BY END OF PRESENT WEEK THESE SUPPLIES WILL BEGIN TO FLOW INTO PROVINCES INTO A CENTRAL WAREHOUSE IN INTERIOR AT LANCIANO WHICH WE HAVE ARRANGED AS A CENTRAL POINT OF DISTRIBUTION AND FROM THERE WITHIN FEW DAYS THEREAFTER DISTRIBUTION INTO SEVERAL COMMUNES AND THROUGH THEM INTO HANDS OF MOST NEEDY WILL ACTUALLY TAKE PLACE STOP SECOND SECTION OUR REPORT NOVEMBER NINTH WILL INDICATE THE ORGANIZATION WE HAVE GUIDED NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN CREATING THIS MACHINERY NOW GOES INTO ACTION AND IS WE BELIEVE COMPLETE VEHICLE FOR EFFECTIVE AND DEPENDABLE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF TO NEEDY STOP THESE SHIPMENTS INVOLVE NOT ONLY CLOTHING BUT ALSO MILK VITAMINS AND OTHER MEDICINES PERIOD WE HAVE SECURED COOPERATION OF AMERICAN RED CROSS TO EXTENT OF FURNISHING FOUR TRAINED WOMEN WHO WILL FOR TIME BEING AT LEAST RESIDE IN CENTERS OF MOST DEVASTATED AREAS AND ASSIST IN WORK AMONG WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND GUIDE ITALIAN RED CROSS IN THOSE AREAS IN USE OF AMERICAN RELIEF SUPPLIES WE ARE ALSO MAKING USE OF FOUR AMERICAN PRIESTS (REPRESENTING NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANIZATION) RECENTLY ARRIVED HERE TO TAKE UP AT LEAST TEMPORARY RESIDENCE IN MOST DEVASTATED AREAS TO ASSIST LOCAL AUTHORITIES IN MATTERS OF DISTRIBUTION STOP WE ARE PLEASED TO RECOGNIZE GENEROSITY OF ALL ORGANIZATIONS ON ITALIAN SIDE NAMELY GOVERNMENT VATICAN AND ITALIAN RED CROSS PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES IN SETTING UP THIS MECHANISM ONCE FLOW OF MATERIALS BEGINS THROUGH CHANNELS INDICATED IT BECOMES MATTER OF REPETITION EXCEPT THAT REMAINING PROVINCES AND COMMUNES IN NEED OF RELIEF WILL HAVE TO BE ORGANIZED ALONG SIMILAR LINES AND AS SOON AS MATERIALS ARE AVAILABLE FLOW INTO THOSE AREAS WILL LIKEWISE TAKE PLACE STOP NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF HAS ALREADY JUSTIFIED ITSELF AND WITH OUR ASSISTANCE HAS BEEN ABLE TO DEVELOP FACILITIES FOR TRANSPORTATION AND DISTRIBUTION UPON A WHOLLY VOLUNTARY BASIS AMONG OTHER THINGS WE HAVE SUCCEEDED FINALLY IN ARRANGING FOR FREE INLAND TRANSPORTATION BY TRUCK IN THIS WE HAVE RECENTLY ALSO SECURED COOPERATION AND FACILITIES OF ALLIED COMMISSION AS WELL AS AGENCIES OF ARMY AND OTHER WISE

FOR HIGH THEY ARE INTENDED ARE NOW IN PROCESS AT NAPLES BY
END OF PRESENT WEEK THESE SUPPLIES WILL BEGIN TO FLOW INTO
PROVINCES INTO A CENTRAL WAREHOUSE IN INTERIOR AT LANCIANO WHICH
WE HAVE ARRANGED AS A CENTRAL POINT OF DISTRIBUTION AND FROM
THERE WITHIN FEW DAYS THEREAFTER DISTRIBUTION INTO SEVERAL
COMMUNES AND THROUGH THEM INTO HANDS OF MOST NEEDY WILL ACTUALLY
TAKE PLACE STOP SECOND SECTION OUR REPORT NOVEMBER NINTH WILL
INDICATE THE ORGANIZATION WE HAVE GUIDED NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN
CREATING THIS MACHINERY NOW GOES INTO ACTION AND IS WE BELIEVE
COMPLETE VEHICLE FOR EFFECTIVE AND DEPENDABLE DISTRIBUTION OF
RELIEF TO NEEDY STOP THESE SHIPMENTS INVOLVE NOT ONLY CLOTHING
BUT ALSO MILK VITAMINS AND OTHER MEDICINES PERIOD WE HAVE
SECURED COOPERATION OF AMERICAN RED CROSS TO EXTENT OF FURNISHING
FOUR TRAINED WOMEN WHO WILL FOR TIME BEING AT LEAST RESIDE IN
CENTERS OF MOST DEVASTATED AREAS AND ASSIST IN WORK AMONG WOMEN
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OF AMERICAN RELIEF SUPPLIES WE ARE ALSO MAKING USE OF FOUR
AMERICAN PRIESTS (REPRESENTING NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE
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RESIDENCE IN MOST DEVASTATED AREAS TO ASSIST LOCAL AUTHORITIES
IN MATTERS OF DISTRIBUTION STOP WE ARE PLEASED TO RECOGNIZE
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VATICAN AND ITALIAN RED CROSS PERSONNEL AND FACILITIES IN
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CHANNELS INDICATED IT BECOMES MATTER OF REPETITION EXCEPT THAT
REMAINING PROVINCES AND COMMUNES IN NEED OF RELIEF WILL HAVE
TO BE ORGANIZED ALONG SIMILAR LINES AND AS SOON AS MATERIALS
ARE AVAILABLE FLOW INTO THOSE AREAS WILL LIKEWISE TAKE PLACE
STOP NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF HAS ALREADY
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FINALLY IN ARRANGING FOR FREE INLAND TRANSPORTATION BY TRUCK
IN THIS WE HAVE RECENTLY ALSO SECURED COOPERATION AND FACILITIES
OF ALLIED COMMISSION AS WELL AS AGENCIES OF ARMY AND OTHER WISE
STOP IMPORTANT THAT AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY CONTINUE
ASSEMBLE QUANTITIES MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES AS GREAT NEED ALREADY
EXISTS AND NEED WILL BE ENLARGED AS ARMIES MOVE FARTHER NORTH
AND MORE TERRITORY IS LIBERATED FROM ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT STOP SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS IN ALLIED
MILITARY GOVERNMENT IS APPARENT FROM FACT THAT ONE OF THEIR
ACTIVE OFFICERS CALLED UPON US THIS WEEK TO DISCOVER IF WE
COULD DIVERT SOME OF OUR MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES TO ALLIED
MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR DISTRIBUTION IN FORWARD AREAS STILL
UNDER THEIR CONTROL. WE OF COURSE HAD NONE TO RELEASE FOR
THIS PURPOSE OUR PROBLEM BEING SERIOUS ENOUGH IN RELEASED AREAS
STOP IF THE NAVAL AUTHORITIES WOULD RELEASE IN SOME WAY
VATICAN SUPPLIES AWAITING SHIPMENT SINCE JANUARY IN BARCELONA
AND SHIPLOADS OF MATERIALS FROM ARGENTINE IT WOULD RELIEVE
SITUATION PARTICULARLY IN ROME AND NAPLES AREAS IN VERY MATERIAL
WAY STOP FIRST USE OF SUPPLIES PROVIDED BY AMERICAN RELIEF FOR

- 2 -

ITALY ARE NOT INTENDED FOR LARGE CITIES BUT FOR MUST DESITUTE PEOPLE IN DEVASTATED AREAS. LARGER CITIES HAVE MANY OTHER AVENUES TO DRAW UPON FOR THEIR RELIEF THAT HAVE THESE OUTLYING DISTRICTS WHERE PRACTICALLY ALL SHELTER AND SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED STOP HAVING FOR A NUMBER OF MONTHS BEEN INSISTENT UPON COOPERATION IN ACCOMPLISHING THESE OBJECTIVES WE NOW WOULD LIKE VERY MUCH TO INDICATE THAT A MEASURE OF ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION IS INDICATED STOP REMAINING EFFORT AND MOST VITAL ONE NOW TRANSFER ITSELF TO AMERICA STOP THE QUANTITY OF MATERIALS THAT CAN BE ASSEMBLED THROUGH ALL CHANNELS INCLUDING AMERICAN RED CROSS, AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE ORGANIZATION AND ANY OTHER CONTRIBUTING AGENCIES SHOULD BE PRESSED TO FULFILL EXTENT IN ORDER THAT MECHANISM NOW EMPLOYED FOR DISTRIBUTION MAY SOME DAY SOON NOT FIND ITSELF WITHOUT MATERIALS WITH WHICH TO ACCOMPLISH ITS OBJECTIVE STOP WE BELIEVE PRESIDENT WILL NEVER HAVE OCCASION TO REGRET SUPPORT HE HAS LENT TO THIS HUMANITARIAN ENTERPRISE.

MYRON TAYLOR

* * *

Mr. Taylor: There has been a question as to the quantity of medicines and milk that were included in the present shipments, which are in the process of being unloaded, or have been unloaded at Naples, and to what extent they will satisfy the needs of the communities in which we are now about to begin the work of relief. Mr. Barr, will you give us your report on that subject?

Mr. Barr: The four ships now in the harbour at Naples are discharging the materials indicated in this schedule (copy attached). The first unloading of the powdered milk is taking place now. This is the milk in powdered form, which is mixed with water, and will be distributed in the communes in milk feeding stations. In one part of the ship they are unloading 77,167 lbs. and in another section 35,245 lbs., which gives you over 100,000 lbs. of milk in powdered form. This makes possible the distribution of a quarter litre of milk per day to 25,000 children for one month. We are also unloading 6,500 pounds of milk to which extra protein has been added for the purpose of using in cases of malnutrition. In addition we are unloading 8,100 lbs. of dextrose maltose, particularly for malnutrition and clinical cases. These specialized products will increase the number of children and the category which you can serve. Some will be a preventative and the rest will take care of those already suffering. We also have medicines and foods having to do with malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies, including 12 tons of food bars, a high concentrate of food made of fruit, vegetable and vitamin material such as our troops use in combat duty. These food bars will be used for child care and cases of malnutrition. We also have in the millions of vitamin tablets.

MYRON TAYLOR

* * * *

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Mr. Galeazzi: Don't you think, Mr. Taylor, that the medicines and food involves quite a different problem of distribution? One thing is the distribution of clothing-- another the distribution of food and medicine.

Mr. Taylor: Yes, it obviously will involve a little different procedure. We would like to use the same committee but with a different technique. We have discussed whether it would be wise to ship to Rome some of these items to be distributed in somewhat the same manner as was the atebirin.

Mr. Barr: The milk products can be unloaded in bulk and shipped directly to whatever places are determined geographically. When delivering milk to an area, enough milk should be delivered to last

the area a month. This presents a storage problem but not the same warehouse problem you were confronted with in clothing. Some of the material should be brought to Rome; for instance, the clinical instruments should be brought here and determination as to distribution made by clinical organizations. Part of the medicines should be used to send to general areas, as you did with the atebirin to establish a supply to meet general needs, but the specialized medicines and drugs will have to go to the places just where the need arises.

Mr. Taylor: We have part of a floor in this building where we can store supplies.

Mr. Barr: There is also a place in Rome to store supplies. I should also mention that we have a supply of community first aid kits which can be given to a city or a village.

Mr. Galeazzi: The deficiency of food and medicines is felt much more in the cities than in the country towns. There are exceptions like Cassino and other heavily bombed areas, but the people in the country have a greater opportunity for obtaining vitamins and sufficient food.

Mr. Barr: Yes, and in those communities of mined areas where they are unable to farm on a normal scale. But these needs can be met not through a wholesale movement of distribution like the clothing; it can best be met by specialized shipments.

* * *

Mr. Taylor: Last Saturday night I received a letter from Dr. Zanotti-Bianco concerning a children's hospital which is intended to prevent tuberculosis. There are 140 children in the hospital under three years of age. Five had died that day and three more were dying, and the well-known child expert, Vallegosi, said that they needed Vitamins A and B badly, but that they had been unable to get those vitamins. Dr. Zanotti-Bianco wrote me what he called an "SOS". It was late Saturday night, and I could do nothing then, but early Sunday morning I called Colonel Poletti's office. He was away, and I talked to Colonel Bizzozero. I asked him if he would find some A and B vitamins and if he would personally go to this hospital and study the situation. He reported later in the day that he had found A and B vitamins, and had taken them to the hospital. He said that it was not a very good hospital. I think it was developed under difficult conditions. Last August he recommended that its cases be transferred to another well-known, similar hospital, possibly the Jesu Hospital for children.

Mr. Galeazzi: That's the only hospital for children in the city, I believe.

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Mr. Galeazzi: That's the only hospital for children in the city, I believe.

Dr. Canaperis: No, there are two hospitals for children, the Jesu and the Clinico Pediatrica.

Mr. Taylor: He recommended that this institution be closed and the children taken to another one of the two hospitals. This recommendation was not followed. I went to investigate the hospital last summersummer, and at the time asked them if they knew anything about penicillin. They said they had heard about it, but didn't know anything about it. I suggested that if they wanted to learn about it, I would get a doctor from the Army to explain it to them. Later on they selected a committee of about seven or eight Italian doctors; we found an expert on penicillin from the hospital who spoke Italian fluently, and they spent three or four hours in this room discussing penicillin. Col. Bizzozero told me that the A.C. had turned over to the Government all their drugs, so that the fault in distribution in this children's hospital was the Government and not A.C.

- 4 -

Dr. Canaperia : As far as penicillin is concerned, we do not have any.

Mr. Galeazzi: The American supply of penicillin is strictly reserved for the Allied armies.

Mr. Taylor: I am speaking of the Vatican medicines which have not been turned over.

Mr. Barr: We not only brought the material here and turned it over to the Italian authorities, but we also had the work to assist them in the distributions and the transport of the needed places. I think it is one thing to turn it over to the Government and another thing to assist them in distributing it.

Mr. Taylor: That is a weak link in the chain. Can't the Committee draw on the National Supply for these purposes?

Mr. Galeazzi: That is another possibility. There is a special section in ADMIA for the distribution of allied medicines. As far as this shipping is concerned, I wonder if you think it is wise to have all foods and medicines sent straight to Rome before they are distributed.

Mr. Barr: There is no use shipping all the material to Rome when a great deal of it can be distributed more expediently from the place of unloading. Why ship 80 tons into Rome and ship it back out of Rome right over the same route?

Mr. Taylor: How can you determine where the bulk items are to go?

Mr. Barr: That is being determined by the National Committee in the provinces.

Mr. Galeazzi: I think the National Committee should prepare a plan where in a certain amount of milk and medicines will be sent straight to the areas of immediate need. Then there is a question about the specialized milk and other products. Perhaps it is better to have it sent here in a lot and make distribution from here. This might serve as a general plan.

Mr. Taylor: That sounds reasonable to me. Monsignor Carroll, Abbing and Dr. Gigante are on the group concerning milk distribution and we can take the question up with them. Now -- do you think we ought to encourage American Relief for Italy to send more vitamins and milk in the face of the UNRRA situation?

Mr. Barr: My personal opinion is that the variety of items sent to American Relief for Italy from America should be cut down and only the very essential foods and drugs should be sent for our distribution for reference, bandages and disinfectants are items badly needed that we

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Mr. Barr: My personal opinion is that the variety of items sent to American Relief for Italy from America should be cut down and only the very essential foods and drugs should be sent for our distribution for instance, bandages and disinfectants are items badly needed that we could furnish. It is wiser, in my opinion, to make a large distribution of a few needed things than a scattered distribution of a number of things.

Mr. Taylor: If the Committee will make a list of essentials, we will take over from there.

Mr. Galeazzi: I believe it would be much easier to distribute materials on this plan and more beneficial too.

Mr. Taylor: It might require much less shipping space and much less handling.

* * *

- 5 -

Mr. Galeazzi: Mr. Vicentini said something about purchasing an automobile. One of our greatest problems now is the scarcity of transportation for the members of the Committee. I am wondering if you think it would be possible to requisition a car?

Mr. Vicentini: No, I could not obtain a requisition permit from the Italian authorities.

Mr. Galeazzi: Is there no chance that we can obtain a car through through a requisition?

Dr. Canaperia: The Italian Government cannot requisition automobiles. M

Mr. Barr: I do think that the Italian Government needs no permission from the Allied Commission to requisition an automobile that is not American or is being used by Americans. There are more automobiles running around the streets of Rome than there are in my hometown in America. We requisition cars from cars owners in America for essential purposes. Why can't it be done here? There are also automobiles on sale that could be purchased.

Dr. Canaperia: The Department of Public Health has no car.

Mr. Taylor: It is an emergency question, and I think we should get it settled. What became of the car that Prince Doria gave to the National Committee?

Mr. Barr: That was used here in Rome, but now it has no tires.

Mr. Taylor: Can it be used if you obtain tires for it?

Mr. Barr: It wouldn't do to go out of the city.

Mr. Vicentini: It is not only a question of tires -- the car is not a strong one. I obtained the approval of the Executive Committee for three cars, but I have enquired everywhere, and I find that cars cannot be requisitioned and can be bought only with dollars at very high price.

Mr. Taylor: We allowed our car to go to Naples on relief business.

Mr. Barr: All the cars have been furnished by this office either by myself or Mr. Gowen walking.

Mr. Taylor: How many cars are needed?

Mr. Barr: A minimum of seven.

Mr. Vicentini: Seven cars and a small truck would be sufficient. The services of a car now is to rent them for

2796

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Mr. Barr: A minimum of seven.

Mr. Vicentini: Seven cars and a small truck would be sufficient. The only way we can obtain the services of a car now is to rent them for 1,000 lire a day.

Mr. Taylor: Well, who is going to contribute? I believe the National Government should have to contribute.

Mr. Barr: I don't think this Committee should have to buy cars at exorbitant prices. It is ridiculous to pay \$4,000 or \$5,000 for an automobile that originally cost \$500!

Mr. Taylor: Why not prepare a statement as to what is exactly needed in the way of automobiles and present to the National Committee, the Government, the Vatican and the Military Governor of Rome, and I will talk to all of them about it.

52

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Barr and Mr. Vicentini have been working on a plan for hospital dispensary in the Cassino area. Mr. Barr will you please repeat the plan you presented me.

(Following is a memo from Mr. Barr to Mr. Taylor concerning plans for hospital dispensary units:)

November 30, 1944

"The general plan for five hospital dispensary units in the Cassino area is as follows:

Five sites to be selected in the isolated area of Cassino which, are in critical need of hospital dispensary service, said selection to be made by the Medical Committee of the National Agency.

A small building in reasonable repair, or with an opportunity to be repaired without too much effort, would be selected as the hub of the hospital unit.

One large wooden barracks, double-walled, with full floor and windows in dimension of 10 meters by 10 meters would be used as the ward, containing 10 beds.

Three 5 meter by 5 meter double-walled, wooden barracks with floor and windows would be used as the service buildings to the 10-bed dispensary unit.

With the existing building as a hub and these portable buildings attached, a complete dispensary unit, housing the necessary staff, kitchen, operating room, store room and out-patient department would be available in areas otherwise impossible to service either from a hospital or dispensary sense; the staff to be furnished by the Italian Red Cross and or the Department of Public Health.

The program I suggest would be that American Relief for Italy present to the National Committee these five hospital units, complete in every sense, and with six month's supply of expendable material. The present proposed program is to purchase the five large barracks and 15 small barracks at a cost of \$20,750; 200 beds; 50 night tables at a cost of \$350. 2795

These supplies are available to us for immediate purchase. In addition to the barracks and beds, stools, and night tables at this cost the firm will furnish personnel

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These supplies are available to us for immediate purchase. In addition to the barracks and beds, stools, and night tables at this cost the firm will furnish personnel to erect the barracks completely in the locations selected. It will be the responsibility, however, of the National Committee to transport the materials to the location. I have in my possession a list of all the materials, drugs and supplies needed to equip these dispensaries and believe a large portion of them can be gotten from Quartermaster salvage, Army Medical and AG Medical Sections.

I believe that this could be one of the most successful and most needed operations that American Relief for Italy could perform in Italy. The material is immediately available and the first hospital to be begun next week. It could be open in a period of approximately three weeks, provided the Medical Committee of the National Agency would immediately survey the location so that we could begin the work at once.

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(signed) Howard B. Barr.

- 7 -

Mr. Barr: This plan was proposed as a result of the visits of Ing. Vicentini, Dr. Canaperia and myself to the Cassino area where the health conditions are very bad and hospitalization practically non-existent. We worked out this plan of selecting five communities with one building in each town as a nucleus and erecting around it. The buildings can be made waterproof with tar paper for the roof and artificial glass for the windows. I contacted the members to find out what would be needed if you started with a piece of ground to set up these hospital units, and I have the complete list. I believe that we could present to the National Committee for their operation five dispensary hospitals in the Cassino area. The National Committee's medical group would have to go down to Cassino and select the space, have it set aside by the Government for free use, and have the commune agree to connect it up to water and lights. American Relief for Italy could assemble all the material and the contractor would build the buildings. Then we would present these five hospitals--if the National Committee would agree to operate, staff them and maintain them for free use.

Mr. Taylor: When Mr. Barr first mentioned this matter to me sometime ago, it seemed to me to be a very reasonable thing to do. I suggested that perhaps American Relief for Italy would be able to find the money to make this donation to the National Committee. I took it up by telegram with American Relief for Italy in New York who in turn presented the plan for approval to the National War Fund in America. I received a satisfactory answer and, assuming all this can be done as indicated and as using the National Committee and the component parts will find the means and personnel to operate these units, we are prepared to establish them and present them to the National Committee as a gift.

Mr. Galeazzi: That is very fine!!

Mr. Taylor: There is a question whether the National Committee would be prepared to take the responsibility of the operation.

Mr. Barr: Hospital staff groups would have to be formed from the different organizations. You would have one single group from one particular organization operating each hospital but the all-over group and the leadership would be the same.

Mr. Taylor: If this plan is to be successful, it must be put into operation promptly. The Vatican, the National Committee, The Government, and the Red Cross will have to organize in their own way. We cannot do that, but we are prepared to make this gift. I think these hospital dispensaries will be much more useful in certain cases than more material would be, because they will be able to take care of the many people who are ill.

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Mr. Barr: It will also be a good place for dispensing the relief materials we have mentioned. A committee should be sent down as soon as possible to make selections for the sites.

Mr. Taylor: Will you and Dr. Zanotti-Bianco and Mr. Galeazzi form a group?

Mr. Barr: I think we should have an understanding right now, Ing. Vincentini and myself will be very busy in moving relief materials, ahead and the group who are to select the sites will have to go right ahead without us taking the responsibility of the initiative.

Mr. Galeazzi: We will arrange to have a meeting Monday morning.

Mr. Barr: The responsibility of the group is to find the five most stricken areas and select a site in each for a hospital.

**** *

October 24, 1944

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

Schedule of Materials Shipped.COLLECTED MATERIALS:

32,885 Bales Used Clothing	2,866,692 lbs.
38,022 Articles of New Clothing	35,133 "
111,814 Pairs Used Shoes	103,774 "
3,216 Pairs New Shoes	3,720 "
1 Case Needles and Thread	100 "
	<u>3,106,386 lbs.</u>

PURCHASED MATERIALS:

120,000 Pairs Men's, Women's and Children's Stockings and Socks	
5,300 Yards Bolt Goods	
50 Sets Clinical Instruments	
1,200 First Aid Kits for Community Use	
94,000 lbs. Powdered Whole Milk	
4,800 lbs. Powdered Protein Milk	
6,000 lbs. Dextri-Maltose B	
7,800,000 Brewers Yeast Tablets	
1,250,000 Ascorbic Acid Tablets	
5,066,000 Multi Vitamin Tablets	
991,200 Vitamin A.&D. Tablets	
108,000 cc's A & D Drops	
170,280 Vitamized Feed Bars	

244,139 lbs.

TOTAL GROSS WEIGHT

3,350,525 lbs.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.
CLOTHING CODE

Code No. Description
Men's Clothing

M1-1	Overcoats, Topcoats, Reversible
M1-2	Mackinaws, Windbreakers
M2-1	Complete Suits
M2-2	Uniforms
M2-3	Sack Coats, Sport Coats
M2-4	Vests
M2-5	Pants, Slacks
M2-6	Breeches
M-3	Sweaters
M-4	Underwear (heavy & light)
M-5	Pajamas, Robes
M6-1	Gloves (Wool), Mittens (Wool)
M6-2	Hosiery
M-7	Shirts
M-8	Overalls & Work Clothes
M-9	Men's Raincoats

Code No. Description
Boys' Clothing

B1-1	Overcoats, Topcoats, Reversible
B1-2	Windbreakers
B1-3	Snow Suits, Legging Sets (Wool)
B2-1	Complete Suits
B2-2	Sport Coat, Jackets, Sack Coat
B2-4	Pants, Knickers, Slacks
B2-5	Breeches
B2-6	Shorts
B2-7	Overalls
B-3	Sweaters
B-4	Underwear (heavy & light)
B-5	Pajamas, Robes
B6-1	Hosiery
B6-2	Gloves (Wool), Mittens (Wool)
B6-3	Mufflers
B-7	Shirts, Blouses
B-3	Vest

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.
CLOTHING CODE

Code No. Description
Women's Clothing
Age 15 and over.

W1-1 Coats (heavy and light) reversibles
W1-2 Heavy Outer Jackets
W2-1 Complete Wool Suits
W2-2 Wool skirts
W2-3 Wool Dresses
W2-4 Complete Wool Suits
W3-3 Sweaters
W4-4 Underwear
W5-1 Nightgowns, Pajamas
W5-2 Bed Jackets, Robes
W6-1 Mittens (wool), Gloves (wool)
W6-2 Scarfs, Shawls
W6-3 Hosiery
W7-1 Cotton or Rayon Dresses
W7-2 Cotton or Rayon Skirts
W7-3 Cotton or Rayon Jackets
W7-3 Cotton or Rayon Blouses
W7-3 Cotton or Rayon Shirts
W7-4 Aprons
W7-5 Linens
W7-6 Spreads
W8-7 Blankets

Girls' Clothing
Age 2 to 15.

G1-1 Coats (heavy and light) reversibles
G1-2 Heavy Jackets
G1-3 Snow Suits, Leggings (wool)
G1-4 Windbreakers
G2-1 Complete Wool Suits
G2-2 Wool Sport Jackets
G2-3 Wool Skirts
G2-4 Wool Dresses, Wool Jumpers
G3-1 Sweaters
G4-4 Underwear
G5-5 Nightgowns, Pajamas, robes
G6-1 Gloves, Mittens
G6-2 Scarfs
G6-3 Hosiery
G7-1 Cotton or Rayon Dresses
G7-2 Cotton or Rayon Skirts
G7-2 Cotton or Rayon Jumpers
G7-3 Cotton or Rayon Jackets
G7-3 Cotton or Rayon Blouses
G7-3 Cotton or Rayon Shirts
G7-4 Aprons, Smocks
G8-1 Playsuits

AFRICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, IN
CLOTHING CODE

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Description</u>
	<u>Infants' Clothing</u>
	<u>0 to 2 years.</u>
K1-1	Coats
K1-2	Snow suits, Legging sets
K1-3	Buntings
K2-1	Knit Suits
K2-3	Creepers, Overalls, Outer Pants
K2-4	Dresses
K2-5	Polo Shirts
K2-6	Blouses
K2-7	Skirts
K-3	Sweaters, Sacques
K-4	Underwear
K-5	Sleeping Garments, Robes
K-6-1	Hosiery
K-6-2	Mittens
K-7-1	Blankets (wool)
K-7-2	Bonnets (wool)

Miscellaneous

P-1	Piece Goods
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Declass

785017

2ND/dfe

4

Ref: 4022/45/COS

5 January 1945

Subject: American Relief for Italy

To: Establishment Section

The following priests working for American Relief for Italy are to be accorded Officer Status and suitable billets and messing privileges when away from home and engaged in the distribution of relief supplies and when unable to billet and mess themselves.

Rev. Thomas Francis MARRHAM
Rev. John J. BOLAND
Rev. Caesar Maria RINALDI
Rev. Andrew Paul LANDI

See 43

ELERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

2786

PA
(CAP KAMORL)

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

785017

0 (44)
Captain Raufusky

Col. Lister has
been approved

nt Sec.
29 Dec
1100 A

without loss

WV

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
ESTABLISHMENT SECTION

File

Date

FROM

TO

Deputy Chief of Staff

Staff Officer

Executive Officer (A)

Executive Officer (B)

G-1 (A)

G-1 (B)

G-4 (A)

G-4 (B)

Headquarters Commandant

Adjutant

FOR:

Draft of reply for signature of
Please see/telephone me about this
Investigation and report

Answer

Signature

Approval/Disapproval

Your Information and return

Your File

DRAFT

Subject: Representatives of " American Relief for Italy "

To : Chief of Staff

Ref : 105/516/L

29 DEC 1944

1. Reference the attached letters.
2. The four priests have already made one trip under orders published by the Adjutant, A.C., and with these orders were satisfactorily accommodated and looked after by SOAO's.
3. Air transportation and travel rations can always be arranged for them by this office, but billets and messing privileges cannot be accorded as they have no official status, unless the Chief Commissioner is prepared to issue a special order in this case.
4. Establishment Section points out that this would create a precedent.
5. May this matter be submitted to the Chief Commissioner with the request that Liaison Division be further directed as to the status to be accorded to those working for American Relief for Italy, and particularly in regard to Billets and Messing Privileges.

see 45

Reynolds Capt
Director
Liaison Division 2785

Declassif

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Section 3.3/NND No.

785017

ES/dfe

42

7 December 1944

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I am passing your letter of December 6th to Lieutenant Colonel Knoch Brown, the head of the Liaison Branch of this Commission. He will duly get in touch with the four priests you mentioned and make arrangements with them so that they have the facilities which you request.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USAR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: Lt Col Brown, Liaison Branch ✓
Chief of Staff
'A' Files

218

2, via Boncompagni, Rome.

December 6, 1944.

Dear Commodore:

Some little time ago the following four priests

Rev. Thomas Francis Markham
" John J. Boland
" Caesar Maria Rinaldi
" Andrew Paul Landi

came from America to assist in the distribution of relief supplies donated by American Relief for Italy. They have been attached to the Vatican and its office of the Secretariat of State. As such they will go out into the provinces and communes to take a useful part in the supervision and distribution of relief materials, as representatives of the Vatican, as well as of the National Catholic Welfare Office in America.

It will be necessary for them to be given appropriate permits from your organization to enable them to secure billets, messing privileges and air transportation in case that becomes justified and essential.

Will you please instruct the appropriate officers to give them identification cards enabling them to accomplish their objective with the aid of facilities of the Allied Armies in Italy. If this is promptly done it will enable them to begin work immediately and will be very much appreciated by

Yours sincerely,

Myron C. Taylor

Commodore E. H. Stone, USN,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

Ref: 4022/40/008

Ext: 300.

28 December 1944.

SUBJECT: Supplies for Workers of the Allied Forces.

TO : Economic Section. (Attention: Col. Denmore).

1. In reply to your 5.10/ES of 26 December, I am directed to inform you that the only thing which GCS told Col. Mann at G-5 in his telephone conversation was that he was surprised that the Army had put in a demand for clothing which had been obtained for civilian purposes.

Chief Staff Officer,
To the Chief of Staff.

2782

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
ALLIED [REDACTED] COMMISSION
INTER-OFFICE MEMORANDUM

LDD/es

5.10/ES

SUBJECT: Supplies for Workers of the
Allied Forces

FILE No.

26 December 1944

TO : CHIEF OF STAFF

27 DEC 1944

Re Attached
Did I understand that the COS had informed the
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5, that Mr. Taylor
had indicated that none of the supplies could be made
available to workers of Allied Forces?

L. D. Densmore
L. D. DENSMORE
Colonel, F A
ADCOB, E/S

see Serial 39

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

Ref. R-23

20 December 1944

SUBJECT: Clothing for Am. Relief for Italy Inc.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394

Reference Col. Denamore/Butterworth phone conversation 19 Dec.

1. The Q.M., A.F.H.Q., has advised that supplies for Am. Relief for Italy, Inc. are being unloaded from 2 ships at the Port of Naples. There is a total of 181 tons listed as follows:

- a. 20,089 bales used clothing and 742 cases shoes and clothing.
- b. 544 " " " " 182 " " " "

2. The Army request that A.C. approach the Hon. Myron Taylor and ascertain whether 50 to 60 percent of the Men's clothing could be distributed by the committee to those Italian civilians who are employed by the Allies. These civilians are not properly clothed to undertake the work required. Requisitioned clothing can not arrive before February.

3. Please advise result of your meeting.

For the Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

J. E. BUTTERWORTH
Colonel, G.S.C.
Chief, Economics & Supply Division

2781

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

Ref. R-23

20 December 1944

SUBJECT: Clothing for Am. Relief for Italy Inc.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 384

Reference Col. Donamore/Butterworth phone conversation 19 Dec.

1. The G.M., A.F.R.Q., has advised that supplies for Am. Relief for Italy, Inc, are being unloaded from E ships at the Port of Naples. There is a total of 161 tons listed as follows:

a. 20,059 bales used clothing and 742 cases shoes and clothing.

b. 544 " " " 182 " " " "

2. The Army request that A.C. approach the Hon. Myron Taylor and ascertain whether 50 to 60 percent of the Men's clothing could be distributed by the committee to those Italian civilians who are employed by the Allies. These civilians are not properly clothed to undertake the work required. Requisitioned clothing can not arrive before February.

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For the Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

J. E. BUTTERWORTH
Colonel, G.S.C.
Chief, Economics & Supply Division

2781

CONFIDENTIAL

4022 *m*

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APO 394

Public Health Sub-Commission

HR/ARI/6/2

12 December 1944

SUBJECT: - American Relief for Italy.

13 DEC 1944

TO : - Chief of Staff
AC. HQ.

Herewith for information copy of telegram sent to Washington
by Mr. Myron Taylor on December 8th.

G. S. Parkinson
Brig

G. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier
Liaison Officer.

ARI/as

Incl. as above

2780

PA
16
12

COPI.

For your information
Copy of telegram sent today to the Department of State and Others

DECEMBER 8, 1944.

TELEGRAM.

IN BEHALF AMERICAN RELIEF ITALY WE HAVE PURCHASED FIVE WOODEN BARRACKS FIVE METERS BY TEN METERS COMPLETE AND FIFTEEN WOODEN BARRACKS FIVE METERS BY FIVE METERS TWO HUNDRED WOODEN BEDS ONE HUNDRED WOODEN STOOLS FIFTY WOODEN NIGHT TABLES TO BE SET UP ON FIVE SELECTED SITES IN CRITICAL AREAS IN WHICH NEED OF HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY SERVICE IS MOST ACUTE STOP SITES SELECTED BY MEDICAL COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR DISTRIBUTION RELIEF IN ITALY STOP THESE UNITS WILL BE ATTACHED TO EXISTING BUILDINGS AS HUB AND HOSPITAL HOUSING FOR NECESSARY STAFF KITCHEN OPERATING ROOM STORAGE ROOMS AND OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT FOR DISPENSARY WILL THIS BE PROVIDED STAFF WILL BE FURNISHED BY NATIONAL DEPARTMENT PUBLIC HEALTH PONTIFICAL MEDICAL AUTHORITIES AND ITALIAN RED CROSS THESE CENTRES WILL ALSO BE USED FOR DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL RELIEF AND SUPPLIES IN AREAS WHERE PRACTICALLY ALL BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IT IS PROPOSED THAT PRINCIPAL EQUIPMENT OF MATERIALS DRUGS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES WILL BE PROVIDED FROM SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY FROM QUARTERMASTERS SALVAGED STOCKS ARMY MEDICAL AND ALLIED COMMISSION MEDICAL SECTIONS STOP WE ARE ARRANGING TO DONATE THESE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR DISTRIBUTION RELIEF ITALY WE BELIEVE THIS WOULD BE ONE OF MOST SUCCESSFUL AND MOST NEEDED BENEFRACTIONS THAT AMERICAN RELIEF ITALY CAN UNDERTAKE STOP FIRST HOSPITAL WILL BE SET UP NEXT WEEK AT CASSINO REPEAT CASSINO SITE HAVING ALREADY BEEN SELECTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL AGENCY AND ITS MEDICAL COMMITTEE STOP PRINCE DONIA HAS CONTRIBUTED TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND LIRE TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND GOVERNMENT WHICH REPUBLIC HAS DONATED FORTY MILLION LIRE. FOR ITALIAN

BY FIVE METERS TWO HUNDRED WOODEN BELLS ONE HUNDRED WOODEN STOOLS FIFTY WOODEN NIGHT TABLES TO BE SET UP ON FIVE SELECTED SITES IN CRITICAL AREAS IN WHICH NEED OF HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY SERVICE IS MOST ACUTE STOP SITES SELECTED BY MEDICAL COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR DISTRIBUTION RELIEF IN ITALY STOP THESE UNITS WILL BE ATTACHED TO EXISTING BUILDINGS AS HUB AND HOSPITAL HOUSING FOR NECESSARY STAFF KITCHEN OPERATING ROOM STORAGE ROOMS AND OUTPATIENT DEPARTMENT FOR DISPENSARY WILL THUS BE PROVIDED STAFF WILL BE FURNISHED BY NATIONAL DEPARTMENT PUBLIC HEALTH PONTIFICAL MEDICAL AUTHORITIES AND ITALIAN RED CROSS THESE CENTRES WILL ALSO BE USED FOR DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL RELIEF AND SUPPLIES IN AREAS WHERE PRACTICALLY ALL BUILDINGS HAVE BEEN DESTROYED IT IS PROPOSED THAT PRINCIPAL EQUIPMENT OF MATERIALS DRUGS AND SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND SUPPLIES WILL BE PROVIDED FROM SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY FROM QUARTERMASTERS SALVAGED STOCKS ARMY MEDICAL AND ALLIED COMMISSION MEDICAL SECTIONS STOP WE ARE ARRANGING TO DONATE THESE HOSPITAL BUILDINGS AND EQUIPMENT TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR DISTRIBUTION RELIEF ITALY WE BELIEVE THIS WOULD BE ONE OF MOST SUCCESSFUL AND MOST NEEDED BOONFACTIONS THAT AMERICAN RELIEF ITALY CAN UNDERTAKE STOP FIRST HOSPITAL WILL BE SET UP NEXT WEEK AT CASSINO REPEAT CASSINO SITE HAVING ALREADY BEEN SELECTED BY REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL AGENCY AND ITS MEDICAL COMMITTEE STOP PRINCE DORIA HAS CONTRIBUTED TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND LIRE TO NATIONAL COMMITTEE AND GOVERNMENT ITALY REPUBLIC HAS DONATED FORTY MILLION LIRE. FOR ITALIAN RELIEF AT THE DISPOSITION OF THE POPE.

MYRON TAYLOR.

4022

ENC/afe

33

7 December 1944

-8 DEC 1944

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I am passing your letter of December 6th to Lieutenant Colonel Enoch Brown, the head of the Liaison Branch of this Commission. He will duly get in touch with the four priests you mentioned and make arrangements with them so that they have the facilities which you request.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

PA 86
2778

cc: Lt Col Brown, Liaison Branch
Chief of Staff
'A' Files

2, via Boncompagni, Rome.

December 6, 1944.

Dear Commodore:

Some little time ago the following four priests

Rev. Thomas Francis Marthan
" John J. Roland
" Caesar Maria Rinaldi
" Andrew Paul Landi

came from America to assist in the distribution of relief supplies donated by American Relief for Italy. They have been attached to the Vatican and its office of the Secretariat of State. As such they will go out into the provinces and communes to take a useful part in the supervision and distribution of relief materials, as representatives of the Vatican, as well as of the National Catholic Welfare Office in America.

It will be necessary for them to be given appropriate permits from your organization to enable them to secure billets, messing privileges and air transportation in case that becomes justified and essential.

Will you please instruct the appropriate officers to give them identification cards enabling them to accomplish their objective with the aid of facilities of the Allied Armies in Italy. If this is promptly done it will enable them to begin work immediately and will be very much appreciated by

2777

Yours sincerely,

Myron G. Taylor

Commodore R. W. Stone, USN,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission,
Rome.

4022

29

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

5 December 1944
6 DEC 1944

AG/FH/ARI/1/3

SUBJECT: - American Relief.

TO : - C.O.S., HQ, A.C. ✓

1. With reference to your query as to how much of the work of the American Relief Committee has been coordinated with the devastated area organization, I am glad to be able to tell you that there is a complete coordination.

2. The American Relief Committee are making use of the machinery that has been set up by the devastated area organization for the distribution of clothing and Lt. Col. Craig is working in close contact with Mr. Howard Barr and myself in regard to all matters connected with the devastated area.

3. Actual distribution of clothing should take place in about a week's time. Transport has been arranged and unless something quite unforeseen occurs, everything should work smoothly.

G.S. Parkinson
G.S. PARKINSON, Brigadier,
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission,
Liaison Officer between the Allied
Commission and the National Agency
for the Distribution of Relief Sup-
plies in Italy.

Copy to: VP CA Sec.
Lt. Col. Craig - Devastated Area.

GSP/jf

see index 30431
21731

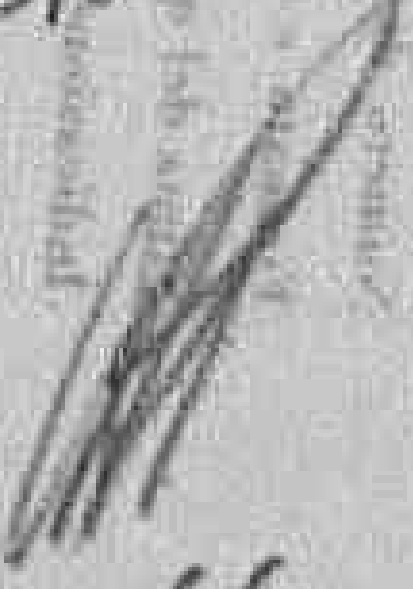
0 (27)

Ref files 25 + 26.
 Copies of letters and
 telegram to be
 furnished by Chief Clerk
 to Chief Commissioner.

B/U

6/12

No 21



cc

2775

5/12

4022

CLP

CO5

ENS/hjp

(26)

1 December 1944

3 DEC 1944

*Chief Encl has only
copy*

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

Thank you for your letter of yesterday enclosing a copy of your telegram to Washington of the same date. I am glad to see that your supplies have at last reached Naples and that you have been successful in having them unloaded there.

Sincerely,

*over
4/12*

15/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

2774

Office of the Chief of Staff.

4022/19/COS.

American Relief.

2 December, 1944.

INFO SA Sec.

1. Attached letter and copy of cable from Mr. Myron Taylor is forwarded for your information and retention.

2. I should be glad to know how much of the work of the American Relief Committee has been coordinated with the devastated area organization.

MSL/JG.

M. S. L. 2773

Brigadier,
Chief of Staff.

4022
~~4002~~

24
EWS/dfa

29 November 1944

30 NOV Recd

23

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for your letter of November 20th enclosing a copy of a letter of that date to Mr. Macmillan. Although the crisis of the past several days prevented my acknowledging your letter earlier, I discussed the contents of it with Mr. Macmillan before his departure. The same problem which confronts your organization is also an obstacle to the functions of UNRRA, and yesterday I offered some recommendations to their representatives with respect to getting more tonnage from the Combined Chiefs which, if implemented, will help your organization as well as UNRRA and ourselves.

Mr. Macmillan's arrival in Washington should also be helpful in this connection.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: Capt 5 ✓
A file

2772

COPY

The personal representative of the
President of the United States of America
to His Holiness the Pope.

November 20, 1944.

My dear Commodore Stone:

For your information I am sending you herewith a copy of a
letter which I have today addressed to the Right Honourable
Harold MacMillan, M. P., President, Allied Commission, Rome.

With highest respect believe me

Sincerely yours,

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

Commodore Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.,

Chief Commissioner,

Allied Commission,

ROME.

see 50
2771

22
~~22~~
Rome , November 20, 1944.

2 Via Boncompagni.

CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. MacMillan:

I am sending you herewith a file of documents that recount some of the recent activities which, in behalf of American Relief for Italy, Inc., we have developed. As you are now being introduced into the theater of A.C. activities, I would like to make very clear to you that my role in these several problems grows entirely out of the fact that, at the instance of the President, in March of this year, I undertook to organize American Relief for Italy, Inc. It was difficult to assemble a group that was not tainted with too much of the Fascist infection which extended even into the Italian-American population, particularly among the leaders. Under these conditions it was difficult to set up such an organization, having in mind the objective of providing substantial quantities of materials and supplies for the relief of the distressed population of Italy. The results achieved have been very satisfactory. Tons of clothing and other materials have already been assembled in America.

I came here in the middle of June. Even at that time there was on hand in America a quantity of materials and supplies justifying a shipment by the middle of July. We did not anticipate then that there would be any greater difficulty in shipping these needed garments, milk for babies and mothers, essential medicines, including vitamins, etc., than had been in the first instance for Great Britain (1940 and since) and later for Greece, Russia and China. In the organization of these groups I served in one capacity or another, and in none of them delay rendered the effectiveness of the project uncertain or impossible.

I am not including in these papers many telegrams and reports of conversations which passed between our Government, the authorities in Italy and myself. I have incorporated in this file a message which I sent to the President, the Secretary of State, the Chairman of the American Red Cross and the President of American Relief for Italy.

The Right Honorable
Harold MacMillan
President Allied Commission
Rome.

2179

- 2 -

On arrival here in June I found that there was not developed organization or plan for the distribution of relief once it arrived here. The Allied Government acting with the Army had administered such relief in the military zones as they were able to do, but once the various zones passed from the Allied Military to the Italian Government control, there was nothing left behind, either in supplies or organization. I called many informal meetings and such members of the Advisory Council for Italy, Allied Control Commission, Italian Red Cross and others with a presumptive interest, to discuss these problems. The Italian Red Cross was at a low ebb due to the disbandment of the Fascist organization, the retreat to the North of the Red Cross head who took away its records and the remaining resources. I had some acquaintance with the American Red Cross activities in Italy in the last war, being then, as now a member of the controlling committee, i.e., the Committee of Incorporators. I knew the Italian Red Cross could be made to function if it were re-established on a sound and up-to-date basis. It needed all the support the Allies could give it.

I discussed these various problems with the Pope, and then with the Italian Prime Minister. There was no cooperative relationship in this field and yet, all were imbued with the same desire to help the stricken people of Italy. From these discussions we were able to devise a plan for the consolidation of all the relief facilities of the National Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross. We were very insistent that it should be an Italian Committee, both because of its current political influence and because of its value as a continuing agency for relief purposes. It was not easy to bring together the State, the Church and the attenuated Italian Red Cross. We succeeded. The documents relating to the National Committee are included in this file.

Labor was subsequently represented by the appointment of an agreed member to the National Committee.

We have here, then, all the elements of Italian National life in a single organization for which, after investigation we suggested an Executive Director: G. B. Vicentini who is functioning in that capacity. We persuaded the Prime Minister to become Honorary Chairman. The officers and members of the Committee of Nine are disclosed in the booklet and you will observe that they are all of outstanding qualification and position in Italy. A suggestion was made on the part of Allied Control Commission to have each A.C.C. and A.F.H.Q. appoint a representative on the Committee. We were not in favor at that time believing that it should be entirely Italian in character. We did propose, and it was agreed, that a group of advisors should be named consisting of Allied Force Headquarters represented by Lt. Col. J. G. Kiplinger; Allied Commission selected Brigadier G. S. Parkinson; American Red Cross selected Mr. W.W. Jefferson, Mr. Howard Barr and myself representing American Relief for Italy, Inc. This little group meet at my office occasionally and discuss these problems. We also had one meeting with General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson at which we described our activities.

- 3 -

We suggested and explored the area most in need of assistance, i.e. the area between the Hitler and the Gustave lines, the scene of military activities during all of last winter. The National Committee set up in that area in the different Provinces and communes an organization through which relief can be profitably and constantly administered, using all the facilities of the three organizations, the State, the Vatican (the Church) and the Italian Red Cross. This plan will be followed in the other released area which is now under study, being the area presently under extreme military operations in the northern regions and on the Adriatic Coast.

Among other papers presented will be found a description of the present facilities of the three Italian agencies, the State, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross, and the presentation of our point of view that UNRRA which is now about to begin relief activities in Italy, should syphon its relief through the National Committee and the agencies which I have described, rather than undertake any separate organization for relief distribution. We believe this plan is sound in principle and absolutely essential in practice.

In regard to the availability of trucks, and assistance in the distribution of relief, the files of General Wilson and others can disclose the efforts we have made with competent authorities to permit the allocation of shipments promptly to the National Committee, or to American Relief for Italy, Inc. as the case might be, of 500 or less trucks for this purpose. Our efforts have been without effect. We have also asked for a contribution of salvaged materials from the army and navy that adequate clothing to put on, very little food if any and a deficiency in medicines and all other supplies which would maintain life within a reasonable level. The greatest calamity of all, and one that is bound to reflect serious discredit upon the officialdom of your Government and ours, is the failure up to this time to deliver a single pound of American relief supplies into the hands of those who are vitally in need. From this fact the most embarrassing, and perhaps dangerous, reactions might ensue. After the utmost effort and persuasion the first shipment of goods, materials and supplies from American Relief for Italy, Inc. arrived off the port of Naples on Friday last. To our discomfiture and chagrin the vessel has been diverted to Leghorn. We are told that the relief materials are at the bottom of the cargo underneath 9,000 tons of urgent military materials. All the plans for underloading, warehousing at Naples and immediate transfer to the areas of critical need in Southern Italy had been perfected. The Italian Government had even arranged to send one hundred carabinieri from Rome to Naples, especially to protect this shipment. All the professions that we have made in behalf of American Relief for Italy Inc., and in behalf of what is still more important- a humanitarian interest- which were the basis for the consolidation of the activities of the State, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross are even, after the long delay which it has been difficult to explain, proved to be abortive at the time of the arrival of the first shipment of these materials in Italy.

I think it is only fair to say in reviewing this situation ^{in Italy} as far as I know there is no personal hostility in high Allied places toward this activity, but I am equally in saying that there has been practically no help and no encouragement. This is the situation which confronts us, and we believe, which confronts you as the new Executive Head of the Allied Commission. This,

- 4 -

This, then, will be one of the factors which will be used to discredit the Italian Government and those who determine its action through the controls which exist over its wellbeing.

I cannot tell you how much I regret to write this letter. My motive is not based upon any other consideration than the one that has moved me throughout, i. e., the humanitarian interest in those poor people whom we, through the fortune of war, have done much to render helpless and tragic. This is a motive that one does not have to explain.

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosures;

Various.

P. S. Among the documents in this file will be found the history of emergency treatment of the serious malarial condition that arose in the Cassino area and the method of treating it through the medium of the National Committee for Relief.

2767

4022

Office of the Chief Commissioner

Attached Letter from American Relief
for Italy, Inc.

22 NOV Recd

22 November

Mr.adier Parkinson

The attached letter dated 16 November from Mr. Taylor,
enclosing copy of his telegram to Washington re the arrival of the
first shipment of supplies from American Relief for Italy, as well
as other relief problems, is forwarded for your information.

J. A. BAYLE
Major, E. A.
Staff Officer to CC

cc: Food C/C
CA Section
Econ. Section
C of S
Files

2766

WES/dfa
44

(17)

21 November 1944

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for your letter of 20 November enclosing copy of your telegram to Washington dated 16 November regarding the arrival of the first shipment of supplies from American Relief for Italy and other relief problems. Copies of your letter and telegram have been forwarded to the departments of the Commission primarily interested.

Sincerely yours,

HENRY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: C of S Section
Brig. Parkinson
A Files

2765

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

Office of the Chairman
2 Via Boncompagni

Rome, November 20, 1944

Commodore Ellery W. Stone, USNR
Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission
Rome.

Dear Commodore Stone:

I am sending herewith, for your information, copy of
a message which I sent to the authorities ~~named~~ therein on
Friday last, for their consideration.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Myron C. Taylor
/t/ MYRON C. TAYLOR

Chairman, American Relief for Italy, Inc.

Enclosure:

Copy of telegram
November 16, 1944.

cc: Food S/C
CA Section
Econ. Section
C of S
A Files.

2764

(15)

COPY OF TELEGRAM SENT TO WASHINGTON, November 16, 1944.

For the President, the Secretary, the Honorable Joseph Davies,
Basil O'Connor and Judge Merchisio.

1) The first shipment of supplies from American Relief for Italy arrived off the port of Naples yesterday. Regret to advise ship will now be diverted to Leghorn for unloading. Transportation officials advise that American Relief supplies are in the lower strata of ship's cargo and cannot be reached for some time after unloading begins and further because of the rules governing priority in unloading of vessels dependent upon character of cargo, war needs considered, it may not be reached for two or three weeks. The railroad from Leghorn to Rome will not be in operation until the middle of December due to bridges being washed out by recent torrential rains. All arrangements for unloading at the Port of Naples, warehousing and transportation to the interior will have to stand in abeyance until late in the year, and to be revised to meet the changed situation. All these services at the cost of very great effort have been arranged for on a free, repeat free, basis with the Italian Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross. The changes now involve a complete transfer, unloading, warehousing in a military zone by the Army. We are using every effort to overcome these difficulties and to revise procedures. Meanwhile, the actual situation in the interior which has been illustrated by our several reports sent you grows increasingly critical. This situation will bring clearly before your mind the urgent request made beginning with my telegram of September 11th to set aside a special ship of some sort for the transportation of relief materials without admixture with regular cargo and permitting delivery to be made at a port convenient for their distribution. We urge again the importance of such a plan being adopted otherwise all the professions of interest and promises of relief made at home and given wide publicity here will be increasingly embarrassing in the absence of any actual relief. Allen of the American Red Cross yesterday indicated that while they had some supplies actually on hand in Italy, and others en route, these were earmarked for Northern Italy as the Allied lines move forward. He also indicated that these goods were of standard pattern, were new, and to divert them for our temporary use pending the substitution of American Relief goods when unloaded (being largely worn and reconditioned material) would not be approved by the Red Cross. There are also no other materials available.

2) I regret to advise that failure to permit and expedite the loading and sailing of Spanish (300 tons) and Argentine (7,000 tons) ships with necessary supplies for the Vatican State (a neutral State) and for its 120 soup kitchens which serve 142,500 soups daily to the very poor, and which is the major facility for relieving the distress of the most impoverished Italian people, will occasion serious consequence. We are told that a part of these supplies have been awaiting shipment at Barcelona since January 23. Our previous telegrams explained details.

Ambassador Hayes, as late as November 9, indicated that these supplies are still awaiting shipment.

In this respect we call attention to suggestion in telegram of September 19th that a particular person be charged with the primary responsibility of handling these relief problems. I am confident that unless some individual makes it his duty to cooperate with all those who are planning relief for Italy there can be no adequate performance.

American Relief for Italy was organized at the request of the Government in April 1944. Its first supplies have been available for shipment since July. The Spanish supplies have been available since January.

The expression has been used that the Allies have been ready to offer paper relief and not real relief. It is very difficult to meet this charge.

MYRON TAYLOR.

40224

CO5 13

Office of the A/Chief Commissioner

Supplies from American Relief
for Italy, Inc.

Brigadier Parkinson

11

A/CC 950.

9 November
9 NOV Recd

4

Attached letter reference R/23 of 6 Nov 1944 is passed to you for information. It is also requested that you acknowledge receipt to G-5 and pass the information contained in the letter to the Hon. Myron C. Taylor as requested.

8A2

J. A. QUAYLE

Major, S. A.

Staff Officer to A/CC

cc: C of S
'A' Files

2761

W P M

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

G-5 Section

APO 512

R-25

6 November 1944.

SUBJECT: Supplies from American Relief for Italy, Inc.

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394
(Attn. Commodore E.W. Stone, USNR)

1. Reference is made to letter this office dated 8 October 44. file R-23 as above, advising you of the shipping schedule notified by MEMBAR covering 1573 long tons of the subject supplies.
2. For your information, and with a view toward ensuring proper handling, word has been received that 456 long tons of these supplies in the form of clothing are aboard the ROBERT T. HILL (BA 552) due to arrive at Naples with USG 58. These supplies are marked '575-IRA'.
3. It is requested that you transmit the above information to Hon. Myron C. Taylor.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

/s/ J. E. Battersworth

/t/ J. E. BUTTERWORTH

Colonel, G.S.C.

Chief, Economics & Supply Division

2760

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, A/C 394
(Attn. Commander. E.W. Stone, USMR)

1. Reference is made to letter this office dated 8 October 44, file R-23 as above, advising you of the shipping schedule notified by SEABARK covering 1573 long tons of the subject supplies.
2. For your information, and with a view toward ensuring proper handling, word has been received that 456 long tons of these supplies in the form of clothing are aboard the ROBERT T. HILL (BA 552) due to arrive at Naples with USS 58. These supplies are marked '575-IRA'.
3. It is requested that you transmit the above information to Hon. Myron C. Taylor.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

/s/ J. E. Butterworth
/t/ J. E. BUTTERWORTH
Colonel, U.S.C.

Chief, Economics & Supply Division

2769

[Handwritten signature]

4022
CONFIDENTIAL
ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
G-5 Section
APO 512

Ref. R-23

6 November 1944

SUBJECT: Supplies from American Relief for Italy, Inc.

8 NOV Recd

TO : Headquarters, Allied Commission, APO 394
(Attn. Capt. E.W. Stone, USNR)

1. Reference is made to letter this office dated 8 October 44, file R-23, subject as above, advising you of the shipping schedule notified by PEMBARK covering 1573 long tons of the subject supplies.

2. For your information, and with a view toward ensuring proper handling, word has been received that 456 long tons of these supplies in the form of clothing are aboard the ROBERT T. HILL (RA 552) due to arrive at Naples with UGS 58. These supplies are marked "575-IRA".

3. It is requested that you transmit the above information to Hon. Myron C. Taylor.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-5:

J. E. BUTTERWORTH
Colonel, G.S.C.
Chief, Economics & Supply Division

HEADQUARTERS
2759
A.C.C.

Okid sent to Soto A/cc

SECRET

My Tellet seen
Ed Higg ca
Mentle 11.

4022
COS. 2

JAQ/afe

13 OCT Recd

Office of the Acting Chief Commissioner

Supplies from American Relief for
Italy, Inc.

A/CC 400.38

13 October

Brigadier Parkinson

The attached letter, B-23, 8 Oct 44, received from AFHQ (G-5)
is passed to you. The Acting Chief Commissioner requests that you
acknowledge it and take action indicated in paras 3 and 4.

/s/ J. A. Q.

J. A. QUADLE
Major, R. A.

2108

1 Incl.

cc: C of S Section
'A' File

4022 HSP relief
COS I

EMB/dfo 8

A/CC 400.38

12 October 1944

13 OCT Recd

My dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you very much for your letter of October 10th together with its enclosures from General Wilson and General Clark. I am passing these on to Brigadier Parkinson, to whom they will be of great interest.

Sincerely,

(Sd) E.W.S.

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Acting Chief Commissioner

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

cc: Brig. Parkinson
C of S Section
'A' File

see 9
2757

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

785017

4022
CSJ

EWS/afe

Acting Chief Commissioner

Attached Letter

12 October

Brigadier Parkinson

A/CC 400.32

4
13 OCT Recd

Herewith, for your information, copy of a letter from General Clark, which has been sent to me by Mr. Myron Taylor.

3.
ELBERT W. STONE
Commodore
Acting Chief Commissioner 2756

cc: C of S Section
'A' File

785017

COPY

The Personal Representative of the
President of the United States of America
to His Holiness the Pope

Rome, October 10, 1944

13 OCT Recd

Commodore Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.,
Acting Chief, Allied Control Commission,
Rome.

Dear Commodore Stone:

Enclosed please find two letters dated October 5,
from General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, AFHQ, and one
from Lt. General J.W. Clark, AFHQ, which may prove of
interest to you.

The minutes of the meeting held at Ambassador Kirk's
on September 29 will be forwarded to you in due course and
as soon as they have been approved.

Sincerely yours,

3

/s/ Myron C. Taylor

/t/ MYRON C. TAYLOR

Enclosures:

2 letters from General Wilson;
1 letter from Lt. Gen. Clark

2755

COPY

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

ADC/1085

5th October 1944.

13 OCT Recd

My dear Mr. Myron Taylor:

Thank you for your letter of the 16th September offering the suggestion that it might be possible to allocate one or two ships for strictly relief voyages with standard cargoes for stricken populations.

I am having the possibility of this investigated. However, convey procedure and the economical use of shipping probably preclude such an arrangement - at any rate for the present. I do, however, believe that the same, or even better results, can be achieved in the long run by keeping to the existing shipping procedure.

Yours sincerely,

/sgd/ H. Maitland Wilson

Myron C. Taylor Esp.,
Personal Representative of the President Roosevelt
to His Holiness Pope Pius XII,
ROME

COPY

ADC/1086

ALLIED FORCES HEADQUARTERS
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

5th October 1944.

13 OCT Recd

My dear Mr. Myron Taylor:

I am writing reference your letters of the 15th and 19th of September.

First, I will deal with your point about getting approximately 100 trucks for use in southern Italy. It is essential that the whole problem of rehousing refugees and homeless should be treated as an overall problem for the whole of Italy. There must be a coordination of all effort and resources through the ACC to make the best use of our limited means. This, of course, includes the centralized control by ACC of all transport required in this connection.

Dealing with your second point, i.e. the provision of additional trucks for the Italian Government, the same principles of central control to economize our limited resources apply. Approximately 500 vehicles have, or are shortly being taken, from military operational sources to help this transportation situation. It is, however, most necessary that control of this transport should be centred in the ACC.

I am most anxious to help in every way possible but to allot vehicles to specific purposes from our already inadequate resources would mean that certain areas are being favoured at the expense of the whole relief problem.

Believe me, we are doing our utmost to deal with relief and transportation on an overall basis and that your suggestion are very sincerely appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Myron C. Taylor Esp.,
Personal Representative of President
Roosevelt to His Holiness the Pope

/sgd/ H. Maitland Wilson

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COPY

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS
Office of the Chief Administrative Officer

3 October 1944.

5 OCT Reed

Dear Mr. Taylor:

At our meeting in Rome on 29 September you raised the question of the difficulty in obtaining shipment of the 850 tons of relief supplies from American Relief for Italy Inc. I have now had this investigated and find that there has not been any undue delay in arranging the shipment.

You will appreciate that the movement of supplies in war time involves long-term planning and coordination. In this theater we have to supply Washington with a detailed program of our tonnage requirements months in advance of delivery dates. To this must be added the additional delays due to necessity for working shipping on the convoy system. The Combined Chiefs of Staff signal giving us firm dates for delivery in relation to this particular supply was dated the 13th of September. Unless other supplies are cut out to make room for them they cannot normally be expected to arrive before approximately 5 December. I have now requested my Chief of Transportation to expedite this first consignment and we hope we may be able to squeeze it into an earlier convoy - possibly one due to arrive by the 15th of November. This, however, is the very earliest and I feel that you will appreciate that we must conform to regular shipping procedure for future shipping consignments.

You also raised the question of two ships which were in ports in Spain. I am glad to be able to tell you that the Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean has agreed to allow the two ships in Barcelona to come to Naples by hospital ship route.

I hope this has cleared up the points which you raised.

Yours sincerely,

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

/sg/ J.E.G. CHERRY
Lieutenant General
Chief Administrative Officer

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ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS

G-3 Section

APO 612

GHR/jm

Ref. R-23

8 October 1944

SUBJECT: Supplies from American Relief for Italy Inc.

11 OCT Recd

TO : Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, APO 394
(Personal -- Captain E. W. Stone, USNR)

1. Advice has now been received from Pembark that there are 1573 L.W. Tons (5133 ship tons) of subject supplies, NOT 825 tons as previously reported.
2. These supplies are scheduled to be shipped as follows:

Approx 525 tons ex Convoy UGS 55, ETA Naples 14 Nov.
Approx 525 tons ex WPA sailing, ETA Naples 19 Nov.
Approx 525 tons ex Convoy UGS 59, ETA Naples 24 Nov.

Detailed information as to ships, items, etc will be forwarded you in due course.

3. Will you please transmit this information to Hon. Myron T. Taylor.
4. Following is extract from a memorandum from G-4 AFHQ:

"1. It has been indicated by the Hon. Myron T. Taylor, in a letter to the CG COMZONE, that further shipments will be requested for acceptance.

2. Judge Marchesio, now in Rome, representing American Relief for Italy, Inc., has indicated that he is asking Washington to ship 100 trucks to Italy for use in Italian Relief.

3. It is emphasized that all shipments into Italy must conform to established military practice, i.e.

- a. All items must be packaged for overseas shipments in conformity with army overseas shipment practice.
- b. Any vehicles shipped must be accompanied by an adequate supply of maintenance parts.

4. It is requested that the above be communicated through 2abc to the representatives American Relief for Italy, Inc. in Rome.

5. The same provisions apply to shipments to this theater by any other civilian agencies."

Original sent to MA to A/CC
as instructed

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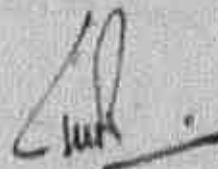
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By 12/10
[Signature]

~~SECRET~~

5. May necessary action be taken please.

For the Assistant Chief of Staff G-5:



G. H. RULF
Lt. Colonel, USAF
Economics & Supply Division

CONFIDENTIAL

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