

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

785017

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10000/109/761
(VOL. II)

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY
JAN., FEB. 1945

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21 February 1945

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Dear Mr. Taylor:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the
Minutes of the 14th Meeting held by the Advisory Group
concerning relief.

Sincerely,

ELLERY W. SPONGE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

Ex. Com. ✓

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PA *[Handwritten signature]*

PA

AFRICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, II

February 12, 1945

Meeting No. 14

The following are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held January 12, 1945, in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc. In attendance were the following: Mr. Taylor; Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Hq. Allied Commission; Brig. C.S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Subcommission; Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, Director of Italian Red Cross; Ing. Enrico P. Gulazzzi, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Mgr. John Patrick Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of the Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees; Prof. John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Ing. C.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I.; Mr. W.W. Jefferson, Director of Mediterranean American Red Cross, Civilian War Relief; Col. O.J. Bizzezero, Public Health Officer Region IV, and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor: We have received a telegram from Mr. Basil O'Connor donating 700,000 garments to American Relief for Italy from the American Red Cross. It is a very generous gift! When they come, we will distribute them where we all agree is most useful. Mr. Jefferson just returned from the United States. How is Mr. O'Connor?

Mr. Jefferson: He is very well. He has been very busy with Red Cross work and the infantile paralysis drive.

Mr. Taylor: We received the following good letter from General McNarney this morning:

"Headquarters
Mediterranean Theater of Operations
Office of the Commanding General

9 February 1945.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I have been informed that you have conferred with the [redacted] of supplies from the

Hq. Allied Commission; Brig. G.S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Subcommission; Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, Director of Italian Red Cross; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Mgr. John Patrick Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of the Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees; Prof. John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Ing. G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I.; Mr. W.W. Jefferson, Director of Mediterranean American Red Cross, Civilian War Relief; Col. O.J. Bizzozero, Public Health Officer Region IV, and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor.

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"Headquarters
Mediterranean Theater of Operations
Office of the Commanding General

9 February 1945.

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I have been informed that you have conferred with Mr. McMillan relative to the shipment of supplies from the United States on behalf of the American Relief for Italy, Inc.

It is my understanding that you would like to have a tonnage allocation of 800 tons per month, and ~~my offer~~ to fully cover your needs, I am happy to inform you that instructions have been issued to provide you with space for 1000 tons monthly. While it is not expected that future shipping conditions will require downward revision of this figure, it must be borne in mind that such alteration may be made if military necessity dictates.

This allotment will be independent of any allocations made to the Allied Commission. I should be grateful, however, if you will continue to cooperate with that agency in order to insure that these supplementary supplies are distributed to those areas or institutions which

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have been most severely affected by the impact of war in Italy.

May I assure you of my continuing interest in your valued relief activities.

Cordially,

/s/ JOSEPH T. McNARNEY,
Lieutenant General, U.S. Army,
Commanding."

* * *

Mr. Taylor: We had a visit last week from UNRRA representatives-- the first since last summer when Mr. Keeny, as you recall, was invited by us to attend our meetings. He came in with two of his associates last week and spent some time explaining in a very general way what UNRRA was undertaking to do in Italy. He stated that UNRRA had offered a contract to the Italian Government which had not yet been executed--but now in the process of negotiation. He did not give me a copy of the proposed contract or tell me anything specific about its content, as he indicated it was a secret document. So our conversation was limited to generalities. I gave him a copy of our supplies that had arrived and those which are enroute. I tried to approach a definition of fields in which ARI supplies through ENDSI would continue to operate without interference from other agencies, but I was unable to get any declaration on that point. The declaration was: "we hope and expect to cooperate with all other agencies". Since then he has written me a very general letter, attaching to it a list of materials UNRRA has or expects to receive in March or April. It is not a large list. Mr. Keeny indicates that they expect to supply 180,000 tons of supplies, largely food and medicines and also some clothing during their operations here.

Admiral Stone: Over what period of time?

Mr. Taylor: "Eventually." (Mr. Taylor quoted UNRRA letter dated February 10, 1945).

American Relief for Italy acts through ENDSI, and if he adopts ENDSI as his distributing medium, there can be cooperation and a definition of particular activities in particular zones for distribution of the different supplies. On the other hand, if everything were to be put together under UNRRA's control, I think it would be very discouraging to the people of America who make donations through American Relief for Italy. Mr. Keeny enlarges on his interest in displaced persons.

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Admiral Stone: Displaced persons is an activity which up to the moment has been handled by A.C.

Mr. Taylor: There is also present in Italy the Intergovernmental Committee in the Refugee field. Last year when the President's War Refugee Board was set up, the Director of the Intergovernmental Committee came to Washington. I was then the Vice Chairman, New York. We agreed to specify the different fields in which the Intergovernmental Committee and the War Refugee Board would operate, and the outcome was a complete understanding leading to close cooperation. The American Government and the British Government each made a large financial commitment for use by Intergovernmental Committee in the field of displaced persons. The President's War Refugee Board was permitted to participate in the use of those funds with the

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Intergovernmental Committee when necessary. General O'Dwyer has become the new Chairman of the President's War Refugee Board, and the fact that he has been made Chairman of it indicates that they expect to keep it in action. They will try to repatriate people to their homes. There has also been in Italy from the beginning the Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, which is an old organization and well equipped with funds. They have done a very good job-- especially in transporting them from danger zones to safety zones. The Quakers are also active in refugee work.

Admiral Stone: These people are not "stateless"--they are displaced. The Italians in Italy are the refugee problem as defined from Italian Authorities. The displaced persons are those other than of Italian nationality who are in Italy or evacuated to Italy from, for example, Yugoslavia.

Mr. Taylor: It seems to me that UNRRA's directive is qualified, so that it cannot operate in any field without the approval of the military authorities.

Admiral Stone: The A.C. has agreed to turn over to UNRRA the displaced persons camps that we are operating in the south because of scarcity of personnel in view of our commitments in the north, but more particularly because displaced persons are not Italians, and some agency other than Allied Commission should take care of these people.

Mr. Taylor: But the care of the people in all Italy is subject to the approval of the Military?

Admiral Stone: Yes, sir.

Mr. Taylor: The difficulty here is that a duplication might arise in the servicing of these camps and in all relief distribution unless some particular agency undertakes to study it and coordinate activities.

Mr. Barr: You also have a private agency of the Quakers who are in this field.

Mr. Jefferson: They are all working under Allied Commission.

Admiral Stone: I am transferring the responsibility of these camps. Whoever takes care of them will be working for me.

Mr. Taylor: Is the Red Cross in this field?

Mr. Jefferson: No, not directly. We have supplies to the Military rather than to the camps themselves.

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Mr. Taylor: I think it will be necessary for me to make a reply to UNRRA that in the interests of American Relief for Italy, it must be clearly understood that UNRRA is not to determine the future field of action of ARI. While cooperation is desirable, it must be very clear that this organization and its products are to be kept in a distinct class from those of other agencies. For instance, we have taken up 120 of the institutions in Rome in which we are furnishing milk and vitamins to 8,600 children and in Naples similarly 5,000 children. We are giving vitamins to all the public schools in Rome. That we have the supplies for and expect to continue. All our activities here are conducted through the Italian National Committee (ENDSI).

Dr. Canaperia: There are about 60,000 children altogether in the schools alone which American Relief for Italy are supplying through ENSI.

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Mr. Taylor: We have enough supplies coming to keep that program going the rest of this year. We have agreed to undertake similar service in the north--probably including Florence, Arezzo, Leghorn and others of the northern cities. We do not want to be driven out of that field.

Admiral Stone: The only one that could drive you out would be the Italian Government.

Mr. Taylor: We want to make it clear that we have adopted these particular activities. That simplifies the field of activity. We can regulate it in America so that specific supplies are sent for certain fields rather than general fields. That will make the distribution simpler and not be so confusing. Mr. Barr, you have just been up to Leghorn to discover a warehouse for the shipments which are to arrive from America which we suggest for relief in the northern area beyond Rome. Will you report on that?

Mr. Barr: "We are expecting 1,500 tons to arrive within the next 15 days at Leghorn. It was necessary to get space for storage in the north because a large part of this shipment will be used in the north rather than south of Rome. If we are going to plan in the distribute in the north, it would be a big mistake to plan to Rome first. We are able, with the cooperation of P.B.S., to obtain a warehouse at Rosignano that will take care of 2,000 tons. The warehouse is 14 miles south of Leghorn at the Solway plant. There is another plant called Anania about 1 1/2 kilometers from the Solway plant at Rosignano which may be used.

Admiral Stone: What is the character of the product of the Solway plant?

Mr. Barr: It is a chemical plant. The main plant is under the control of A.C. The bridge there is at present being repaired to permit the entry of the cars into the Solway plant and up to the warehouses. The bridge will not be done in time for this shipment. However, there is a siding at a town called Vada which is being used by this plant, and the material can be off loaded there. The railway, however, will be completed in time so that when the materials begin to flow out of this warehouse, the railway cars will be able to be used where they meet the purpose of distribution. There is adequate garage for ENDSI trucks. The military authorities in Leghorn believe this is a good solution to their problem as there is no available space in Leghorn for warehousing. They will be very glad to load the material on the rail. The responsibility of ENDSI begins at Vada. The four trucks will be able to take a box car load at a time. Solway has agreed to furnish all the help, the space, the lighting--everything to do with the warehousing. It is an excellent arrangement, first of all, because of the help, the people who are still

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Admiral Stone: If it hasn't been done, I think it would be a very nice thing to carry a letter to them from ENDSI.

Mr. Barr: Ing. Vicentini and Mr. Zaccariani will carry these letters. With the warehouses in Naples that are almost empty and the warehouses in Rome we can handle these shipments without difficulty. Whenever the ships come in, there is adequate warehousing space, and it is not going to cause much difficulty to the military. It is just as easy for them to unload the ships at Leghorn into the railway cars as it is to send them to a warehouse in Leghorn.

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Mr. Taylor: We stayed after our first ship arrived to distribute everything as quickly as possible. We made very big inroads upon our stock. Our goal was an empty warehouse. That theory has been very successful. We have made distribution too in fields we didn't contemplate in the beginning--Sardinia, Sicily, Pantelleria and the communes close to Naples and Rome. We thought our supplies would not be adequate but we have also distributed supplies to the so-called "white-collar" group in Naples who did not have sufficient clothes.

Mr. Barr: There were 79,000 of these called "Impiegati".

Mr. Taylor: If we made that type of distribution everywhere, we wouldn't have anything left for the distressed people in the devastated areas. All those operations will be summarized in the press release that we will send to New York. We have made no release to the press to date.

Ing. Vicentini: After all the material has been distributed, including re-distribution to some places where adequate distribution was not made, we will have some clothing left, but most of that amount is women's clothing--and the greatest need is men's clothing.

Mr. Taylor: Ing. Galeazzi has taken us to the Vatican where a group of sisters are sorting some of the materials which the National Committee turned over and are reconditioning them. Through the sisters in various institutions a great many of the remaining materials are being sorted and reconditioned. The work is wonderful, well done. You would be astonished to see how these garments look after they have been taken out of the bales, sorted reconditioned and pressed.

Mr. Barr: A very large proportion of the remaining material is summer material. We believe it should be given out seasonally.

Mr. Taylor: I think it should appear in the record that a portion of what we are distributing--the first part of the goods received here which were baled in America--were baled by an organization that ARI was not satisfied with. They baled the supplies in "brown bales" which we found to be unsatisfactory. ARI has its own organization now for this work, and the bales are being sent in white canvas and were carefully selected.

Mr. Barr: ARI also have their own cleaning plant which is now in operation.

Mr. Taylor: Wherever we have gone with old materials in some communes, we will supplement these with new stocks.

Rev. Parkinson: Has Potenza been taken care of?

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Brig. Parkinson: Has Potenza been taken care of?

Mr. Barr: Yes, material for Potenza has been shipped.

Mr. Taylor: The press release is for American consumption and will summarize all activities to date. It will be translated into Italian when desired. This will be a summary of what has been done--the number of people benefitted and the arrangements by which it has been taken place. Our idea was to make as short as possible, but it takes several pages even briefly stated.

Admiral Stone: (glancing over press release): When did the atebirin tablets get here?

Mr. Taylor: They got here last Autumn. We got them from Col. Bizzozero from A.C. Headquarters. I undertook to buy them. These we secured were German captured materials. (1,250,000 tablets of atebirin).

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Admiral Stone: The release gives the impression that they brought over. A.C. is grateful for any recognition we can get.

Mr. Taylor: Yes, we should give A.C. credit for this contribution by all means. We should also show appreciation for assistance of Red Cross.

Admiral Stone: Are you giving the press release out here? I was thinking to get it home--in addition to your own release, it might be wise to give it to OWI to cable home.

Mr. Barr: Yes, it will be better to give it as a foreign release.

Mr. Taylor: We do not have a press agent. We thought we would get Packard over here. We do not want a press conference. We thought he would arrange it with the press.

Mr. Barr: It could be given to OWI and to Mr. Packard.

Admiral Stone: Why not get the four newspaper correspondents--and the Tribune and the Times and give it to all of them together.

Mr. Barr: That might be best.

Now as to the situation of the transport--as you all know, we are extremely grateful for the great contribution toward transport made by the Allied Commission, both on the Headquarters level here in Rome and on the national and provincial basis as well. I might say at this time that the cooperation of the Allied Commission all the way through in this relief work has been simply magnificent! I don't know what we would have done without their advice and assistance. Now, however, some additional transport is arriving from America for American Relief for Italy. A few trucks have already arrived, and there are 50 2-ton new Ford trucks on the way which will arrive this month with the next shipments. With these trucks we believe a nucleus of trucks will be available that can relieve the strain on A.C. and other agencies a great deal. These 50 trucks will be made available when arrangements are made through AFHQ with Col. Libby. The army has its own assembly line, and he felt that they could assemble these trucks in two days, since their capacity is 30 a day. The trucks can be brought to Rome. Handling of the trucks will be the responsibility of the Italian Government and ENDSI. The Military is very definite in their belief that they should not be burdened. The best plan seemed to be to have the ownership of the vehicles remain with ARI, released to ENDSI and registered with the Italian Ministry. ENAC would then release these trucks to ENDSI. The gasoline would be issued through CIP jointly with ENAC to ENDSI. That would be correlated here with STA in Rome where one section will be turned over to ENDSI for their use. The repairing will be done by STA, so that ENDSI will not go into the repair and garage

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Mr. Taylor: Which leads me to observe --if INRRA uses these developed facilities in all these affairs, they will simplify and advance their activities. They could do it with a limited number of executives.

* * *

Mr. Taylor: Ing. Vicentini, have you anything you would like to bring up?

Ing. Vicentini: There is a question of the request of the refugee camps in Rome to have some clothing.

Mr. Taylor: There are 1,800 in each of two camps, I believe.

Ing. Vicentini: There are four camps altogether. There are 7,000 people in the four camps.

Mr. Barr: I think that should be seen to by the Pontifical Commission for Refugees. I believe from visiting the warehouses, there is still considerable clothing in the Pontifical Commission.

Ing. Vicentini: In the High Commission of Refugees there is no clothing to distribute in these four camps in Rome.

Mr. Barr: The Red Cross have distributed there, haven't they?

Ing. Vicentini: Not in the camps. I think it would be possible that these Sisters of the Vatican organization get some of this clothing for the refugees--then give it to the High Commissioner for Refugees.

Mr. Barr: That could be arranged with the High Commissioner and Pontifical Commission.

Ing. Galeazzi: I think the Red Cross clothing has all been given out long ago--also to refugees and displaced persons. I suppose many of them have gone back to their homes. There are new people in the cities who have not been helped.

Mr. Taylor: How many tons do the refugees require?

Ing. Galeazzi: 10 tons.

Mr. Taylor: Shall we do it?

Mr. Barr: There is need for it, and these people would certainly be served, but there is the necessity of cooperation.

Col. Bizzozero: There is another thing: I think there is a possibility that the Committee could make a tremendous contribution to the malaria situation in the Pontine Marshes if we furnish shoes.

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Mr. Taylor: Have we any shoes left?

Mr. Barr: Yes, we still have some.

Ing. Vicentini: The shoes we have are not good for use in the marshes.

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Jefferson, does your organization have any shoes?

Mr. Jefferson: We only had a few shoes, and they were mostly women's and children's. I don't think we have any shoes except in Leghorn now.

Admiral Stone: What about Sardinia--have you seen them any shoes?

Ing. Vicentini: We will when the next shipment arrives. We hope to send the shoes from Leghorn to Sardinia that are needed in the mining area.

Admiral Stone: How will you transport them there?

Ing. Vicentini: The Italian Navy facilities.

Admiral Stone: If that doesn't work out--I arranged for a civilian ship to go through Naples twice a month.

Mr. Barr: In Pantalleria the problem was solved by the Navy. The U.S. Navy is going to be our agent over there.

Ing. Vicentini: Captain Nichols is the man who is providing the transport for Pantalleria.

Mr. Taylor: The question Doctor Zanotti-Bianco brings up is the ambulances. He has given me the following report:

To the Central Committee of the "National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy (ENDSI)".

In view of the possibility of at least, partly supplying the IRC with ambulances, as, owing to war events and to German pillaging, the Association was almost wholly deprived of its vehicles, we think it advisable to supply some information which might be of help in order to adequately solve a problem so essential for the re-organization of sanitary services in Italy, as the one relating to the transportation of patients is.

Before the war, the IRC had at its disposal the greatest organization for the transportation of the sick. This service was, on the whole, and especially in large towns, nearly exclusively entrusted to the IRC; only in some regions, the Association was backed or partly substituted by other relief organizations. Moreover, the IRC was the only association which could mobilize at any time and anywhere in Italy, an imposing number of motor-ambulances in emergency cases, so much so, that it can be stated that at present the IRC organization being paralysed, owing to the looting of its Motor Pools, the service of patients' transportation practically comes to a standstill everywhere in Italy.

This very delicate problem could be partly solved, were the IRC to get back a certain number at least, of its cars.

The IRC vehicles endowment just before the war, was as follows:
Committees Ambulances Trucks Motor-cars Motor-cycles.

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The IRC vehicles endowment just before the war, was as follows:

Committees	Ambulances	Trucks	Motor-cars	Motor-cycles
1. Torino	50	1	1	1
2. Alessandria	25	1	1	2
3. Milano	95	5	6	-
4. Genova	40	1	1	1
5. Verona	30	2	1	1
6. Bologna	40	2	1	-
7. Ancona	25	2	1	7
8. Firenze	35	2	1	2
9. Roma	160	15	19	4
10. Napoli	45	4	4	4
11. Bari	35	-	16	2
12. Palermo	90	15	16	2
13. Venezia	15	-	2	-
14. Cagliari	30	2	2	1
15. Udine	20	1	2	-
16. Trieste	25	1	2	1
Total.	760	55	67	17

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At present, after the war wear and German pillaging, these vehicles in liberated Italy, as far as it is possible to give a fair estimate, have been reduced to little more than one tenth of their previous number. Further reductions must be calculated, owing to Allied requisitions, lack of tires and spare parts, which by decrees, bring to a standstill an ever increasing number of cars.

Although the data collected so far are only approximate, the present situation in IRC mobilization centres, can be summed up as follows:

Committee	Ambulances	
	efficient	useless
Ancona	7	1
Firenze	7	2
Roma	15	5
Napoli	8	2
Bari	12	5
Palermo	17	1
Cagliari	11	1
Total	77	15

In short, the service of patients' transportation which in Central and Southern Italy, before the war used to be carried out by 420 ambulances, has to be carried out at present by 77 ambulances which, although in running conditions, are mostly in bad repair owing to the wear caused by uninterrupted service, while at the same time, some 50 more motor-ambulances are lying useless in the IRC Motor Pool for lack of tires and spare parts.

Should at the end of the war, the losses in Northern Italy still under German occupation, prove to be as great as those suffered in Central and Southern Italy, the IRC endowment of vehicles throughout the Country will be approximately reduced to some 90 ambulances, in good repair and to some 100 ambulances immobilised, owing to the various causes; a number wholly inadequate to cope with the widely extended and hard service.

Without presuming to bring back for the time being, the IRC to its former efficiency as regards the transportation of patients, it is judged, however, that if the Association is to be enabled to keep up this indispensable service in Italy, so as to guarantee a minimum of regularity and safety, it would be necessary to supply it with 200 ambulances, either

Committee

Ambulances

	efficient	tireless	useless
Ancona	7	5	1
Firenze	7	3	2
Roma	15	10	5
Napoli	8	3	2
Bari	12	3	5
Palermo	17	7	1
Cagliari	11	4	1
Total	77	35	15

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The type of ambulance, which according to experience, has proved to be most useful and best fit to meet the requirements of the service in our country, as regards civilian patients, is the two-stretcher one with medical cylinder capacity, while the one-stretcher and four-stretcher cars have proved to be less widely employed.

The above mentioned three types of ambulances could be distributed in the following way:

Motor-ambulances	one-stretcher	two-stretcher	four-stretcher
200	ones 10	ones 150	ones 40

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Were it possible to supply the IRC with such an allocation of vehicles, a great step towards the final solution of the problem of patients transportation in Italy, could be definitely made.

Mr. Taylor: We have asked for 100 ambulances to be donated in America.

Mr. Jefferson: Have you received any response to that request?

Mr. Barr: Judge Marchisio has replied that he can get the funds for the ambulances. (Mr. Taylor said something about receiving the approval of A.C. for the purchase and commitment of the ambulances, and Admiral Stone replied that it should be given by AFHQ).

Mr. Jefferson: We have 50 ambulances coming in February or March for the Italian Red Cross. We have actually only been able to get 28 so far, however. They are hard to get. We are getting 28 overhauled. The War Department is trying to get 30. Space has been allocated for them, and they are coming through. They will be given to the Italian Red Cross.

Mr. Taylor: According to the report, the Italian Red Cross has in the various southern provinces 77 efficient ambulances. They have 35 that have no tires. The quickest way to help would be to get tires.

Mr. Jefferson: Are those the Fiat ambulances? We bought all the Fiat tires that were in the country. That was a total of 63 and 120 inner-tubes.

Brig. Parkinson: The Italian Red Cross spoke to AFHQ about 800 tires that needed repair, and our Industry Subcommittee has been approach on this subject of the repair. It takes a little time, but the Industry Subcommittee is getting material to repair those tires.

Mr. Taylor: According to the report, they need 200 ambulances, and the type which has proved most useful is the two-stretcher type with medium cylinder capacity.

Mr. Jefferson: They are mighty hard to find. After the war, we can get some discarded army ambulances.

Mr. Taylor: How would it affect the future use if the war were over immediately. Would that make it possible to give more to Italy?

Admiral Stone: I'm not certain, sir. I think it can be done. It depends on how strong a fight is put up for it. I agree with

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Admiral Stone: I'm not certain, sir. I think it can be done. It depends on how strong a fight is put up for it. I agree with you that I should doubt if a great deal of this transport would be moved to the Pacific.

Mr. Taylor: Ing. Vicentini, have you anything to add concerning the distribution?

Ing. Vicentini: Only that the clothing collected in Rome by the ENDSI has been distributed with the help of the Army authorities, especially Col. Andrews, who is very interested in this work. We distributed in all about 17,000 blankets, 3000 shawls and 12,000 other pieces of clothing in the provinces of Chieti, Formia, Lanciano, Ortona, Pescara, Roccasecca and Sulmona.

Mr. Taylor: Was a large quantity given by the people of Rome?

Mr. Barr: 17,000 blankets were given by the people of Rome.

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Ing. Vicentini: and there is more to be sent out.

Mr. Taylor: Dr. Canaperia, have you anything to add?

Dr. Canaperia: The following is a telegram sent to His Excellency Venice Bonomi by the President of the Committee for Relief to Italy in the Argentine:

"IN NAME OF THE COMMITTEE FOR RELIEF TO ITALY I BEG
YOUR EXCELLENCY TO ACCEPT OUR HEARTFELT THANKS FOR
THE MOST KIND WORDS SENT TO US THROUGH THE ROYAL EMBASSY.
WHILE THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF RELIEF SUPPLIES FOR CHILDREN
AND ITALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR IS ALREADY ON ITS WAY,
THE COMMITTEE IS PROVIDING FOR NEW SHIPMENTS WHICH WILL
BE PROGRESSIVELY INTENSIFIED.

I TAKE THE OPPORTUNITY OF BEGGING YOU TO USE YOUR KIND
OFFICES IN URGING THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS CONCERNING
TRANSPORTATION.

THE ITALIANS AND ARGENTINES ASSOCIATED IN THE COMMITTEE
FOR RELIEF TO ITALY REASSURE YOUR EXCELLENCY OF THE
FEELINGS OF BROTHERHOOD THAT HAVE ALWAYS UNITED THE
TWO FRIENDLY COUNTRIES.

(signed) RIVAROLA".

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13 February 1945

FEB 17 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of two copies of the minutes of the 13th Meeting held by the Advisory Group concerning relief, also the memoranda of 6 and 7 February with reference to distributions made through E.N.D.S.I.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: COS Files
CC Files

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February 5, 1945

Meeting No. 13

Attached are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held February 5, 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. Enrico P. Calcezzoli, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Prof. John Canaperis, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Dr. Zanotti-Bienco, President of the Italian Red Cross; Col. John McSweeney, Public Health and Welfare Officer, Subcommittee, Allied Commission; Dr. Laponi of the Italian Red Cross, and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor.

Advisory Group concerning relief held February 5, 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 Subcommission; Ing. Enrico P. Galeszki, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Prof. John Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross; Col. John McSweeney, Public Health and Welfare Officer, Subcommission, Allied Commission; Dr. Lapponi of the Italian Red Cross, and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor.

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Mr. Taylor: We will confine ourselves this morning to such reports as are available concerning the distribution of clothing, milk and medical supplies, briefly stated. Dr. Canaperia, in the absence of Ing. Vicentini, will you report on the present situation?

Dr. Canaperia: We made distribution here in Rome as we planned in the previous meeting. Milk was distributed in about 126 institutes in Rome. I don't remember the number of children, but I believe it was about 8,000. The quantity of milk given to each child was 40 grams of powdered milk and one vitamin tablet for each child every day. We gave the quantity for two months because it was too difficult to make the distribution for every 15 days as was originally planned. Besides powdered milk and vitamins, there were some other products, such as protein milk and dextrin-maltose. As this kind of products were most useful to the hospitals for children with malnutrition diseases, they were distributed to the children's hospitals in Rome. I don't have the figures yet, but I think Mr. Taylor has the report concerning the distribution.

(see attached report)

Mr. Taylor: We didn't mimeograph it because we didn't have the Naples report in it. When Mons. Carroll-Abbing and Ing. Vicentini return from Naples, we will receive their report and have it all mimeographed.

Prof. Canaperia: There is another report on milk and vitamins.

Mr. Taylor: The other reports we have are related to clothing. I think Mons. Carroll-Abbing has the other report, and as soon as Naples is added to it, it will be complete.

Prof. Canaperia: The same type of distribution is also going on in Naples.

Mr. Taylor: While we are on that subject, we feel it would be important to make a broad news release on the whole distribution of clothing and milk here and particularly in America. Mons. Carroll-Abbing agreed with me last week that he would prepare the basis for that news release. When it is completed upon his return in the next two or three days, we will send it around with these reports. Before it is given out, if anyone has any suggestions, we will be glad to receive them--but we ought to do it promptly to inspire further contributions at home. The detail of the distribution has not yet been published in America. The shipment and arrival of the material has been announced, but so far there has been no release concerning the distribution and its results. It will help our work very much, I believe, if we can broadcast the successful distribution. That will bring the Vatican, the Italian Government, the Italian Red

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Prof. Canaperia: We also have the surgical sets. We started the distribution, and in this regard I should like to say that in these surgical sets there are sets of stains and microscopic slides for laboratory use. I don't think the small hospitals have microscopes to make use of these, so I do think it would be advisable to assign them to the laboratories in the provinces which are very short of them.

Mr. Taylor: There was also a request made of us last week for X-ray films.

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Brig. Parkinson: Can you get microscopes?

Prof. Canaperia: Our laboratories have microscopes, but they do not have stains or microscopic slides.

Dr. Lannoni: It is better to send them to the laboratories.

Prof. Canaperia: Yes, the general hospitals have no use for them.

Mr. Berr: In regard to milk distribution in Rome, we had previously talked about an institution called Brefotrofio where there had been a considerable number of deaths. There was a story in the paper of February 4--just a little paragraph concerning this institution and the distribution of this committee:

Translation from "Il Momento", Rome, February 4, 1945 --
"American Intervention to Save the Children of the Brefotrofio".
"It is necessary to save the children of the Brefotrofio. We have already spoken of this anguishing problem. The children are under the constant menace of diseases and death, and the Provincial Institute for Aid to Children leads an unequal fight in order to save these children."

"The high number of dead children is due in fact to the cold caused by lack of coal and to undernourishment for lack of necessary food--especially vitamins."

"Now we acknowledge with joy and gratitude that American Relief for Italy, with Mr. Myron C. Taylor as its Chairman, and with distribution through ENDISI, has helped the children of the Brefotrofio with a distribution of the most ample supplies."

"A first assignment of powdered whole milk, powdered protein milk, dextrin-maltose, yeast tablets and vitamins has already been distributed to the Institute."

"The Provincial representatives yesterday in a meeting yesterday expressed their heartfelt thanks to R.E. Myron Taylor."

Mr. Taylor: I heard someone was coming here the other day to express thanks, and when they arrived, there were twelve of them, and they came to speak in a most formal way. If I had known it would be such an occasion, I would have asked this group to be present.

Brig. Parkinson: With regard to fuel, there is fuel in Rome. It is just a question of getting it to those places where it is needed. There is a stock of fuel--it is soft, but it is the best we can get.

Translation from "Il Momento", Rome, February 4, 1945 --
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There is a stock of fuel--it is soft, but it is the best we can get.
In one place they were offered fuel, and one institution would not
accept it because they wanted "nice lumps". You have to take the
rough with the smooth, and they will have to take the slack coal
with the good. I have that case on record--I received the report
from Col. Bizzozero.

Mr. Taylor: Have you covered all the items, Prof. Canaperia?

Prof. Canaperia: Yes, except that first-aid kits have been distri-
buted in many places. We have not yet received a full report of that
distribution.

Inc. Galeazzi: What about the four trucks which arrived? 2930

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Mr. Barr: Something should be worked out regarding the use of those four trucks. At present we are just going to bring in some recommendations on it. I'd rather not go into it at the moment.

Mr. Taylor: We have 50 trucks on ships now coming, and we have to make a decision in this case. Those trucks belong to ARI, and they will retain ownership. Their use will be the subject of our future discussion. ARI has no desire to set up a garage and undertake servicing or operation. We stand between the Allied Commission, the National Committee and the Italian Government. It is very important that these trucks have drivers and someone to service them, furnish gasoline for them and use them where they will be of the greatest service. I think the arrival will be in about 15 days, and before that time we should have a good picture of the allocation.

Mr. Barr: After my discussion with AFHQ and Government officials, I believe that a successful plan of operation can be presented for the information of the Committee. A motor pool can be established working under the Ministry of the Interior where all gasoline, service, maintenance, driving and control is furnished free of charge to the National Committee. It is important that the allocation of transport and the use of these trucks be decided by this Committee in conjunction with the National Committee. I think it will take a few more days to bring together a plan. I am not making commitments--I am just bringing the pieces together. There will not be cost or charge to ARI for any of these trucks for transportation, gasoline or for the drivers, and it appears now that it will come at no cost to the National Committee. It will come out of the regular cost to the Ministry of the Interior.

Mr. Taylor: I think we should not make the commitment until we have the approval of the National Committee and the A.C., of course, because it will supplement the service and will make it easier for everybody.

Mr. Barr: It will relieve the situation of the military. I will base my conclusions on the information of the experts in the field.

Mr. Taylor: The other question I have in mind is the relation of UNRRA to our work. We have not made any advance since last week, because we have had no contact with UNRRA. I imagine we will have in the near future. I believe the Director will come and see us about this subject. I have an indication that he will. I regret that he has not done so before. Last October 28 I prepared a statement as to the facilities of the Red Cross, the Vatican and the Government that formed the basis of a statement I prepared and circulated as to the need of cooperation between UNRRA and the National Committee. I would like now, and I will try to prepare

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Italian Government. The predominant factor here is the Military who have all the authority in this country even though they have released portions of it in a civil sense to the Italian Government. I believe UNRRA should operate, if at all, in the most orderly way, and I think all objectives should be specific rather than vague and indefinite. I don't believe that any agency should be given too wide a scope of authority to come into the country at a moment when Italy is really on the way to help itself. I don't believe that imposing a foreign administration or anything that has the earmarks of domination over it is country at this time in relief operation and administration is advisable. Nor do I believe it is advisable to impose upon Italy American and British standards of living. I think many people who come here think that American and British standards could be accomplished here. I don't think they can. I think our background is such that it might set a goal which is unattainable--certainly unattainable in these present days. I don't think we want to change Italian people into Americans or British. Their background is different. I think to set up a super-agency in this country which would have some authority over any element of national life, that is not already present here, is a great mistake. I don't think it is in the interest of real recovery. I don't believe that any of us know what the precise objective is. We talk in vague terms of relief as applied to children, as applied to mothers, as applied to plagues or some other element of disease, and we don't particularize. We don't know what it is we are trying to do. In the matter of milk distribution we do know what we are doing; I don't think, however, we can hope to do it throughout the whole nation. Even though certain supplies of milk are available, it certainly would not be enough to take care of the whole child population of Italy. It is a commendable, emotional impulse to try to help somebody. I believe some of the alleged objectives of UNRRA will cross the work of the National Committee; they are bound to. So that if a careful analysis is not made, and if an arrangement is not made with UNRRA--and Italy still wants the assistance of those elements that are involved in American Relief for Italy, the field in which their donations are to continue to be used through the National Committee, must be clearly specified. The time will come when ARI, as far as we have representation here, will not be necessary--assuming our field for actual distribution is clearly delineated and practiced. Such aid to Italy can go on being made through the National Committee without any further direction such as representatives of American Relief for Italy give it in this group, because it will become a matter of repetition. I think all relief activities should be made the responsibility of the National Government. The work done by foreign agencies in this country should be temporary. With that in mind as an objective it seems to me we have got to be very specific as to our plans for the future.

Ing. Galeazzi: I think your point is quite just and right. It is much better to have the national agencies function in a general sense rather than

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Ing. Galeazzi: I think your point is quite just and right. It is much better to have the national agencies function in a general sense rather than any other agency on the spot. Wonderful help to the Italian Government might be given through allowing their own organizations to function. The purpose of the EMDSI should in a general sense be the purpose of having these supplies reach the various organizations and departments of the Italian Government and allowing them to function; for instance, giving medicines to the people--there are hospitals and doctors here for that purpose. There are the Red Cross organizations who are anxious to help. UNRRA is already organized--an organization of the government which is all over the country to help and assist mothers and children. They only are lacking supplies. It is not a good plan to run hospitals--but

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rather to furnish the material. I believe the real benefit is to give the milk and other assistance to the organizations existing rather than entering the field of actual distribution. The real help to Italy might come from allowing this National Organization to function. American Relief for Italy has given the first example of this--creating a national agency for the purpose of relief distribution. ARI knew it was too hard a field and desired to lend help practically. The best plan is to allow the National Institution to function. I feel it would be a mistake to have another foreign agency starting so late in an activity of this kind.

Bria. Parkinson: I think I can clear up that point reasonably well. I am in at the top level on this thing. UNRRA is prepared to use all available organizations that are existing in any place in which they will work--any of the government established organizations. They are not prepared, however, to be tied down to making use exclusively of this National Committee for Distribution.

Ing. Galeazzi: An element of contact between the two is very convenient and expedient. The ENDSI is needed as a liaison between the origin of supplies and distribution. Some organization of this kind, knowing fully the different activities in this field, I believe, is quite necessary in this work. If they are not prepared to use the ENDSI, they will have to form some other organization, and I don't know how it can be any different and be successful.

Bria. Parkinson: You have this organization for distribution. What they say is that they are not prepared to present their material at the top and let it be distributed in the various areas, and whatever organization is functioning in the various areas, they will use it there. There are two different points--one is that they are not prepared to hand it over at the top, but they are prepared to give out the material with their own organization in complete control.

Mr. Taylor: Do they seek to take the place of the National Committee and to dictate what should be done with all the supplies. In addition, do they want the Government to pay into UNRRA an amount equal to the cost of supplies?

Ing. Galeazzi: They will have to keep a local organization, which they could do without organizing if they used the organization already formed--but it's up to them now.

Mr. Taylor: If UNRRA wholeheartedly went out to do a simple, economical operation of distribution. To my mind ENDSI has all that is needed. I would not require a large staff to do it. On the medical side it would parallel the Allied Commission in one proposed field. It would parallel the field of malaria in which is the Army and the Rockefeller Institute and the Italian Government.

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Col. McSweeney: In conformity with your suggestion about letting the Italian people carry on their own work--we really have an experimental field already set up in Southern Italy in relation to the welfare system. I had the honor of being Welfare Officer in one of the regions, but my staff was split up before I had the opportunity of introducing an American system, and the Italian system was used. Now we have 15 agencies in this area operating under the Italian system in conjunction with ONMI and ECA. We also have a highly developed American welfare system in Sicily. It will be interesting to see which one will be operated best. We thought from the two we would suggest something to the Italian Government. We feel that the ECA and the ONMI will be better for the Italian people and will be adopted by them.

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Brig. Parkinson: I think the Government should make the decision more or less.

Mr. Taylor: I think if they receive advice from the allies before proceeding further.

Dr. Canaperia: We don't know what UNRRA wants to do. They are bringing some supplies here in Italy; they must have some warehouses and a system of distribution, which will have to be a duplication. Another question is the question of personnel in the sanitary and medical field. I don't know how they want to use it. I hear about sending two dentists, two doctors, and a number of other specialists. I really don't think we need doctors to be sent here. We already have many fine doctors in Italy. What we need is supplies for the doctors to work with. If UNRRA wants to give us one doctor to consult with us, that is very nice.

Mr. Taylor: You also need pumps to pump water out of the marshes. The expert who was here from the Rockefeller Institute last summer was concerned about pumps to pump the marshes and prevent the disease rather than cure it.

Brig. Parkinson: The pumps would do a lot of good. I think one point is not clear concerning this organization that is set up now-- is it transitory or permanent?

Mr. Taylor: The National Committee is permanent.

Ing. Galeazzi: Of course. It is a solemn decree. There is no expiration date. It would need a very solemn act to abolish it.

Brig. Parkinson: As long as there is relief coming into Italy then this National body will continue to function. The warehouses should be permanent, too, for as long as they are needed.

Dr. Zanotti-Bianco: (interpreted by Ing. Galeazzi)--Dr. Zanotti-Bianco has had an occasion of viewing the draft of agreement between UNRRA and the Italian Government, and he has seen in this draft UNRRA is asking many privileges and prerogatives. For instance, Dr. Zanotti-Bianco has quoted the matter of refugees. UNRRA has asked for a free hand in the refugee situation. A committee is already organized by the Government for refugees. What would be the position of this Committee? In many ways it would mean a great deal of embarrassment also to the Italian Government if UNRRA sends doctors a people to work at the expense of the Italian Government. That appears to be rather unreasonable. I think the idea of ARI, which was first in the field, was quite successful because immediately this National Institute was forced to be kind of a liaison. In the matter of the distribution of clothing, it is a new field because I don't

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Bris. Parkinson: Is Dr. Bianco exactly certain that the salaries of these doctors will have to be paid by the Italian Government.

Dr. Zanotti-Bianco: I am sure.

Mr. Taylor: My understanding of the contract, as reported to me, is that all the expenses of the UNRRA organization in preparation to coming to Italy, or in action in Italy would be paid for in Italian

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 lire furnished by the Italian Government. I am told that the Italian Government is asked to put up 50 million lire before any action take place. Each month or each week they render an account, and the Italian Government has to pay it. At the end of the UNRRA campaign, if the 50 million remains intact, it will be returned to the Government. In the interim they have the right to buy supplies for the use of other countries--and to use transport and warehouses in Italy for supplies for other countries. It involves a great deal of bookkeeping, and the Italian Government pays the bills.

Brig. Parkinson: About the salaries of the American doctors who are coming over--that's not my understanding.

Ing. Galeazzi: The draft says that all expenses incurred in Italy will be paid by the Italian Government.

Dr. Zanotti-Bianco: In addition to this all expenses for the preparation of the work in America would be up to the Italian Government to pay. Naturally, the Italian Government is handicapped at present by the general situation, and the request from this organization of all these privileges, including the diplomatic privileges--is increased difficult--the full right of control of the activities of the Government must be maintained.

Mr. Taylor: The British and American Red Cross are here, too, and will give help if asked of them. In the refugee field we have already present in Italy the Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees, which is equipped with funds supplied by the British and the United States. We also have the President's War Refugee Board. There is the Refugee Committee of the Italian Government, which needs only the transportation to move the refugees about in the country, and these movements are not so great as to require international action. The refugees in the country, who came from within the country--other than military--I don't believe amount to more than 10 or 15,000.

Mr. Barr: Mr. Taylor is talking about foreigners in Italy. The only great group is the group in the southern part of Italy who were brought from the Balkans to save them from military persecution. The are a purely military problem.

Mr. Taylor: I think while great emphasis is on the refugee question, if you analyze it you find that there is a great difference between refugees and displaced persons. The number of displaced persons is really small. The refugee problem, as an international problem, is not a very big problem in Italy. I don't think we know the truth about the whole situation. Until we do, we cannot determine what the action should be. I believe the A.C. has a great interest in this subject. If you will all help to provide information about these several functions that UNRRA might be engaged in here and their

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Col. McSweeney: I don't know the Ambassador's attitude, but the home front is bringing forth controversy as to whether nurses should be sent over here. They are complaining that all the doctors are coming here. Some are being urged to leave their practices in the States and come into UNHRA.

Mr. Taylor: How many people do you estimate that UNHRA has now?

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Mr. Barr: 250 in Sicily and Italy. Others are coming.

Ing. Galeazzi: What is the staff of American Relief for Italy.

Mr. Barr: Two.

We have received seven million garments. We still have almost two million garments in reserve. The picture is not quite as bright from this viewpoint--that the spread of the type of material is not as good as it should be. We will be completely out of pants. We will have little warm clothing in this reserve but have an abundance of women's dresses and underwear--and no shoes, so although we have 2,000,000 garments left, we do not have a sufficient spread of those garments to take care of 500,000 people, as you would imagine. It is obvious that we would have that situation, because you cannot collect used clothing in America according to the need over here. There is a tremendous need for trousers, but men in America do not have a great surplus of trousers. We have coats and vests--and no pants, and that makes a difficult distribution. But I think we can safely cover the area from Rome south and still have this reserve of garments before any new shipment is received. However, as I said, those garments are not a good spread.

Mr. Taylor: Does that include those groups in Italy who are being underpaid--the white collar group.

Mr. Barr: That group in Naples has already received the clothing. That amount has already gone and is not included in the figures of the excess. We will have enough supplies, I believe, if Rome requests an additional 5,000 or 10,000, or if we find a need in some commune which we missed. We have missed many places, as we were bound to do. As the requests come in, they will be filled. I do feel we will be wise to keep the cotton clothing and use it next summer.

Mr. Taylor: I would like to see everything out of the warehouses, except this cotton material, before the next shipment arrives.

Mr. Barr: Some of the brown bales are not in good condition. Any damaged garments are to be set aside and salvaged. There is nothing but good material, however, in Naples; any damaged garments are here in Rome.

Mr. Taylor: I think that should be cleared up before the next shipment comes. If there is any shortage in the areas, let's be a little extra generous and distribute what we have on hand.

Mr. Barr: May I suggest that this Committee agree that this plan be used. My understanding is that the advice to ENDSI is to proceed.

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Mr. Barr: May I suggest that this Committee agree that this plan be used. My understanding is that the advice to ENDSI is to proceed.

I would like to make one other point--the minutes to these meetings are extremely valuable to all of you. I believe at the end of the meeting that a synopsis be made of the suggestions made by the Advisory group for the record.

Mr. Taylor: We are not really a committee. We are just trying to study and understand the relief situation. If we begin to prepare, we lose our "advisory" character.

Mr. Barr: If it doesn't go on the record, wouldn't it be a good idea to put the most important things in a summary.

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Mr. Galenzzi: I think that would be a good idea for the internal use of this group.

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Barr, will you prepare a summary then for each meeting? Have you any other suggestions?

Mr. Barr: I would like to make another suggestion. I think if we constantly tell each other of the good things we do, we should also discuss the mistakes we make. I would like to prepare a report of the mistakes and bring them out in the open so that we do not make them again. I should like to make a suggestion to Mr. Taylor that the National Committee also be advised to bring their mistakes out in the open. I noticed in the trips we made in the provinces that the tendency was to cover up mistakes rather than air them to me. I would like to make a list of the errors of our distribution, so that if someone brings an error to our attention, we can find ways and means of remedying that situation and will not make the same mistake again.

Mr. Taylor: That is a good suggestion.

During the next few days we will formulate a full report on the distribution which will be the basis of a news release. Mr. Barr and I will try to analyze with your help the field in which other organizations are operating in Italy in respect to relief. I think that would be very useful. I don't believe the A.C. or the Government or ourselves know enough of the various activities of the several groups now functioning in Italy. I believe an analysis of these activities will help clarify the whole situation.

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February, 6, 1945.

MILK, MILK FOODS, VITAMINS ETC.

Up to January 31st the following quantities of Powdered Milk Protein Milk, Dextrin-Maltose and Vitamins had arrived from America donated by American Relief for Italy, Inc., and had been deposited in the warehouse of the E.N.D.S.I. in Rome:

Powdered whole milk:	94,000 lbs.
Powdered protein milk:	4,800 "
Dextrin maltose:	6,000
Vit-s-nak food bars:	170,000
Vitamin A and D tablets:	991,000
Multiple vitamin tablets:	5,068,000
Ascorbic acid tablets:	1,250,000
Brewer's yeast tablets:	7,800,000
Nevitol:	15 gross

The distribution of these important items, destined exclusively for children was placed under the direct and immediate control of the Medical Commission of E.N.D.S.I.

Special offices, under the direction of doctors contributed voluntarily by the groups making up the controlling body of E.N.D.S.I. were opened in Rome and Naples. Once again it was seen how the American Relief for Italy --ENDSI plan could organize and carry out a big distribution from the warehouse to the individual without any expense whatsoever being incurred.

Milk, multiple vitamins and food bars:

The quantity of powdered milk was calculated to be sufficient to give two cups of milk a day to 17,000 children, for 60 days.

It was decided that this amount would meet the needs of the orphanages, children's hospitals and sanatoria, and other similar institutions in the cities of Rome and Naples, where the children were suffering from undernourishment.

Lists of the institutions were obtained from all public bodies, they were submitted to Colonel Bizzozero of the Public Health Sub-Commission for further suggestions, and a notice was published several times in the daily papers informing all institutions of the coming distribution. This ensured that no charitable institution would be forgotten.

In Rome the distribution began on January 16th and ended on January 20th. In that time milk and vitamins were distributed to:

109 orphanages with	5,985 children under ten years of age
4 foundling hospitals with	518 "

Vitamin A and D tablets:	170,000
Multiple vitamin tablets:	991,000
Ascorbic acid tablets:	5,066,000
Brewer's yeast tablets:	1,250,000
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In Rome the distribution began on January 16th and ended on January 20th. In that time milk and vitamins were distributed to:

109 orphanages with	5,985 children under ten years of age
4 foundling hospitals with	513 "
2 tuberculosis hospitals "	192 "
10 children's "	1,208 "
<u>125 institutions</u>	<u>" 7,903 "</u>

In Naples the distribution began on February 2nd and ended February 5th. In that time milk and vitamins were distributed to:

55 foundling hospitals with	2549 children under ten years of age
8 children's "	702 "
<u>63 institutions</u>	<u>" 3251 "</u>

Protein milk, Dextri-maltose and vitamins.

The Medical Commission decided to assign the protein milk, dextri-maltose and the A and D, C and B vitamin tablets to the children's hospitals and sanatoria where they could be distributed under medical control.

This distribution is already being carried out.

A further distribution of multiple-vitamin tablets is now being arranged for all the infant day schools in Rome and Naples.

When the great quantity of powdered milk and vitamins, soon to be sent from American Relief for Italy in America, has arrived, a milk grant for six months will be made to the children's institutions in Rome and Naples and to the similar child welfare institutions in other big Italian cities.

Public opinion was very favourably impressed by the quiet efficiency and the fairness of the distribution. No charitable institutions with children under 10 years of age can say that it was excluded from its fair share.

* * *

SURGICAL SETS.

The same judicious care was exercised by the Medical Commission in assigning the 50 sets of surgical instruments to hospitals which are being reconstructed or have lost all their apparatus during the German occupation.

Each request is examined carefully by all the members of the Commission and when they are in agreement the set is assigned. It is hoped that in this way these sets will go to the places where they are mostly needed.

FIRST AID KITS.

Even though the first aid kits are much simpler articles and not as precious as the surgical sets, nevertheless the 1,200 first aid kits already arrived are being assigned individually to scattered villages where they are most needed. A first aid kit which in a large community, where there is a doctor, might not mean much, in an isolated community can be the means of saving a life.

HOSPITALS.

American Relief for Italy is erecting three Hospital Units in the battle area around Cassino, which has been devastated by war and by the effects of the war. They will be near to the malaria zones and should play a big part in the anti-malarial campaign of 1945.

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American Relief for Italy is erecting three Hospital Units in the battle area around Cassino, which has been devastated by war and by the effects of the war. They will be near to the malarial zones and should play a big part in the anti-malarial campaign of 1945.

Each unit will have accommodation for 20 patients and will be equipped as perfectly as possible for normal medical and surgical treatment.

Attached to each Hospital Unit there will be a Dispensary for outside patients.

* * *

ATEBRIN.

In the autumn of 1944, when the attention of American Relief for Italy was called to the terrible situation of the populations in the malaria zones, many of whom were dying for want of medicines in one town it is said that 100 people out of a population of 2,000 died of malaria - it immediately acquired a great quantity

2921

17
atebrin and placed it at the disposal of the Medical Commission. In less than a week after the matter had been first discussed, distribution was already taking place to the population. In the first week of distribution more than 30,000 people received sufficient medicine for a cure.

The effects of the atebirin distribution were very noticeable and the letters which arrived from the local doctors show that the atebirin arrived in time to save many lives.

The actual distribution which took place from 16 centers was carried out by the local E.N.D.S.I. Committee.

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

The effects of the atebryn distribution were very noticeable and the letters which arrived from the local doctors show that the atebryn arrived in time to save many lives.

The actual distribution which took place from 16 centers was carried out by the local E.N.D.S.I. Committee.

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2925

176
DISTRIBUTION OF VITAMINS DONATED BY "AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY,
INC." through E.N.D.S.I. in the ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS IN ROME.

After the distribution of powdered milk, milk foods and vitamins to the Orphanages and Children's Hospitals in Rome from January 16th to January 20, and the similar distribution to the Orphanages and Children's Hospitals in Naples, from February 2nd to February 6th, a third important distribution of vitamins is being carried out in the municipal and private elementary school in Rome.

A list has been prepared of all the schools and a quantity of vitamin tablets is being given to each one sufficient for all the children for a first period of one month.

Every day the Head of the School will give to each teacher the number of tablets necessary for their class and the tablets will be given to the children by the teacher to be consumed immediately.

Registers are being kept of the children receiving vitamins, together with a Doctor's note on the general health conditions of the children and the progress made by a picked group of children to be kept under medical supervision.

It is calculated that 64,840 children will benefit by this distribution.

February 7, 1945

2919

MUNICIPALITY OF ROME

HYGIENE AND HEALTH OFFICE.

Communal Schools.

Zone.	SCHOOL	ADDRESS	No. of pupils
I.	F. Aperti	Via A. Serra, 91	1,300
	Succ. Due Ponti	" Flaminia, 184	100
	Guido Alessi	" Flaminia, 225	1,000
	R. Morelli	" Cassia, 26	1,550
II.	A. Cairoli	" C. Brulo, 4	*
	C. Viano	" Medaglie d'Oro	*
	Valle Aurelia	" Valle Aurelia	200
	C. Colombo	" C. C. Mozzi, 6	200
III.	Minerati Fisici	" Via Angelico, 2	100
	A. B. Idi	" Madonna del Riposo, 1	200
	Succ. Pier delle Vigne	" Pier delle Vigne	150
	" A. Celli	" Torriani, 12	200
IV.	" Forte Bravetta	" Bron Pastore	100
	" Forte Buccia	" Adriano I	300
	Due Ottobre	" S. M. delle Fornaci, 55	150
	U. Cerboni	Borgata Primavalle	200
V.	Succ. Innocenzo IV	Via Innocenzo IV	*
	F. Crispi	Piazza A. Oriani, 1	1,000
	Succ. Gianicolo	Gianicolo	50
	XXI Ottobre	Viale Glorioso	600
VI.	Succ. Donna Olimpia	Piazza Sauli, 1-2-3	450
	M. Bianchi (for boys)	" " " "	*
	M. Bianchi (for girls)	" " " "	*
	Tor Marancio	Tor Marancio	*
VII.	N. Tomaseo	Via Ostiense, 130	300
	Principe di Piemonte	" " 265	250
	Succ. Montagnola	" Laurentina	*
	" Grottaferfetta	Grottaferfetta	*
VIII.	G. Gallero	Via Tuscolana, 28	2,000
	G. Garibaldi (for boys)	" M. L. d. V. 30	2,250
	G. Garibaldi (for girls)	" " "	1,200
	A. Diaz	" Arcireale, 2	300
IX.	Succ. Casilina Vecchia	" Casilina Vecchia, 15	*
	G. Carducci	" La Spezia, 21, 22	2,130
	M. Gaglielmotti	" Vetulonia, 28	1,390
	E. Leonardi	Largo Ravizza	350
X.	Succ. Casaleto	Via Casaleto, 63	*
	" Alonzi	" Porto Fluviale	200
	G. Pascoli	" Papareschi, 28	200
	G. Vaccari	" G. Rappini, 14	200

II.	A. Cairoli	Cassia, 26	350
	C. Ciano	C. Brulo, 4	*
	Valle Aurelia	Medaglie d'Oro	200
	C. Colombo	Valle Aurelia	100
	Mincinati Fisici	G.C. Mozzi, 6	200
III.	A. B. ldi	Via Angelico, 2	150
	Succ. Pier delle Vigne	Madonna del Riposo, 1	200
	" A. Celli	Pier delle Vigne	200
	" Forte Bravetta	Torriani, 12	100
	" Forte Buccia	Bron Pastore	300
	Due Ottobre	Adriano I	150
	U. Cerboni	S.M. delle Fornaci, 55	200
IV.	Succ. Innocenzo IV	Borgata Primavalle	1,000
	F. Crispi	Via Innocenzo IV	50
	Succ. Gianicolo	Piazza A. Oriani, 1	600
	XXI Ottobre	Gianicolo	450
	Succ. Donna Olimpia	Viale Glorioso	*
V.	M. Bianchi (for boys)	Piazza Saui, 1-2-3	*
	M. Bianchi (for girls)	" " " "	*
	Tor Marancio	Tor Marancio	300
	N. Tommaso	Via Ostiense, 130	250
	Principe di Piemonte	" " 265	*
	Succ. Montagnola	" Laurentina	*
VI.	" Grottaferfetta	Grottaferfetta	2,000
	G. Galiero	Via Tuscolana, 28	2,250
	G. Garibaldi (for boys)	" Muldovi, 30	1,200
	G. Garibaldi (for girls)	" " "	300
VII.	A. Diaz	" Arcireale, 2	2,130
	Succ. Casilina Vecchia	Casilina Vecchia, 15	1,390
	G. Carducci	" La Spezia, 21, 22	850
	M. Guglielmotti	" Vetulonia, 28	*
VIII.	E. Leonard	Largo Ravizza	200
	Succ. Casaleto	Via Casaleto, 63	200
	" Alonzi	" Porto Fluviale	200
	G. Pascoli	" Papareschi, 28	200
	G. Vaccari	" G. Rappini, 14	*
IX.	Succ. Tarantini	Borgata Giordani	1,450
	E. Toti	Via del Pigneto, 72	1,350
	G. Cesare	" Conte di Carmagnola	200
X.	Dante Alighieri	" Ariosto, 21 - 25	300
	Di Donato	" Bivio, 85	500
	R. Bonghi	" Guicciardini, 6	400
XI.	G. T. Arquisti	Lung. Farnesina, 11	850
	Succ. S. F. ue Sales	Via S. F. de Sales, 16	1,150
	C. Marelli	" dei Genovesi, 30	250
	Regina Margherita	" Madonna dell'Orto, 2	650
XII.	Badini	Piazza S. Alessio, 34	600
	L. Franchetti	Piazza Bernini, 11	800
	IV. Novembre	Via A. Volta, 41	*
	A. Orlandi	" Ciglio d'Oro, 1	
XIII.	F. Cecconi	" del Glicini, 14	
	Succ. Borgata Alessandrini	Borgata Alessandrini	

Zone.	SCHOOL	ADDRESS	No. of pupils
XIV.	A. Bertolotto L. Michelazzi L. Zannoni G. Randaccio R. Bertoni	Via Casilina, 413 " Acqua Bullicante " M. Decunio " G. Ricotti, 13 Grotte di Tregna Tiburtino III.	* * 1,300 450 *
VV.	Vittorio Veneto Succ. Locali Bianchi " Percipalli " Padiglioni	Via Pietralata, 306 " " 315 " " 124 Piazza Pitralata " Monte Baldo, 1 " Capri, 2	* * * * 1,100 900
XVI.	Don Bosco T. Parini Succ. V. Sme Nuove U. Bartolomei	Via Buffalotta " Asmara Largo Volsinio, 25 Via Lavanio, 13 " U. Eccioni " Novara, 14	900 1,500 1,350 500 300 1,400
XVII.	I. S. Mussolini Principessa Mafalda Succ. Forges Davanzati XX Settembre	" Montebello, 122 " Puglie, 8 " Tevere, 22 " Sardi, 35 Piazza R. di Sicilia Via dei Sabelli, 86	1,100 350 550 650 1,500 750
XVIII.	E. Pestalozzi Regina Elena R. G. Lante A. Saffi E. Corradini Vittorio Emanuele, III	" Sforza, 2 " IV Novembre, 95 Villa Aldobrandini Via Vittorino da Feltra Via Valdina, 3 " Gesu' e Maria, 38 Pincio Via del Lavatore, 38 Via U. Alta' 86	950 700 650 100 650 350 300
XX.	A. Baccarini Principessa Jolanda Succ. Villa Adobrandini Vittorino da Feltra	" della Rondinella, 2 " della Palombella, 4 " dei Giubbonari, 81 " S. Ambrogio, 5 " Monte Zabio, 29 Piazza Risorgimento Via Cassiodoro, 2 " Trionfale, 185 " Assarotti, 13 " A. Faiva " Mucaglie d'Oro	550 850 2917 1,000 * * *
XXI.	A. Gabelli E. Ruspoli Succ. Pincio L. Settembrini Succ. Carlo Mazzarese A. Cadlodo		
XXII.	E. Giamturco Trento e Trieste Succ. S. Ambrogio E. Pistelli L. Pianciani Umberto I		
XXIII.	N. Sauro Succ. Via Assarotti A. Feva S. M. Mussolini		
XXIV.			
Total No. of pupils.			46,190

XVI.	Vittorio Veneto	Via Pietralata, 306	*
	Succ. Locali Bianchi	" " 315	*
	" Percipalli	" " 124	*
	" Padiglioni	Piazza Pitralata	*
	Don Bosco	" Monte Baldo, 1	1,100
	T. Parini	" Capri, 2	900
	Succ. Vigne Nuove	Via Buffalotta	900
	U. Bertolomei	" Asmara	1,500
XVII.	I.S. Mussolini	Largo Volsinio, 25	1,350
	Principessa Mafalda	Via Lavanio, 13	1,500
	Succ. Forges Davanzati	" U. Boccioni	300
	XX Settembre	" Novara, 14	1,400
XVIII.	E. Testalozzi	" Montebello, 122	1,100
	Regina Riena	" Puglie, 8	1,350
	R.G. Lante	" Tevere, 22	550
XIX	A. Saffi	" Sardi, 35	650
	E. Corradini	Piazza R. di Sicilia	1,500
	Vittorio Emanuele, III	Via dei Sabelli, 86	1,750
XX.	A. Baccarini	" Sforza, 2	950
	Principessa Jolanda	" IV Novembre, 95	700
	Succ. Villa Adobrandini	Villa Adobrandini	650
	Vittorino da Feltre	Via Vittorino da Feltre	100
XI.	A. Gabelli	Via Valdina, 3	650
	E. Ruspoli	" Gesu' e Maria, 38	*
	Succ. Pincio	Pincio	350
	L. Settembrini	Via del Lavatore, 38	300
XXII.	Succ. Carlo Mazzarese	Via U. Alta, 86	900
	A. Cadlodo	" della Rondinella, 2	550
	E. Gianturco	" della Palombella, 4	850
	Trento e Trieste	" dei Giubbbonari, 81	*
XXIII.	Succ. S. Ambrogio	" S. Ambrogio, 5	2417
	E. Pistelli	" Monte Zebio, 29	*
	L. Pianciani	Piazza Risorgimento	*
	Umberto I	Via Cassiodoro, 2	1,000
XXIV	N. Sauro	" Trionfale, 185	*
	Succ. Via Assarotti	" Assarotti, 13	*
	A. Feva	" A. Feva	*
	S.M. Mussolini	" McCuglie d'Oro	*
		Total No. of pupils.	46,190

COMMISSION OF ROADS

HYGIENE AND HEALTH OFFICE.

Groups under the control of Charitable Institutions.

Zone.	SCHOOL	ADDRESS	No. of pupils
I.	Mater Dolorosa Suore Figlie di N. Signore SS. Cosu' e Maria.	Via Cassia, 36 " D'Azuni, 11 " Flaminia, 633	550 200 500
II.	Figlie N. Signore Prov. V. Ist. S. Giovanni Antida Suore Orsoline Ist. Suore Battistine S.M.M. Suore d'Ivrea O.F. Mengarini Ist. Madri dei Derelitti Asilo Cel. Donati Sc. Materna Suore Frances. S.S.G. dell'Apparizione Istituto Suore Mariane " Dott. Cristiana Suore Franc. Angeline Ist. U. Gualandi " Piox. Sc. Missionarie Fran. d'Eg. " Suore Anc. del Santo Sc. eterna Ist. Antoniano Ist. Figlie Maria Ausiliatrici, Via Appia, 177 Sc. Suore Franc. Off. Pio Ist. Salesiano PIO XI Sc. Maria Ausiliatrice Ist. Suore Immacolata " Savcia " S. Francesco de Sales " Sacro Cuore Conserv. S. Caterina della Rosa ai Farnari Istituto Filippo Smaldone per sordomuti SS. Concezione Medie Pie Ven. Conserv. Torlonia Orf. S. Caterina da Siena Scuola Pia Casa S. Antonio Suore Adorazione Perpetua Ist. Suore Rosarie Orf. G.B. Taylor	Circonvallazione Clodia, 53 Via Clodia, 59 Viale G. Cesare, 108 Via Leone IV. " Madaglie d'oro Viale Vaticano, 88 Via delle Calasanziane, 6 Salita del Gallo, 87 Via Paolo II Via A. Saffi, 21 " A. Puerio, 53 " Sesto Celere, 4 " Monti, 1 " S. Pancrazio, 16 " Sette Chiese, 243 " David Salimieri, 3 Circ. Appia, 90 Via Appia, 177 " " 522 " Tuscolana, 351 " " 367 " Monza, 21 " " " " Portuense, 510 " A. da Giussano, 25 " Presestina, 252 " Guicciardini, 4 " S. Vito, 10 Salita S. Onofrio, 50 Via Valle Camene, 6 Borgata Alessandrina, 163 Via degli Olmi, 62 " O. Pierozzi, 31 " delle Spighe, 2	450 200 150 400 750 100 300 300 200 200 150 200 400 200 150 100 100 100 100 650 300 300 100 150 200 100 500 359 16 100 350 100 200 200 50 150 50 200
III.			
IV.			
V.			
VI.			
VII.			
VIII.			
IX.			
XII.			
XIII.			

III.	Ist. S. Giovanni Antida	Circonvallazione Clodia, 53	200
	Suore Orsoline	Via Clodia, 59	150
	Ist. Suore Battistine	Viale G. Cesare, 108	400
IV.	S.M.M. Suore d'Ivrea	Via Leone IV.	750
	O.P. Mangarini	" Medaglia d'oro	100
	Ist. Madri del Derelitti	Viale Vaticano, 88	300
V.	Asilo Cel. Donati	Via delle Calasanziane, 6	300
	Sc. Materna Suore Frances.	Salita del Gallo, 87	200
	S.S.G. dell'Apparizione	Via Paolo II	200
VI.	Istituto Suore Mariane	Via A. Saffi, 21	150
	" Dott. Cristiana	" A. Pierio, 53	200
	Suore Franc. Angelina	" Sesto Celere, 4	400
VII.	Ist. U. Gualandri	" Monti, 1	200
	" Pio X.	" S. Pancrazio, 16	150
	Sc. Missionarie Fran. d'Eg.	" Sette Chiese, 243	100
VIII.	" Suore Anc. del Santo	" David Salimieri, 3	100
	Sc. Materna Ist. Antoniano	Circ. Appia, 90	100
	Ist. Figlie Maria Ausiliatrici	Via Appia, 177	650
IX.	Sc. Suore Franc. Orf. Pio	" " " 522	300
	Ist. Salesiano Pio XI	" Tuscolana, 361	300
	Sc. Maria Ausiliatrice	" " " 367	100
X.	Ist. Suore Immacolata	" Monza, 21	150
	" Savcia	" " "	200
	" S. Francesco de Sales	" Portuense, 510	100
XI.	" Sacro Cuore	" A. da Giussano, 25	500
	Conserv. S. Caterina della	" Presestina, 252	35916
	Rosa ai Farnari	" Guicciardini, 4	100
XII.	Istituto Filippo Smaldone	" " "	350
	per sordomuti	" S. Vito, 10	100
	SS. Concezione Medie Pie	Salita S. Onofrio, 50	200
XIII.	Conserv. Torlonia	Via Valle Camene, 6	200
	Orf. S. Caterina da Siena	Borgata Alessandrina, 163	50
	Scuola Pia Casa S. Antonio	Via degli Olmi, 62	150
XIV.	Suore Adorazione Perpetua	" O. Pierozzi, 31	50
	Ist. Suore Rosarie	" delle Spigne, 2	200
	Orf. G. R. Taylor	" A. Dulceri, 44	200
XV.	Scuola Materna Ancelle S.C.	" Casilina, 2-3-5	450
	Ist. Palazzo Ist. Suore Pover.	" " 631	1,100
	Orf. Sacra Famiglia	" F. Pacioatti, 11	50
XVI.	Sc. Suora di N. Signore	Via Baldassera, 34	550
	di Namur	" Fiora, 374 (Pietra-	450
	Sc. Maria Consolatrice	lata)	100
XVII.	Asilo Suore Sacramentine	" Frantoio (Tib. 3)	50
	Sc. Materna Suore Sacramen.	" Nomentana, 421	600
	Ist. Caterina da Siena	" degli Osci, 22	100
XVIII.	Asilo Infantile	" Porta Tiburtina, 14	200
	Sc. Pontificia S.M. dell'Orto	" S. Agata del Goti, 8	250
	Orf. Pia Casa di Carita'	" " " 24	250
XIX.	Sc. Figlie della Carita'	" Baccina, 54	250
	Sc. Venerabile Verzieri		

Zone.	SCHOOL	ADDRESS	No. of Pupils
XX	Ist. Mag. Bambi Gesu'	Via Cavour, 83	600
	" Angelo Mai	" degli Zingari, 13	250
XXI.	S. Maria del buon Consiglio	" A. Brunetti, 22	250
	Suore Domen. Montenegro	" degli Artisti, 17	50
	So. Maestre Pie Operarie	" dell'Orso, 38	350
	" Cuore Sacro	" Trinita' dei Monti	500
XXII.	Suore Prov. Casa S. Vincenzo	del Bresciani, 32	500
	Conserv. Pont. del SS. Clemente	" del Conservatorio, 1	400
	Ist. Mag. Ortofrenica	Piazza Lovatelli, 36	200
XXIII.	Suore Oblate Filippini	Via Monte Pertica, 23	100
	Casa Benef. di S. Giocchina	" Pompeo Magno, 106	200
	Ist. Pontificio S. Agnese	" delle Vaschette, 101	450
XXIV.	" Villa Pacis	" Camilluccia, 33	50
	" Maestre Pie Venerine	" Via F. A. Ranieri, 2	150
	Colonia Villa Glori	Villa Glori	150
	Prev. Antimariarico Marchiafava	Piazza Egidio, 1 b	100
	Colonia Vittorio Emanuele, 3.	" S. Elessio	400
	" Diurna V	V. a Ariosto	100

Total number of pupils. 18,650

2915

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

PH/ARI/6/2

13 February 1945

SUBJECT: - American Relief to Italy Inc.

FEB 15 1945

TO : - C.O.S. HQ. A.C. —

Herewith for information mimeographed material concerning
the most recent activities of the a/m organization.

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

- Incl: 1) Minutes of Meeting of Advisory Group held on 5 Feb/45, 170
2) Statement on distribution of Milk, Foods, Vitamins etc. dtd. Feb. 5, 45.
3) Statement on distribution of Vitamins dated 7 Feb. 45.

Februry, 6, 1945.

MILK, MILK FOODS, VITAMINS ETC.

Up to January 31st the following quantities of Powdered Milk, Protein Milk, Dextri-Maltose and Vitamins had arrived from America, donated by American Relief for Italy, Inc., and had been deposited in the warehouse of the E.N.D.S.I. in Rome:

Powdered whole milk:	94,000 lbs.
Powdered protein milk:	4,800 "
Dextri maltose:	6,000
Vita-snak food bars:	170,000
Vitamin A and D tablets:	991,000
Multiple vitamin tablets:	5,066,000
Ascorbic acid tablets:	1,250,000
Brewer's yeast tablets:	7,800,000
Navitol:	15 gross

The distribution of these important items, destined exclusively for children was placed under the direct and immediate control of the Medical Commission of E.N.D.S.I.

Special offices, under the direction of doctors contributed voluntarily by the groups making up the controlling body of E.N.D.S.I. were opened in Rome and Naples. Once again it was seen how the American Relief for Italy --ENDSI plan could organize and carry out a big distribution from the warehouse to the individual without any expense whatsoever being incurred.

Milk, multiple vitamins and food bars:

The quantity of powdered milk was calculated to be sufficient to give two cups of milk a day to 17,000 children, for 60 days.

It was decided that this amount would meet the needs of the orphanages, children's hospitals and sanatoria, and other similar institutions in the cities of Rome and Naples, where the children were suffering from undernourishment.

Lists of the institutions were obtained from all public bodies, they were submitted to Colonel Bizzozero of the Public Health Sub-Commission for further suggestions, and a notice was published several times in the daily papers informing all institutions of the coming distribution. This ensured that no charitable institution would be forgotten.

In Rome the distribution began on January 16th and ended on January 20th. In that time milk and vitamins were distributed to:

109 orphanages with	5,985 children under ten years of
4 founding hospitals with	518 "
2 tuberculosis hospitals	192 "
10 children's	"

Navitot:

15 gross

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In Rome the distribution began on January 16th and ended on January 20th. In that time milk and vitamins were distributed to:

109 orphanages with	5,985 children under ten years of age
4 foundling hospitals with	518 "
2 tuberculosis hospitals "	192 "
10 children's "	1,208 "
125 institutions	7,903 "
	2913 "

In Naples the distribution began on February 2nd and ended February 5th. In that time milk and vitamins were distributed to:

55 foundling hospitals with	2549 children under ten years of age
8 children's "	702 "

63 institutions	3251 "
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Protein milk, Dextrin-maltose and vitamins.

The Medical Commission decided to assign the protein milk, the dextrin-maltose and the A and D, C and B vitamin tablets to the children's hospitals and sanatoria where they could be distributed under medical control.

This distribution is already being carried out.

A further distribution of multiple-vitamin tablets is now being arranged for all the infant day schools in Rome and Naples..

When the great quantity of powdered milk and vitamins, soon to be sent from American Relief for Italy in America, has arrived, a milk grant for six months will be made to the children's institutions in Rome and Naples and to the similiar child welfare institutions in other big Italian cities.

Public opinion was very favourably impressed by the quiet efficiency and the fairness of the distribution. No charitable institutions with children under 10 years of age can say that it was excluded from its fair share.

* * *

SURGICAL SETS.

The same judicious care was exercised by the Medical Commission in assigning the 50 sets of surgical instruments to hospitals which are being reconstructed or have lost all their apparatus during the German occupation.

Each request is examined carefully by all the members of the Commission and when they are in agreement the set is assigned. It is hoped that in this way these sets will go to the places where they are mostly needed.

FIRST AID KITS.

Even though the first aid kits are much simpler articles and not as precious as the surgical sets, nevertheless the 1,200 first aid kits already arrived are being assigned individually to scattered villages where they are most needed. A first aid kit which in a large community, where there is a doctor, might not mean much, in an isolated community can be the means of saving a life.

HOSPITALS.

American Relief for Italy is erecting three Hospital Units in the battle area around Cassino, which has been devastated by war and by the effects of the war. They will be near to the malaria zones and should play a big part in the anti-malarial

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Attached to each Hospital Unit there will be a Dispensary for outside patients.

* * *

ATEBRIN.

In the autumn of 1944, when the attention of American Relief for Italy was called to the terrible situation of the populations in the malaria zones, many of whom were dying for want of medicines in one town it is said that 100 people out of a population of 2,000 died of malaria - it immediately acquired a great quantity

159
of atebryn and placed it at the disposal of the Medical Commission. In less than a week after the matter had been first discussed, distribution was already taking place to the population. In the first week of distribution more than 30,000 people received sufficient medicine for a cure.

The effects of the atebryn distribution were very noticeable and the letters which arrived from the local doctors show that the atebryn arrived in time to save many lives.

The actual distribution which took place from 16 centers was carried out by the local E.N.D.S.I. Committee.

* * * * *

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

785017

2910

157
DISTRIBUTION OF VITAMINS DONATED BY "AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY
INC." through E.N.D.S.I. in the ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS AND CHARITABLE
INSTITUTIONS IN ROME.

After the distribution of powdered milk, milk foods and vitamins to the Orphanages and Children's Hospitals in Rome from January 16th to January 20, and the similar distribution to the Orphanages and Children's Hospitals in Naples, from February 2nd to February 6th, a third important distribution of vitamins is being carried out in the municipal and private elementary school in Rome.

A list has been prepared of all the schools and a quantity of vitamin tablets is being given to each one sufficient for all the children for a first period of one month.

Every day the Head of the School will give to each teacher the number of tablets necessary for their class and the tablets will be given to the children by the teacher to be consumed immediately.

Registers are being kept of the children receiving vitamins, together with a Doctor's note on the general health conditions of the children and the progress made by a picked group of children to be kept under medical supervision.

It is calculated that 64,840 children will benefit by this distribution.

February 7, 1945

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It is calculated that 64,840 children will benefit by this distribution.

February 7, 1945

2909

COMUNE OF ROME

HYGIENE AND HEALTH OFFICE.

Communal Schools.

Zone.	SCHOOL	ADDRESS	No. of pupils
I.	F. Aporti	Via A. Serra, 91	1,300
	Succ. Due Ponti	" Flaminia, 184	100
	Guido Alessi	" Flaminia, 225	1,000
	R. Morelli	" Cassia, 26	1,550
II.	A. Cairoli	" G. Brullo, 4	*
	C. Ciano	" Medaglie d'Oro	*
	Valle Aurelia	" Valle Aurelia	200
	C. Colombo	" G. C. Mozzi, 5	200
III.	Minerati Fisici	" Via Angelico, 2	100
	A. Baldi	" Madonna del Riposo, 1	200
	Succ. Pier delle Vigne	" Pier delle Vigne	150
	" A. Celli	" Torriani, 12	200
	" Forte Bravetta	" Buon Pastore	100
	" Forte Boccea	" Adriano I	300
	Due Ottobre	" S.M. delle Fornaci, 55	150
	U. Cerboni	Borgata Primavalle	200
	Succ. Innocenzo IV	Via Innocenzo IV	*
	F. Crispi	Piazza A. Orianf, 1	1,000
IV.	Succ. Gianicolo	Gianicolo	50
	XXXI Ottobre	Viale Glorioso	600
	Succ. Donna Olimpia		450
	M. Bianchi (for boys)		*
V.	M. Bianchi (for girls)	Piazza Sauli, 1-2-3	*
	Tor Marancio	" " " "	*
	N. Tommaso	Tor Marancio	300
	Principe di Piemonte	Via Ostiense, 130	250
VI.	Succ. Montagnola	" " 265	*
	" Grottaperfetta	" Laurentina	*
	G. Gallero	Grottaperfetta	2,000
	G. Garibaldi (for boys)	Via Tuscolana, 28	2,250
VII.	G. Garibaldi (for girls)	" " " 30	1,200
	A. Diaz	" " " "	1,300
	Succ. Casilina Vecchia	" Arcireale, 2	*
	C. Carducci	" Casilina Vecchia, 15	300
VIII.	M. Guglielmotti	" La Spezia, 21, 22	1,390
	E. Leonardi	" Vetulonia, 28	350
	Succ. Casaleto	Largo Ravizza	*
	" Alonzi	Via Casaleto, 63	200
	G. Pascoli	" Porto Fluviale	200
	G. Vaccari	" Papareschi, 28	200

II.	A. Caliroli	" G. Brullo, 4	200
	C. Ciano	" Medaglie d'Oro	200
	Valle Aurelia	" Valle Aurelia	100
	C. Colombo	" G. C. Mozzi, 6	200
	Minorati Fisici	" Via Angelico, 2	150
III.	A. B. Ildi	" Madonna del Riposo, 1	200
	Succ. Pier delle Vigne	" Pier delle Vigne	100
	" A. Celli	" Terriani, 12	300
	" Forte Bravetta	" B'on Pastore	150
	" Forte Buccia	" Adriano I	200
	Due Ottobre	" S.M. delle Fornaci, 55	1,000
IV.	U. Cerboni	Borgata Primavalle	50
	Succ. Innocenzo IV	Via Innocenzo IV	600
	F. Crispi	Piazza A. Oriani, 1	450
	Succ. Gianicolo	Gianicolo	*
	XXI Ottobre	Viale Glorioso	*
V.	Succ. Donna Olimpia	Piazza Sauli, 1-2-3	300
	M. Bianchi (for boys)	" " " "	250
	M. Bianchi (for girls)	" " " "	*
	Tor Marancio	Tor Marancio	*
	N. Tommaso	Via Ostiense, 130	2,000
	Principe di Piemonte	" " " "	2,250
	Succ. Montagnola	" Laurentina	1,200
	" Grottaperfetta	Grottaperfetta	300
VI.	G. Galiero	Via Tuscolana, 28	1,390
	G. Garibaldi (for boys)	" Moldovi, 30	350
	G. Garibaldi (for girls)	" " " "	*
VII.	A. Diaz	" Arcireale, 2	300
	Succ. Casilina Vecchia	" Casilina Vecchia, 15	1,390
	G. Carducci	" La Spezia, 21, 22	300
	M. Guglielmotti	" Vetulonia, 28	1,350
VIII.	E. Leonard	Largo Ravizza	200
	Succ. Casaleto	Via Casaleto, 63	200
	" Alonzi	" Porto Fluviale	200
	G. Pascoli	" Papareschi, 28	200
	G. Vaccari	" G. Rappini, 14	*
IX.	Succ. Tarantini	Borgata Giordani	1,450
	E. Toti	Via del Pigneto, 72	1,350
	G. Cesare	" Conte di Carmagnola	2,000
X.	Dante Alighieri	" Ariosto, 21-25	300
	Di Donato	" Bivio, 85	500
	R. Bonghi	" Guicciardini, 8	400
XI.	G. T. Arquati	Lung. Farnesina, 11	850
	Succ. S. F. de Sales	Via S. F. de Sales, 16	1,150
	G. Manelli	" dei Genovesi, 30	250
	Regina Margherita	" Madonna dell'Orto, 2	650
XII.	Badini	Piazza S. Alessio, 34	600
	L. Franchetti	Piazza Bernini, 11	800
	IV. Novembre	Via A. Volta, 41	*
XIII.	A. Oriani	" Giglio d'Oro, 1	*
	F. Ceccconi	" del Glicini, 14	*
	Succ. Borgata Alessandrini	Borgata Alessandrini	*

Zone.	SCHOOL	ADDRESS	No. of pupils
XIV.	A. Bertolotto L. Michelazzi L. Zannoni G. Randaccio R. Bertoni	Via Casilina, 413 " Acqua Bullicante " M. Decunio " G. Ricotti, 13 Grotte di Tregna Tiburtino III. Via Pietralata, 306 " " 315 " " 124 Piazza Pitralata " Monte Baldo, 1 " Capri, 2 Via Buffalotta " Asmara Largo Volsinio, 25 Via Lavano, 13 " U. Boccioni " Novara, 14 " Montebello, 122 " Puglie, 8 " Tevere, 22 " Sardi, 35 Piazza R. di Sicilia Via dei Sabelli, 86 " Sforza, 2 " IV Novembre, 95 Villa Aldobrandini Via Vittorino da Feltre Via Valdina, 3 " Gesu' e Maria, 38 Pincio Via del Lavatore, 38 Via U. Alta' 86 " della Rondinella, 2 " della Palombella, 4 " dei Giubbonari, 81 " S. Ambrogio, 5 " Monte Zebio, 29 Piazza Risorgimento Via Cassiodoro, 2 " Trionfale, 185 " Assarotti, 13 " A. Fuva " Mecenate d'Oro	* * 1,300 450 * * * * 1,100 900 900 1,500 1,350 500 300 1,400 1,100 350 550 650 1,500 1,750 950 700 * 650 100 650 350 300 900 550 850 * * * 1,000 * *
W.	Vittorio Veneto Succ. Locali Bianchi " Percipalli " Padiglioni Don Bosco T. Parini Succ. V. Gne Nuove U. Bertolomei I. S. Mussolini Principessa Mafalda Succ. Forges Duvenzati XX Settembre E. Pestalozzi Regina Elena R. G. Lante A. Saffi E. Corradini Vittorio Emanuele, III A. Baccarini Principessa Jolanda Succ. Villa Adobrandini Vittorino da Feltre A. Gabelli E. Ruspoli Succ. Pincio L. Settembrini Succ. Carlo Mazzarese A. Cadlodo E. Gianturco Trento e Trieste Succ. S. Ambrogio E. Piastalli L. Piacentini Umberto I N. Seuro Succ. Via Assarotti A. Fuva S. M. Mussolini		
XVI.			
XVII.			
XVIII.			
XIX			
XX.			
XXI.			
XXII.			
XXIII.			
XXIV			
Total No. of pupils.			46,190

7850, 7

XVI.	" Percipallì	"	315	*
	" Padiglioni	"	124	*
	Don Bosco	Piazza Pitralata		*
	T. Parini	" Monte Baldo, 1		
	Succ. Vigne Nuove	Capri, 2		1,100
XVII.	U. Bartolomei	Via Buffalotta		900
	I. S. Muscolini	" Asmara		900
	Principessa Mafalda	Largo Volsinio, 25		1,500
	Succ. Forges Davanzati	Via Lavanio, 13		1,350
	XX Settembre	" U. Boccioni		500
XVIII.	E. Pestalozzi	" Novara, 14		300
	Regina Elena	" Montebello, 122		1,400
	R. G. Lante	" Puglie, 8		1,100
	A. Saffi	" Tevere, 22		350
XIX	E. Corradini	" Sardi, 35		550
	Vittorio Emanuele, III	Piazza R. di Sicilia		650
XX.	A. Baoccarini	Via dei Sabelli, 86		1,500
	Principessa Jolanda	" Sforza, 2		750
	Succ. Villa Adobrandini	" IV Novembre, 95		950
	Vittorino da Feltre	Villa Adobrandini		700
XXI.	A. Gabelli	Via Vittorino da Feltre		650
	E. Ruspoli	Via Valdina, 3		100
	Succ. Pincio	" Gesu' e Maria, 38		650
	L. Settembrini	Pincio		350
XXII.	Succ. Carlo Mazzarese	Via del Lavatore, 38		300
	A. Cadlode	Via U. Alta' 86		900
	E. Gianturco	" della Rondinella, 2		550
	Trento e Trieste	" della Palombella, 4		850
	Succ. S. Ambrogio	dei Ciubbonari, 81		*
XXIII.	E. Pistelli	" S. Ambrogio, 5		*
	L. Pinciani	" Monte Zebio, 29		*
	Umberto I	Piazza Risorgimento		*
	N. Sauro	Via Cassiodoro, 2		1,000
XXIV	Succ. Via Accarotti	" Trionfale, 185		*
	A. Feva	" Accarotti, 13		*
	S. M. Muscolini	" A. Feva		*
		" Muccolite d'Oro		*

Total No. of pupils.

067, 95

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CONTINUED OF REPORT

HYGIENE AND HEALTH OFFICE.

Groups under the control of Charitable Institutions.

Zone.	SCHOOL	ADDRESS	No. of pupils
I.	Mater Dolorosa Suore Figlie di N. Signore SS. Gesù e Maria.	Via Cassia, 36 " D'Azzuni, 11 " Flaminia, 633	550 200 500
II.	Figlie N. Signore Prov. V. Ist. S. Giovanni Antida Suore Orsoline Ist. Suore Battistine S. M. M. Suore d'Ivrea O. P. Mengarini	B. Tolesio, 6 Circonvallazione Clodia, 53 Via Clodia, 59 Viale G. Cesare, 108 Via Leone IV. " Medaglie d'oro	450 200 150 400 750
III.	Ist. Madri del Derelitti Asilo Cel. Donati Sc. Materna Suore Frances. S. S. G. dell'Apparizione Istituto Suore Mariane " Dott. Cristiana Suore Franc. Angeline Ist. U. Gualandi " Picci.	Viale Vaticano, 88 Via delle Calasanziane, 6 Salita del Gallo, 67 Via Paolo II Via A. Saffi, 21 " A. Puerio, 53 " Sesto Celere, 4 " Monti, 1 " S. Pancrazio, 16 " Setta Chiese, 243 " David Selimieri, 3	100 300 300 200 200 150 200 400 200
V.	Sc. Missionarie Fran. d'Eg. " Suore Anc. del Santo	Circ. Appia, 90 Via Appia, 177 " " 522 " Tuscolana, 361 " " 367 " Monza, 21 " " "	150 100 100 650 300 300 100 150
VI.	Sc. aterna Ist. Antoniano Ist. Figlie Maria Ausiliatrici. Sc. Suore Franc. Grif. Pio Ist. Salesiano PIO XI Sc. Maria Ausiliatrice Ist. Suore Immacolata " Savcia	Circ. Appia, 90 Via Appia, 177 " " 522 " Tuscolana, 361 " " 367 " Monza, 21 " " "	100 100 100 650 300 300 100 150
VII.	Sc. Missionarie Fran. d'Eg. " Suore Anc. del Santo	Circ. Appia, 90 Via Appia, 177 " " 522 " Tuscolana, 361 " " 367 " Monza, 21 " " "	150 100 100 650 300 300 100 150
VIII.	Sc. Francesco de Sales " Sacro Cuore Conserv. S. Caterina della Rosa ai Purnari Istituto Filippo Smaldone per sordomuti SS. Concezione Marie Pie Ven.	Portuense, 510 " A. da Giussano, 25 " Presestina, 252 " Guicciardini, 4 " S. Vito, 10 Salita S. Onofrio, 50 Via Valle Camene, 6 Borgata Alessandrina, 163 Via degli Olmi, 62 " O. Pierozzi, 31	200 100 500 350 100 200 200 50 150
IX.	Conserv. Torlonia Orf. S. Caterina da Siena Scuola Pia Casa S. Antonio Suore Adorazione Perpetua Ist. Suore Rosarie	Portuense, 510 " A. da Giussano, 25 " Presestina, 252 " Guicciardini, 4 " S. Vito, 10 Salita S. Onofrio, 50 Via Valle Camene, 6 Borgata Alessandrina, 163 Via degli Olmi, 62 " O. Pierozzi, 31	200 100 500 350 100 200 200 50 150

III.	Ist. S. Giovanni Antida	Circonvallazione Odierna, 63	200
	Suore Orsoline	Via Clodia, 59	150
	Ist. Suore Battistine	Viale G. Cesare, 108	400
IV.	S.M.M. Suore d'ivrea	Via Leone IV.	750
	O.P. Mengarini	" Medaglie d'oro	100
	Ist. Madri dei Derelitti	Viale Vaticano, 88	300
V.	Asilo Cel. Donati	Via delle Calasanziane, 6	300
	Sc. Materna Suore Frances.	Salita del Gallo, 87	200
	S.S.G. dell'Apparizione	Via Paolo II	200
VI.	Istituto Suore Mariane	Via A. Saffi, 21	150
	" Dott. Cristiana	" A. Perio, 53	200
	Suore Franc. Angelina	" Sesto Celere, 4	400
VII.	Ist. U. Gualandini	" Monti, 1	200
	" Picini	" S. Pancrazio, 16	150
	Sc. Missionarie Fran. d'Eg.	" Sette Chiese, 243	100
VIII.	" Suore Anc. del Santo	" David Salimieri, 3	100
	Sc. Sterna Ist. Antoniano	Circ. Appia, 90	100
	Ist. Figlie Marie Ausiliatrici	Via Appia, 177	650
IX.	Sc. Suore Franc. Off. Pio	" " 522	300
	Ist. Salesiano Pio XI	" Tuscolana, 361	300
	Sc. Maria Ausiliatrice	" " 367	100
X.	Ist. Suore Immacolata	" Monza, 21	150
	" Savcia	" " 200	200
	" S. Francesco de Sales	" Portuense, 510	100
XI.	" Sacro Cuore	" A. de Giussano, 25	500
	Conserv. S. Caterina della	" Presestina, 252	350
	Rosa ai Farnari	" " 100	100
XII.	Istituto Filippo Smaldone	" Guicciardini, 4	290
	per sordomuti	" " 350	100
	SS. Concezione Medie Pie	" S. Vito, 10	100
XIII.	Conserv. Torlonia	Salita S. Onofrio, 50	200
	Orf. S. Caterina da Siena	Via Valle Camene, 6	200
	Scuola Pia Casa S. Antonio	Borgata Alessandrina, 163	200
XIV.	Suore Adorazione Perpetua	Via degli Olmi, 62	50
	Ist. Suore Rosarie	" O. Pierozzi, 31	150
	Orf. C.B. Taylor	" delle Spighe, 2	50
XV.	Scuola Materna Ancelle S.C.	" A. Dulceri, 44	200
	Ist. Palazzolo Ist. Suore Pover.	" Casilina, 2-3-5	200
	Orf. Sacra Famiglia	" " 631	450
XVI.	Sc. Suore di N. Signore	" F. Pacioatti, 11	1,100
	di Namur	" Via Baldissera, 34	50
	Sc. Maria Consolatrice	" Flora, 374 (Pietra-	550
XVII.	Asilo Suore Sagramentine	" Frantoio (Tib. 3)	450
	Sc. Materna Suore Sacramen.	" Nomentana, 421	100
	Ist. Caterina da Siena	" degli Osci, 22	50
XVIII.	Asilo Infantile	" Porta Tiburtina, 14	600
	Sc. Pontificia S.M. dell'Orto	" S. Agata del Goti, 8	100
	Orf. Pia Casa di Carita'	" " 24	200
XIX.	Sc. Figlie della Carita'	" " 250	250
	Sc. Venerabile Verzieri	" Baccina, 54	250

Zone.	SCHOOL	ADDRESS	No. of Pupils
XI	Ist. Mag. Bambi Gesu'	Via Cavour, 83	600
	" Angelo Mai	" degli Zingari, 13	250
XXI.	S. Maria del buon Consiglio	" A. Brunetti, 22	250
	Suore Domen. Montenegro	" degli Artisti, 17	50
	Sc. Maestre Pie Operarie	" dell'Orso, 38	350
	" Cuore Sacro	" Trinita' del Monti	500
XXII.	Suore Prov. Casa S. Vincenzo	dei Bresciani, 32	500
	Conserv. Pont. dei SS. Clemente	" uel Conservatorio, 1	400
XXIII.	Ist. Mag. Ortofenica	Piazza Lovatelli, 36	200
	Suore Oblate Filippini	Via Monte Pertica, 23	100
	Casa Benef. di S. Gioacchino	" Pompeo Lago, 106	200
	Ist. Pontificio S. Agnese	" delle Vaschette, 101	450
XXIV.	" Villa Pacis	" Camilluccia, 33	50
	" Maestre Pie Venerine	" Via F.A. Ranieri, 2	150
	Colonia Villa Glori	Villa Glori	150
	Prev. Antimalarico Marchiafava	Piazza Eulidio, 1 b	100
	Colonia Vittorio Emanuele, 3.	" S. Eleasio	400
	" Diurna V	Via Ariosto	100

Total number of pupils. 18,950

2905

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

PH/AM/6/2

10 February, 1945

SUBJECT: - American Relief for Italy Inc.

FEB 11 1945

TO : - C.O.B. - HQ. A.C. _____

Herewith for information written material concerning the activities of the a/a organization during Jan. 45.

OSP/mtc

G. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier,
Liaison Officer.

- Incl: 1) Minutes of Meeting of Adv. Group held on 29 Jan 45.
2) Progress Report for week commencing 22 Jan 45.
3) AC/3057/PH, 4th 14 Jan 45.
4) Report - ARS Representative Trip to Naples - 9-11 Jan 45.

NOTE: all above held as 2904

→ COS
DMS/dfe (151)

CC 950-1

8 February 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of two copies each of the following documents:

Minutes of Meeting No. 12 of the Advisory Group Concerning Relief, held 29 Jan 45

Copies of letters dated January 13 and 20 from Mr. Silber, American Red Cross, addressed to Mr. Taylor

Copy of Public Health Subcommission letter AC/305/PH of 14 Jan 45

(134) Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY 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

2903

cc: CUS ✓ (together with 1 copy of documents)
CC Files

PA [signature]

PA [signature] 10/2

January 29, 1945

Meeting No. 12

Following are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held January 29, 1945 in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc. The following were in attendance: Brig. G. S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Subcommission; Mr. John P. Carroll-Abbott, Director of Sanitary Services of Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Dr. L. Lepetit of the Italian Red Cross; Prof. John A. Conneraris M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Assistant to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor: I am very glad to have Mr. Barr back. During his absence Mr. Silber has been taking his place. Mr. Silber is now in Sicily with Inc. Vicentini. He will be back in a day or two. Mr. Silber has been ordered to Greece for the American Red Cross so that he will be leaving us some time later in the week. He has done excellent service and we are very grateful to him for his assistance. He is very competent and energetic and has been successful in all his undertakings.

Brig. Gen. Parkinson has been on a journey in some of the devastated areas and also has interested himself in converting materials which he has been able to recover from the army waste stocks into useful garments. He will explain about that work. Will you give us some information on your visit?

Brig. Parkinson: Putting it very briefly I think I can deal with it in this way: that in the period of five months the change in the population is, as I consider it, for the better. There is a great deal of reconstruction taking place, people are working, they seem to be better satisfied, there is not that feeling of depression that there was some time ago. They are really starting to help themselves. The appearance in one institution I visited must be a hundred percent better. The girls, all ages, looked fit and well, better nourished and cared for.

Mr. Taylor: Where was that?

Brig. Parkinson: In Naples. I might say that it seemed they were doing more to help themselves--I noticed that throughout my visit. I don't want to suggest that everything is a hundred percent good. I would say there is a very vast change. I passed through some of the coastal areas, as well as Cassino and Frosinone. I would also report of seeing children wearing the clothing which had been

2402

Letter of the Italian Red Cross; Prof. John A. Generalis M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Assistant to Mr. Taylor.

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Mr. Taylor: Where was that?

Brig. Parkinson: In Naples. I might say that it seemed they were doing more to help themselves--I noticed that throughout my visit. I don't want to suggest that everything is a hundred percent good. I would say there is a very vast change. I passed through some of the coastal areas, as well as Cassino and Frosinone. I would also report of seeing children wearing the clothing which has been distributed at Christmas time by UNRSC. I saw Cassino the Germans left. There is a difference now in the people. Their appearance is quite changed. I visited soup kitchens and saw them preparing the midday meal. I spoke to some about it. They all seemed very content with what they were getting.

Mr. Taylor: You said that the welfare branch of AC would issue additional food in some cases?

Brig. Parkinson: Yes. Apart from the ordinary basic ration which is supplied, when information is received that any particular area is in dire want arrangements are made to give a supplementary ration.

Mr. Taylor: By whom?

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Brig. Parkinson: By the Food Subcommittee. I was discussing that with them yesterday.

Mr. Taylor: Has the food subcommittee been active in that respect in Arezzo and Florence?

Brig. Parkinson: Yes, everywhere I think that has been fairly well taken care of, in proportion to the amounts available. I have found that the Food Subcommittee always responds to the best of its ability.

Mr. Taylor: You were telling me about the conversion of salvaged material which you were able to get from the Army.

Brig. Parkinson: I have some samples with me; this is some of the work. There has been a lot of discussion about trying to make over the salvaged material from the discarded garments of the armies. The Military Mission in Italy has first choice as to the use of these salvaged garments. Anything that can be used to uniform the Italian troops, that can be successfully dyed and repaired, is used for this purpose. Some of the welfare officers of the Public Health Subcommittee of AC thought that use could be made of the remainder of the salvaged material. The Public Health Officer in Naples organized a workroom employing 50 women with sewing machines. It is set up on a production basis and the bales of salvaged material are cleaned and disinfected and taken through the factory step by step. The material is cut up, buttons removed, and then this passes on into the next room where useable pieces are cut and sewn together to make blankets. The factory is growing rapidly and now covers six rooms. They have produced about 10,000 articles, including 7,000 blankets, all from salvaged Army material. In the northern area the blankets are extremely valuable. May I show you some examples of clothing prepared in these workrooms? (At this point he showed some extremely valuable children's garments manufactured from salvaged material, including cloth shoes for infants.) May I remind you that these are all made from the second pickings of the salvage, after the material from MMIA has been withdrawn?

Ing. Galeazzi: Where is that done?

Brig. Parkinson: In Naples.

Mr. Taylor: These are made from the second picking of the waste material from the Army?

Brig. Parkinson: Yes. This Welfare Officer at the North told the one in Naples about it and he has been the first in the field. Tag 2901 waste material from the factories has been handed over to an orphanage so that there is a third subproduct and may I show you

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Mr. Taylor: So now there is nothing left--they have used everything. And what quantity of the production does this represent?

Brig. Parkinson: This particular work is in its infancy and can be developed. But the largest production is from the second group where 50 women are working over the material and scraps from the second pickings; so long as we can get the material and keep it up.

Mr. Taylor: Couldn't you get institutions to work on this?

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Brig. Parkinson: That could be done.

Ing. Galeazzi: Yes, why couldn't that be started? Do they have the same waste material here?

Brig. Parkinson: Naples is the big dump.

Mr. Taylor: From the north?

Brig. Parkinson: Yes, I don't think there are dumps here in Rome.

Mr. Barr: They are collected in the North, processed there in quartermaster cleaning establishments. Between Naples and Caserta there is a big factory that repairs army material.

Brig. Parkinson: This, of course, can go on indefinitely because we are making the things out of salvaged material. It is a good line that is being started.

Mr. Barr: The garments are very useful and the design completely satisfactory.

Ing. Galeazzi: The material is wonderful.

Brig. Parkinson: You couldn't get this material anywhere else now.

Mr. Taylor: We have talked a good deal about using waste material. This is now the first time we have seen a demonstration. Now we know; you have the ice broken. In following up this operation if there is any help the National Committee can give I am sure they would be willing in that respect. Mr. Barr, you went to Cassino to see the progress of the hospitals. How did you find the situation there?

Mr. Barr: We are finding Italian weather completely non-cooperative. It has rained for 18 days at Cassino. They keep trying to work on the foundation of the first hospital and as soon as they get the concrete poured it begins to rain and washes it away. They are having to work in between showers and pour a little section at a time. What happens is this: The stone is mixed with a calcium and is then poured. The rain washes the calcium away, leaving a residue of stone. This stone must then be dug up and mixed with the cement again and repoured. They just haven't been able to get the foundations in. They have gotten the foundation of the main building in but have not been able to do so in the others. The ditches for the foundation two and a half feet deep, were full of water. We are going to have to delay until they get clearer weather. They are keeping the men there ready, just waiting for the weather to break.

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Mr. Taylor: Where is that - S. Antonino?

Mr. Barr: Yes, sir, right near Cassino, to the south. The work on the barracks will be a matter of a few days. They are there but they can't be thrown up until the foundations are laid. We can go ahead and pour the concrete but as soon as you build the barracks it will begin to crumble on account of the soft cement. We were discussing yesterday the possibility of beginning to haul material for the other two sites, digging the trenches and letting them pour cement when they can; but using the labor and engineer to work on the other two places.

Ing. Galeazzi: One is S. Vittorio, also St. Giorgio.

Mr. Barr: I am going to discuss with the engineer the plan of

beginning on the other locations.

Ing. Galeazzi: Is there a contractor over there?

Mr. Barr: Yes. He is slowly going insane too. He has to be there so many days. Everything is moved down but it's no fault of the workmen the work can't proceed.

Ing. Galeazzi: Is it snow covered or just raining?

Mr. Barr: There is snow on the hills above and the water is draining down, flooding the area. For 17 days they have never had more than two hours at a stretch they could work.

Mr. Taylor: Why not move the other two down immediately - since we can't control the weather?

Mr. Barr: They are going to start this week, despite the weather.

Mr. Taylor: While we are on the subject of these barracks - week before last I took Brig. Parkinson and Gen. Brown to two of the refugee camps in Rome. We had all gone out before, as you will recall, and everyone was shocked at the conditions under which these poor people exist in these places. We were discussing last week, in connection with the milk distribution in Rome and Naples, the question of giving milk in these two refugee camps (the number of children is unknown to us) and also giving coffee to the adults in the morning so they will have something not to start the day. That idea seemed to be popular with our group, as you know. We then thought that perhaps instead of using the old unsanitary, cold buildings-- they have no windows, are not clean, and most unattractive--we might use the four sections of the barracks that we intended originally for the two extra hospitals but which are left over because we have used more of the barracks in the erection of the three hospitals than we originally intended. With those four left over barracks, two at each of these refugee camps, we would provide two sections in each for the kitchens and distributing center for milk and coffee for these people--then have them clean, orderly and well managed. It would be the only bright spot among these terrible surroundings. We think that this is a practical idea and desirable; it is one we have to discuss and decide. The kitchens that were used in these places are not attractive. The buildings are not large enough, in my opinion. Do these two camps come under the jurisdiction of the Italian Government?

Brig. Parkinson: Yes sir. I understand that the refugees who are there were brought down from the Front and continue to be brought down. Some of them there, however, came from Cassino and from the south, some time ago, months or more ago. The prospects of their being abandoned entirely do not seem to be very good. There is quite a refugee colony in Rome; there are two or three others out-

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Mr. Taylor: The question is whether the National Committee will assert an interest in these camps, starting with these two in Rome, and use some of the materials, milk, vitamins, and coffee, in these places. What do you think?

Ing. Calenzani: I agree the kitchens do not appear to be at all clean, but they could be improved. I think we should use the existing buildings - there is a hospital. It would be more useful to clean it up and put it in good shape--try to get windows in the kitchen, etc.

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Brig. Parkinson: What I find fault with is this - we want someone at the head of it, to manage the place. The distribution of food is not well organized. They have them all standing out in the rain waiting in lines. It is a bad situation.

Mr. Taylor: Whose authority does it come under?

Prof. Canaperla: Zaniboni.

Mr. Taylor: Can he be persuaded to show a proper interest in it?

Ing. Calceani: He shows a great deal of interest himself, personally. He gives all his time, is most serious in his efforts. I don't know about his work. I have met him in a few meetings. I got that impression. He shows a great desire for and enthusiasm in his work.

Mr. Taylor: We have many questions that we might discuss. There is this important one which we must talk about. Brig. Parkinson told us, I believe, last week that there was a large shipment of medical supplies.

Brig. Parkinson: Twenty tons have been distributed in Rome recently.

Mr. Taylor: Did these go through the hands of Professor Canaperla?

Brig. Parkinson: Through the Italian Government. The hospitals get first priority.

Mr. Taylor: Do you think it is true there is a big profit made in the distribution as the medical supplies leave the Government's hands into the hands of the wholesale distributors and before they reach the druggists?

Brig. Parkinson: There is a 16% charge for the wholesalers, to cover breakage, overhead, transportation. That is all they get out of it and the retailer then adds his percentage.

Mr. Taylor: In the earlier days of July I visited a hospital, the Jesu, I believe. I hope we have given them some of the vitamins.

Mr. Carroll-Athling: Yes, we have.

Mr. Taylor: I talked there with the Doctors and the Director, who were a very intelligent and fine lot of men, about penicillin. They knew very little about it. I asked them if they would care to hear more and they said yes. I invited a group of them, to meet an expert medical officer from the 73d Hospital and some time was spent talking about penicillin. In the succeeding months several people came to see me to suggest that penicillin in Italy be made a monopoly; that a profit be made on it, to be turned over for the use of the Italian Government for other charitable

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We have a very interesting report on the milk distribution prepared by Mgr. Carroll-Abbing, which he might summarize at this time. You all with have a copy of it in your hands in a few days.

Mgr. Carroll-Abbing: I might sum up. Prof. Canaperia, Dr. Nobili, and myself were appointed to distribute the milk and vitamin tablets to the orphanages and similar charitable institutions in Rome. Prof. Canaperia gave us a very good Doctor, Prof. Chiarotti, who

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took charge of the distribution and has done a magnificent work. With Dr. Nobili, there were two men carried out the organization of the distribution. A special office was set up and from this office we telephoned to all charitable institutions in Rome, warning them that a distribution was going to take place and asking them to prepare lists of all their children under ten years of age. A notice was published in Italian papers twice, telling the institutions they would have to come to this office between certain dates, the 15th and 20th of January. When the time came they swarmed down on us with enthusiasm to get something, at least for the children. They filled in, under the direction of Prof. Canaperia a question sheet which dealt with the whole situation of the orphanages or institution the condition in which it was at present moment with regard to supplies, number of beds available, number of children actually present, the situation with regard to beds, sheets, clothing and food; the milk ration etc. We obtained the names of the Doctors and medical assistants, information as to whether they were short of medicines, to get a full idea of the situation. This was not done with a view to the actual distribution of milk but to help in the future distribution of clothing, medicines, or anything else we might have to distribute; to do the work just once, at the same time deciding as soon as this distribution was completed our Doctors would pay a personal visit to all institutions and get a first-hand idea of what the situation was like and in an effort also to control the figures and facts given by the people in charge of the institutions; further, to give them instruction with regard to the preparation of the powdered milk, and also control the children actually getting milk. The institutions are divided into two groups: orphanages and similar institutions, and hospitals. To the institutions we gave the powdered milk and the vitamins which can be given to any person, not a Doctor and not under medical control. To the hospitals we gave specialized items: protein milk, dextromaltose, the vitamins C, AD and B, and the other elements we had to distribute. We calculated a ration of 40 grams of powdered milk a day, corresponding to 25 cubic centimeters, one-quarter liter, adding 200 calories to the child's calorie ration, worked a good supplement to the actual rations they were getting. We worked out a table giving the number of units of vitamins necessary to get a stabilized diet in order to allot the right number of vitamin tablets to each institution. That plan was carried out by our Doctors. We still have institutions from the outskirts coming in. So far we have given rations to 5924 children in 109 orphanages, also to 15 children's hospitals and maternity homes and to two milk dispensaries -- Santa Marta and the Red Cross. Altogether, up to the present 8447 children have received milk and vitamins for a period varying between 50 and 60 days. We had in some cases a small number of children we couldn't give 60 days. We would have to split the cases. The amount varies slightly. If more is needed and if one has its statement showing what has been received and for what period, we have further milk to distribute and they may receive further ration from the expired date of their ticket.

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Mr. Barr: I would like to say here that in the control of milk distribution in the past the American Red Cross has found that in issuing a future amount to them if you would have them return the empty containers from the previous distribution you find it helps control wholesale loss in any of the institutions. In other words, if one of the five lb. tins is not returned you won't replace it. If they understand that at the beginning it helps.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We have already had that idea.

Mr. Taylor: You are also making a similar survey in Naples? Is that distribution about to begin?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Yes, on Friday of this week, at 9:00 a.m.

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Mr. Taylor: What is the estimated number of children that will be benefitted there?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: 5,000 was the estimate.

Mr. Taylor: Did we have a report that the first ship of the second group is on the way now?

Mr. Barr: Five ships are all on the way.

Mr. Taylor: We ought to have this supply within 30 days.

Mr. Barr: 2,390 tons.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: The impression we had was that the institutions were in a very bad way from food and vitamin point of view. Some appear to give the children a fairly good meal at midday, but obviously deficient in vitamin elements or milk.

Mr. Taylor: This deals with the children up to ten years of age. What about the children above ten?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We haven't enough milk to go around.

Mr. Taylor: Doesn't that create a feeling of unhappiness in the institution?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: I don't think so; very often we have had to ration out food only to the smaller ones.

Mr. Taylor: Has the Naples supply been sent to Naples?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: That is to be there on the 31st, Wednesday, when they are to begin the distribution of tickets - the actual consignment from Monday. On Friday and Saturday we are going to control the figures and give out the tickets and then on Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday we are going to try to visit some of the institutions personally.

Mr. Taylor: We estimated when the new supply in the shipments arrives we would have enough milk, based upon two glasses of milk per day per child, to serve 40,000 children for six months. Now with that in mind is there another group in Rome or in Naples which you would suggest servicing? I think you mentioned the Day Nursery. Would you consider that as next most important?

Prof. Canaperia: Yes. And it would be advisable to take another town in the North - say Florence.

Mr. Taylor: I would think Florence. I suppose Leghorn and Pisa. I don't think Sienna.

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Mr. Barré Viterbo: has no great need. Arezzo and Leghorn are in need of assistance.

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Vicentini and Mr. Silber are in Sicily studying the distribution of clothing. I think we stated several times that after completing distribution in the devastated areas including Naples and Rome, particularly Rome, that there would be a quantity left over that might be useful in Sicily. What was that amount?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We have had to estimate the amount to assign to Sicily--500 tons--.

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Prof. Canaperia: 70,000 people, I suppose.

Mr. Taylor: After that if there was still an amount left of 500 tons of clothing, just surmising, the thought was to begin this week to study the area of the North up to the AMG line and then determine whether we wanted to distribute or ship this 500 tons, if it exists, in the North and use the materials now coming forward in the North. This is based on the question which we asked in the last meeting, whether the distribution thus far made in the devastated areas was adequate to the needs, so that you won't have to go back and repeat in those areas.

Mr. Barr: You may find need in one specific location.

Mr. Taylor: That would be a small amount.

Mr. Barr: In the south such locations as Potenza and Cosenza are heavily represented in the United States and have made requests and written hundreds of letters to America about conditions in those provinces. I have read some of these reports when I was home. They were of considerable importance. I would hate to see us leave southern Italy before we had met the need there. They are so strongly represented in the United States.

Mr. Taylor: I should think you had better look into that promptly. Is Foggia in this?

Ing. Galeazzi: I spoke about it so often--some allocation has to be made for them.

Prof. Canaperia: Not for Potenza, but for Cosenza.

Mr. Taylor: You have 500 tons to draw on. Perhaps we should do that before we begin the study of the North.

Mr. Barr: It could be simultaneous. You have over 2,000 tons of clothing coming in during February.

Mr. Taylor: Will you organize a study of these two subjects, covering a resurvey of the south and of the north up to the AMG line?

Mr. Barr: Yes, sir, as soon as Vincentini gets back. I am wondering, since Brig. Parkinson is here and the AMG line is mentioned, if some arrangements couldn't be made where an emergency exists that nobody else could meet, if in these specific cases they could be brought up and discussed, like the Arezzo situation. They could be discussed jointly with AC, Red Cross and ENDST to see who could best do it.

Mr. Taylor: You want AMG in on that. I had a talk with General Hume last week. He is coming.

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Mr. Taylor: You want AMG in on that. I had a talk with General Hume last week. He is coming down in a few days. We could have a meeting and have Gen. Hume present.

Mr. Barr: It would be unfortunate to go to a line with milk when you have desperate need a few miles on which perhaps the Fifth Army is unable to supply. We should be flexible.

Mr. Taylor: There is a desire to cooperate. General Hume will cooperate. With the AC assistance we could do anything there. This is the general picture of the future--whether these ships should discharge cargo in Leghorn and transport it immediately inland, or wherever the situation might disclose, is something that ought to be discussed.

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Mr. Barr: Yes, immediately. It has to be determined before the next shipment.

Mr. Taylor: Another question which is most important. The UNRAA organization have representatives here in Rome. They have not been to see us representing ARI. They have been to see the AC and the Government. They are making suggestions about the field in which they will operate in Italy and conditions under which they will operate here. At the same time, in the United States they have proposed a UNRAA drive for 150 million pounds of clothing. They have put an intelligent man who understands advertising thoroughly well at the head of that drive. They have asked ARI to join in that drive. Up to the present we have not done so. I am opposed to it and have so advised both the State Department and Judge Marchisio in New York, giving my reasons. I am going to send him a telegram today to the effect that the conduct of the ARI must be determined by its Board of Directors, not by an individual, but that my judgment remains unchanged. It is only my personal judgment. I don't mind giving you the reasons. There is a personal relationship between the Italian Americans and Italy which is lost in the United Nations drive, but which is present in ARI. There is uncertainty as to the participation which ARI will have in the results of the UNRAA drive. They indicate that these materials would be largely used in the areas where the need is greatest. We don't know where the need is greatest in the minds of the directors of the UNRAA organization. It might be in various places other than Italy. Someone might decide Italy has reached the point where the crisis is over with relation to need. The plan prevents ARI, or any separate national organization or group, from carrying on a drive for clothing for two months prior to April, during the month of April, or during the month of May. So there are four months in which you can't make a public drive for materials.

Mr. Barr: I might interject to say these are the months when people cast off winter clothing, and any drive conducted in the summer brings nothing.

Mr. Taylor: I have a feeling of trusteeship, personal responsibility to the organization, that I was asked to create in America, which is ARI. I feel that relationship compels me, in view of the best interests of Italy, to take the position which I do and will take and won't change. But the trustees are the better judges. They are on the ground. They will have to determine. In the meantime, during January and February, we will continue our drive, and we are getting, as Mr. Barr indicated to me, an increased contribution since the end of the year when the news of our activities became understood in America, so that we are going to have two million pounds.

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Mr. Barr: approximately 2,000 tons.

Mr. Taylor: Plus the accumulation of January and February, to meet the spring and summer season, which will carry us quite a long way forward.

Mr. Barr: Your drive in April will give clothing for the next winter. It would not be in our hands before August of this year.

Mr. Taylor: That doesn't, however, interfere with our milk and vitamin distribution, which can be accumulated without public drive, both during the period of the UNRRA drive and preceding that time. We will probably concentrate more or less upon that. We can operate in that field or in the field of piece goods if we can be permitted to get them. All the money that the National War Fund will allocate to us which isn't needed for other purposes and which should be a substantial amount, can be used.

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Mr. Taylor: (continued) Looking into the future UNRRA will be here with supplies and plans for rehabilitation. When we were setting up our organization in Washington we tried to leave the word "rehabilitation" out for the reasons that it would be interpreted by some to mean you are going to rehabilitate a community, a town, or hospital, whereas the rehabilitation really is intended for rehabilitation of the human being, building him up and giving him renewed confidence and assurance to look after his own needs. They are going into sanitation, a field of interest to the Government and Red Cross, and other fields outside our scope. The thought passes through my mind whether, in order to achieve a relationship with UNRRA in the future, it would not be wise for us to specify just what field we would take exclusive charge of, and the rest of Italy would be for UNRRA. We are not strong enough to take the whole of Italy. RI, of course, varies from UNRRA. In that ours is an absolute donation of materials and supplies and theirs, from the outset, has been predicated upon the thought that the Government of Italy would participate in the cost of the supplies that are to be distributed, either in the distribution of the materials themselves. At one time UNRRA considered selling their materials to Governments or to groups within a country who were able to purchase. I don't know whether that plan was abandoned altogether or not. We have started out distributing milk and vitamins to children in a number of localities, and it seems to me that if UNRRA comes here with the same commodities to distribute on a different basis it would be a competing operation.

Mr. Barr has brought back some figures about which you might be interested. (Reading): "The British Welfare Relief Society, New York, operated on the basis, that is, the percentage of the administrative expenses to the contributions in kind, at 6.5 percent; Greek War Relief 4.5 percent; Russian War Relief 4.6 percent; American Relief for Italy four tenths of one percent. That shows the efficiency and economy at the starting point. I think we have accomplished the same results here in one way or another. We have done many things all on voluntary basis, without payment.

Mr. Barr: I should like to read this clipping from the Stars and Stripes of today:

"Cleveland, January 28--Within two months the first privately-financed American medical unit, organized to aid war-stricken Italians, will be ready, Dr. Elmer L. Sebringhaus of the University of Wisconsin, told the mid-winter assembly of the Congregational Christian Mission Council here yesterday. He said the Congregational, Christian and Unitarian churches had allocated 100,000 dollars for the unit and added that there will be additional funds. The unit will work with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation administration and will include eight physicians,

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Mr. Taylor: Now, about the clothing for the ten thousand workers. Has that been settled? These are the people coming back from prison camps. I believe Mr. Vincentini was requested to submit further information.

Mr. Carroll-Abbott: From the obtainable information there seems to be no possibility of receiving supplies from any other source.

Mr. Barr: These people are non-military and the only resource is the National Committee.

Mr. Taylor: How many more are coming?

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Ing. Galeazzi: 30,000 people are expected.

Dr. Capponi: Yes, and when they come from Germany there will be a million perhaps.

Mr. Taylor: Isn't that a job of INRRA?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: The situation is painful in Brindisi.

Mr. Taylor: Have we material and clothing? How much does it require?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: 50,000 pieces.

Mr. Taylor: How many tons?

Mr. Barr: 35 tons, roughly.

Mr. Taylor: Do you still believe we will have 5000 tons left after Sicily?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Yes.

Ing. Galeazzi: This should be done by the National Committee because it is a serious situation.

Mr. Taylor: I am just thinking about these returning refugees coming in great number. How are we going to meet the need next time?

Ing. Galeazzi: Surely this is a small percentage of the population since ARI is helping Italy. If they were found in town they would have received clothing.

Mr. Taylor: You are going ahead with that?

Brig. Parkinson: Yes.

Mr. Taylor: I think we ought to get together to try and clear our situation with INRRA and also formulate ideas on our own part, whether we want to pursue the idea of taking over a specified group in a definite area, hoping that we can arrange that INRRA will not compete with it, and let that be the relationship of ARI toward Italy in the future.

Brig. Parkinson: I must say my feeling is if you adopted this national scheme it would be very unfortunate to restrict our work to one area. I think it should be the whole country. It is a national movement and should embrace all Italy rather than concentrate on a certain area. The psychological effect of the national organization you know is excellent.

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Mr. Taylor: That is the question--whether we want to confine our efforts to an area or do nothing about it just now.

Please don't misinterpret what I have said to mean that the National Committee must confine itself to specific institutions in specific areas. I agree with you that the National Committee must cover the entire country and if UNRRA will cooperate, remain as the sole distributing agency. If, however, UNRRA is going to cover the field of supplies that ARI is presently furnishing, I believe that we must have a decision as to what ARI must supply through the National Committee and what geographical areas and institutions will receive these supplies. I am not referring to the scope of the National Committee or indicating that its influence should be diminished. I am referring to the fact that ARI must establish a relationship to determine what it will supply and to whom, understanding that it will be distributed through the National

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Committee. My sincer hope is, of course, that TRA will avail itself of the mechanism of ENDSI.

Before leaving, I want to take a copy of the minutes of the meeting of January 15, 1945, No.10. The minutes of meeting No.11 of last Monday will be ready in a few days.

* * * * *

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

2091

January 13, 1945

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TO : Mr. Taylor

SUBJECT: Report of Trip to Naples, January 9-11 Inclusive.

FROM : Mr. Silber, American Red Cross

The undersigned, accompanied by Signor Zaccarian, visited Naples for a two-fold purpose--(1) to institute and carry out the program of movement of supplies from the Naples warehouses and (2) to commence the initial stages for a distribution of relief supplies in Naples City.

Heretofore requests have been made and approval given for sufficient railroad freight cars to move to various places from Naples approximately 560 tons of supplies.

On January 9, after numerous conferences in Naples, I wish to report the results as follows: We obtained from the Transportation Subcommission of Allied Commission 60 Italian boxcars with arrangements to get them in the following manner at the central station of Naples:

January 10, 1945	- 8 cars to Littoria
January 11, "	- 2 cars to Frosinone (Littoria Province)
January 12, "	- 20 cars to Cassino (Frosinone Province)
January 13, "	- 6 cars to Terracina (Littoria Province)
January 14, "	- 17 cars to Rome.

Motor trucks were obtained from various sources in Naples, including A.C. and P.B.S., to carry all merchandise from ENDSI warehouse in Naples to railroad siding in Naples. On January 10th and January 11th cars were delivered by the railroad authorities, loaded and dispatched to their destination. Arrangements were made before leaving Naples with railroad and military authorities for motor transport in Naples of sufficient amounts to complete this movement. The 60 cars above mentioned it is estimated, will be sufficient to carry 560 tons, being the total rolling stock requested with allocation to Littoria and Frosinone and with a balance to Rome ENDSI warehouses. Arrangements were also made to handle all trains departing from Naples and for sufficient guard to accompany them. Both provincial ENDSI officials at the destinations are to have notice of the departures and estimated time of arrival. In Littoria Province warehouses of ENDSI are reasonably close to the railroad. The situation, however, is somewhat different in Frosinone. ENDSI in that province has three warehouses, one each at Roccasecca, Arce and Alatri. It was deemed inexpedient, however, to unload the cars at Roccasecca railroad (being the railroad closest to the warehouse), due to the fact that it is a most important military railroad. Furthermore, due to the inadequacy of rail

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January 10, 1945	- 8 cars to Littoria
January 11, "	- 9 cars to Formia (Littoria Province)
January 12, "	- 20 cars to Ceccano (Frosinone Province)
January 13, "	- 6 cars to Terracina (Littoria Province)
January 14, "	- 12 cars to Rome.

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an orderly fashion... by the warehouses in Napoli. It is my opinion that the present schedule now being maintained and the progress being reported is satisfactory and that the provincial committee and the communal committees in the devastated areas will have completed their tasks during January.

Naples City: Carrying out the approved plan of the Advisory Council for a distribution of relief supplies in Naples City, we met with the provincial committee in Naples on January 10 and discussed in detail (1) the proper organization of committees within the Naples City to carry out a substantial clothing distribution and (2) the necessity for speed in distributing the supplies. It was agreed that on January 16 we would be advised in a return visit to Naples the number of persons in need, the classification used in determining such number, the method of distribution, and the announcement that all the organization for such distribution had been completed. In the discussion to determine the classification of people who would be aided, it was finally agreed to use the following method of priority:

1. Impiegati - People earning less than 3,000 lire a month.
2. Pensionati - The aged who are living on a pension wholly inadequate to sustain themselves.
3. Sinistretti - The bombed-out, yet permanent, residents in Naples.
4. Poveri - The destitute.
5. Profughi - The people who have now become more or less permanent refugees having been in Naples Province in many cases for a long period of time, to-wit, twelve months.

The five groups above, it is believed, may reach 100,000 and the City of Naples is to give us the information as to how many it is estimated there are in each classification. When the figure is available, it is quite likely that if the clothing is unavailable for the number requested, the groups will be taken off the list on a priority basis, so that the refugees, by way of illustration, will be the last group to be considered. In order that the allocation and distribution be kept eminently fair and free of discrimination, any variation in the persons to be assisted will be done by group, and either all or none of a certain group classification will be assisted. Present indications are that there are sufficient clothing stores in Naples unallocated, which can be earmarked for Naples City to serve between 50,000 and 100,000 persons. Definite assurances were given that the distribution would be entirely completed by January 31.

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(Sen) Joseph S. Silber
American Red Cross

January 20, 1945

TO : Mr. Taylor

SUBJECT: Progress Report for the Week Commencing January 22, 1945

FROM : Mr. Silber, American Red Cross

Distribution in Littoria and Grosinone Provinces: All goods destined for these two provinces have already been delivered in provincial warehouses and are now in the process of distribution to the communes. It is likely that distribution to the public has already proceeded and should be completed in the provinces of Littoria in accordance with time schedule heretofore determined, to-wit: January 31. In the provinces of Grosinone the time for ultimate distribution will probably continue into February.

Naples Province: Final determination has already been made on the clothing allocation for Naples Province and Naples City, and commencing January 22 the merchandise will be delivered to the provincial committee in a warehouse already agreed upon. The provincial committee is prepared to proceed with the immediate distribution at once.

Sicily: Ing. Vicentini and the undersigned are proceeding to Sicily during the week for the purpose of obtaining first-hand the actual information as to the need, the amount of allocation, and the perfection of provincial and communal organization. The results of this survey will be made available to the Advisory Committee prior to January 29, which is the date tentatively set for the transport of merchandise from Naples to Sicily.

Milk and other supplies: The distribution of milk, vitamins, etc has already commenced in the city of Rome to a group of institutions approximately 125 in number. This distribution is being made on the basis of a formula heretofore agreed to, that is, one quarter liter milk per day for all children up to the age of 10 in institutions only. Region IV of A.C. has agreed to undertake the complete survey of institutions in Rome, the results of which will be made available to this organization and which should be a great value and benefit in determining subsequent allocations of milk out of the shipment expected from the United States after February 1. In the city of Naples such a survey has already been made in the past, and the list of institutions to be serviced will be made available to Ing. Vicentini and myself in Naples during the coming week. We are planning to remain in Naples on our way to Sicily long enough to obtain this information. Arrangements have already been made to ship the Naples allotment of milk, vitamins, etc. to Naples from Rome on January 30.

Further information as follows:

Allocation in Littoria and Frosinone Provinces: All goods destined for these two provinces have already been delivered in provincial warehouses and are now in the process of distribution to the communes. It is likely that distribution to the public has already proceeded and should be completed in the provinces of Littoria in accordance with time schedule heretofore determined, to-wit: January 31. In the provinces of Frosinone the time for ultimate distribution will probably continue into February.

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In conclusion we made summaries of present operations as follows:

1. The provinces of Chieti, Pescara, Aquila, Littoria, Frosinone and Campobasso: All the clothing delivered and distribution in progress.
2. Naples City and Naples Province: Allocations have been made warehousing and transportation have been arranged, and distribution is to commence during the week of January 22. 2008
3. Rome Province (excluding Rome City): Clothing is to be delivered into the communes commencing January 27.
4. Fosole City: Clothing is to be delivered January 29.

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5. Sicily: Clothing is to leave Naples for Sicily on January 29. This amount is to be determined subsequent to a personnel survey to be made prior to that time.

Milk and other food and medical products: Delivery is now being made in Rome City and is to be made in Naples City during the week of January 29. Hospital material for Cassino area is now in the process of construction upon the premises. Virtually all the material has been delivered at ultimate place of destination.

(Sgt) Joseph S. Silber.
American Red Cross

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

(Sgt) Joseph S. Silber.
American Red Cross

2387

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QUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APC 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

14 January 1945

AC/305/FH

SUBJECT: - Report on the needs of the people of Sicily for clothing

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-commission.

1. The Chief Welfare Branch was charged with obtaining, as quickly as possible, reliable information relative to the needs of refugees and of citizens generally in Sicily.
2. The following persons were interviewed:
 - (A) Mr. Joseph Silber, A.R.C., who is in charge of the refugees sent into Sicily;
 - (B) Miss Mary C. Dupee, A.R.C., who was in charge of relief work in six of the nine provinces of Sicily and who kindly wrote a very interesting and detailed report which is an appendix hereto;
 - (C) Mrs. Cora Battisti of the Italian Red Cross now working as an American Red Cross associate for E.N.D.S.I.. She is a Sicilian - her family lives there now;
 - (D) Mr. Peter Banford of the British Friends Ambulance Service.
3. The following reports and sources of information were studied:
 - (A) The reports of R.P.H.O., Sicilia Region
 - (B) The reports of other A.C. Officials serving in Sicily.
 - (C) Prof. Lauro Chiazzese, Regional Officer Welfare Commissioner Sicily.
 - (D) Special communication from R.P.H.O., Sicilia Region.
 - (E) Statistics on climate condition in Sicily.
 - (F) Newspaper and periodicals to learn reaction of the Press.
4. The deductions from these reports and sources of information are as follows:

(A) Of the approximately 4,200,000 people of Sicily, between 10 to 15 percent or 450,000 persons will need some clothing predicated these estimates on comparisons with the needs in recent devastated areas, keeping in mind however that she has had a year in which to recover from a lesser devastation that we find in Italy. A misconception arose about Sicily being much warmer than Italy; the year average temperature between Sicily and the central part

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(B) There are about 6,000 refugees in Sicily now from mainland of Italy, all needing a great deal of clothing.

5. Recommendation.

(A) That committees be organized and asked to cooperate with any existing reliable welfare group to prepare immediately for this distribution of clothing.

(B) That this distribution be made by the earliest possible so that the Sicilians, politically, will not feel that they have been neglected and taken care of as an after thought.

(C) That at least 100 tons be sent immediately and another 100 tons as soon as possible.

(Sgn) John McSweeney,
Major, Spec. Res,
Chief, Welfare Branch.

Copy to: Mr. Taylor.

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WBS/ofs

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CC 950-1

31 January 1945

FEB 1 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor;

I acknowledge with thanks receipt of the minutes for Meetings No. 10 and No. 11 of the Advisory Group concerning relief, together with the "Prospectus of Movement of Merchandise" for the period January 1st to 15th.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: CAS

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PA 26

PA 26

JAN 8 1945

Prospectus of Movement of Merchandise donated through American Relief for Italy and distributed by the E.N.D.S.I., in the period January 1st - 15th 1945.

On December 31st 1944 the following goods were in the warehouses:

Bales 31,760 Cases 5,964

Unloading of the S/S Peregrine White.

After the 1st January the S/S Peregrine White was unloaded at Naples with the following result:

Cargo declared:	Bales 3,103	Cases 924
Cargo delivered:	" 3,093	" 921
	Difference 10	3

On clearing out the hold other garments and broken cases were found. They were made up in smaller bundles and 23 sacks and 5 small cases were delivered to the warehouses. It would seem therefore that the full declared cargo was delivered without loss.

Arrival of Brazilian Coffee.

450 sacks of Brazilian Coffee, the gift of the Brazilian Government, were brought from Leghorn to the warehouse in Rome by truck.

Goods Delivered to 6 Devastated Provinces.

The following goods were delivered to the Provincial Warehouse:

AQUILA	Sacks of Coffee 35 - Bales 275 - Cases 3.
FROSINONE	" 3,155 " 112
LITTORIA	" 3,140 " 104 2883

To finish off the original plan of distribution to six devastated Provinces the following deliveries must still be made:

BOIANO (Prov. of Campobasso)	Bales 180 Cases -
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BOIANO (Prov. of Campobasso)	Bales 180 Cases -
AVEZZANO (Prov. of Aquila)	" 297 " 5

Plans for further distributions.

The Executive Committee of the E.N.D.S.I. (National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy) has decided to begin the second plan of distribution, that is, to the Provinces of:

FOGGIA

NAPLES (devastated Communes in the Province and the Port itself)

ROME (devastated Communes in the Province)

* * * * *

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It was also decided to help the Italians who are being repatriated from the Balkans and who are arriving without any adequate clothing.

* * * * *

A start has been made on this second plan of distribution, and already

Bales 232 - Cases 24

have been delivered to distressed Communes in Rome Province.

Goods in Warehouses on January 15th.

Bales of clothing	28,074
Sacks of Coffee	415
Cases	6,647

as in the enclosed prospectus.

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Bales of clothing	28,074
Sacks of Coffee	415
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785017WAREHOUSES STATEMENT AS OF JANUARY 15, 1945

	<u>NAPLES 1951</u>		<u>NAPLES 1952</u>		<u>NAPLES 1953</u>		<u>NAPLES 1954</u>		<u>R O M E</u>			<u>LANO</u>
	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Sacks</u> <u>coffee</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Bales</u>
On hand 1/1/1945	--	2352	8489	101	8154	8	2975	--	--	11422	3503	720
Received 1-15/1945	--	921	3116	5	--	--	--	--	450	--	--	--
	--	3273	11605	106	8154	8	2975	--	450	11422	3503	720
Distributed " "	--	219	3544	--	1226	--	1619	--	35	413	24	--
	--	3054	8061	106	6928	8	1356	--	415	11009	3479	720
Transaction between Warehouses	--	23	--	- 3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Remainder	--	3057	8061	103	6928	8	1356	--	415	11009	3479	720

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WAREHOUSES STATEMENT AS OF JANUARY 15, 1945

<u>NAPLES 1952</u>		<u>NAPLES 1953</u>		<u>NAPLES 1954</u>		<u>R O M E</u>			<u>LANCIANO</u>		<u>T O T A L</u>		
<u>Bales</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Sacks</u> <u>coffee</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Bales</u>	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Sacks</u> <u>coffee</u>	<u>Cases</u>	
8489	101	8154	8	2975	--	--	11422	3503	720	--	31750	--	5964
3116	5	--	--	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	3116	450	926
11603	106	8154	8	2975	--	450	11422	3503	720	--	34876	450	6890
3544	--	1226	--	1619	--	35	413	24	--	--	6902	35	243
8061	106	6928	8	1356	--	415	11009	3479	720	--	28074	415	6647
--	- 3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
8061	103	6928	8	1356	--	415	11009	3479	720	--	28074	415	6647

January 22 1945

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Ins No. 11

JAN 31 1945

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

Following are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held January 22, 1945 in the Office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc. Brig. G. S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Subcommittee presided over the meeting in the absence of Mr. Taylor. In attendance were: Brig. Gen. Thoburn K. Brown, Commanding, Rome Area; Col. O. J. Bizzozero, Public Health Officer, Region IV, Allied Commission; Col. John McSweeney, Public Health and Welfare Officer, Subcommittee, Allied Commission; Mr. John P. Carroll-Abbings, Director of Sanitary Services, Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees; Ing. G. B. Vicentini, Executive Director of T.M.D.S.I.; Prof. John A. Gensperle, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Dr. L. Lepponi of the Italian Red Cross; Mr. Joseph S. Silber, American Red Cross, Acting Assistant to Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Thomas R. Bellantine, American Red Cross.

Brig. Parkinson: Mr. Taylor has asked me to conduct the meeting this morning in his absence. First I think it would be a good plan if we could review the situation up-to-date. We appreciate the presence of General Brown this morning, because we know he is a busy man, and his time is valuable. General Brown, do you know the situation up-to-date?

Gen. Brown: I only know what I saw when I went to visit some refugee camps with Mr. Taylor on Saturday.

Mr. Silber: I might report briefly on the progress of distribution in the provinces of Littoria and Frosinone. All the supplies allocated have already been delivered within the provinces. I am advised as of today that all the clothing will be distributed from the warehouses to the communes of Littoria. The distribution is not so far advanced in Frosinone. In Naples a determination has been made as to what clothing should go there, including the ten communes outside the city of Naples. Altogether 79,000 people will be served, of whom 20,000 live in the communes and 59,000 in the city of Naples. We are making a little different distribution in Naples than ordinary in that we are giving first priority of clothing to a group people called "impiegati"--people who are earning less than 2,500 lire a month. They have been caught in the vise of being neither rich nor paupers. Next in order of priority come (1) the aged, who are living on inadequate pensions; (2) the bombed-out; (3) the destitute; (4) refugees.

Director of Sanitary Services, Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees; Ing. G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of S.N.D.S.I.; Prof. John A. Cantriperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Architect of the Sacred apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Dr. L. Lepuoni of the Italian Red Cross; Mr. Joseph S. Silber, American Red Cross, acting Assistant to Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Thomas R. Bellantine, American Red Cross.

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The next project is the one of Sicily. Ing. Vicentini and myself are going to Sicily this week for the purpose of determining what the clothing needs are. We have already arranged with the Subcommission for transport for the week of January 29th. In the provinces of the Abruzzi all the clothing has been delivered, as far as we know--the distribution has been made. (Mr. Silber submitted a progress report for the week commencing January 22, 1945--see attached).

Ing. Vicentini: With the exception of a small part of the provinces of Aculle and Campobasso where the roads are blocked by snow.

Mr. Silber: In the Province of Rome allocation has been made, and delivery will be made this week.

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Ing. Vicentini: Total allocations have been made for 120,000 people in Rome Province, including the City of Rome.

Mr. Silber: That brings us up-to-date except for milk and vitamins.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Up to the present milk and vitamins have been distributed to 4,902 children in 94 orphanages and institutions in Rome. I think our first figure of 8,000 children will not be exaggerated. I think they can count on about 130 institutes altogether in Rome. We will make distributions to the children's hospitals, but instead of giving the children ordinary powdered milk, they will be given a quantity of dextrin-maltose and protein milk in addition to the vitamins. In this way the special types of milk will be used more efficaciously, and there will be greater security in regard to medical control. I think that in two days we will have finished the distribution of milk in the City of Rome. We then plan to set up the same organization in Naples and to distribute milk to about 5,000 children there.

Brig. Parkinson: We decided the distribution was to be twice monthly.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: After seeing the first distribution, we decided to give the whole quantity, because it is quite a big job to give out the milk. The people bring along their carts and take away a couple of barrels in some places. It saves time and transport.

Mr. Silber: In view of the fact that you are giving them eight weeks' supply instead of two, is there any way to check the distribution?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Yes. We have two doctors to check and make an inspection once a month.

Brig. Parkinson: I think it is very important that we keep a careful check of the milk.

Col. Bizzozero: We will help out on that too.

Mr. Silber: Colonel Bizzozero, we talked to you, and we talked to Captain Brown about this--we will have a very substantial supply of milk, in excess of 1,000,000 tins. We hope your office will have completed the survey concerning the milk, so that when it arrives, we can plan on a much broader distribution.

Col. Bizzozero: That will be completed.

Mr. Silber: We think we will have enough milk to supply 50,000 children in Rome and Naples for six months.

Brig. Parkinson: I think that is very cheering news!

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Mr. Silber: When you think on the basis of 50,000 children, do you think you would have to go outside of institutions to reach that number?

Col. Bizzozero: You would have to go into the schools. Schools are the place to go.

Mr. Silber: In that way we could furnish milk to children who need it, and at the same time stimulate school attendance.

Col. Bizzozero: The families would be glad to see it handled that way.

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Mr. Carroll-Abbing: About the clothing situation--I wonder if anything could be done for some of the institutions in Rome if we do find the clothing. The situation in some of them is very bad indeed. Many of the children coming to school from outside Rome are without clothing. They are usually the children coming from former battle areas.

Brig. Parkinson: All the clothing distribution is settled up-to-date?

Mr. Silber: Until Ing. Vicentini can tell us what is unallocated. We cannot tell what will be left until Naples, Foggia and Rome are completed. We can then determine the next allocation. We know there will be some left.

Ing. Vicentini: After distribution to Sicily and Calabria, we will have about 16,000 bales. We have 28,000 bales.

Mr. Silber: You have 28,000 bales left after distribution to Prosinone and Littoria.

Brig. Parkinson: That is a good balance. These bales do not always contain children's clothing, do they?

Ing. Vicentini: Only a few have children's clothing; the most part contain clothing for women. There is also a quantity of cloth in Italy now, amounting to about 25,000 meters, that we can buy from the military. That is not free.

Col. McSweeney: May I ask Mr. Carroll-Abbing--would it be better to distribute the unmade materials to the institutions than to the people?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Yes, it would be more practical.

Mr. Silber: Is it your intention that ENDSI buy this material and distribute it free? There is a matter of policy involved.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: It is a question for the Government.

Ing. Vicentini: We are making clothing for the children from the American material.

Brig. Parkinson: A great danger arises here as in the case of the American Red Cross in the early days. We are getting some clothing from other sources, and the question came up of whether it should be paid for. Mr. Jefferson of the Red Cross did not want to be mixed up in any way with any clothing that was sold. The Red Cross has always distributed on a free basis, and if it got

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Ing. Galeazzi: We were mentioning the material from America.

Mr. Silber: There are only 8,000 meters of that now here. We have made no special allocation for any group.

Ing. Galeazzi: Couldn't it be allocated for the special purpose of supplying clothing to the children in schools and institutions that Mr. Carroll-Abbing mentioned?

Mr. Silber: It could if this council decided to recommend such.

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Ing. Geleszzi: They could be given samples and asked to make the clothing just according to the samples.

Mr. Silber: The material from America is being made up. Next week it can be determined here whether it shall be put into the general pool or not.

Brig. Parkinson: The other matter is about the 25,000 or 26,000 yards that will have to be purchased.

Ing. Geleszzi: It could be purchased by some other institute and turned over to the ENDSI for free distribution.

Brig. Parkinson: That is quite a different thing. I think it is a mistake to get mixed up with anything, though, that is not distributed on a free basis.

Mr. Silber: Yes, if someone buys the cloth and turns it over to ENDSI to distribute free, that is another matter. The question was raised at a meeting a week or so ago about an allocation for repatriated Italian prisoners of war returning from the Balkans. Nothing has been determined about them.

Brig. Parkinson: That allocation has not been made yet.

Ing. Geleszzi: I think something has been arranged by JUNTA.

Mr. Silber: Mr. Taylor suggested that the full situation be presented in regard to the needs of these people. We will pass on it in the next meeting. No allocation should be made to any group unless it is first agreed upon here.

Ing. Vicentini: We talked about this situation in our last meeting. The JUNTA also met and talked about it. It is a very urgent question. These people are dying!

Brig. Parkinson: Has any clothing reached them yet?

Ing. Vicentini: No, it is all in Naples.

Mr. Silber: I think the fact that the JUNTA has approved it should be made known to this group, together with full information concerning the project, and the actual allocation not made until and unless it bears the form of an approval of this Advisory Group.

Ing. Geleszzi: If this Council could just make a proposal and submit it to Mr. Taylor for his approval.

Ing. Vicentini: I have information from the Italian Ministry of War and from the Vatican that these refugees are without clothing.

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Ing. Galeazzi: Are they still in Bari?

Ing. Vicentini: Part of them are in Bari and part in Terranto.

Ing. Galeazzi: If they are all in these two places, it would be a question of shipping this clothing from Naples to Bari and Terranto. There is a Vatican organization taking care of prisoners of war who are coming back to Italy. The Vatican has been asked by the Italian Foreign Ministry to do all possible in the way of a welfare program to these people. I think the information we have about them is quite complete.

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Brig. Parkinson: Doesn't MMIA come into the picture?

Ing. Vicentini: The Military Government will give clothing only to those people who are in the Italian army.

Ing. Gelsezzi: These are not prisoners of war actually. They are soldiers who were in the Balkans when the armistice was signed. They were in danger of being taken by the Germans. They are now coming back to Italy.

Brig. Parkinson: They are possible recruits for the army. What I am thinking of is this: I saw a letter from AFHQ regarding clothing for the Italian Army. The Italian Army gets first priority, patriots second, and civilians last. Although you are considering an allocation of 10,000, I think it is wise to consider whether there is any other source from which they can get clothing.

Ing. Vicentini: I was told not.

Brig. Parkinson: If they are going into the army, they will be taken care of.

Ing. Vicentini: Yes, but there are those who are going back to their homes.

Ing. Gelsezzi: I think it would be a good thing to find out from the War Office whether those men are going back into the army or not.

Mr. Silber: The information I have is that there are 3,000 of these men in the camps. All but 3,000 have been disbanded. Many have gone home; others have gone on leave. If we had a little more specific information, we could make better plans. If it is very urgent, I think the group could have a special meeting during the week.

Brig. Parkinson: I think it is advisable, too, that Ing. Vicentini get more specific information concerning the number of these people and their needs.

Ing. Vicentini: I made a report of the situation on January 15.

Brig. Parkinson: You have told us what supplies you have; you will have about 8,000 bales.

Mr. Silber: Roughly--about 500 tons.

Ing. Gelsezzi: When is the next landing of supplies expected?

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Mr. Silber: Roughly--about 500 tons.

Ing. Galeazzi: When is the next landing of supplies expected?

Ing. Vicentini: The middle of February.

Mr. Silber: There will be 1,000 tons of materials and 50 trucks.

Brig. Perkinson: I think you have done very well to get a priority to the middle of February. I didn't think you would get the material before March.

Mr. Silber: Does anyone have a further idea where we could go in the area south of Rome? I might mention here that the personnel officer of Sardinia was here Saturday. I think we should discuss that matter.

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Col. McSweeney: That program has been carried on by Col. McPhoe under Dunlop. 15,000 pairs of shoes have been allocated to Serdinio. 13,000 have gone, 5,000 pairs of shoes sold to people in the individual areas--mostly to miners.

Ing. Calcezzzi: The miners should receive first priority on the shoes. It is most urgent, because they can produce more coal.

Col. McSweeney: Contrary to the first report, the people in Serdinio do need clothing.

Brig. Parkinson: In the areas where distributions have been made, do the people seem to be satisfied with what they are getting?

Mr. Cerroll-Abbing: Yes, they are genuinely satisfied.

Ing. Vicentini: I found in the Abruzzi that the people were very pleased.

Brig. Parkinson: What is the present situation concerning the hospitals which you are setting up at Cassino?

Ing. Vicentini: We have had some difficulty with the transport of the materials.

Dr. Canaperia: Work was started on the first one last week, and it will be open and ready for use at the end of the month if the weather is good.

Mr. Silber: A good deal of the material has already been transported there. Now what about the milk distribution for the refugee camps in Rome?

Dr. Canaperia: There are two camps here in Rome to which milk and vitamins will be distributed for children and coffee for adults.

Mr. Silber: Are you going to start the work reasonably soon?

Dr. Canaperia: We expect to build up two of the small barracks, one at each end of the refugee camps, as a center for the distribution. We are going ahead.

Brig. Parkinson: They were going to try to move the refugees out of the camps, but at the second one we visited the other day women were coming up begging to stay.

Dr. Canaperia: Yes, I spoke to the High Commissioner of Refugees. They are going to stay for awhile. They are waiting for other refugees from the north.

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Mr. Silber: There are still 1,000 refugees at Cessano. They were planning to close that camp up too. 2675

Dr. Canepari: There are still refugees there, and they will not be moved if they do not have another place to go.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: They have started an agricultural center there. It would be a pity for them to move.

Mr. Silber: The A.C. has been four months rehabilitating that camp, and now they are going to lose it.

Col. McSweeney: UNRRA came in to see me about getting canves. General Brown, do you have any canves?

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General Brown: We don't have any. We have to get it from PBS.

Col. McSwainey: We used to get it from Naples, but it is piled outdoors down there and is deteriorating. If we get a large supply, we can give you some for the refugee camps.

General Brown: We are glad to help all we can.

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

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JAN 31 1950

Meeting No. 10

Following are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held January 15, 1945 in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc. Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Hq. Allied Commission, attended the meeting at the invitation of Mr. Taylor.

The following were in attendance: Brig. G. C. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Subcommission; Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross; Mgr. John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees, Ing. Enrico Galeazzi, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Dr. Lapponi of the Italian Red Cross; Ing. G. B. Vicentini, Executive Director of the E.N.D.S.I.; Prof. John A. Canaperis M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Major John McSweeney, Public Health and Welfare Officer, Subcommission, Allied Commission; Mr. Sidney J. Crawley, Assistant Director of Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross; Col. O. J. Bizzozero, Public Health Officer of Region IV, and Mr. Joseph S. Silber, American Red Cross, Acting Assistant to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor: I asked Admiral Stone to come this morning to hear us sum up what we have accomplished up to this point and also to hear some of our future plans. (Mr. Taylor gave summary sheets to those present.)

Admiral Stone: Speaking for the Commission, and apart from any help my people may have been giving the efforts, the Commission is very appreciative and is very much impressed with what has been accomplished by this organization.

Mr. Taylor: Thank you--that is very fine. Summing up, we have had ships from America with delivery which was expedited beyond the original pledges that were made by AFHQ. About six million pounds of materials have arrived and all which have gone into the warehouses--four in Naples and one in Rome. We visited the warehouse in Rome this morning with the Prime Minister and some members of the Government, and found that a considerable quantity has already gone from the warehouses into the interior.

Ing. Vicentini: Half of the total amount has gone.

Mr. Taylor: Will you state briefly where these supplies have gone.

Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross; Mr. John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees, Ing. Enrico Galeazzi, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Dr. Lapponi of the Italian Red Cross; 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; Major John McSweeney, Public Health and Welfare Officer, Subcommission, Allied Commission; Mr. Sidney J. Crawley, Assistant Director of Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross; Col. O.J. Bizzozero, Public Health Officer of Region IV, and Mr. Joseph S. Silber, American Red Cross, Acting Assistant to Mr. Taylor.

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Mr. Taylor: Will you state briefly where these supplies have gone.

Ing. Vicentini: In the provinces of Pescara, Chieti, Campobasso and Aquila the supplies are almost completely distributed. Shipments are now on the way to Frosinone and Littoria, and will be completed tomorrow.

Mr. Taylor: You have had some difficulty with the weather?

Ing. Vicentini: Yes but only for the communes of Aquila and Campobasso

Mr. Taylor: Has that improved?

Ing. Vicentini: Not yet. Avezzano and other towns are blocked by snow. One truck has arrived in Avezzano, but four are blocked on the mountains about 20 miles from Avezzano. The supplies have arrived in the warehouses of Lanciano.

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Mr. Taylor: All the rest have gone through. The Italian Government bought a quantity of blankets--about 16,000 and these are enroute to some of the same provinces. These blankets are being distributed through the National Committee.

Ing. Vicentini: The blankets cost 750 lire each. Col. Armstrong and Major Snee have given splendid help in the distribution.

Adm. Stone: Where did you find the blankets?

Ing. Vicentini: In Prato near Florence.

Mr. Taylor: There is a quantity of sheeting in Naples --about 100,000 yards, the price of which has been blocked by the Government or someone.

Ing. Vicentini: I heard yesterday that they would give us half of this quantity. The price is 150 lire a meter.

Mr. Taylor: The cost of sheeting is about 34 cents a yard in America. The price has been frozen here at a very high level. The question is whether some agency--logically the Government-- cannot afford to buy that material. It is very important, because one of the great shortages in hospitals at the present time is sheeting.

Prof. Canaperia: I think something has already been done about that.

Mr. Taylor: The distribution of this sheeting would be effected through the National Committee. Would you advise that the distribution be for Rome only?

Prof. Canaperia: Mostly for Rome. The greatest quantity should be given to hospitals in the city.

Mr. Taylor: The point is to centralize distribution to avoid competition and disorder. Are there any other materials that anyone knows about which could be purchased?

Ing. Vicentini: We are purchasing 28,000 meters of cloth, the price of which is also blocked. That would be used by institutes to make children's clothing.

Mr. Taylor: Is that woolen material?

Ing. Vicentini: No, it is generally cotton cloth--but good cotton. Manufacturers have asked me to buy this cloth.

Mr. Taylor: (Exhibited samples of men's and boys' trousers). This material has been sent from America and has been made up in one of the convents. The trousers for children cost 50 cents to produce. It is

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Mr. Taylor: (Exhibited samples of men's and boys' trousers). This material has been sent from America and has been made up in one of the convents. The trousers for children cost 50 cents to produce. It is the opinion here that the top part of these trousers is too narrow.

Mr. Silber: The band at the top of the trousers should be wider.

Ing. Vicentini: The cost of making the men's trousers is also 50 cents. These were made in one of the convents by the sisters and girls who are working with them. There are three convents to assist in the making up of this material.

Mr. Taylor: There was a suggestion that some of these could be made in trade schools.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: The convents correspond to the trade schools.

Mr. Taylor: The trade school girls and boys, however, come in from the outside, do they not?

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Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Always. They generally have inside.

Mr. Taylor: I have cabled to New York to have an allowance made from the National War Fund invested in suitable materials--new clothing material that can be sent over here to be made up. Mr. Barr will report on that when he returns. It is a very helpful thing to have the clothing made from new materials here in Italy.

Mr. Silber: Would you also give a part of this material to a school for delinquents?

Mr. Taylor: We could do that if we have enough. I suggest that this work of making the trousers be done quickly. I also mentioned to Prime Minister Bonomi the question of shoes. It seems to me if our manufacturers in America could design a shoe with a reasonably good sole and make a top of substantial material, perhaps canvas, the result could be a very serviceable type of shoe; then we could ask the National War Fund to make the purchase of one million pairs.

Adm. Stone: For adults?

Mr. Taylor: Yes, I was told that in the country districts the women could get on very well with wooden shoes. If we are going to concentrate on men's shoes, would you drop women's shoes out of the program entirely, and trust to the usual method of collections to get women's shoes?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Yes.

Ing. Calcezzoli: Also workmen's shoes can be used by women in the country.

Mr. Taylor: Does that strike the Brigadier as suitable?

Brig. Parkinson: Yes. It seems to be a good idea.

Mr. Taylor: Now about the distribution--we discussed last week proceeding next in the communes adjacent to the cities of Naples and Rome, and that was virtually agreed upon. After that distribution is completed, we planned to go into the cities of Naples and Rome with the surplus.

Mr. Silber: We talked of distribution to the city of Foggia first.

Mr. Taylor: Yes, that has been agreed upon. What would be left for distribution in the city of Naples and the city of Rome after the communal distribution is completed?

Ing. Vicentini: For the communes of Naples we need about 4,000 bales, for Rome about 1,000 bales and for Foggia 1,000 bales. That would leave about 12,000 bales for the cities of Naples and Rome. We discussed the question of Rome yesterday in the Giunta and the opinion

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Mr. Taylor: I think the city of Rome apart from the institutions should take care of itself.

Ing. Vicentini: The institutes need help, however. We have made inquiry to our Commission for Institutes concerning the need. They should give us report in few days concerning the situation. We figured that the total number of children in Rome to be helped is of about 8,000.

Adm. Stone: I would like to know who has the responsibility for the children in institutions. Are the refugee children under the care of Zaniboni, or who has that responsibility.

Prof. Canaperia: We take care of them.

Mr. Taylor: Now we speak of Sicily.

Mr. McSweeney: I have information from people who have served there. There are less than 6,000 Italian refugees, but there are about 4,000 refugees from North Africa. We figured, however, that there would be 50,000 to 60,000 people in dire need. I checked to find out about the temperature and find that it is only five degrees warmer than it is here; therefore, the need for clothing is just as great. We figure about 100 tons would take care of the refugees and the people who are in worst need of clothing. There are 380,000 people, but we can't reach all of them.

Mr. Silber: 100 tons would take care of about 30,000 to 35,000 people. There are about 2,500 to 3,000 bales in a ton.

Mr. Taylor: Do you say that after serving the communes of Naples and Rome and the institutions in those cities, there will be enough for 100 tons for Sicily?

Mr. Silber: Yes. The program outlined this morning, including Sicily, will about clean out our supplies.

Mr. Taylor: Assuming all this is done--do you then feel that you have satisfied the needs in Southern Italy--I mean the needs we can reasonably satisfy--so that we may turn our attention to another area?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: I think so.

Mr. Vicentini: I think that something will be needed in Calabria. Dr. Zanotti-Bianco had information that something was needed there.

Mr. Taylor: We will rely on the next shipment of supplies to take care of other needs. The last report was that 2,1/4 million pounds was awaiting shipment in New York. The AFHQ said it would be shipped to arrive in early February or March. I find AFHQ very sympathetic in their recent statements. What they have lately done is wonderful. What A.C. has done also in the way of transport has been most excellent and we want to show our appreciation. I did express appreciation in a broadcast I made on Sunday a week ago. I think we must be fair to those who have assisted in this work; it is producing a lot of good.

Adm. Stone: Has any survey been made of the needs in Sardinia?

Mr. Silber: I talked with Brigadier Dunlop about that. He said that with the exception of the capital city, the need was not great.

Brig. Parkinson: My experience with Sardinia is that there is a great amount of woolen material. The little children are well clothed in things made from wool.

Adm. Stone: What about that mining area?

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Adm. Stone: What about that mining area?

Ing. Vicentini: The greatest need there is shoes.

Mr. Taylor: I asked a question some time ago whether we would have use for mobile kitchens in Italy such as the ones used in Britain that rushed in during disasters. Here it would be on a grand scale. That idea was discouraged. I would like to ask now about the need for ambulances.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: I would suggest that we try to get as many as possible; they are badly needed.

Mr. Silber: We suggested 200 before as a minimum need.

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Mr. Taylor: What exact... would you do with them?

Mr. Crawley: The Italian Red Cross is badly in need of ambulances.

Mr. Galeazzi: How many ambulances did the Italian Red Cross have? Many were taken away by the Germans.

Mr. Lapponi: About 80 ambulances were either destroyed or taken away from Rome.

Mr. Taylor: How many in the provinces?

Mr. Galeazzi: That might be the starting point--to find out what used to be the number in the Italian Red Cross before they were taken away. They surely have the records.

Mr. Stone: Were those 80 all in civilian use?

Mr. Galeazzi: Yes.

Mr. Taylor: We have obtained the 50 trucks. They are the result at some of donations of trucks. Toscanini donated three of them. We have the trucks; now is the time to ask for 100 ambulances.

Major McSweeney: We need tires for some of our vehicles. We get salvage tires in Naples, but a lot of them are nearly worn out.

Mr. Stone: Take it up with Densmore, and see if you can get some.

Mr. Parkinson: I put a priority bid yesterday for a shipment that is coming in.

Mr. Taylor: When the trucks arrive, what should we do with them? They have to be housed and cared for. They have to be assigned by American relief for Italy to accomplish their particular work. I think ARI should keep them under their own name.

Mr. Stone: It means you will have to start an organization of drivers. The Vatican has a good transport system that might be followed.

Mr. Taylor: We have no money to pay for drivers or housing and servicing of these trucks. Who can take care of the trucks and service them? How are we going to allocate them? We do not want them standing idle.

Mr. Silber: The thought was expressed that American Relief for Italy will probably not require the full use of the 50 trucks. If some arrangement could be made with a military agency to house them and furnish the drivers, they in turn could have the use of them when ARI is not using them.

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Mr. Taylor: I would like to have that studied and planned. That might be a way of getting them serviced and a good way to utilize them at all times.

Mr. Parkinson: The Italian Red Cross can find good use for some of these trucks. They are running six hospitals and want trucks for each of them.

Mr. Vicentini: These trucks can be utilized in relief work from Naples to Leghorn, so that the agencies who take care of the trucks would have to be a national organization.

Mr. Taylor: You who are active in this work should get together and

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run up a plan--device some alternatives. The supplies which are to arrive are as follows:

	Gross Weight in Pounds	Cubic Feet.
20 Ford trucks 1-1/2 tons (1944)	281,500	15,325
30 stake bodies for truck	66,750	4,280
Shoes	40,000	19,000
Clothing, used	800,000	40,000
Clothing, new	50,000	3,800
Medical supplies	10,000	800
Vitamins	1,350	90
Dextri Maltose with yeast and iron	4,800	120
Powdered whole milk	5,900	320
Sewing kits, needles thread	7,000	300
Evaporated milk	1,200,000	24,050
First aid kits	1,000	75
New Shoes	4,200	140
Shawls	18,000	1,800
Physicians instruments	400	15
Blankets	55,000	810
Maccaroni	1,000	30
Soap	28,000	1,250
Powdered protein milk	3,960	450

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: The quantity of dried milk we plan to distribute is 94,000 pounds. That is 208,800 liters of milk, which is 653,560 quarter liter rations. With that quantity you could supply 13,926 children for two months--a quarter liter per day.

Mr. Taylor: Originally the supply was to last three months, but it was decided wiser to have a larger ration for a shorter time. Will the milk be given to the children once or twice a day?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We will give the milk to the institutes, and they will distribute it daily on their own plan--some may give it out twice a day, others all at once. The milk is in storage in Rome and Naples. Dr. Canaperic gave me the list he received from the Ministry of Interior. It totals 130 institutes in Rome totalling about 4,000 under 10 years of age.

Mr. Taylor: Can you take care of 130 institutes?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Yes, and we also have to take care of Naples.

Mr. Silber: We intend to give about a third to Rome.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We thought of establishing a little office that could deal with this question of milk distribution, and have a doctor there for consultation and supervision. We could publish in the paper

First-aid kits	5,200	1,800
New Shoes	18,000	15
Shawls	400	810
Physicians instruments	55,000	30
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Mr. Taylor: Can you take care of that?

Mr. Carroll-Abbott:

Mr. Silber: We intend to give about a year to establishing a little office that could deal with this question of milk distribution, and have a doctor there for consultation and supervision. We could publish in the paper that institutions having these children could apply at this office, so that institutions did not apply, it would be their own fault. that if any institutions have a complete

Mr. Silber: You will find the contact to me is to find out the list.

Col. Bizzozero: The thing that is important is the intention. We have been taking care exact amount of milk and the intention. We have been giving them 140 grams of milk of children up to one year of age--giving them 140 grams also because they are the first That has been done on a satisfactory basis. We have also been glad to give you the list rations up to four years of age. I will be glad to give you the list that we have.

that we have. If we run short, perhaps you can help us.

Mr. Taylor:

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Mr. Parkinson: About the skimmed milk that has been used--we get reports every month about children getting skimmed milk.

Col. Bizzozero: We have been able to serve children up to one year of age with whole milk because we put aside a supply. The skimmed milk does not have enough caloric value. That will be corrected.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: There is a question concerning the dextri maltose milk and protein milk. I think in the last meeting we spoke of assigning this to special institutions or hospitals for sick children.

Col. Bizzozero: There is a little danger in assigning this type of milk. That is a thing that should be governed and supervised by physicians. I am afraid of diarrhea if the children are not used to the dextrose milk.

Mr. Taylor: What is a safe amount to give each day?

Col. Bizzozero: In the States we used to give a small amount three times a day mixed into a formula. The trouble is that you can't turn a dose of maltose over to the average mother. I think the mortality would arise in infants due to diarrhea unless this distribution of dextri-maltose and protein milk could be supervised by doctors or dieticians.

Mr. Taylor: Is the yeast in the same category?

Col. Bizzozero: Yeast is not dangerous to distribute. It is a good thing--will take the place of most of the vitamins. It could be put into a number of different foods nicely.

Mr. Taylor: What do you plan to do with that yeast?

Prof. Canaperia: It would be distributed in the institutions in Rome and Naples.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We have a great quantity of yeast tablets--about 780,000. We also thought of taking care of the provinces with this supply.

Mr. Taylor: Do you know how to use the yeast?

Col. Bizzozero: It is harmless, but you must make sure that the tablets are going to be taken and used for the right purpose. I think in all these communes the best idea would be to give the tablets to the schools and have the nurses distribute them to the children. The other alternative is showing them how to make it into powder and put it into bread, jelly, cookies or peanut butter. If the yeast is distributed in the schools, I don't think we will have any trouble with it getting on the black market.

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Mr. Taylor: Did we decide the distribution of the vitamins would have to be made every few weeks?

Prof. Canaperia: No, a distribution for two months would be all right.

Mr. Taylor: Are the vitamins and milk in balance so that they will last about the same length of time.

Prof. Canaperia: Yes.

Mr. Taylor: When can you start the distribution?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Tomorrow we will start the distribution in Rome.

Mr. Silber: Naples is now preparing a list of institutions. We will ship 1/3 of the supply in bulk to Naples.

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Mr. Taylor: What other things are there in the medical line?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We have some food bars.

Mr. Silber: We have 130,000 left. We will distribute these food bars once. In fact, I think it has been decided to distribute everything once except the milk--and to distribute the milk every 15 days.

Mr. Taylor: What about the surgical sets?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: The list is being prepared by the Italian Red Cross.

Mr. Taylor: One man came to get a set to take to Rimini. 30,000 people were taken out of Rimini and are now coming back. They have nothing in the way of clothing supplies. I have talked to Brig. Parkinson and Gen. Hume about it. The American Red Cross sent 30,000 garments to Arezzo, but someone came down last week and told the Crown Prince that there had been no distribution there. I said I didn't think it was true because before Christmas the Red Cross made a distribution there.

Mr. Crawley: That material arrived in December, and all of one shipment had been delivered to that area, and another was on its way.

Mr. Taylor: You feel then that that has been taken care of?

Mr. Crawley: I know that 28,000 pieces of clothing went there on the 18th for distribution. The communes should have received the distribution by now. An additional 15,000 pieces was held up because of transport, but since that time I understand it has been shipped from the warehouse. The town of Rimini has received over 30,000 or 40,000 garments; I know they have arrived and should be distributed by now.

Mr. Taylor: Of course we are interested sympathetically with all areas, but that is outside the released zone for the present.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We have 1,290 first aid kits which have not been allotted yet.

Prof. Canaperia: Most of them should be distributed in the communes of the devastated areas.

Mr. Silber: They are greatly needed in some of the more inaccessible places.

Mr. Taylor: Have the surgical sets been assigned?

Prof. Canaperia: Yes. The only thing is that the knives are missing from them.

Mr. Taylor: One man came to get a set to take to Rimini. 30,000 people were taken out of Rimini and are now coming back. They have nothing in the way of clothing supplies. I have talked to Brigs, Parkinson and Gen. Hume about it. The American Red Cross sent 30,000 garments to Arezzo, but someone came down last week and told the Crown Prince that there had been no distribution there. I said I didn't think it was true because before Christmas the Red Cross made a distribution there.

Mr. Crawley: That material arrived in December, and all of one shipment had been delivered to that area, and another was on its way.

Mr. Taylor: You feel then that that has been taken care of?

Mr. Crawley: I know that 28,000 pieces of clothing went there on the 18th for distribution. The communes should have received the distribution by now. An additional 15,000 pieces was held up because of transport, but since that time I understand it has been shipped from the warehouse. The town of Rimini has received over 30,000 or 40,000 garments; I know they have arrived and should be distributed by now.

Mr. Taylor: Of course we are interested sympathetically with all areas, but that is outside the released zone for the present.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We have 1,290 first aid kits which have not been allotted yet.

Prof. Canaperia: Most of them should be distributed in the communes of the devastated areas.

Mr. Silber: They are greatly needed in some of the more inaccessible places.

Mr. Taylor: Have the surgical sets been assigned?

Prof. Canaperia: Yes. The only thing is that the knives are missing from them.

Mr. Taylor: I wired to New York about that. The next subject is to consider whether we are justified at the present moment in making plans to distribute the new materials that are coming in to the area between our present operations and the line of the Allied Military Government in the north which would take a line above Viterbo.

Mr. Silber: From the Italian Government line north to what is the army line is a substantial distance, and it includes a great deal of devastated areas. Rieti is the line of the north. The only town of any size on the south is Viterbo.

Mr. Taylor: Are we in a position to say that when we have completed the distribution of the materials we have been discussing this

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morning, we will suggest that operations begin in the northern area? That is the question.

Mr. Silber: I think we should consider the northern areas to receive distributions from the new merchandise yet to arrive. It would be a good idea for the ship to dock at a point north of the present line. Leghorn would be the best point of debarkation. We have to consider the availability of warehousing.

Mr. Taylor: If we know what we want to do in the whole area, it might be well to take the material from the ship and transport it inland immediately.

Mr. Crawley: Piombino, they say, has facilities which could be utilized for storage of clothing. The opportunities for securing storage space in Leghorn are very limited.

Mr. Taylor: Piombino was devastated when I was there.

Brig. Parkinson: I think we are looking way ahead--but Bologna might be a central place for distribution.

Mr. Silber: There is a little port near the town of Rossano which has warehousing facilities. There was a former motion picture theater there, and I think that building would make an adequate warehouse.

Mr. Taylor: There is a lot of study and consideration to be done. If we are right in taking on further responsibility in the matter of distribution, then we ought to begin at once to explore the situation.

Mr. Silber: It would be wise to have your warehousing close to your center of activity so that when the material arrived, you would be ready to go.

Mr. Taylor: You will plan to make a survey of that area.

Ing. Vicentini: Yes, we will plan to go to Leghorn and to Florence.

Mr. Taylor: Are there any other items you would ask to be sent from New York?

Ing. Vicentini: Last time we met we spoke about blankets and soap.

Mr. Taylor: We have advised them about that.

Brig. Parkinson: I have a letter that has just been received here which I think will require some investigation. (Brig. Parkinson read a letter concerning the refusal of an organization in one of the communes to give shoes to anyone who was not a member of the

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Brig. Parkinson: I have a letter that has just been received here which I think will require some investigation. (Brig. Parkinson read a letter concerning the refusal of an organization in one of the communes to give shoes to anyone who was not a member of the union). I just give you that for what it is worth. Evidently the situation is in hand now, and the distribution will be made, but it does show that these things will have to be watched.

Mr. Taylor: Have any of you heard of other occurrences ~~similar~~ to this?

Ing. Vicentini: No. We have a communal committee in each place composed of the Sindaco, the priest and the communal health officer. Generally these three authorities agree. There is a good control over the distribution. We have heard of no incidents of this kind in our distributions.

Brig. Parkinson: They are attempting something foreign to our method of distribution.

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Prof. Canaperis: We did not go into the area you mention.

Drig. Parkinson: It must have been Red Cross material.

Mr. Taylor: Will you forward a copy of this complaint to the National Committee?

Ing. Vicentini: Yes. I think they were referring to shoes made by the Government.

Mr. Crawley: I cannot understand why the Red Cross would give all those shoes without additional supplies. It doesn't sound like our distribution.

Mr. Silber: It is understood that the next distribution authorized will be to Sicily after the Naples City. In carrying out our schedule we must put in our bids with A.C. in advance to insure transport. I would like to ask Ing. Vicentini when he will be ready for distribution for Foggia City. I have arranged the railroad trucks for the 29th.

Ing. Vicentini: I shall tell you this afternoon.

Mr. Silber: I will arrange transport whenever you are ready for Rome Province.

Ing. Vicentini: Two communes of Rome have their trucks.

Mr. Silber: The transport is arranged for Rome, and Naples will have its own.

Mr. Taylor: I think you should recognize the fact that we have free transport--on a free basis. Of course we could not pay, our fund go into supplies, not service and I think we owe a great deal to A.C. and AFHQ for their fine performance and the use of their facilities. I was thinking last night about the work of the National Committee. Continuous appeals have been made to the Government and to Ing. Galeazzi, representing the Vatican, for automobiles and trucks. Neither Agency has indicated that they could offer assistance in this regard. The National Committee at the present time is without any means of transport with the exception of automobiles rented from private owners paying from 700 to 1,000 lire a day for their use. The American priests have been furnished no transport by the Vatican. The travels of Father Marken in the Cassino area were made in a vehicle rented by the National Committee at a cost of 700 lire a day. Although the President and the Secretary of the Interior have been requested to requisition automobiles and have been given the names and addresses of automobiles, they have failed to act, and Ing. Vicentini is sure they will not act. No one in America or here thought of distribution in the beginning, we thought only of planning, execution. There should be contribution of

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We will call another meeting as soon as questions come up. Our plans made here in the Advisory Group are only plans that we present to the National Committee, but I hope the National Committee will not release the use of materials unless first going through this process. It would cause confusion and competition.

Ing. Galeazzi: Mr. Vicentini can make the contact with the National Committee.

Mr. Taylor: If that ends the discussion, I would like to suggest that as many of us as possible ride out to the refugee camps.

Brig. Parkinson: I made arrangements to do that.

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After McSweeney: I would like to present a report which I took the liberty of preparing showing the breakdown of the communes. It might be of help for information concerning the different communes. Gave report to Ing. Vicentini).

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