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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY
FEB. - APR. 1945

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14 April 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

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I wish to acknowledge and thank you for the minutes of the 21st meeting held by the Advisory Group concerning relief on 26 March 1945.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

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

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.March 26, 1945Meeting No. 21

Following are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held March 26, 1945, in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc. In attendance were: Mr. Taylor; the Honorable Harold Macmillan, President Allied Commission; Mr. S.M. Keeny, Chief, Italian Mission UNRRA; Brig. G.S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director Public Health Sub-commission, A.C.; Ing. G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I.; Marc'ese Ugo Theodoli, Secretary General, Italian Red Cross; Professor John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department, Ministry of the Interior; Lt. Col. John McSweeney, Chief, Welfare Officer, A.C.; Mr. W.W. Jefferson, Director Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross; Dr. Lapponi of the Italian Red Cross, and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor for American Relief for Italy, Inc.

Mr. Taylor (After presenting those in attendance to the Honorable Harold Macmillan) : For Mr. Macmillan's information I will state briefly as I can what our objectives have been and what we have been able to accomplish. (Turning to Hon. Harold Macmillan) You, Sir have received some of the minutes of our meetings and I hope they have not been so voluminous that you could not scan through them. Our starting point was the discovery by American Relief for Italy, Inc. organized in April 1944 that there existed here no central agency constituted for the distribution of the products that were donated in America, or elsewhere. We talked with the Italian Government, the Vatican, the Italian Red Cross and other groups and individuals, and finally the plan of linking together the Italian Government, the Vatican, the Italian Red Cross and Labor Organizations into a single entity known as ENDSI (Ente Nazionale per la Distribuzione dei Soccorsi in Italia) was evolved. Each of these separate agencies has representation in the ENDSI: the Government, the Vatican, the Italian Red Cross have facilities for transportation or for distribution, but they were not, because of the war, in an organized and coordinated position and our aim was to link these facilities together in order to achieve free distribution and united action. This was accomplished. All commodities which have been donated are and have been, so far as ENDSI is concerned, distributed on a free basis so that it is a donated relief activity all the way through from the donors to the ultimate recipient. ENDSI is composed of representatives of the four groups I have mentioned, all of whom are Italian. We made it a condition

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 Professor John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector
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that contributed money; the Vatican contributed money; the Italian Red Cross had nothing to contribute. Other individuals and representatives of some foreign States, such as Brazil, Peru, Bolivia contributed sums of money to the fund of ENDSI in order that it might have sufficient means to carry on its activities. Brazil contributed coffee and canned meat. Ing. Vicentini was selected as Executive Director of ENDSI; the Prime Minister is Honorary Chairman. Prince Doria-Pamphili is Permanent Chairman of the National Committee. Prince Pacelli of the Vatican is Chairman of an Executive Committee of four with Dr. Zanotti-Bianco President of the Italian Red Cross, and a representative of the Labor Organization.

Now this group that you see here has developed from the fact that we met informally and talked about these things beginning last July, and have accomplished what I have just recited and in addition we have furnished assistance and suggestions to ENDSI in respect to its activities. This is a very informal group. The group itself has no corporate character; they come and go, everyone is welcome who can contribute to the activities. Latterly we have had Mr. Keeny with whom he was engaged in setting up his organization and making UNRRA contract with the Government we missed him for a while. Brigadier Parkinson has been constant and so have Mr. Jefferson of the American Red Cross, Col. McSweeney of the Allied Commission, Mr. Barr, my Deputy in American Relief for Italy of which I am Chairman. Ing. Vicentini is Executive Director of the National Committee; Prof. Canaperia is General Medical Inspector of the Italian Government. Dr. Lorenzo Lepponi is of the Central Committee of the Italian Red Cross; Marchese Theodoli is General Secretary of the Italian Red Cross. We have here then a cross section of those in Italy who are interested in these matters.

Not to stress too much American Relief for Italy, Inc. it has had a few shipments consisting of eleven shipments of materials which have arrived or are arriving, the last of which is being unloaded now. In addition we have four large vans - 12 ton vans, and there have now arrived fifty trucks which American Relief for Italy has loaned to the National Committee for their transportation.

Brazil has given us 60,000 lbs. of coffee and some foodstuffs. We have blankets from a Committee that has organized a drive for blankets in Italy. We have received by purchase through the Italian Government 17,000 blankets and have turned them over to the Committee for distribution. These have all been distributed.

The American Red Cross has now donated 750,000 garments which are due to arrive very soon.

We have made an effort to get ambulances; there is a shortage of ambulances in America due to the war demand. There is also little chance of getting the funds privately to purchase them because there is an agency known as the NATIONAL WAR FUND which covers all these activities on a national wide scale and allows no private canvassing for funds. We could probably get 100 ambulances if we could get permission to finance them. Ambulances are very greatly needed in these several areas. It is quite likely that if an Allied Agency undertook to get them they could be purchased, don't you think so

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Mr. Jefferson: We have been able to find some - we have been able to get few from the Army but they have had to be refitted.

Mr. Taylor: That and the sheeting question in hospitals, and sheets in general in the community, but particularly in hospitals, are very serious. We have applied to Allied Commission representatives, Gen. McKinley began an investigation. Sheetings are under Government control in America so that no private agency can get them; but if the Allied Commission could somehow provide them it would fill a very great need in this city and in the country generally.

Mr. Macmillan: Wasn't it recommended on requisition, either 45 or B?

Brig. Parkinson: I think so.

Mr. Taylor: This is one subject to give a little thought to, as we also the ambulances. The third one is a suggestion we have made of buying some uniformly designed cheap workmen's shoes that could be produced for the Italian people and we have a reply recently in which it is stated that by retesting, spraying, patching and cleaning they could produce a sturdy men's shoe at \$1.19 per pair, but the National War Fund in America have not allocated any funds for such a purchase. We thought of buying 1,000,000 pairs but we have not been able to find the funds or any agency that will release funds to that amount. Shoes are a very important question here. We have, as you see, a very large number of shoes. (To Mr. Barr: you might show some specimen) We have given away two hundred pairs of these shoes to the workers in the malarial fields (shoes are produced and shown to Mr. Macmillan). These workmen in the malarial fields work under water and have nothing to protect them; in fact they cannot go to work because they lack shoes, so that we have supplied the need for the moment - with some 500 pairs. These then, are three items to which attention might be directed and all of which would be an immense assistance if there could be found a way of obtaining suitable priority and for which adequate funds are needed.

You might be interested to know how we set up the distribution. A central point in each province was agreed upon as a warehouse which was made the center of distribution in the province and from it into the various communes the materials were transported and distributed. Each commune set up a local committee composed of the political head, the head of the church, the representative of the Italian Red Cross, the representative of the Labor Organization, following the pattern all the way through. Transportation was furnished largely by Allied Commission and I think without charge, isn't it so, Mr. Barr?

Mr. Barr: Well, up to this moment at any rate we have not paid any transportation charges.

Brig. Parkinson: There will be no question of payment.

Mr. Taylor: In our publicity we have given Allied Commission credit for free transportation: they get the honor and we pay no bills!.... This chart would indicate to you the most devastated areas (showing map to Mr. Macmillan). It shows the line of greatest devastation from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic. All these activities were taken up in consultation with Allied Commission authorities in these areas. The distributions which occurred in December and January amounted to 6,000,000 lbs.; present shipments which are arriving and which are due to arrive are approximately 12,000,000 lbs. and in addition to clothing the principal items we have been interested in are evaporated milk and other forms of milk products and vitamins. We have a quantity of surgical kits which have been of great help in the communities. We have more of these coming.

to Mr. Macmillan). These workmen in the malarial fields work under water and have nothing to protect them; in fact they cannot go to work because they lack shoes, so that we have supplied the need for the moment - with some 200 pairs. These then, are three items to which attention might be directed and all of which would be an immense assistance if there could be found a way of obtaining suitable priority and for which adequate funds are needed.

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Mr. Macmillan: Whom are they given to?

Prof. Canaperini: We gave them to temporary and permanent hospitals in the devastated areas as far north as Rimini. We are sending some up to Major McKenzie, medical officer A.C. Region VIII. We are giving them out during army occupation under the control of Allied Commission.

Mr. Taylor: The first distribution covers an area in the devastated regions, as we intimated, as far north as a line from Rome to Pescara. We are now surveying the area between that line and the line of the Allied Military Government. We have a warehouse near Leghorn which we are going to use as a distributing center and we also have the use of facilities in Florence for distribution, and this distribution will

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begin very soon now from new stocks of materials. In between we made a survey of the institutions where children are living and in certain areas we began about a month or six weeks ago with the distribution of prepared milk to the institutions, giving to each child up to ten years of age - and I believe we have gone beyond that age limit - two glasses of milk per day and an adequate supply of vitamins. This involves in the Rome area something like 8 or 9,000 children; in the Naples area around 6,000 children. We made a suggestion to American Relief for Italy to undertake on a yearly basis to supply 100,000 children in institutions and we have a very large quantity which will enable us to carry on not only what we have undertaken, but to go north to supplement even in the Allied Military Government zone at their request some of these milk product distributions which will take in Florence, Pisa, Lucca, Livorno. We of course have no idea what conditions are in Northern Italy beyond the active military front. We are not undertaking to visualize that as far as supplies donated by American Relief for Italy are concerned, but UNRRA undoubtedly will, through Mr. Keeny, carry on in this area as they would in other areas in Italy on the basis of an understanding with ENDSI as to what sections of the child population is going to be divided with UNRRA in respect to milk and vitamins. UNRRA has other material than those we can supply which they in turn in a cooperative way will furnish to the same institutions through ENDSI as well as in communities other than those served by American Relief for Italy, so that our combined distributions in respect to children which is on a free basis in institutions will be harmonious, I hope, and will be very successful. What do you think Mr. Keeny?

Mr. Keeny: I think that the plan which we discussed is entirely satisfactory where ENDSI has milk to give and UNRRA will add to the supply the other food conditions needed to bring them up to the level necessary, and ENDSI will want to supervise these institutions so that the whole plan will be checked against the total issue of food through Government measures so that there will be no overlapping and this will give full credit to American Relief for Italy for its supplies.

Mr. Taylor: We all think the plan will work out; we started it in Naples and as far as we can see it seems to be a very good plan.

Mr. Macmillan: We are speaking of children and institutions; will there be other points of cooperation, clothing for example?

Mr. Keeny: We are working that out in the light of actual reserves available.

Mr. Taylor: In America, in the collection of clothing or other drive, no agency other than American Relief for Italy is authorized to function in direct contact with the needs in Italy.

Mr. Keeny: There is no question that this is one of the great needs, I hope that when it comes to such items as sheeting that we can work

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Mr. Keeny: There is no question that this is one of the great needs together with when it comes to such items as sheeting that we can work in this country. We will do everything we can to get the earliest production of the items. I am very hopeful that this will be one

Mr. Taylor: Are you not going into another field?

Mr. Keeny: We want hospital supplies and we will do everything we can to get them. We will get the sheeting if we can, but there will be nothing to prevent processing in this country to supply sheets if we can get the cotton and the labor here. There has been a shortage of textiles and if we would work out a joint plan to buy sheets here that come from local mills it would be better for everybody concerned and would take some of the strain off American mills.

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Mr. Taylor: The medicines we are receiving have been donated and we have a plen of setting up a clinic or office which will fill prescriptions to persons who are certified by a medical authority to be unable to pay for them. We have a large shipment of insulin; we also have morphine and other materials which are to be dealt with very carefully and should get into the hands only of those who can use them properly and should not be used for those who can pay. We are trying to help the people who cannot pay. Even for those who can pay there is no supply to purchase, even if you were rich, there is no possibility to purchase. Brig. Parkinson sent me a letter the other day from an officer in Florence which indicated the method by which the distribution of medicines and drugs, etc., is taking place and I think it was an extremely good statement. If all people understood this there might be less criticism. I think ENDSI should be very alert on the question of excess Allied supplies after the war and make itself a nuisance on the doorstep of everyone who has something to do with it -- except Mr. Macmillan of course!

American Relief for Italy has made suggestions to ENDSI in respect to the four refugee camps which are located in and around Rome and which we consider to be in a very bad condition. We were taken to some of these refugee camps and found conditions highly unsatisfactory. Our suggestion was that we would donate additional supplemental supplies if the camps were put in order under better direction and supervision, that something be done to improve sanitary conditions. ENDSI took up with the Italian Refugee authorities and we have had some little discussion on it. In the meantime the UNRRA agreement was completed and I wrote Mr. Keeny a week ago; in view of UNRRA directive regarding refugee camps.

Mr. Keeny: I have referred the matter to my organization. I think our supplies are adequate to meet the needs of the camps which have been in difficult conditions. Sanitary conditions were bad in at least one of them.

Mr. Taylor: Prince Doria called me up, he being chairman of ENDSI, and asked if he could bring the High Commissioner Zeniboni and one other person to this meeting to discuss this question. If UNRRA is prepared to undertake the case of these camps ENDSI and American Relief for Italy should withdraw.

Mr. Keeny: It would simplify matters if you had for example milk available to additional institutions and let us supply milk in the camps where we have a definite responsibility. It would be necessary to swap our respective resources.

Mr. Taylor: Are you not suggesting to the Italian Government that before you agree to supply supplemental supplies they should place the camps under better management?

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Mr. Taylor: Are you not suggesting to the Italian Government that before you agree to supply supplemental supplies they should place the camps under better management?

Mr. Keeny: We are now working with them to do that thing and I hope they will do so and the situation will improve. I did not want to make a flat statement about what we shall do because it rests with the High Commissioner of Refugees; our supplies are available and will be available.

Mr. Taylor: There was an item in the paper last week which indicated that Minister Zaniboni had taken Minister Tupini to visit refugee camps. They selected probably the best one of the four and they gave it unqualified approval of everything they saw. This is another reason for our not wanting to get involved in it. They are coming here at 11 o'clock.

The Italian Red Cross was very much upset at the end of the Fascist Regime. We suggested last summer that the Prime Minister become honorary Chairman. The former President was named by the Badoglio Government, and Dr. Zanotti-Bianco was selected by the

present Government. The Vice President I do not know. We believe Dr. Zanotti-Bianco made great progress towards reorganization but much remains to be done. American Red Cross and this group have indicated their willingness to assist in every way possible.

(There ensues a conversation between Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Taylor relative to the functions of the Italian Red Cross and its activities in connection with the present relief program).

Mr. Taylor: It was very good of you all to come and I thank you for attending

(Following the departure of Mr. Macmillan and Brigadier Parkinson there was a short intermission awaiting the arrival of H.E. Prince Doria Pamphili, Mayor of Rome, accompanied by H.E. Tito Zaniboni, Italian High Commissioner for War Refugees, Ing. E.P. Galeazzi, Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City, and Mgr. Ferdinando Baldelli of the Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees. The meeting was then resumed).

Mr. Taylor: We have been having our usual Monday morning meeting to discuss our problems of distribution of supplies and planning a bit for the future. Among others, Mr. Macmillan, President of the Allied Commission was here and we have been discussing in a preliminary way the attitude that ENDSI should take towards the Allies in respect to their surplus material after the war ends. ENDSI wants to be alert and to urge that the Allies cede to ENDSI (the Italian Government, the Church, the Italian Red Cross and Labor Organization) as much of their excess supplies as possible. Transportation, trucks and automobiles would be a tremendous help to this country. I sent a letter ten days ago to Field Marshal Alexander, with a copy of it to the Prime Minister, and to our Advisory Group requesting consideration and I hope that you will keep the subject very much alive because it would help this country more than any other item in its reconstruction efforts.

The question of the Refugee Camps is one that we are somewhat interested in. (Does Dr. Zaniboni understand English? If not will someone be kind enough to translate my remarks for him?) (Dr. Galeazzi hereafter acts as interpreter between Mr. Taylor and Dr. Zaniboni). There are four refugee camps in the Rome area housing after a fashion about thousand refugees. I would like to make it clear now we, as representing American Relief for Italy became interested in these refugee camps. We realize that this field is the responsibility of Dr. Zaniboni, representing the Government. People came to see us and asked if we could give them beds for their hospitals as they had no beds or cots. We had some beds which we intended to use in a hospital which we are putting up in the Cassino area and which we

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Dr. Zaniboni. There are about 52 refugee camps throughout liberated Italy, but the High Commission cannot possibly look after them individually. These camps are in charge and under the control of local prefects and are specially under the control of the Provincial Committees. The High Commission's moral responsibility is to return these people to their homes as quickly as conditions permit. When this work was undertaken by me, I had to begin with practically nothing

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Well, we started with Cinecitta' and Cesano, which had been under control of the Allied authorities, and when they were released as they were completely bare, having been gripped even of electric lighting fixtures, etc. We took them over without any facilities and are gradually beginning to improve them: we have done much but much remains to be done. Our principal attention has been devoted to sanitary conditions, to prevent the outbreak and spread of diseases among these people. However, beyond that we cannot overdo things in the Rome Refugee Camps, otherwise there will be too great a difference between these camps and those elsewhere in liberated Italy which might cause criticism among certain portions of the population. There are always people inclined to make a profession of their refugee status and we do not want to make their life here so comfortable that they shy at going back to their own places. I admit it is a hard problem.

Ing. Galeazzi: Dr. Zaniboni's chief concern is about sanitary conditions at the camps to prevent the spread of diseases. There was a case of smallpox at Santa Croce, and another case at Cinecitta' and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. He pays special attention to the nutrition of children in the camp; they are getting special medical care by a physician in charge in order to improve their general health condition.

Mr. Taylor: There is no apparent organization in the camps that we are talking about. Cannot the refugees be made to clean the camps?

Ing. Galeazzi: The cleaning of the camps is done by the refugees themselves; the various services like kitchen, laundry, etc. are performed under the supervision of the camp's administration by the refugees.

Mr. Taylor: Can we begin as a starting point that conditions are not satisfactory?

Ing. Galeazzi: Dr. Zaniboni admits conditions are not ideal and reports that when he had to take over the camps four months ago there was nothing to make a start, and that this chief moral concern is and has been to see these people returned to their homes as soon as possible, and not to make life so comfortable for them that they prefer living here indefinitely. He admits that in one camp conditions were so intolerable that he had to change the director four times in that many months; in another camp he dismissed the directors, the fourth type is to be satisfactory. Dr. Zaniboni adds that he is personally aware of the status of every refugee and that he has acquired the conviction that most of them prefer to continue their refugee status here rather than return where they came from. The only thing would be to send them back forcibly.

Mr. Taylor: asks if Mr. Baldelli who has had extensive experience

...and we do not want to make their life here so comfortable that they shy at going back to their own places. I admit it is a hard problem.

Ing. Gelsezzl: Dr. Zaniboni's chief concern is about sanitary conditions at the camps to prevent the spread of diseases. There was a case of smallpox at Santa Croce, and another case at Cavallotti, and every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease. He pays special attention to the nutrition of children in the camp; they are getting special medical care by a physician in charge in order to improve their general health condition.

Mr. Taylor: There is no apparent organization in the camps that we are talking about. Cannot the refugees be made to clean the camps?

Ing. Gelsezzl: The cleaning of the camps is done by the refugees themselves; the various services like kitchen, laundry, etc. are performed under the supervision of the camp's administration by the refugees.

Mr. Taylor: Can we begin as a starting point that conditions are not satisfactory?

Ing. Gelsezzl: Dr. Zaniboni admits conditions are not ideal and repeats that when he had to take over the camps four months ago there was nothing to make a start, and that this chief moral concern is and has been to see these people returned to their homes as soon as possible, and not to make life so comfortable for them that they prefer living here indefinitely. He admits that in one camp conditions were so intolerable that he had to change the director four times in that many months; in another camp he dismissed the directors, the fourth appears to be satisfactory. Dr. Zaniboni adds that he is personally aware of the status of every refugee and that he has acquired the conviction that most of them prefer to continue their refugee status here rather than return where they came from. The only thing would be to send them back forcibly.

Mr. Taylor: asks if Mr. Beldelli who has had extensive experience in sending refugees back to their homes has any suggestion.

Mr. Beldelli: It is my idea that the authorities are doing what they can in the present situation. It is necessary to separate the problem into one of refugees and one of displaced persons. Here in Poland the refugee problem does not exist; it is a problem of displaced persons. Whatever refugees are met with are merely passing through camps. The big problem is created by poor people who are displaced by the war conditions, who are away from their homes, often separated from their families, and who are collected here in school buildings until they are able to return to their homes.

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Mr. Taylor: That is an entirely different matter from the one we are discussing? We have not been asked to consider that problem. Regarding to refugees are we to assume that you believe it is not desirable to do anything in the way of improving the physical surroundings

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in the camps, or in providing additional clothing or food for children as proposed in my letter to ENDSI? If it is not desired to make it attractive for the inmates and if it is desired to keep them on the lowest basis of nutrition, without clothing etc., nothing can be done.

Ing. Calenzani: Dr. Zaniboni states that as far as clothing for these people is concerned, they do their best to provide the refugees with under clothing. As to outer garments, suits, dresses, etc., they have done and continue to do what is possible, even going so far as distributing aviator's uniforms to some, but they cannot get clothing from anywhere. They had had substantial help from the American Red Cross, but at a certain moment the American Red Cross stopped its supply of clothing. So far they have had no distribution of clothing from ENDSI - in fact, they have no clothing from anywhere. Will ENDSI find a way of supplying clothing to these refugees if they do not receive anything more from the American Red Cross?

Mr. Taylor: What is your suggestion Mr. Keeny? Refugees properly come within the scope of your activities.

Mr. Keeny: If it is desired that UNRRA undertake to supply food and clothing from its supplies for this purpose, we will undertake it, with the understanding that if we are short of something we will talk with ENDSI as to supplement our material. It might be a simplified method of dealing with the problem. I have not had an opportunity of talking with Mr. Barr, but we are now prepared to go into this operation. We have some clothing here and enough food.

Mr. Taylor: I wrote a letter to Mr. Keeny about a week ago, after he had attended one of our meetings to ask if he would be prepared to take over the supplemental supply feature of the refugee camps, and I stated in that case the suggestions we had made in previous letters would be considered withdrawn because it was not necessary for two organizations to operate in this particular field.

Dr. Zaniboni: These Rome camps are a problem of time. We had substantial help from the American Red Cross; then ARC stopped giving help and we were told to get help from ENDSI, but we have not received over to yet another agency and that we will have to wait another few months. I want these people to return to their homes, but I want them to return at least decently dressed and cared for.

Mr. Taylor: I think this situation has changed because UNRRA has come into this field as a definite feature, and I think it would not be convenient to have two agencies involved in this particular field.

Mr. Keeny: We have clothing enough in Naples to make a distribution.

Mr. Jefferson: It seems to me in the discussion that is going on here we are not concerning ourselves with refugees, but with people who are residents in this area. It was said at the beginning that there

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Mr. Jefferson: It seems to me in the discussion that is going on here we are not concerning ourselves with refugees, but with people who are residents in this area. It was said at the beginning that there was practically no refugee problem. What you have is a problem of twenty school buildings filled with Roman citizens. If the people who are in these camps should go home there would be no refugee problem at all, but a local problem of people who live in the provinces.

Mr. Taylor: No matter what their classification, should they come within your direction, Mr. Keeny?

Mr. Keeny: They do more or less, if they do not have their residence locally.

Mr. Jefferson: The ones that fill up these camps are not people who have moved into these camps recently; they have been there for a long period of time.

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 Mr. Golezzi: I think the problem started because ENDSI has not yet had any distribution in Rome. Dr. Zaniboni says that other refugee camps in other areas where there was a general distribution have already been served by ENDSI. If there were a distribution in Rome even partial one - he is sure that these twenty schools and four refugee camps could be served. In the other provinces they were served by ENDSI. If the school question could be attached and a distribution made by ENDSI it would do a lot toward helping these people.

Mr. Barr: Sinistrati would come under the normal control of ENDSI and refugees in Rome province are the responsibility of UNHRA and of Dr. Zaniboni.

Dr. Zaniboni: repeated he was anxious to get the sinistrati out of the refugee camps and to get them out quickly.

Mr. Taylor: I would like to say in closing if I may that I think the condition of the camps that I saw is dreadful; I do not care what the future of these people will be....if they stay in Rome or whether they move on; it is inhumane to maintain people under conditions in which they live in these camps.

Dr. Zaniboni: stated that he accepts any and all advices and is always glad to every cooperation, but that at the same time his chief concern is the return of these people to their homes. He repeated that the management is doing everything it possibly can. In these camps a distribution of coffee was made by ENDSI. Some one went on the spot to supervise the distribution which was made in a regular way and not a grain of coffee went astray, which shows there is an organization in respect to the activities of these camps and he is doing all that can be done and is improving it all the time.

Mr. Jefferson: How far is a person allowed to stay in a refugee camp in his own locality before being sent back to his own community?

Dr. Zaniboni: There is no rule; but it is their duty to see that they go back as soon as possible. As soon as there is a possibility to send them back to their own provinces we make it a point of sending them. There are some who are eager to return; some do not want to go back; they want to become professional refugees. In the end if they don't move we shall have to push them out. The refugee problem may go on indefinitely, and this is one of the reasons why we don't want to overdue things and make it attractive; our task is to see to it that they go back at the first opportunity.

Marchese Theodoli: Who determines the possibility and what constitute a possibility of sending them back?

Mr. Beldelli: Our two institutions together have brought 70,000

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Marchese Theodoli: Who determines the possibility and what constitutes a possibility of sending them back?

Mr. Belidelli: Our two institutions together have brought 70,000 people back to their homes and this at times was done against the wishes of the Allied Authority, who were at times against it. The High Commissioner has taken the initiative and it goes on.

The meeting is adjourned.

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6 April 1945

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Dear Mr. Taylor:

I wish to acknowledge and thank you for the minutes of the 20th meeting held by the Advisory Group concerning relief on 23 March 1945.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: Executive Comm'r. (with a copy of minutes) 7
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MAJ MARDEN
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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.March 23, 1945Meeting No. 20

Following are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held March 23, 1945, in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc.

In attendance were: Mr. Taylor, Mr. S. M. Keeny, Chief, Italian Mission UNRRA; Brig. G. S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director Public Health Sub-Commission, A.C.; Ing. G. B. Vicentini, Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I.; Mr. John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of the Pontifical Relief Commission; Prof. John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department, Ministry of Interior; Miss Phoebe Bannister and Signor Miesgi of UNRRA; Signori Darby and Zambreno of the Food Commission, Italian Government; Avvocato Montini, Deputy Commissioner for Food, Italian Government, and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor for American Relief for Italy, Inc.

Mr. Taylor: It is important that we should start on the right basis in the relations between the agencies which furnish relief supplies in Italy. As ENDSI, the National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy, has a distributing and accumulating agency through its own authority and through the Italian Red Cross which is assisting in respect to accumulations of materials, and through the association with the Vatican, there are a group of agencies in the relief field, including UNRRA, which must be correlated in their activities. Otherwise there might be overlapping and confusion, and I am sure none of us want that. American Relief for Italy, which was the first donor of materials for distribution in Italy through the Italian National Committee, is accumulating relief supplies and will continue to accumulate. It has now received quantities of materials of various sorts on the second group of ships arriving in Italy from America. We will send to each of you a copy of the list of materials which have been received this month. It is quite an extended list, and it is unusual in the respect that a great many of the materials, such as clothing, shoes, blankets, shawls and stockings are new material. They present a different problem in distribution than used materials which, of course, are in a greater quantity, and we are casting about for a plan under which these new and varied materials can be distributed without creating a feeling of discrimination in any community. We have also received a large quantity of milk--838,000 cans of evaporated milk; 5,585 lbs. of evaporated milk; 4,176 lbs of powdered whole milk and 6,700 lbs of Dextrin-Maltose R. We have also received 114 sets of physicians' instruments of the same type as the 50 we received in the original lot, most of which have been distributed in the areas where hospitals have been destroyed or

Services of the Pontifical Relief Commission;
 Prof. John A. Canaperie, M.D., Inspector General
 of Public Health Department, Ministry of Interior;
 Miss Phoebe Bennister and Signor Mieggi of UNRRA;
 Signori Darby and Zambrano of the Food Commission,
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Mr. Keeny: Our medical program has not been decided, but there will certainly be physicians' instruments in it. There are altogether about \$9,000,000 worth of supplies of all sorts for hospitals, including medicines. That list is now being compiled and will be available. We are compiling the list for the remainder of the whole year. What will arrive in the next quarter is a small part of the total.

Mr. Taylor: American Relief for Italy has sent 14 cases of medicines and drugs in this shipment. We have been discussing a plan to have a particular agency deal with all of those medicines. Has that been developed in its final stage, Mgr. Carroll-Abbing?

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Mr. Carroll-Abbing: It hasn't been definitely decided, because we are awaiting to see what the medicines are.

Mr. Taylor: We know that there are 4,000 vials of insulin. The plan is to obtain a clinic where free service will be given on doctor's certificates.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: The Ministry of Health has issued certificates to diabetics for them to obtain insulin.

Mr. Taylor: Is the insulin distribution planned just for Rome?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: In every province too.

Mr. Keeny: Our plan is that there will be only one clearance for our medicines--through the Ministry of Health.

Prof. Canaperia: I am taking part in those plans. There is no danger of duplication.

Mr. Taylor: Some generous person has given 1,000 pounds of macaroni. We will probably turn it over to some of the soup kitchens and not involve it in the general plan. We have also received 51,000 pounds of soap.

Mr. Barr: We will treat it as a medicine, because it is really a small amount in comparison to the need.

Mr. Keeny: Soap is urgently needed. The scabies situation is bad everywhere, and we have been pushing to get all the soap we can as early as we can. It should be treated as a medicine. That will be no problem.

(Mr. Taylor read the complete list of supplies received in the second shipment --see attached.)

Mr. Taylor: All those things go through the usual channel of ENDSI and are distributed according to the plan on which we have been operating. The 60,000 pounds of matzos and matzos meal were brought over for the Jewish holidays.

Mr. Barr: The ships arrived about four days before the holidays, and we had to spread those supplies all over Italy.

(Mr. Taylor exhibited a chart prepared by ENDSI showing the central warehouses where American Relief for Italy has sent clothing and supplies with lines showing the communes at which distribution of relief supplies has been made.)

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Mr. Taylor: It seemed to us in our discussions in the past that as far as milk is concerned it would be very helpful to the whole problem of milk distribution if American Relief for Italy would adopt certain institutions in which it will furnish milk. Our plan is based on serving 100,000 children. We are working on the list of institutions, which is not yet complete. Distribution is being made now at a number of institutions. The area of distribution does not go beyond the present active front. The Florence-Pisa-Livorno-Rimini line cuts off a line across Italy south of which we will distribute milk in certain institutions for one year.

Mr. Keeny: That presents a problem. We would like to support your getting as much milk as possible. The shortage presents difficulties, particularly in the evaporated and condensed milk, and if you can get some in addition, it is all to the good! We will be very happy to cooperate. The Government will have to say what coverage it wants through UNRRA, but if you have a certain number of institutions in

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- 3 -

which you are placing milk, we will be glad to say that is your province for that purpose--and if the Government approves it, we will be glad to add our food to those institutions and work through appropriate setups so that if that is under the Red Cross, or some responsible agency, we will be glad to work out a plan to protect that territory with you and add from UNRRA's stocks for these institutions. We have additional commodities, and if you have milk and clothing, the institutions will get everything they need. We will be glad for you to have the supervisory relationship in those institutions in the distribution of relief supplies with the help of UNRRA's supplies if the Government wishes it.

Mr. Taylor: The thing we want to avoid is to have the milk which is distributed by American Relief for Italy become a part of the general food supply of the Government. We want to make sure it goes to these places on a free basis and that it isn't pooled into the milk supply of the nation and diverted to some other use through the Government.

Mr. Keeny: That wouldn't present any difficulty. All of our materials go through the Government, but that won't make a difference. The two will not be mixed, and the credit will not be taken from American Relief for Italy, because that would tend to dry up the sources of supply. You can count on us to help you. I would like to work with you in sending good reports to America in keeping this work before the public.

Mr. Taylor: Judge Marchisio wired the other day that he is reasonably certain American Relief for Italy can ship a minimum of eleven million pounds during the next 3 x months consisting of approximately six million pounds of clothing, four million pounds of milk and one million pounds of shoes, vitamins, medicines etc.... He said it was impossible to give a monthly estimate as American Relief for Italy is totally dependent on collection drives. The value of keeping the activities of this organization before the eyes of the American people is proved in a case recently happening in Brooklyn; the labor people of one organization donated "200,000 cans of milk to American Relief for Italy."

Mr. Keeny: Would it help if we wrote a statement to the effect that the need for American Relief for Italy is not lessened now that UNRRA is here, supporting the idea that everybody should give to American Relief for Italy in response to its appeals and not allow the idea that UNRRA covers the need.

Mr. Taylor: Judge Marchisio has wired asking me to speak to the United States on the radio on April 12 on the first anniversary of American Relief for Italy. I asked him to postpone the broadcast to the 17th. If you could write a paragraph such as you suggest and get the broadcast, it will be fine. The broadcast

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Mr. Keeny: We can prepare a statement concerning the needs for clothing and milk. We will have to look to American Relief for Italy to get most of the clothing into the country.

Mr. Taylor: I think our work will be more clear to the people of we designate a specific list of institutions to receive milk and medicine through the distributing facilities of ENDSI. We are not making drive for medicines particularly, but people offer it, and we are glad to accept it. I think with Ing. Vicentini, Mr. Barr and Mgr. Carroll Abbing working with Avvocato Montini that everything will go along very well.

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Mr. Keeny: We will be very happy to sit down and work out the details of these plans so that when practical questions come up, we will be able to meet them.

Mr. Taylor: If you get in troubled waters, call on Brigadier Parkinson, who is always helpful in taking us out of difficulties.

The National War Fund refuses solicitation for private funds for ambulances. We cannot ask for money in America without their permission. We have "passed the hat" in the past to get the 50 trucks which we have now received. They won't let us do that at the moment, but we are going to protest. I sent a very strong telegram to the Chairman of the President's Committee urging that they allow this and asking for a reversal of the National War Fund's decision. They will allow us to make a sort of drive through the Italian language news paper within the limits of the city of New York on the condition that a third of what we receive be turned over to the National War Fund. This makes the task very difficult--for people in American Relief for Italy to collect funds for the National War Fund.

Mr. Keeny: Do you think that means that you will not be able to get any ambulances through this organization?

Mr. Barr: We requested 100, and the funds are available.

Mr. Taylor: Judge Marchisio says that American Relief for Italy can get the money if it has permission. If UNRRA had the money, it wouldn't have to ask permission from the National War Fund to buy ambulances.

Mr. Barr: They cost \$2,500 each--a total of \$250,000 for 100 ambulances.

Mr. Keeny: We have a request in for 100. The whole list has not been approved for actual procurement. This news of yours means that we ought to fight harder for them. I will press harder for ambulances knowing you have this difficulty.

Mr. Barr: With the needs so heavy 100 ambulances from UNRRA and 100 from American Relief for Italy will still not be enough!

Mr. Taylor: The Red Cross is expecting a certain number of ambulance

Mr. Barr: The American Red Cross is sending 50 ambulances to the Italian Red Cross as a gift. They are not new. They are Red Cross ambulances which were owned by chapters in America and which were called together and reconditioned to send to Italy.

Mr. Keeny: All of this indicates the necessity for our keeping in

ambulances. We cannot ask for money in America without their permission. We have "passed the hat" in the past to get the 50 trucks which we have now received. They won't let us do that at the moment, but we are going to protest. I sent a very strong telegram to the Chairman of the President's Committee urging that they allow this and asking for a reversal of the National War Fund's decision. They will allow us to make a sort of drive through the Italian language news paper within the limits of the city of New York on the condition that a third of what we receive be turned over to the National War Fund. This makes the task very difficult--for people in American Relief for Italy to collect funds for the National War Fund.

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Mr. Taylor: Judge Marchisio says that American Relief for Italy can get the money if it has permission. If UNRRA had the money, it wouldn't have to ask permission from the National War Fund to buy ambulances.

Mr. Barr: They cost \$2,500 each--a total of \$250,000 for 100 ambulances.

Mr. Keeny: We have a request in for 100. The whole list has not been approved for actual procurement. This news of yours means that we ought to fight harder for them. I will press harder for ambulances knowing you have this difficulty.

Mr. Barr: With the needs so heavy 100 ambulances from UNRRA and 100 from American Relief for Italy will still not be enough!

Mr. Taylor: The Red Cross is expecting a certain number of ambulance

Mr. Barr: The American Red Cross is sending 50 ambulances to the Italian Red Cross as a gift. They are not new. They are Red Cross ambulances which were owned by chapters in America and which were called together and reconditioned to send to Italy.

Mr. Keeny: All of this indicates the necessity for our keeping in touch and reinforcing each others programs.

Mr. Taylor: That is what we have been proposing from the beginning.

Mr. Barr: I noticed in your last manifest that your shoes are either going to other countries or into refugee camps in Italy.

Mr. Keeny: That is one point we must decide--how much we need for refugees and how much we have for general distribution.

Mr. Barr: There may be some things we have that you do not have.

Mr. Keeny: I should be very happy to get that information and to make plans. We will send further details as soon as we get the manifests. We have a ship on the ocean containing approximately 100

language news paper within the limits of the city of New York on the condition that a third of what we receive be turned over to the National War Fund. This makes the task very difficult--for people in American Relief for Italy to collect funds for the National War Fund.

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- 5 -

the cargo, but we won't know until we get the manifests. That means we are assured of a supply line of food for the next month or so.

Mr. Taylor: Two weeks ago we mentioned sending an inquiry some time ago to American Relief for Italy concerning whether a sturdy rebuilt or new shoe could be made in large quantities at a low cost. The answer to that was by "re-lasting, spraying, patching and cleaning, they can produce sturdy rebuilt men's shoes at \$1.10 a pair"--but, as stated, the National War Fund has refused solicitation of money. I wonder if UNRRA could spend money for that purpose?

Mr. Keeny: We are doing that. A plant in North Carolina is working on army salvage. It is to be done in the United States for the whole UNRRA program in all countries. What we can get for Italy is always a problem because of the fact that the United Nations sets first crack at it, and I have to take what is left or put on special pressure to get anything of that sort which is in short supply. We are still laboring under a very serious handicap in that our program for this year is guided by the decisions of the conference last September at Montreal. We are hoping at the next council meeting there will be a liberalizing of arrangements so that we can be more helpful, but for the immediate future about all we can get for Italy will be food and medicines. We will have to rely on American Relief for Italy as heavily as possible for milk and clothing. We will have some shoes--more than are necessary for the refugees and the United Nations, and we will work out a plan for distributing those. I have asked them to let us have all we can possibly get under the resolution.

Mr. Barr: We have just given 200 pairs of fine new heavy shoes with rubbers to the malarial workers in the Pontine Marshes.

Mr. Taylor: How did you distribute the shoes to those people? Are those men permanent employees in that work, or do some of them work today and go away tomorrow? If they did, there would be a great waste of shoes for that purpose.

Prof. Canaperia: They are permanent workers for the Department of Health, and they work for all the malarial season.

Ing. Vicentini: We gave 200 men each a pair of work shoes and rubbers, canvas coveralls and canvas jackets and a pair of pants.

Mr. Keeny: We have a special problem in that our clothing will be subject to certain limitations as to where it goes, but I think if we can sit down with Mr. Barr and the others, we can work out a practical plan to use our total resources to cover these needs and get

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Mr. Taylor: I think resolutions are flexible in practice--because in reality people cannot sit down at a table in America and determine where relief is most needed in Italy; I don't think that is intended. I find more in your regulations passed by a committee in Washington that tie your hands than they were tied at Montreal; Montreal didn't tie them too tight.

Mr. Keeny: We thought they were very reasonable considering those resolutions were passed in wartime. I don't think we will have any trouble deciding what to do with the supplies after they get here.

Mr. Taylor: On the shoe question--if UNRRA has the available supply under control in America and are producing shoes, there is **8332** little we can do about that.

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Mr. Harr: The Italian Government may wish to make a purchase of those shoes.

Avv. Montini: The Italian Government has no foreign exchange. They have five billion lire, but that cannot be changed into dollars.

Mr. Taylor: I made a suggestion that \$50,000,000 credit be given to the Italian Government to purchase urgently needed relief materials in America and distribute them through ENDSI. That may happen sometime, but right now it is an urgent suggestion.

Inc. Vicentini: The National Committee was very glad to hear about your letter concerning shoes to be bought in America and decided to present the problem to the Italian Government to ask if it was possible to buy shoes.

Mr. Keeny: I think it is more practical at the earliest moment to get hides in here and have the shoes made in Italy. We ought to put the pressure for that through the Allied Commission. I think there is a grave danger in this next period in that we have opened the channels for relief and are sending in manufactured goods when Italy's greatest need is for employment. We should use all our influence to get raw materials in here and put ourselves out of business. We can be the greatest enemy of Italy, mainly by continuing to send in finished products.

Brig. Parkinson: As soon as we can, we are going to get raw material from the north and help with that program.

Mr. Keeny: I am going to ask Mr. Henderson of the Allied Commission to see if something like that can't be started. Personally I am much more in favor of getting raw materials into Italian mills rather than spending our money for new clothes. Of course, there are other problems of machinery and power.

Mr. Taylor: I agree with you, but there is an element of time in which you can buy raw materials and get them into usable products, such as shoes, which are urgently needed now.

Mr. Keeny: I am not speaking against getting in an immediate supply of essential finished products. The danger is, though, that we get so busy working on finished products that we don't take into consideration what will most benefit the country in six months or a year. The Allied Commission has raised the question many times, but nothing has been done, partly because of the short supply and competition with the military but partly because nobody pressed it in the United States.

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Mr. Taylor: I'm not so certain of that latter statement, because I think the obstacle in all this matter of restoring Italy to production on a sizeable basis is one of lack of foreign exchange. I don't believe our people are going to furnish any adequate quantity of cotton or hides or anything else of that sort unless some sort of a credit agreement is made. The first obstacle is credit.

Mr. Keeny: I don't agree with that. It is one of the problems, but credit is available for cotton right now. If that were the only problem, cotton could be moved in. But shipping is short--machinery is not in shape--there is not enough power to run the mills. It is because it is complicated that the problem gets pushed aside.

Mr. Taylor: You mentioned three other things besides the raw material transportation, machinery and power--so it is rather a chain of developments rather than the single element of foreign exchange. 31

credit for raw materials.

Mr. Keeny: And for that reason I think we should all be urging that attempts be made to remedy that situation as well as carry on the present work, so that in six months or a year we will be shifting to another plan.

Mr. Taylor: I have been told many times how efforts have failed.

Mr. Barr: Has anybody been charged with the responsibility of industrial rehabilitation?

Mr. Keeny: It is an interest of Allied Commission and G-5.

Brig. Parkinson: But surely industrial rehabilitation is taking place all the time. All you have to do is to read the reports of the Industry Sub-commission of A.C. to know that industry is beginning to function. In regard to the shoes--there is a certain question of time in re-requisitioning of buildings and factories. We are trying to reorganize a tannery. We have the hides in the country and in Sardinia. We have been lacking the facilities for the tanning. There are a lot of things going on right now. It's sort of a "can't see the wood for the trees" proposition. I'm not over-optimistic, but it should be realized that there is a tremendous amount of rehabilitation taking place.

Mr. Keeny: I agree that that is going on--there is a 50% increase in power--but the tempo is too slow. Our function is to cooperate with A.C. and AFHQ to get things done rapidly--to push obstacles out of the way if all support the joint program.

Mr. Taylor: I agree with all that, but I was just wondering whether the directive of UNRRA includes the question of the rehabilitation of plants.

Mr. Keeny: Not in Italy.

Mr. Taylor: I thought you were acting under a limited scope. The second point--and in going back to our starting point--the reason that the Italian Government does not buy those shoes in America is that it has no credit. I don't know how they could buy cotton without foreign exchange if they cannot buy shoes.

Mr. Keeny: The Allied Commission might be able to buy it for them as they buy wheat.

Mr. Taylor: The Allied Commission may be able to do it--I don't know. A.C. doesn't give anything away, so that raises another difficulty. American Relief for Italy makes free donations only. A great many of these people who need the shoes most cannot afford to pay for them.

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Mr. Barr: If the Italian Government got them from the Allied Commission, they could do what they pleased with the shoes.

Mr. Keeny: Even if they sold them for 200 lire, it would be a great help.

Avv. Montini: Some of the workers would not have the means to buy the shoes when they do not have enough to eat. If they saw the possibility of buying shoes, they would have to have a larger salary--and that makes for inflation.

Mr. Keeny: At the present we are limited as to the amount of money we can spend for shoes and things of this kind and in the amount that will be made available to Italy, but we will press to get as many shoes as we can immediately and support your efforts--and we will

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support efforts to get raw materials into the country. We all should work together on this and move in the direction of getting the whole job back into Italian hands.

Mr. Taylor: The 50 trucks have arrived, and part of them have been assembled and put into commission.

Mr. Barr: Six have arrived in Rome; ten will come tomorrow and ten every three days. They come in convoys, and we have to keep the numbers small because they must move at a slow rate of speed.

Mr. Taylor: American Relief for Italy has loaned the trucks to ENDSI, and ENDSI has established a garage for them.

Mr. Barr: We have a complete motor pool under complete Italian operation. In that way there is no strain on the Military; it is all run by Italian mechanics. Parts for the vehicles are being sent by American Relief for Italy.

Mr. Taylor: The trucks haul both ways.

Mr. Barr: For instance, we hauled clothing to Ancona and brought back ten tons of eggs to Rome. The trucks haul both ways.

Mr. Taylor: On the question of future supplies, I wrote a letter to General Alexander on March 16 in which I said in part.... "In the interest of the National Committee for the Distribution of Relief in Italy and the Italian Red Cross, supported by American Relief for Italy and other benefactors, I would like at this moment to bring to your attention the thought that upon the cessation of hostilities in Italy there will undoubtedly be large stocks of materials and supplies of all sorts, and I bespeak in their interest the first opportunity of acquiring adequate quantities of the same which would be of great benefit to the welfare of the nation and to the promotion of its reconstruction. There is, of course, apart from the need for the usual materials and supplies, a great need for vehicles of all sorts, including passenger cars, trucks and ambulances. There is also a most crying need for tires, tubes and replacements for both Italian and foreign-made vehicles. Obviously the regeneration of rail transportation in Italy is a matter which will extend over a considerable period of time, and in the interim nothing can so helpfully bring about greater self-help and sufficiency in Italy than a sizeable distribution of transportation equipment which must necessarily follow the end of the war in this country."

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"I am basing this statement on the assumption that used equipment will not be to any great extent transported elsewhere, nor should it be, in the light of the necessitous destruction that has followed the use of this country as the first and an important battleground between the Allied and the Germans, with the resultant destruction that has come to Italy in consequence."

Mr. Taylor: I sent copies of this letter to General McNarney, Mr. McMillen, Admiral Stone and others. There will come a moment when the war will stop--and ENSDI, being a permanent, national agency ought to be the first one in the field and ready to acquire through the Italian Government everything it can use for its relief activities.

Mr. Keeny: Following the meeting, I think it would be advantageous if this smaller group got together and worked out the details on

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the matter of milk and clothing. We assure you that we will get our supplies to the places most needed as quickly as possible through the existing channels with a minimum of confusion. Will you call that meeting?

Ing. Vicentini: Yes.

Mr. Keeny: We will have our information available as to the items which are in question.

Mr. Taylor: If that is all, we will adjourn. Thank you for your attendance and your comments and suggestions.

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

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29 March 1945

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Dear Mr. Taylor:

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I wish to acknowledge and thank you for the minutes of the 19th meeting held by the Advisory Group concerning relief on March 19, 1945.

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: Exec. Comm (with copy of Minutes)

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.March 19, 1945Meeting No. 19.

Following are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held March 19, 1945, in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc. In attendance were: Mr. Taylor; Brig. G.S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Subcommittee; A.C.; Marchese Ugo Theodoli, Secretary General of the Italian Red Cross; Mgr. John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of Pontifical Relief Commission; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Prof. John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Ing. G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I.; Mr. W.W. Jeffers, Director, Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross, and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor for American Relief for Italy, Inc.

(Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Hq. Allied Commission, and Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, Director of Italian Red Cross were unable to attend the meeting.)

Mr. Taylor: One of the questions we have discussed recently was in regard to the new committee for the accumulation of donations in Italy under the chairmanship of His Excellency Luigi Gasparotto. After some discussion among those concerned in the Red Cross and the voluntary committee that had been set up for that purpose, an arrangement was made--as Dr. Zanotti-Bianco reported to me--by which the Committee, which now bears the name of "Permanent Committee for the Relief in Devastated Regions", becomes a part of the Red Cross under the title "Permanent Committee for the Collection of Funds and Relief" and that all Italian Red Cross drives for funds and materials in the future will be solely under the name of the Italian Red Cross. Is that correct?

Marchese Theodoli: That is absolutely correct.

Brig. Parkinson: I believe the title of that committee needs clarification. "Relief for devastated area" had a special significance. The devastated areas have been designated as the areas up to Chiati and down to Littoria--specific patches with certain demarcations. That has been a field of activity for ENDSI, American Relief for Italy, and A.C. I understand that this new committee will cover any area.

Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; 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, Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross, and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor for American Relief for Italy, Inc.

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Mr. Taylor: Yes, it should not be given too narrow a characterization. This committee as I understand it is going to take over that entire section in the Italian Red Cross for the collection of donations of money and clothing. It is not merely to furnish funds and supplies for devastated areas--but for the whole of Italy. It is a special committee of Italian Red Cross for the purposes of these drives, and the funds can be used for any purpose needed in the Red Cross.

Marchese Theodoli: The other title was given because the devastated areas must present the greatest portion of our activities in the future. The title must be taken with its relative value. We find villages entirely devastated, and the surrounding area might be in comparatively good condition; the idea is to give relief to all of Italy wherever there is any devastated area.

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Mr. Taylor: I agree with Brig. Parkinson in regard to the title. You're not going to operate directly through that committee; its purpose is to raise funds and materials through the Red Cross, and all drives should go through that particular branch of its activity. The title ought to be definitive to meet its specific duties--not carry on an old title that the group has created.

Marchese Theodoli: We will revise the title to something broader.

Mr. Jefferson: I would assume this new committee would do the work that some committee would have to do anyway under any circumstances. You would have to have a fund raising committee in the Italian Red Cross. If this had been formed the usual way, the President would have appointed a committee; they would in turn have appointed a chairman, and he would have appointed a chairman to raise funds and materials. This group is self-formed and should fit right into Red Cross activities.

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Mr. Taylor: I asked in the last meeting if a chart of the Red Cross could be prepared, and this has been done. (See attached photostat). I think it is defective in at least one part--no Vice President is named.

Marchese Theodoli: The Vice President is Duke Tosti di Valminuta. The Vice President in the past was not active, but I think the idea now is to make use of him. The Duke is an active man. He has been connected with various general welfare institutions, and he has been Vice President of the Italian Red Cross since the downfall of Fascism.

Mr. Taylor: Does he plan to give full time to this work?

Marchese Theodoli: As Vice President, I don't think he will be expected to give full time.

Mr. Taylor: Have you made a chart of the proposed Red Cross organization for the future?

Marchese Theodoli: No, there is no chart as to the future organization--for the reason that until the north of Italy is liberated, we don't know what we are talking about or what we can actually work on. One thing is certain--that most of our activities will be taken up with sanitary assistance to the former prisoners of war returning from Germany. We have tried to draw a chart, but Dr. Zanotti-Bianco has come to the conclusion that it is premature.

Mr. Taylor: This chart should also show that the Prime Minister is the Honorary Chairman of the Red Cross. This indicates that several branches are under the special patronage of H.R.H. the Princess of Piedmont.

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Marchese Theodoli: The Princess is the National Inspector of Nurses. Her duty is more than patronage--it is as effective inspector.

* * * * *

(Mr. Barr brought up the fact that a drive for relief materials to distribute in the children's institutions in Rome is being conducted by PWE without consulting any of the groups already organized for that purpose. To avoid such duplications, it was suggested that a request be made for relief activities of organizations under the Military be cleared through a central point. Prof. Canasperia agreed to discuss with the Italian Government a means of control for the various mushroom activities springing up.)

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Mr. Taylor: We have received 200 rolls of material that can be used for making sheets. We also received the following special food:

Spinach	23 cases
Cocoa	1 case
Onion Chips	1 case
Raisins	8 cases
Spinach pureed	15 cases
Peas	7 cases
Tomato Juice	25 cases
Pureed Beans	25 cases
Pureed Beets	13 cases
Peaches	25 cases
Pineapple Juice	17 cases.

This is a total of 180 cases which will have to be distributed specially.

Ing. Vicentini: Some of that has been distributed already to American people over here who are in need.

Mr. Taylor: That should be distributed promptly. The Brazilian Ambassador mentioned to me last Saturday that he had an additional quantity of coffee and canned beef that he would like to donate to ENDSI, and I told him ENDSI would be very glad to have it.

Mr. Barr: We have some difficulty in that some commercial coffee came in for sale at the same time that our coffee came in. Before we had distributed any coffee through ENDSI, the coffee that came in commercially had already reached the Black Market, and so Ing. Vicentini was branded with all kinds of names. Fortunately, we were able to prove that none of our coffee had gone into the black market.

* * * * *

Mr. Taylor: You are all familiar with the action we took with respect to the refugee camps. After ENDSI had considered the offer by American Relief for Italy to donate certain commodities if the camps were put under proper supervision and direction, they reported that the representative of the Government having those camps in charge, would call a meeting and ask some of us to be present. That was not done. According to the following translation of a newspaper item of last week, however, the camps have now been reorganized:

"Rome, March 16 - Yesterday afternoon His Excellency Tupini visited the refugee camp of Santa Croce in which there are at present 2,500 refugees from all parts of Italy. The Minister was welcomed by His Excellency Taniboni, High Commissioner for War Refugees, and the Director of the Camp, Captain Giuseppe Sansoni. He visited the camp for the special purpose of inspecting the disinfection section, the dispensary and the

This is a total of 160 cases which will have to be distributed specially.

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"Rome, March 16 - Yesterday afternoon His Excellency Tupini visited the refugee camp of Santa Croce in which there are at present 2,5000 refugees from all parts of Italy. The Minister was welcomed by His Excellency Zaniboni, High Commissioner for War Refugees, and the Director of the Camp, Captain Giuseppe Sansoni. He visited the camp for the special purpose of inspecting the disinfection section, the dispensary and the kitchen and schools.

"Due to the ability of Director Sansoni and the direction of Commissioner Zaniboni, the camp has been completely reorganized according to more rational, moral and hygienic ideas

"Measures have been taken to correct unbecoming conduct due to communal life, including promiscuity of sexes and dangers of infection. Ways are also being studied to help the refugees, who are waiting to return to their countries of origin, adapt themselves normal life again. They are being occupied in and outside the camp in tailor's workshops and carpenter and mechanic's work under the direction of Italian or Allied agencies.

"The order and cleanliness of the refugee camp is commendable. The food that is composed, among other supplies,

of 300 grams of bread, 100 grams of pasta and 60 grams of meat per day is sufficient and well prepared.

"The Minister also visited the Chapel of the camp which is dedicated to S. Joseph and which will be inaugurated on March Freccese are being painted in the Chapel by a refugee of Acilia.

"Before leaving the camp, H.E. Tupini congratulated Captain Sansoni and his co-workers for their indefatigable activities to better the conditions of the refugees."

Mr. Taylor: I assume that all the difficulties have been corrected.

Brig. Parkinson: There is one point to clarify. The article reads "people who are awaiting the time to return to their own countries". Isn't there a mixup in the "displaced persons" and the "refugees"? If you go to Cinecitta--on one side you will see the displaced persons camps, which is very well organized, whereas outside you will find the Italian refugee camp, which is a quite different category.

Mr. Barr: I am sure this article is about the displaced persons camp.

Mr. Jefferson: The same things should be done to help the people who are awaiting to return to their homes in various sections of Italy.

Ing. Galeazzi: I think from this meeting probably some great help might come in exchanging ideas, helping to surmount difficulties and seeing what can be done to reach an understanding and improve the situation.

Mr. Taylor: We had Mr. Keeny of U.N.R.R.A. here at a time before the contract had been signed with the Government, and--if you will recall I asked him whether these refugee camps would fall within U.N.R.R.A. scope when the contract was completed. His answer was "yes". In view of the fact that the contract has been signed and in view of this item in the paper which commends the situation, I wrote him on Friday that I assumed from our conversation these camps will now fall within the scope of UNRRA's activity. If this is true, as I hope it is, we will desist from further activities in that respect. This committee hasn't any particular license to go into those refugee camps, except for reasons of human interest. We shouldn't have confusion. If UNRRA and the Government are assuming responsibility for those camps, we who are not in that particular field, should not continue to prod them to do this and the other things.

Mr. Jefferson: Mr. Keeny qualified his statement by saying that UNRRA would help with materials but not with the direction of these camps.

Mr. Taylor: Our position has been that American Relief for Italy offers through ENDSI to furnish certain materials for those camps--provided they are properly conducted. That's the issue--if there is an issue. ENDSI discussed it and showed interest. They are not in

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Prof. Canaperia: Santa Croce is not the worst of the camps.

Mr. Taylor: The one in Rome was much worse.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Actually there is no change in the food ration; they still only get one meal a day--soup and bread.

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Mr. Taylor: In the meeting with Mr. Keeny we also asked regarding the future disposition of clothing, and he said that the clothing would be distributed through ENDISI outside of the refugee camps, so there will be no conflict there. If that be true, then the other main field in American Relief for Italy's interest would be supplying milk and vitamins for the children in the institutions. There may not be exactly 100,000 children, but it will approximate that. How far have you proceeded on preparing a list of institutions?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We are waiting for the final lists from Pisa, Lucca and Leghorn. We have the list of the southern region and the east coast. We have taken the children up to 10 years as regards actual distribution. The lists are now coming in in two parts-- the children up to 10 years of age and the children over 10 years of age in the institutions. The greater number are under 10, but there are some that have no children under 10 and some with a great number over 10 than under. The list will be nearly double if we take the children over 10 years of age.

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(A discussion was held at this point regarding the request by UNRRA for American Relief for Italy through ENDISI to agree to take the responsibility of supplying all institutions with milk and foods with the help of UNRRA's ration. While it was entirely with agreement that UNRRA's rations should be distributed through ENDISI in this field, the point was brought up that publicity for American Relief for Italy should not be smothered under the publicity given UNRRA in America, but rather to further stimulate and encourage contributions from the donors to American Relief for Italy by informing them of the number of children being served in specific institutions. It was agreed that American Relief for Italy could not agree to supply any more than 100,000 children in specific institutions.)

Ing. Vicentini: Our plan was to supply milk and vitamins to all institutions in some towns; not to all institutions in Italy, as we are now asked to do! We have no supply of milk in prospect from American Relief for Italy to take over all institutions; that is another thing!

Mr. Barr: I think there should not be any confusion in this regard. I think the total amount of milk coming in to UNRRA and American Relief for Italy should be considered and a definite plan be made for CNMI and ENDISI to get together and say: "The total amount of milk that American Relief for Italy brings will go to the following institutions. The total amount that UNRRA has to contribute to this field should go to the following institutions, etc". American Relief for Italy has turned over its milk to ENDISI and has stated its activities. We have agreed to that amount of milk for the specific institutions. The distributing

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Mr. Taylor: The principle plan in forming ENDISI was that it should be the agency for the distribution of relief materials. The question is to keep the donations and their results in the eyes of the donors so that their interest will not be lessened. I think we should stick to the plan that American Relief for Italy will feed 100,000 children with milk and be specific as to what institutions it supplies. I believe when we get the list, we can make it more clear in America. I believe a meeting should be held with the Government and UNRRA to make a specific plan at the earliest possible moment.

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Mr. Jefferson: When do you expect to start this milk program for the 100,000 children?

Mr. Taylor: That program is being carried on already and has been since February.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We are actually distributing to 20,000 children now in institutions in Pisa, Lucca, Livorno and Fiesole.

Mr. Jefferson: The provinces of Pisa and Lucca are still in army territory and are able to get supplementary milk.

Mr. Barr: They are not getting it now; that is reason the Army asked ENDSI to come up and hold meetings. They no longer have supplemental milk rations in these provinces.

Mr. Taylor: The following newspaper article translated from a daily newspaper of Rome of March 16 illustrates the personal distinction regarding contributions to American Relief for Italy:

"New York, March 15 -- 200,000 cans of evaporated milk have been gathered at Brooklyn and New York by the American Labor Union and the Labor Council of Free Italy and delivered to Judge Marchisio, President of American Relief for Italy. These 200,000 cans of milk will be sent to Italy with the first shipment bound for Mediterranean ports and will be distributed by the special Italian organization for the distribution of relief."

Judge Marchisio has wired me requesting me to broadcast to the people of America concerning Italian relief on April 12; I have asked that time be extended to April 17 -- at that time I would like to be able to state clearly the exact situation.

* * * * *

Mr. Taylor: Concerning the child delinquent situation--we are not active in that field?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: I think we might be indirectly insofar as American Relief for Italy could help with supplies. Civilians are trying to tackle the problem and are being held up mainly through lack of clothing and blankets for the children. People who are really interested in the problem and who are making plans for summer colonies and homes find that their main problem is obtaining blankets and sheets for the children. It would be a great help to them if we could assist in part of the program.

Mr. Barr: It wouldn't require any special effort on the part of ENDSI. The only thing you should suggest is that if a group is created for a

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Mr. Barr: It wouldn't require any special effort on the part of ENSI. The only thing you should suggest is that if a group is created for a summer colony or orphanage or school for children, and when they prove that they are a legitimate institution, ENSI will help them with their plan.

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Mr. Taylor: In regard to medicines, we have some coming. Mr. Carroll-Abbing: I think you are making a plan concerning medicines.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: "We will have to see what medicines they are before we can make plans regarding them. We do know about the insulin coming in, and I think it would be a good idea to have a distributing center for proper distribution of medicines to the patients."

Briz. Parkinson: Don't you think that should be handled through the Department of Health?

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Prof. Canaperia: Yes.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: It ought to go into a dispensary--not a medicine pool.

Mr. Barr: I think an effort should be made to take care of all diabetes cases in Rome. All diabetes cases are registered with the Health Department. The diabetic is issued a card which says he has diabetes and states the amount of insulin required. He then goes to a dispensary created for commercial sale and buys insulin, if it is available--or he can go to the Order of Malta where the same thing is done. A card is made on his card when the insulin is issued to him, and he cannot use that card anywhere else to get insulin. Am I right that there is at the moment no free distribution of insulin?

Prof. Canaperia: There is one place where it is free for the people,

Mr. Jefferson: The Italian Red Cross could be the administrators of the free insulin through its hospitals and ambulatories. If you already have centers set up which can distribute pharmaceutical supplies, why set up and have to pay operating expenses of another center?

Brig. Parkinson: I am given to understand that there is nothing which gets on the Black Market quicker than insulin. Italian doctors use insulin for other things besides the treatment of diabetes.

Mr. Taylor: Penicillin is also on the Black Market.

Mr. Jefferson: The Red Cross should keep a careful record of everybody they service, so that it can't get on the Black Market.

Mr. Barr: To avoid duplication, to avoid letting insulin get on the Black Market, and to be sure it gets to the right people, it is agreed that one functioning group should take care of the insulin and that it should be given on the spot or not be given to the people to take out.

Mr. Taylor: That is settled then, except for picking the group to make the distribution.

* * * * *

Mr. Taylor: What is the present status of the clothing? that was to be reconditioned?

Inc. Galeazzi: The Vatican people have been working on the reconditioning of that clothing, but the work will have to be suspended because of Easter activities. Immediately after Easter they will take it up again.

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Mr. Barr: So far we have been able to salvage 99% of the material that has been damaged. We had very little pilferage or loss on the last shipment. We lost 34 cases of milk out of 17,000, which we feel is a very small percentage. There was some collision damage to the milk; we feel that milk in damaged cases ought to be consumed immediately, and there is no spoilage of milk in our warehouses. There was some water damage to the clothing, but the salvage work they have done in Naples has been miraculous, and the clothing repair has been wonderful. About 250 tons of supplies have been moved to Rome warehouse; the balance has been securely warehoused in Naples. This past month we received 75,000 pounds of matzos and matzos meal for the Jewish holidays, and our trucks are now engaged in moving these supplies to Bari, Ancona and Rome. When that is over, we will readjust to our regular trucking routine. It will not be necessary to ship the materials intended for the north through the horn for

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warehousing. That warehouse will be saved for new shipments. We will ship supplies directly to Florence and the places where they are needed from Rome to avoid handling of them twice. We will have to haul it all by trucks, since rail priority is very high. Our trucks are taking the material very well.

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We have about 17,000 pieces of new clothing. (Mr. Barr exhibited several articles of new clothing, including shoes and boots, cotton dresses and women's winter coats.) These new clothing supplies were given by trade unions in New York--the Jewish organization, International Garment Workers and others, as well as private companies. There is a tag attached to each article reading:

" THE
ITALIAN-AMERICAN
LABOR COUNCIL

offers
this fraternal token of faith
and affection to the People
of Liberated Italy."

It is written in Italian on the opposite side. New shoes have come as well from shoe industries. There are thousands of pairs, including men's work shoes. We have received also some of the most valuable things needed in Italy --men's coveralls and overalls for boys.

Mr. Taylor: All of this new material presents a special problem. There isn't enough to make a general distribution and, therefore, it has to be considered in the light of certain people or groups of people. I think that those who are able to judge the appropriate distribution ought to tell us next week what they intend to do with this special class as of material.

Mr. Barr: I think it should be given with the special thought of the future rehabilitation of Italy in mind. We discussed the case of school teachers, many of whom are unable to teach because they do not have the clothing to wear; there are also people in the Vatican and in the Red Cross who are trying to perform a public service and do not have the clothing to wear. The medico provinciale, for instance, in the towns does not have a suit of clothes to wear. I think if the Department of Health could get a suit or clothes and a pair of shoes for the medico provinciale, it would build their morale and enable them to perform a greater public service. You would have to work through the Department of Education in regard to the needs of the school teachers. Starting from the medical end, Prof. Canaperia can supply a list of medici provinciali and their needs; then ENDISI will issue the clothing to them.

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Mr. Jefferson: While Prof. Canaperia can do it intelligently, can they all do it intelligently?

Mr. Taylor: I can see that in a town as ruined as Subiaco those new clothes wouldn't look very well at the present time, and it would really create a difficult situation if only a few people were wearing new clothing. Incidentally, we visited Subiaco last week. We didn't go until the distribution had been largely made, because we insisted that it should be done in a different way than in some other places. Packages had been prepared for each individual, and as his or her name was called they came forward to get the packages. It was not crowded. It was a very successful way to make the distribution. In the former distribution the people must have felt it was a high price to pay when in some cases they had to stand in the rain and wait. Now they are servicing a certain number each day by turn. I think everyone was

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satisfied. An additional percentage is issued above that which the people in the community indicate is required in order to cover defect materials. I think I would increase that percentage a little bit-- it is now 10%; I think 15% would be better.

Mr. Barr: We found that the meeting of need brings out a new need, and we have had to go back to towns we thought had sufficient. I think it is better to say: "If you do a good job in the distribution we will give you more." You gave them an object and an impetus to do better work.

Mr. Taylor: I asked the Major what the felt was desired in addition to what he had. The principle item in his request, which he subsequently wrote, was soap, which is a national need.

Mr. Barr: That's going to be distributed the same way the milk and medicines are. It will have to be treated as a medicine. We have received 26 tons. (Mr. Barr exhibited a sample of the soap).

Brig. Parkinson: The situation is improving gradually; industry is beginning to move.

Ing. Galeazzi: Don't you think the distribution of soap should be confined to institutions?

Mr. Barr: No, because some of the towns have an outbreak of scabies.

Ing. Vicentini: In regard to Sardinia, the distribution is planned for 130,000 people in all the island, and the material will start to be distributed on the third of April. It will be shipped to Sardinia from the warehouses in Naples.

Mr. Taylor: If there is any material left in the warehouses from the first shipments, I suggest that you distribute that first.

Ing. Vicentini: Yes, we are doing that. We had to take men's clothing from the new supplies, however, since we have distributed all for former supplies for men.

Mr. Taylor: Are there many women in the distribution in Sardinia?

Ing. Vicentini: Yes, we are taking material left from the first warehouse stocks for the women.

Prof. Canaperia: Concerning the trucks--I should like to state our necessities for trucks to help in the malaria campaign in the Pontine Marshes. I know Brig. Parkinson is going to try to help us in that

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Mr. Barr: We are going down tomorrow morning to get 10 of the 50 trucks which have been assembled. They are complete except for covers and spare tires. We won't need the covers immediately because the weather is mild, and the spare tires we have already sent for.

Mr. Taylor: Have you heard anything about the ambulances Mr. Jefferson

Mr. Jefferson: We have sent a follow-up cable, but we have received no answer yet. We are trying to get 50 ambulances.

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Mr. Taylor:

if that is all, we will adjourn. Ing. Vicentini, will you make arrangements for a meeting with the Government and the UNRRA people?

Ing. Vicentini: Yes, as soon as possible.

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

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SECOND SHIPMENT OF AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC. SUPPLIES RECEIVED
IN THE MONTH OF MARCH 1945.

16,452	pieces	New Clothing
6,084	bales	Used Clothing
36,577	pieces	Women's New Clothing
3,777	pieces	Girls' New Clothing
649	pieces	Men's New Clothing
460	pieces	Boys' New Clothing
484	pieces	Infants' New Clothing
20,625	pieces	Children's New Clothing
38,581	prs.	Women's New Shoes
73,805	prs.	Women's Used Shoes
11,206	prs.	Men's New Shoes
5,444	prs.	Men's Used Shoes
3,091	prs.	Men's Work Shoes
625	prs.	Boys' New Shoes
1,284	prs..	Boys' Used Shoes
10,277	prs.	Children's New Shoes
7,986	prs.	Children's Used Shoes
3,631	prs.	Used Rubbers
8,614		Blankets
16,692		Shawls
13,886	prs.	New Stockings
838,272	cans	Evaporated Milk
5,585	lbs.	Evaporated Milk
4,176	lbs.	Powdered Whole Milk
6,700	lbs.	Dextri Maltose B.

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114 sets Physicians' Instruments
14 cases Medicinals
2 cases drugs and surgical Instruments
267 First Aid Kits
4,000 vials Insulin
1,000 Macaroni
51,534 lbs. Hand and Laundry Soap
194,000 Needles
626 Thimbles
636 lbs. Cotton and Thread
827 lbs. Mixed Buttons
159 lbs. Assorted Children's Toys
146 cases Clothing for Religious
200 prs. New Shoes for Religious
50,000 lbs. Matzoth
10,000 lbs. Matzoth Meal
50 Ford Trucks
43 cases Foodstuffs for Institutions.

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30 March 1945

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My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have been directed by the Chief Commissioner to acknowledge and thank you for the minutes of the 18th meeting held by the Advisory Group concerning relief on March 12, 1945.

Yours sincerely,

/s/ J. A. Quayle

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to OS

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

cc: Executive Comm'r
OS Comm'r Files

PA 21

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.March 12, 1945Meeting No. 18

Following are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held March 12, 1945 in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc. In attendance were: Mr. Taylor; Brig. G. S. Parkinson, D.S.C., Director of Public Health Subcommission, A.C.; Marchese Ugo Theodoli, Secretary General of the Italian Red Cross; Dr. L. Lepioni, of the Italian Red Cross; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Mr. W. W. Jefferson, Director, Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross; Monsignor John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of Pontifical Relief Commission; Prof. John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Lt. Col. John McSweeney, Chief Welfare Officer, A.C.; and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor for American Relief for Italy, Inc.

Mr. Taylor: The minutes of the last meeting were very important in the sense that we discussed the relationship between the Italian Red Cross and the new drive committee or accumulating committee. We brought out into the open the possibilities of the situation and its dangers. The dangers are real if they mean competition or confusion in the whole field of relief. Since that meeting I have had a very brief talk with Col. Andrews, who came to see me. I have also had a very frank talk with Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, Director of the Italian Red Cross. I told Col. Andrews that I thought it would not be appropriate for me to undertake to arrange the relationship between two strictly Italian agencies, and I didn't think our people or our Government would approve the permanent or even temporary membership of an American, especially an army officer, in the Italian Red Cross committee. The question of advisory capacity came up, and I indicated that I thought this informal way of discussing matters was the appropriate way--but anything that was given a formal advisory relationship in the future, which would grow into permanence, would not be in accord with what we have been trying to accomplish. I then said in conclusion that the best recourse would be to discuss the situation with Dr. Zanotti-Bianco or have the Italian group talk with him. That was Saturday. Dr. Zanotti-Bianco is ill at this time, but I assume that when he is able, he will discuss this matter with whoever is the responsible head of the committee.

Marchese Theodoli: He did discuss the matter with the committee and, as a result, it was decided that the new committee both in the

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Dr. L. Lepponi, of the Italian Red Cross; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Mr. W. W. Jefferson, Director, Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross; Monsignor John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of Pontifical Relief Commission; Prof. John A. Canasperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Lt. Col. John McSweeney, Chief Welfare Officer, A.C.; and Mr. Howard B. Parr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor for American Relief for Italy, Inc.

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Marchese Theodoli: He did discuss the matter with the committee and, as a result, it was decided that the new committee both in the center and in the provinces would work as a committee under the wing of the Red Cross.

Mr. Taylor: I don't understand your term "under the wing". That is not clear to me. It sounds like creating a new national committee recognized or affiliated with the Red Cross, but not actually a part of it. A committee of the Italian Red Cross is the theory we have been discussing here. Reading the minutes of the last meeting, I found you used this expression "under the wing" several times.

Marchese Theodoli: The words used by Dr. Zanotti-Bianco were "comitato affiliato".

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Mons. Carroll-Abbings: That means an affiliation.

Mr. Taylor: A separate committee affiliated with the Red Cross?

Ing. Galeazzi: There is a distinction in definitions to be clarified. One is "affiliated with" the Red Cross; another is "a committee of" the Red Cross.

Mr. Taylor: An affiliation would mean a new organization would be created using the name of the Red Cross to promote its drive.

Marchese Theodoli: We ought to have it in writing. I will ask Dr. Zanotti-Bianco to put it in writing.

Mr. Taylor: I cannot see the practicability of creating an individual organization, using the Red Cross to exploit activities which could be very well carried on by the Red Cross itself. I happen to know about affiliations. The independent factions in the affiliated committee will constantly be at war with the Italian Red Cross and can become a rival and a menace to the controlling power of the parent organization if they grow stronger.

Ing. Galeazzi: It started with these words--"under the auspices of the Red Cross".

Marchese Theodoli: As they had no minutes taken of the meeting on Friday, it is very difficult to know what the wording was; I will make sure there will be something in writing.

Mr. Taylor: This is all to enlighten us on the questions in the relief field--the clearer it is made at the outset the better.

Mr. Jefferson, the American Red Cross appoints committees within its own organization to do various things. It doesn't affiliate with any outside agency whatever.

Mr. Jefferson: That is right.

Marchese Theodoli: I might add that, as far as I understood it from Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, this organization with its center in Rome will be set up in the provinces and will operate again under the direct auspices of the provincial Red Cross, so that the same situation at the center will reproduce itself in the provinces.

Mr. Taylor: In that case, how do you approach the public in respect to this new committee? In the name of the Red Cross?

Marchese Theodoli: I suppose it would be called a drive committee working under the auspices of the Red Cross. In the provinces I am sure it would be "under the Red Cross".

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Mr. Barr: If a sign is being put up to announce the campaign in Florence, for example. Would the sign on the street say "The Italian Red Cross is conducting a drive" or would it say "national committee for the devastated regions"?

Marchese Theodoli: From what I gather from Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, it would be "a special committee of the Red Cross". This matter has been handled since the beginning by Dr. Zanotti-Bianco himself. This group particularly ought to have in writing exactly how it will work out in fact--what the relations will be between the two bodies.

Mr. Taylor: We have talked of this for two weeks, and it has been apparent that something in the situation was not entirely clear. Many of the names on the list are members of ENDSI. Certainly the

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organization that some of them represent is represented in ENDSI, as well as the Red Cross. You have in the Red Cross no general committee.

Marchese Theodoli: Not yet.

Mr. Taylor: All you have is Dr. Zanotti-Bianco as Director and yourself as Secretary-General; you have no governing body. Therefore, it would seem to be an individual affair between two individuals. That is not similar to the American Red Cross. We think the American Red Cross is quite a good pattern to follow.

Marchese Theodoli: The normal thing for the Italian Red Cross would be to have a regular committee for solicitation of money and supplies

Mr. Taylor: Right now, when there is considerable conversation concerning relief, wouldn't this be a good time to create that committee and use some of the people on this list whom you feel have been successful to form a committee, along with other members of a representative character, and set up a drive section in which those men and women who have talent and interest to take the lead in driving for supplies and funds.

Marchese Theodoli: That would be a very brilliant solution.

Mr. Taylor: It seems you have the elements to create a very strong organization, and it would solve the problem of digesting and utilizing the new group. Mr. Jefferson, wouldn't that be in line with the general policy of the American Red Cross?

Mr. Jefferson: Certainly, I would like to see an organization so strong in itself that it would have no difficulty absorbing the best that comes. This preliminary test should be used as a strong factor. I certainly wouldn't pull away from a group which shows its ability to do good work. I would appoint one of those persons as head of my fund raising organization.

Mr. Taylor: It is necessary to be entirely realistic about the future. The future in the next months will mean the war in Europe will come to an end. When that time comes, the bulk of the army will go away. There will be a reduction of the military personnel in this and other areas, and something else of a reduced character will undoubtedly take its place. There will be left at that time numerous supplies of one sort or another and others intended for the larger personnel of the allied armies. There will be many vehicles; for example, there will probably be many ambulances--and there will probably be much surgical and medical equipment available. If the Italian Red Cross and the Government are alive to the future they can undoubtedly re-equip many of their lacking facilities.

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other National Red Cross people are thinking about you. The proof that you are not set up is that you allow yourselves to lean on an outside committee in one of your most natural and important functions. That is very plain.

Marchese Theodoli: To that--all I can say is this: We have started from the bottom. We are making the best effort we can, and our efforts have been partially successful. We are doing what we can under very great difficulties. We have been faced with an enormous task--the hospitalization of prisoners of war, and we are surmounting that difficulty without any outside help. We are trying to organize committees wherever we can. I have constantly urged the organization of committees. I have tried to set up separate committees to work under the central committee. What you say about setting up a strong committee simply spurs me on to try to obtain it. Things are not so easy nowadays, but I do hope that after this it will be possible to do what you suggest.

Mr. Barr: I would like to ask if a plan of the organization of the Red Cross has been given to the Government. Do you have a concrete plan of the structure? Do you have a charter for operation?

Marchese Theodoli: The structure is already there. A new statute is being drawn, but the structure will remain the same. There will be regional committees formed with communal delegates. We are trying to appoint people to set Red Cross committees and delegates up again. This is being done in Tuscany with great success, and we will carry it on as we move further north. The success is not very obvious yet, but in every part of Italy there is a revival of interest in the Red Cross. In many places people have collected funds, made new members, and so on. If by your question, Mr. Barr, you mean there is a new structure, I would say "no". What we want to do is revive and strengthen the existing structure. To change existing things would be asking for trouble. I am looking forward to the day when the general situation in Italy is improved enough to enable the Red Cross to improve methods, system and structure, but now, in my opinion, it would be tempting providence.

Mr. Taylor: Do you have the authority to appoint a general and specific committees and to increase the number of officers?

Marchese Theodoli: Yes, certainly.

Mr. Taylor: You are soon to have the whole of Italy on your hands.

Marchese Theodoli: Brig. Parkinson knows the north of Italy is our main difficulty. We are trying to get in touch with the northern Italian Red Cross. Everything depends on the way northern Italy will be liberated.

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Mr. Taylor: I suggest that Zanotti-Bianco and you sit down with Mr. Jefferson of the American Red Cross and Brig. Parkinson, British Polfero Officer, A.C., and talk with them about this whole subject of organization and have the advantage of knowing how it is done in other places. They represent the same interests in our two countries. I think Dr. Zanotti-Bianco works too hard, and I think under his leadership you have done remarkably well, but I think he should have larger administrative leadership under him. Expressing my own view, if he and you and Dr. Zanotti-Bianco would discuss with Brig. Parkinson and Mr. Jefferson the future of the situation, ~~you would~~ help the Italian Red Cross interests tremendously by following the

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lines of those two countries, and through cooperation with them we would get more help on a free or low-cost basis, because of their acquaintance with humanitarian activities.

Marchese Theodoli: Brig. Parkinson knows that four months ago we put in claims and stretched our hands forth for the day that the north of Italy will be liberated.

Brig. Parkinson: I think much has been done. A scheme is being carried out as to what is over the borders; that is well in hand and has been very well taken care of. I think he feels this idea of setting up a general committee is the thing to do. I think it would be wise to absorb this "indigestible" body and make it a part of your main organization.

Mr. Taylor: Do any of you have suggestions or comments?

Col. McSweeney: When I was Regional Director of the Southern Region, I found that I could get things through the Red Cross much easier than I could through the medical service.

Mr. Jefferson: I would be very glad to give my aid and assistance to the Italian Red Cross. We have offered help from the very beginning, and they are welcome to have it at any time.

Inc. Galeazzi: I think it is a great help for the people who have the responsibility of the Italian Red Cross to take advantage of these suggestions which appear to be very precious to the Italian leaders of the Italian Red Cross. They have a tremendous value for the future, and I think right now, just before the north is liberated seems to be the most convenient time to accomplish and reach an understanding. Now is the time to take advantage of forming these organizations and to avoid starting a misunderstanding concerning the National Committee.

Prof. Ganaparia: I think the Red Cross should have a definite program and a statute laid down saying which tasks are confined to the Red Cross to avoid having a problem of what the Red Cross wants to do

Marchese Theodoli: The main statutes are already there. These emergency drives are a new activity, apart from the well-known tasks and therefore the question arises whether the Red Cross should make these drives as a distinct activity with its own personnel or should it use some outside personnel. This is the question that is being discussed. Of course, the main tasks laid down by the statute did not include these emergency drives.

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Mr. Jefferson: I should like to ask a question concerning that. Has it been decided what the Italian Red Cross is going to do in the future. I am not at all sure what your activities include. For example, I don't know whether you have included the adoption of orphans as a task or not. The things I have seen have been so indefinite. I'd personally like to know what the separate fields are.

Marchese Theodoli: When I say "well-known" tasks, I mean operating of hospitals, assisting the army medical service corps in time of war with mobile hospitals, and training of nurses; they have been the fundamental tasks since the beginning. To these at the present time of emergency are added new activities affiliated with other agencies. The latest is the orphans which is a new side issue. When I spoke of the Red Cross, I meant it as such.

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Mr. Jefferson: Are those side issues to take preeminence over the basic problems. Is the Red Cross going to support those side issues, is it going to continue in the field of malaria control? Has that definite program been laid out? I think until a definite program is laid out, you don't know where you are headed.

Marchese Theodoli: The program has been laid out--also the malarial program. It is very indefinite at the present stage.

Dr. Iapponi: The Italian Red Cross has always taken part in emergency cases just as the special emergency arose, such as the malarial campaign in the Pontine Marshes. If the Public Health Department in the future would like to organize itself completely with this malaria control, the Red Cross would withdraw from that field and would undertake some other special activity to which it would devote itself. In the future the Italian Red Cross perhaps would not operate hospitals as such, but would operate medical stations in places which do not have sufficient medical assistance--have mobile units to supplement present Red Cross program. Up to the present the Red Cross hasn't had a program of collecting help for the heirs of deceased--this might become a part of the program for the future.

Mr. Taylor: I think the Red Cross has reached a point where it should not resist these changes. If the resistance in the Red Cross is against doing the real relief with the accumulation of material with which to give active relief, then I should say that, so far as the allied position is concerned, in the event of the end of the war, it would naturally deal with ENDSI with all its surplus material. I think we should make up our minds that if the Red Cross is not prepared to take over, ENDSI should be a medium to approach the allies for all the supplies that would otherwise go to the Red Cross. I don't think you can wait long. My first impulse is to build up the Red Cross as much as possible. If that can't be done properly and intelligently, then I should turn our whole effort to having ENDSI deal with the Allies. How many lire resulted from the recent drive?

Marchese Theodoli: Nine million lire.

Mr. Taylor: That sounds like a good result, but there is no place to purchase goods with that amount. One matter we are now speaking of is the end of the war and the opportunity for a relief agency to do something big. 9 million lire is nothing in that field. It's a nice gesture, but it wouldn't acquire much in the way of supplies. ENDSI with the Vatican, Government and Red Cross behind it could do quite a bit more. I don't see any place for another National Committee. The Red Cross should be built up and made strong enough to do all this work. A general committee of the Red Cross should be a large body of very distinguished people. If other Italian organizations wish to do so, they should be encouraged.

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Mr. Jefferson: In the discussion we have had about the Italian Red Cross here and outside it seems that they are proposing to have two types of program, one for peace-time activities and one for war-time activities. My suggestion is this--I believe if the Red Cross is set up to carry a program which is inclusive of the health field and is strong in peacetime, the same program can be converted overnight to a wartime basis. In America we are not carrying any program in wartime that we didn't have in peacetime. During the years it has been expanded--but not changed--to meet wartime conditions. The question is--is that practical in Italy or not? Do you have to set

up two types of program? Can you use one which can be expanded and utilized. Is that practical?

Ins. Galeazzi: It's up to the experts of the Red Cross. If it is possible over there, I don't know why it shouldn't be possible over here.

Marchese Theodoli: It depends on the nature of the emergency. One thing is certain--that we lay emphasis on everything civilian rather than military. The instructions and messages we send out give prominence to the civilian population. The civilian is the rule.

Mr. Jefferson: In line with the activities in getting leaders for the north, it seems to me now is the time to think about having a good board of directors, reserving space for people in the north. Perhaps one-fifth or one-tenth should come from the north. You can go ahead and develop in the territory you have and add strength to it from the north. Certainly there must be an activity ready to go into the north.

Mr. Barr: I think if you don't leave space for inception from the north, you would be inviting serious difficulty. The parent group should be ready with spaces for members in the territory into which it goes.

Mr. Taylor: I would have a general committee and an executive committee. The general committee should be nationwide; the executive committee should be constantly meeting and helping to decide procedures. This is a matter for the Red Cross to determine, but they ought to let us know what their plan is for the future, so that we will start thinking about it and divert our attention to the more immediate problem of how to direct ENDSI in its work. If we have ENDSI, UNRRA and the Red Cross, we are prepared for any emergency. ENDSI and the Red Cross are permanent, UNRRA goes away ultimately. You are faced with reality--not merely some possible future development.

Judge Marchisio advises that 1,000 physicians in the United States have donated medical supplies valued at \$25,000 for shipment during March, which is a very useful thing! We have two ships that have been either unloaded or are in the process of unloading. The quantity of materials is considerable. Mr. Barr, will you read the list.

Mr. Barr: The following supplies for American Relief for Italy arrived with these two ships:

15,046 pieces New Clothing
5,172 bales Used Clothing
20,957 pieces Women's New Clothing

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1,914	pieces	Girls' New Clothing
694	pieces	Men's New Clothing
460	pieces	Boys' New Clothing
2,481	pieces	Children's New Clothing
448	pairs	Women's New Shoes
50,832	pairs	Women's Used Shoes
8,302	pairs	Men's New Shoes
3,091	pairs	Men's Work Shoes
1,284	pairs	Boys Used Shoes
9,875	pairs	Children's New Shoes
2,639	pairs	Children's Used Shoes
3,631	pairs	Used Rubbers
4,780		Blankets
16,692		Shawls

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13,886 pairs New Stockings
 1 case ARC New Clothing
 562,320 cans Evaporated Milk
 5,585 lbs. Evaporated Milk
 4,176 lbs. powdered whole Milk
 6,700 lbs. Dextri Maltose B
 114 sets physicians' instruments
 7 cases medicinals
 2 cases drugs and surgical instruments
 267 First aid Kits
 4,000 vials insulin
 1,000 lbs. Macaroni
 51,534 lbs. hand and laundry soap
 194,000 Needles
 625 thimbles
 636 lbs. Cotton sewing thread
 827 lbs. mixed Buttons
 159 lbs. assorted children's Toys

That is a combination list for the two ships. We do not have the list of supplies for the third ship yet. This is the largest shipment because it includes the 50 trucks which have been donated by American Relief for Italy. The trucks are being assembled by the army and will be released the latter part of this week. The shipment also includes a number of new items which are highly specialized, and I believe that a special program of distribution will have to be made for those. These various items will need special direction in distribution just as the milk and vitamins had. Certainly articles such as the insulin will have to have special distribution programs. There will have to be some interested persons to take care of this special work and follow through, just as Dr. Canaperio, Mons. Carroll Abbing and Dr. Lapponi did with the milk and vitamins.

Mr. Taylor: Perhaps that same committee can handle this.

Brig. Parkinson: I have been getting reports from the various regions from the regional public health officers. While they appreciate everything that is coming in and look on it as a gift from heaven, they don't know what is going on. I had a letter from Tuscans saying that they heard there are surgical instruments and things going out, but they haven't received any. The same thing is happening in Rome. The welfare people don't know anything about it.

Col. McSwaney: They report that people are coming in saying they have heard supplies are coming in, but they don't know anything about it. Mr. Barr said they would have people keeping them informed. The letter that came from Major McKenzie said he had heard things had been sent out, but that he had not received them. Mr. Barr said

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Mr. Barr: I think that letter from Major McKenzie was written on about February 12. It was almost a month before any of us had gone to Tuscano. Arrangements were made with General Zume to visit the Tuscano area when we were up there, and I made arrangements with Col. Parr. The ENDSI Committee then went up and met the Col. Parr, Captain Wilcox, Public Welfare Officer, 5th Army; Fred Siegrist, ARC Welfare Officer and George Hickie, Supervisor, ARC with Fifth Army.

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Mr. Carroll-Abbing: We went to Florence and spoke to General Rame and Colonel Parr. We didn't meet anyone except in the Florence area, and we certainly didn't go to Major McKenzie's territory. The second time we went up, however, we found that a meeting had been arranged with Major McKenzie at Pistoria, and that was the first time we visited the five provinces of Region 8. We assured Major McKenzie that nothing had been sent, and that no person of ENDSI had entered the territory. Somebody had started some rumor, and he didn't know what was happening. He said he would see the Regional Commissioner. I said if Col. Kirkwood would call on us in Rome, we would endeavor to help him.

Mr. Barr: Col. Kirkwood has been to see us, and ENDSI has gone into the matter of Pistoria. Col. Kirkwood wants the committee to come back and meet all the officers. The only part we went into in Region 8 was Colonel Parr's.

Mr. Taylor: We have received a telegram from Judge Marchisio concerning a number of relief questions. He replied to our inquiry whether American Relief for Italy could guarantee adequate milk to supply 100,000 children in the various institutions for one year by saying: "CAN DEPEND UPON FOUR MILLION POUNDS OF MILK OF CONDENSED, EVAPORATED OR POWDERED. DEPENDS UPON TYPE RESULTING FROM COLLECTION CAMPAIGN." Four million pounds of milk will fulfill our purpose. While we are on that subject, I think during the next week we want to plan to supply all the children in the institutions--not just the ones up to 10 years of age. I don't think it is wise to discriminate and feed only a part of the children in the institutions.

Mr. Barr: I think there will be little or no discrimination with the distribution of this milk to the children in the institutions.

Mr. Taylor: Judge Marchisio also says: "CAN PROVIDE ADEQUATE VITAMINS. CAN PROVIDE INDEFINITE QUANTITY OF STURDY RESULT MEN'S SHOES BY RELASTING, SPRAYING, PATCHING AND CLEANING AT \$1.10 PER PAIR." I think we need to do some planning for purchase and payment of these shoes. The telegram mentions the case of the item regarding the women's groups interested in child support through individual contribution in America. We are reporting the situation to ENDSI with the suggestion that it act as the clearing house in this field as between various Italian individuals, groups and agencies, and the donors in America acting through American Relief for Italy. American Relief for Italy, through Lithuanian Relief, requests the number and relief requirements of Lithuanians in Italy, and in this regard an appointment was made for Mr. Barr to meet with Bishop Bucys to gain further information in the matter to be transmitted to Marchisio. Mr. Barr, what did you find to be the number of those people?

Mr. Barr: In the immediate vicinity of Rome, there are about 100

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Mr. Barr: In the immediate vicinity of Rome there are about 100. We know their needs are for women and children and men, and we can take care of them. The Lithuanian Society has requested that we take care of them, and they will repay American Relief for Italy. As far as financial aid is concerned, we will ask our New York Office to have them advance and deposit a sum of money with American Relief for Italy, and we in turn will advance money to the Lithuanian people here. It's a small group, and we can take care of them.

Mr. Taylor: American Relief for Italy advises that it has been designated as sole claimant for shipping space and shipping for all relief agencies rendering service in Italy. We hope this includes UNHRA. No action on our part is necessary. Shipments made must be cleared at the Italian end by UNDSI and not by American Relief for Italy, which must not become involved in the disposition or responsibility for these materials.

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Mr. Barr: There are many societies, the Catholic Mother Houses Society, for instance, in America, which are trying to send through packages. They will come through American Relief for Italy to EMDSI. We are not responsible for the distribution. We are just the forwarding agency.

Mr. Taylor: The telegram says that American Relief for Italy requires from the Theater Commander an allocation of space by air transport for 50 pounds semi-monthly of valuable and urgently needed drugs. I have made the application, and General McHarney has issued an order granting it.

Mr. Barr: The reason for air transport is that cocaine, morphine and heroin are too dangerous to be handled on a ship.

Mr. Taylor: Judge Marchisio stresses urgent need for pictures demonstrating warehousing and distribution of American Relief for Italy materials in Italy and in this regard the following cable has been sent to Judge Marchisio by us: "PHOTOGRAPHS AND CLIPPINGS AND LETTERS FROM BENEFICIARIES HAVE ALREADY BEEN MAILED TO YOU THROUGH STATE DEPARTMENT POUCH. A FIFTY MINUTE SOUND NEWS REEL EMULSIFYING ACTIVITIES OF ARI FORWARDED YOU CARE WHITE HOUSE TODAY. NEGATIVE FOR REPRODUCTION WILL BE FORWARDED THIS WEEK, USE OF WHICH IS ENTIRELY IN YOUR HANDS. LYRON TAYLOR." I suggested that the President might like to see the film. The members of the Committee have seen it.

Ing. Galeazzi: In connection with these 50 trucks, has everything been decided about their operation and use? It is a very important item, because I read in the budget of EMDSI for 1945 that 40 million lire is the sum allowed for transport expenses; that is for the operation expenses of these trucks. So it's rather a heavy financial burden for the Italian National organization. So far they have had such success in doing so much at so low a cost.

Mr. Barr: That is because we have gotten everything free from the Allied Commission. Italy will have to take over these expenses.

Ing. Galeazzi: It's important to keep the expenditure as low as possible.

Mr. Barr: You must pay drivers--two drivers for every truck. You must feed them on the road. Your gasoline expense, too, is very high.

Ing. Galeazzi: I was thinking whether you had made up your mind that the direct operation of these trucks is the best plan or not. I can understand being able to operate four trucks but 50--I do not know.

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Mr. Barr: I think the motor pool is very efficient and will be able to do the job.

Ing. Galeazzi: For 50 trucks you have 100 drivers. You might have unexpected items--accidents, for instance. The actual distribution program might be a heavy burden.

Mr. Barr: From all I have seen, I believe our group will be able to operate efficiently without excessive expenses. These four vans have made 14 million lire by hauling food back for EMOC.

Ing. Galeazzi: Then it may not be necessary to use this amount set aside for transport expense.

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Mr. Barr: It is necessary to set up a figure sufficient to cover all possible operating cost and disregard income. That is the basis for the budget.

Mr. Taylor: You are setting up a permanent agency for transportation of relief supplies, which we hope will be gradually increased by donations from the Allies, so that after the Allies depart, these agencies will take the part of all the free services the Allies have given you.

Mr. Barr: Nothing is free. The point is--we have not paid for them.

Mr. Taylor: As far as EMDSI is concerned, we have been operating through the cooperation of the Allied Forces. When that disappears, EMDSI must have something to take its place.

Mr. Barr: The day is not far away when the A.C. will move north. April 1 there will not be any AMG military personnel left in Sicily or Southern Italy below Viterbo.

Mr. Taylor: If there is nothing further, we will adjourn. Thank you for coming.

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CG 950-1

14 March 1945

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My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have been directed by Admiral Stone to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for the minutes of the 17th meeting held by the Advisory Group concerning relief on March 5, 1945.

Sincerely,

J. A. QUINN

J. A. QUINN
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CG

The Honorable Hymn G. Taylor
The Personal Representative of the
President of the United States
To his Holiness the Pope
2 Via Nazionale
Rome

cc: Executive Commr.
CG files

PA *[initials]*

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March 5, 1945.

Meeting No. 17.

Following are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held March 5, 1945, in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc.

In attendance were: Mr. Taylor; Brig. G.S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Sub-commission, A.C.; H.E. Prince Filippo Doria Pamphili, Mayor of Rome; H.E. Prince Carlo Pacelli, Legal Counselor of the Vatican; Marchese Ugo Theodoli, Secretary General of the Italian Red Cross; Dr. L. Lapponi, of the Italian Red Cross Central Committee; Ing. G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I.; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Prof. John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of the Interior; Lt. Col. John McSweeney, Chief Welfare Officer, A.C.; Mr. Sidney Crawley, Deputy Director, Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross; and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor: For Prince Doria's benefit, while waiting for the others, we will say that we had a discussion last week with an UNRRA representative and Prof. Bergami of the Italian Government. We spent some time on the question of who would distribute relief supplies, and who would direct it. Prof. Bergami's idea was that all should pass through his hands. We did not agree. These are relief activities for people in great distress, not a government distribution on a general Italian food level. American Relief for Italy supplies are not to be given to the Italian Government for mingling with its national food supplies. They are given to ENDSI to be distributed free to people in need and not to be sold as the Government has indicated clearly its general supplies are sold. ENDSI proposes to give to people who have no means but we do not feel that the matter of determining who could pay and who could not was a very easy one to solve. Our conception of relief means helping people in great distress, it doesn't mean a commercial operation in dealing with food supplies, either governmentally or privately. In the present month we expect to receive in shipments already made something like 6 thousand tons of material from American Relief for Italy. We do not know as yet the exact classification of the supplies but there is both milk and other items. The quantity of milk is very large. As you know, we have been giving to institutions. Our plan is to have institutions in the central part of Italy between

Sub-commission, A.C.; H.E. Prince Filippo Doria Pamphili, Mayor of Rome; H.E. Prince Carlo Pacelli, Legal Counselor of the Vatican; Marchese Ugo Theodoli, Secretary General of the Italian Red Cross; Dr. L. Lapponi, of the Italian Red Cross Central Committee; Ing. G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I.; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Prof. John A. Canaperis, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of the Interior; Lt. Col. John McSweeney, Chief Welfare Officer, A.C.; Mr. Sidney Crawley, Deputy Director, Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross; and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor.

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Some time ago I sent a telegram asking if it were possible to design a simple shoe that would be cheap and could be had in large quantities. The first reply was that materials were so scarce none could be promised other than those collected in our regular campaigns for collections. We have now reply indicating that "by relasting, spraying, patching and cleaning can produce sturdy,

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rebuild men's shoe \$1.19 per pair". This is a rebuilt army shoe. They use the most vital parts, which have to be of leather built up in some other way. They have not yet found funds for that operation but have an opportunity to get a large quantity of what is called "sturdy rebuilt men's shoes". We will have to explore further. We might find a way between the Italian Government and American Relief for Italy to secure contributions.

On the question of vitamins to accompany the milk, he feels certain those can be found on a contributed basis.

There are some Lithuanians to arrive here and some other members of the Protestant faith are coming to investigate relief activities in Italy. The Evangelical Committee of Relief in New York representing the Church of the Brethren have now either agreed or are planning to furnish 10,000 heifers to Italy. That would help replenish the stock which the Germans took away. I don't know how they are going to ship 10,000 heifers.

Mr. Barr: And I don't know who is going to warehouse them!

Mr. Taylor: I think that brings me to the particular two points we wanted to have you both present while they were discussed. One. I mentioned first the basis on which in the future relief materials, especially those that have food value, are to be conducted, both the donated free supplies and the distributions of food or the regulation of distributions of food in a general sense by the Italian Government. We feel that donated materials should not be treated as a part of the National food supply. They should be used more in a medical sense for those people who are deficient in some physical aspect, to rebuild strength and health and to be used among children in the communes rather than allocated as a part of the general food distribution by the Government. I think the Government has agencies in the field caring for mothers, children, etc.; who are better able to judge what should be done with these supplies than to mingle them and be designated by the general food agency as to their ultimate distribution. It is something ENSI should take an interest in so that the object for which the donations are made is clearly achieved and not mingled with some large enterprise that has no individual character. American Relief for Italy has individual character, which makes it successful in America where supplies are accumulating. We did not do so very well until we showed America we had done something after the supplies began to flow in. This knowledge inspires the individual donor to feel that this contribution goes to a definite person in Italy. We do not want to have any dispute or discussion of the way we do these things. We do not want any criticism afterwards. I hope in your meeting of ENSI and before you adopt any of the plans which UNRRA has advanced you will consider these matters. UNRRA is dealing with the Government through certain people. Some of us think their method is wrong. The Government Food Control Minister takes the position that they can sell the commodities of UNRRA to those who can pay. I do not see how you can differentiate and say who can pay. It is a very difficult question to determine. If you make a mistake you had better err on the side of caution.

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Second. We brought up several weeks ago the subject of refugees camps, which many of us visited and we were very much disturbed by the lack of order, organization, cleanliness, safety of health and the moral danger which was perfectly evident in those camps. We made a suggestion that American Relief for Italy make available some supplies through ENDSI if proper organization is first introduced in the camps.

Third. One other feature cropped up which disturbs some of us very much. The basis of which the three great organizations were induced to join together in ENDSI--Government, Church and Italian ~~Red Cross~~ ^{Red Cross} has, beside administering relief, one other objective, rebuilding the Italian Red Cross, making it an institution that would stand on the same level with International Red Cross members in other countries.

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The Red Cross is a non-partisan, nonsectarian, humanitarian institution generally recognized through the world as being a useful agency. The Italian Red Cross, according to general opinion, has not in the past assumed its full position in the international field. It has suffered recently, of course, through the change of government in the sense that the Fascists are no longer using it and I believe the officers, at least one prominent officer, went away with the Fascist group to the North and took whatever resources and records it had. So when it was agreed by the Government and the Church to make the Red Cross a third party in the ENDSI triumvirate we had a particular series of telegrams from the State Department in Washington urging us to do all that was possible to rebuild the Italian Red Cross. We have got them in better company than previously. Any activity which takes place in the normal field of Red Cross operation seems to us in the American group at least should be done through the Red Cross. Last fall the drive for clothing and funds here in Rome, judged by our standards, seemed to us, from what we observed at that time, to require experienced specialists in the field of driving for supplies that were not apparent in the present organization. It requires a special type of person a very active and aggressive one who understands publicity, and how to reach the individual. Now there is quite a different organization and administration of the Red Cross which has been greatly improved during the last nine months. Ing. Vicentini, you will support that. Dr. Zanotti-Bianco is not here so we can talk about him. He has done extremely well. But he can not do everything and undoubtedly would welcome assistance in the effort to sell the Red Cross to the public in the sense of getting supplies and funds. That side of their activity needs strengthening.

I had a call the other day from Colonel Andrews who was interested in an effort to accumulate supplies in Rome which has been very successful. It seems that the Chairman of the group, Mr. Gasparotto, I do not know the gentleman, and his associates organized a drive in Rome which was quite successful, both in securing money and materials. Colonel Andrews indicated he was hoping to organize a "national committee" to carry on the work of accumulation, and we feel in talking about it among ourselves, and as I mentioned to him that was the very thing the Italian Red Cross needed as a part of its organization. It would operate under ENDSI or Italian Red Cross rather than to create a new institution which would complicate the whole situation, just as bringing UNRRA and operating it on an entirely separate basis. UNRRA will be so subordinate to the Government as now planned that it won't confuse the field too much. The Government and the Red Cross just the other day stated clearly their point of view that they were content to operate through ENDSI in distribution. I think it would be a great mistake to organize a new Committee rather than treat older ones either as a part of ENDSI or of the Italian Red Cross to be the medium through which newer activities occur. You could not organize without in some sense having the Government, the Church and the Red Cross as parties to it and there is no occasion for having such duplication. With ENDSI there is, in our opinion, no occasion to have another national agency. The method of consolidating this effort toward improving

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Brig. Parkinson: I quite agree. The moment you introduce a new body which has got a national name you are mixing up, overmixing, and I always feel that even though one says it doesn't cost anything there are always administrative expenses in anything. If this new body is set up I cannot see why it couldn't form a part of a parent body attached to ENDSI or form a part of the Italian Red Cross.

Mr. Taylor: It could be a separate committee or the Red Cross with its own chairman.

Marchese Thadoli: That is the best solution. I can safely say that the first drive last October was very influenced by the uncertain conditions but the last drive among the population was comparable to the previous collection during the Fascist period which was a success. It was not a success compared to the second drive. We have to convince the population that the things, the resources, collected go to the proper end. I think a collecting committee under the wing, so to speak, of the Red Cross, which would profit from the experience gained during the last collections would be the best solution. But it must be operated by somebody with great experience in collecting.

Prince Pacelli: I think the name American Relief for Italy can take not only one meaning. As a general name comprehending war service you have to ask the Red Cross to give relief in Italy for poor people. So in Italy you will have this purpose, you would ask for a gift gratis. It will be a very good fact and we can ask and hope that it will be so numerous that they can multiply their forces to distribute so much clothing and food, etc. That is our purpose, that of ENDISI, and it will retain always the same, not diminished, but as the agency which has this only purpose--to distribute. This agency the Italian Red Cross has created which has developed is one of the Church of Italy composed of the Catholic women in Rome. That is so very well organized. I think that this work, which is similar to that of ENDISI, could be continued. The agency which the Italian Red Cross has created has the purpose not to attain to distribution but to give to ENDISI which has the purpose of distribution. ENDISI will not diminish by your new agency.

Mr. Taylor: If you associate it with the Red Cross I agree, but if you organize a national committee apart from the Red Cross then I think you will destroy the Red Cross.

Prince Pacelli: The new committee has a juridical definition?

Prince Doria: No. It does not have juridical definition. It was founded and is working under the auspices of the Red Cross.

Mr. Taylor: It has a definite name. If you would use the Red Cross name you would help build it up; otherwise you will destroy it.

Prince Doria: I do not think so. It is under the wing and protection of the Red Cross.

Mr. Taylor: The Red Cross should be the wing and the Committee protected by it. I am making a plea for the Red Cross. Nothing else. I would like to see you build it up. Italy is not represented in the family of the nations through its Red Cross. Its status is very

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Prince Doria: I certainly do agree.

Mr. Taylor: I know during the last war when our people came here and worked among the Italian Red Cross it did not work very well then. What you should have is a forceful Red Cross as a companion to the Church. Dr. Galeazzi, have you something to say?

Dr. Galeazzi: I was asking if the American Red Cross is making a drive in the States collecting for relief. I suppose that to do that in the States they do it in a separate branch of its own.

Mr. Taylor: It is a part of the Red Cross. We have work shops all over the country making things for the Red Cross. We have an annual drive for money. They now have a drive on of 200 million dollars.

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Last year they collected an equal amount. It is distinctly given in the name of the Red Cross.

Ing. Galeazzi: The Italian Red Cross should do it with its own means. Instead of a national committee they will need the help of the Catholic Action, which means the Church, and the Italian Government. Otherwise it could not operate successfully. Why not use already the same three power committee. Let them do it. That agency should make a wonderful initiative. By a national drive people in many parts of Rome would find way of giving something to help the Italians. It opens a way for the Italian Red Cross to set with its own power. On the question of the national committee, I think the three agencies should meet again and do something as was done so successfully for ENDSI. The institution is already in existence, awaiting action. The idea of creating another is a mistake. It would lead to duplication and more overlapping.

Mr. Taylor: The American Red Cross has two drives every year. One is for members. We have 80 million members. Everybody joins. Children belong. The second drive which is going on now is for money. All communities have their Red Cross workshops. Women who have nothing to do meet there and sew and make garments for children. They make bandages.

Mr. Crawley: 90 % of the bandages used by the Army are made in Red Cross workshops.

Mr. Taylor: When the drive comes for big sums, like the present one for 200 million dollars, a special committee of the Red Cross is set up -- it is not separate from the Red Cross -- and always some distinguished and very able person is made chairman of that committee. Then it has an advisory committee. This is made up of a number of distinguished men and women from every State in the United States, many of whose names appear on the prospectus. A very able man is made organizer of the drive. But it is a Red Cross drive, not a committee drive. We can speak plainly about these things because Prince Doris is chairman of ENDSI and Prince Pacelli is chairman of the Executive Committee of ENDSI. Those plans could be followed in the relief field in Italy. Now that explains such concern as I have had about it. I would not have any if Colonel Andrews had not called and talked to me of a new National Committee in the relief field. He presented the idea of having a national committee formed of permanent character, independent of any other agency, with a charter granted by the Government, with a set of by-laws, and to go into the field of permanency on a national scale. The Red Cross has always been looked upon as being the collecting side of ENDSI activities.

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Ernest Parker: One should emphasize the argument that if any other national organization is set up it would undoubtedly have a detrimental effect as far as the Red Cross is concerned.

Mr. Barr: The American Red Cross fund drive is participated in by all organizations with the exception of political parties. They work on a local basis from committees formed within themselves. When a national campaign is on the people go into the Red Cross as a special committee for these drives. All government employees and members from all the committees participate to raise funds for the Red Cross. All in the name of the Red Cross. When the drives are over they go back to their normal occupation. The Red Cross remains as the organization. It is a special committee set up to conduct the drive. When it is over the committee disappears. Whenever there is an emergency like a flood or a disaster or an earthquake a special committee is formed again under the chairmanship of the Red Cross and conducts drives.

Prince Doria: The Italian Red Cross here has sunk very low.

Mr. Barr: Would it not be well to try to superimpose the American pattern? The philosophy is the same. It would be much easier to have the United States Government appropriate 200 million dollars. It is used to appropriating large sums in these days. But the American Red Cross does not accept one cent from the Government. The people contribute and feel a kind of ownership in the organization making it grow, making it honest. You can make this true of the Italian Red Cross.

Prince Doria: We have got to create that feeling which does not exist here except in the committee in Rome which is the source of giving confidence in the Red Cross by having other people join in the drive. I get many phone calls. People say 'we are willing to give to you but not to the Red Cross. We know what the Red Cross is. We have very little faith in the ultimate objective. We are willing to have it given to you because it is safe.' They know the Red Cross only by what it used to be. That feeling is rampant here. They have no faith in it. There is a very good reason for that. The thing to do is to reestablish faith in the Red Cross.

Mr. Barr: That can be done best by outside spirit which is the best thing to have with a national organization. Its standard would go up if other fine groups identify themselves with its effort the feeling gets better.

Prince Doria: There are branches of the Italian Red Cross in all parts of Italy. The Rome branch under Zucotti-Bianco has done wonders. But it will have to be recreated in all its parts.

Mr. Taylor: Can that be done? If the Italian people don't want it that is another story but in the opinion of many that is what should be done. We will have misled our people at home and failed in our effort if we do not strengthen and rebuild the Red Cross. That was one of our motives in associating it with ENDSI. I think it is the one moment in the life of the Red Cross when you can either make it or further defeat it.

Mr. Crawley: I have been following this conversation with considerable interest based on my past months as a friend of the Italian people and as a representative of the American Red Cross. True we do not find local committees but the people know the symbol of the cross. We found them willing and anxious to help in any way they could. The people asked to become members of the Red Cross to help in our work. Doctors, nurses, priests all work together. Too many have looked to Rome in the past. They had no incentive to develop leadership in the small communes where they live. From personal experience I know there is no evidence in the Red Cross of Italy of what they have done to improve their position in world societies. Every Agency in Italy should put themselves behind the Italian Red

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Colonel McSweeney: We found ECA without any reputation. You can rebuild it. It is being rebuilt. If they have lost faith in the Italian Red Cross it can be rebuilt back into it. This is the only time you can do it, when they need the help.

Mr. Barr: The international viewpoint is very important. All the world conferences and world courts held every week won't do any good unless there are similar organizations in every country which understand each other. You have women's groups, and international clubs, boy scouts, girl scouts. More of those things rooted in international character can bring countries closer together.

It was necessary for Hitler and Mussolini to disband those organizations before they could get control of their countries. Before they could get real control of their countries. The boy scouts of Germany had to be cut away from the international society.

Brig. Parkinson: Prince Doria, just now said a remarkable thing. You said they would not give blankets to the Red Cross but they would give them to you, because they do not have faith in the Red Cross. That is alarming. Is it true in all cases?

Prince Doria: Yes, in most cases.

Mr. Barr: It must be built up again.

Mr. Crowley: A Junior Red Cross would be one of the best ways. Italy has a golden opportunity at the present time to rebuild through its children. There is an old adage that the destiny of a nation rests on its children.

Brig. Parkinson: You have a Junior Red Cross?

Marchese Teodoli: Yes, certainly. But at this time the people have had a most decided lack of confidence in the Red Cross. But it is also a fact that this confidence is gradually coming back. I should not speak of present lack of confidence but of the past lack of confidence which is gradually decreasing.

Prince Doria: There is no confidence in the Red Cross. In the Fascist regime there was no confidence in it how in the Government. I used to belong to the Red Cross in the old days. Before the Fascist regime everybody was a member. Not perhaps as much as in the United States but it was very flourishing. It had several categories of members. As I say, I dropped out when it became a part of the Fascist regime. Now the thing is to restore confidence in the Red Cross.

Colonel McSweeney: Persons like yourself would be the ones around whom a new confidence could be built. It you could be identified with it.

Prince Doria: I can do what I can. When I have an opportunity I always say the Red Cross is not what it used to be.

Mr. Taylor: I suppose the first thing is to decide whether you will do it separately or as a part of the Red Cross. If you do it under the banner of the Red Cross you are doing it a good service. If you don't do it now the Red Cross will never be a success because you will overshadow it with your great personality and prominent work. The aim is to rebuild it but the method is unfortunate.

Brig. Parkinson: Has this National Committee been really organized?

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Brig. Parkinson: Has this National Committee been really organized? Mr. Taylor: Colonel Andrews told me he has promoted this idea. I told him if you do, you undo a great deal of what we thought we were doing in building up the Italian Red Cross. He is the only one that have had any conversation with about it until now. He stated that he hopes to get a charter from the Government for the committee.

Brig. Parkinson: But surely, Mr. Taylor, Colonel Andrews had no right to organize a thing like that without authority. That is outside A.C.sphere.

Ing. Galeazzi: Who is connected with the plan? If it is a question of only these two people, we might ask the Prince Dorin and Marchese Teodoli to meet these people and explain to them this view point.

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Edw. Parkinson: I will have to go further into this.

Prince Doria: Andrews did splendid work, because he went into the streets and brought back a statement of the terrible situation of the people there. So we got up this committee to get blankets. These people had no houses. They were sleeping out in the snow. With the Red Cross we got up this Committee to drive for blankets. Some clothing too, but mostly blankets. Whatever they could get. Then Colonel Andrews went to Florence to get blankets released for the purpose of sending them off to other places where they were most needed. On that occasion he got into touch with people in Florence. He set up a committee and collected blankets and clothing.

Prince Pacellikow were they paid for?

Prince Doria: By the Government and by private individuals.

Marchese Theodoli: The Government gave 10,000 million lire and the drive collected 5,000.

Prince Doria: Colonel Andrews was extremely generous with his help. He told us where the people were most in need and saw to the distribution. Whether now he has an eye to enlarging this I do not know.

Mr. Taylor: I told him there were societies here such as the S. Vincent de Paul, etc., working on a community basis. I told him that, in the long run, if any agency is introduced or established in the communes it should be done through the Red Cross, in my opinion. We are of that mind in America, of building up an institution well instead of two on a competitive basis. While on that I would like to make two points clear. (1) On UNRRA, I am heartily in favor of securing through UNRRA every last thing that can be received from them for the benefit of the people in Italy. It is only method of procedure, that we debate. I don't like to feel that people who are poverty-stricken would have to go through a process of having determination whether they would have to pay for the help they get. That is not charity. Real relief is what we are all interested in. (2) I feel regarding the new committee that you have brought together through Prince Doria and influence a group that the Red Cross should have brought together. I would not like to see the capacity and ability of that group lost through any discussion we might have. The Italian Red Cross, I am sure, would be willing to avail of all strengthening assistance.

Ing. Vicentini: Many of the things that are being said are what I think. It is a need that the Red Cross is beginning better to acquire, but when there was a change in the Italian Government there was no confidence in the Italian Government as in other State institutions. It had become 20 years a real State organization without any feeling of the people. Now it must be revived as in

Marchese Theodoli: It is exactly it. Take the best talent and the best spirit and put it at the disposal of the Red Cross for the Red Cross to take this committee under its wing. If the Red Cross gains in confidence, gains in strength, gains in materials it means the respective weight of the committee and the Red Cross will balance more in favor of the Red Cross, and I think the Red Cross will benefit by this association.

Prince Doria: This committee which has shown itself capable for driving and getting in the goods could be used by the Red Cross. It could be a branch of that particular activity. Collecting blankets for devastated areas and regions. The committee as such could disband and then be picked up as a branch of the Red Cross. It was not set up to boost any individual. It was set on the spur of the moment to do something urgent, to do something for the people in the mountains.

Mr. Barr: The committee need have no fear that interest in it will be suppressed. It will merely become a part of the parent agency, the Red Cross.

Marchese Theodoli: The great success of the second drive was due to the obvious necessity for acting at once. Two ideas appeal to everybody. We had the right man in Colonel Andrews who came from the region. In the first I think certain features were not available. We had certain high people in Rome to back it up. As I say, the best thing is to have the best talent that revealed itself put at the disposal of the Red Cross. The Red Cross ought to have the very best people available. It seems to agree with what Prince Doria was saying. You cannot expect the Italian Red Cross committee of Ancona, for example, which is just coming into life to be in the same position as Rome or Florence.

Ing. Galeazzi: You cannot collect for relief in the devastated areas.

Briz. Parkinson: What you mean is you will have a central committee backed up by the interest of Prince Doria and people of that sort, then have smaller committees out in the provinces.

Marchese Theodoli: The central committee may require certain help from the provincial committees or some other agencies.

Mr. Crawley: The Red Cross committee in Siena is doing a very successful job.

Marchese Theodoli: That is a newly formed committee. It was set up when I visited Siena in September.

Mr. Crawley: The organized committee has put up drives and secured considerable material in relation to the size of the community that put the drive on. They got a lot of wooden shoes for the refugees

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Mr. Barr: I think we have given that considerable thought. This is only an advisory group. We have no power to act. We merely offer advice. I might say, before I ask if there are any other questions, that we have just received three ships from America. Two more are expected. We have 340 tons of milk which will insure continuation of our milk program and its expansion, and a considerable quantity of medical supplies. Also large quantities of insulin. Those, of course, will have to be coordinated with the current medical program in Italy. 50 trucks are also included in this shipment. They will arrive in 10 or 12 days. That will make a total of 54 vehicles.

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Brig. Parkinson: For Mr. Taylor's benefit I would like one small point clear. Is the proposal of making a committee work under theegis of the Red Cross - does that mean the other committee that Colonel Andrews is interested in will go on or disband? And will it have the title of a national committee?

Prince Doria: I cannot speak for the others. As long as the work is done it does not matter who runs it or what name it takes.

Marchese Theodoli: Don't you think, Mr. Chairman, perhaps for the benefit of Mr. Taylor and the President of the Red Cross, who unfortunately is absent today, it would be well to have in a few lines, just to sum up, the results of this discussion?

Brig. Parkinson: Yes, that would be fine. Will someone dictate that? Mr. Barr, would you?

Mr. Barr: The general feeling of this group regarding the field of collection of funds and relief supplies, is that it would be best to merge this national effort with the Italian Red Cross maintaining for it, however, a somewhat separate status within their organization. This group would identify with it other groups of national or local character to implement the program of collection of both monies and relief supplies, it being understood that these funds and supplies would be ultimately for distribution of relief in Italy.

Ing. Galeazzi: You are saying, then, that by this plan the proposed new national committee for collection of relief should merge with the Red Cross?...wouldn't you say that instead of being so that the plan is the activity should remain with the Italian Red Cross, that it isn't a question of merging?

Mr. Barr: It is an established group of people who are now functioning on a separate basis.

Ing. Galeazzi: Under the auspices of whom? This initiative should remain with the Italian Red Cross; and it is to be identified with the Italian Red Cross. If I understand correctly there is no question of merging or a union; just to let it remain as an activity of the Italian Red Cross. Instead of having a separate organization of a new national committee for the collection it should remain with the normal activity of the Italian Red Cross. Do you agree with that? Is that your feeling? It is a suggestion or alternative to the text first dictated by Mr. Barr.

Prince Pacelli: Is it not a resolution?

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Brig. Parkinson: We are not in a position to pass resolutions. We have no status for that; we just meet to help in this work.

Ing. Galeazzi: The first question was this: Is there to be created a new national committee when one has just been created by the Italian Government?

Prince Pacelli: For what purpose?

Ing. Galeazzi: Collecting, because ENDSI was created for the purpose of this kind, including collecting - from individuals, persons or organizations. This was the first question. If this group agrees to say that it is desirable that no other national committees are organized for relief, then the first question is ~~resolved~~ ^{settled}. Do you all agree that it is desirable, that no other national

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institution or organization is planned in the matter of relief? That is agreed among all, then we might start the second point. If they all agree that no new national committee should be planned then this initiative of the Italian Red Cross if it functions as it has been -- all initiatives are welcome -- then it should be up to the Italian Red Cross to do it and carry it on with its own work -- to create a special department, do whatever they think fit and advisable but to make it an Italian Red Cross initiative, not entirely a national committee. In that case, with the understanding they will ask ENDSI to make distributions, as it is at present. These are the two points to decide. Whether in a general sense any other national committee should be desirable; second, if this is not desirable and if the initiative of Italian Red Cross should be helped then the advice might be that the Italian Red Cross should make it as productive as possible. This is the idea of Mr. Taylor in order to help the Italian Red Cross to appear before the public and to increase its organizations. These are the two points we raised.

Prince Pirelli: What is the answer?

Ing. Galeazzi: That is the answer to these questions? I think Mr. Taylor expressed his views.

Mr. Barr: Would the group say that the general consensus of opinion is that a new national committee should not be created for the collection of relief, and that this work of collection for distribution through ENDSI should become a part of the effort of the Italian Red Cross in Italy.

Ing. Galeazzi: It is not an activity for ENDSI to be entrusted with -- it is an idea of and for the Italian Red Cross. It is perfectly all right for a group of university students or any others that would want, to make a collection; let them do it. Let them make the collection and if they want they may ask ENDSI to make distribution. A national activity should be under the auspices of the Italian Red Cross. Is that quite clear?

Mr. Barr: You are not preventing individual action but have no national action, other than Italian Red Cross, recognized by the Government. We are not speaking for ENDSI here but we, as a group of individuals interested in relief, believe that national organization should not be created and that the Italian Red Cross should be encouraged to expend its present field to include the collection of relief material for distribution; the collection of relief material or moneys.

Ing. Galeazzi: What is the feeling?

Mr. Barr: I think we are pretty well agreed that the Italian Red Cross should not have

Cross to appear before the public and to increase the points we raised. These are the two points we raised.

Prince Pabelli: What is the answer?

Ing. Galeazzi: That is the answer to those questions? I think Mr. Tylis expressed his views.

Mr. Barr: Would the group say that the general consensus of opinion is that a new national committee should not be created for the collection of relief, and that this work of collection for the Italian Red Cross through ENDSI should become a part of the effort of the Italian Red Cross in Italy.

Ing. Galeazzi: It is not an activity for ENDSI to be entrusted with. It is an idea of and for the Italian Red Cross. It is perfectly all right for a group of university students or any others that would want, to make a collection; let them do it. Let them make the collection and if they want they may ask ENDSI to make distribution. A national activity should be under the auspices of the Italian Red Cross. Is that quite clear?

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Ing. Galeazzi: What is the feeling?

Mr. Barr: I think we are pretty well agreed that the Italian Red Cross should go into the field of collecting material and not have any new national agency.

Prince Pabelli: Mr. Theodoli, if you have such a program will you prosecute it? 2988

Marchese Theodoli: Yes, by using all available experience and people which have given such results in Italy; continue the existing committee, back it up, have it under our wing and help it in this work.

Mr. Barr: Understanding that the ultimate decision will have to be made by the Red Cross and the people concerned.

Ing. Galeazzi: I think that is the consensus of opinion. Have you any contrary views?

Prince Pagelli: No. I repeat what I said - that all activity to get relief and to give it to ENDSI for distribution is good.

Ing. Galeazzi: I quite agree.

Colonel McSweeney: May I bring up a point just now? I wrote a letter to the Brigadier which he has approved, asking that all the records which we have gathered in practically a year and a half here in Italy on institutions, about their personnel, the number of children, physical condition of institutions, etc., be turned over to the Italian Government for their use. It is a very valuable compilation indeed and with the Brigadier's approval we are going to do that. It has cost a great deal of time and effort. I am going to suggest that we let ENDSI use the material also because, even with the fine local people you have here, it will take some time to collect the information which we have already done. I believe this may serve as very valuable information for you and I hope you will find it so.

Mr. Barr: It will personally be turned over to the Government and they can make it available to ENDSI or others.

Ing. Galeazzi: The Ambassador pointed out this morning the question of the refugee camps, which is a matter in which he is very interested, especially those near Rome. He addressed a letter to Prince Doria which was read Saturday morning in the National Committee of ENDSI. I wonder if it would be possible, in order that Mr. Taylor has a complete picture of the situation of the refugee camps in Italy, not only of these two in Rome, if a meeting could be arranged through the kind action of Prince Doria between Mr. Taylor and Mr. Zaniboni and the Allied Officer in charge at A.C. I asked Mr. Taylor as he went out whether he would be prepared to attend this meeting and he said he would be happy to do so whenever it is possible to meet with these people. Would Prince Doria be kind enough, since he was so kind as to read this letter in the last meeting of the committee of ENDSI, to see that this meeting takes place between Mr. Zaniboni, the authority in charge of the refugee camp -- is it Col. Findley? -- and the Ambassador Taylor, so that he has a complete picture of the situation?

Brig. Parkinson: Aren't you mixing up Col. Findley in this matter? The refugee problem is one for Mr. Zaniboni?

Ing. Galeazzi: Possibly there is some authority of the A.C. who is in charge of this program. I suppose that there are refugee camps near the front line--I don't know. I am sure the A.C. authorities are fully informed.

Mr. Barr: The A.C. should be represented.

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Mr. Barr: The A.C. should be represented.

Ing. Galeazzi: Yes. If Prince Doria would be kind enough to arrange such a meeting Mr. Taylor said he would be happy to meet these people.

Brig. Parkinson: Will you be able to do that?

Prince Doria: Yes.

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CC 950-1

8 March 1945

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Dear Mr. Taylor:

I wish to acknowledge and thank you for the following papers:

Minutes of Meeting No. 16 held by the Advisory Group concerning relief on 26 February 1945

Minutes of a meeting concerning relief, held in your office 9 February 1945

Report on the Visit of the Medical Commission of E.N.D.S.I. to Florence, 22nd. - 25th. February 1945

Sincerely,

/s/ J. A. Quayle
J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

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

DISTRIBUTION:

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PH 9/3 2986

[Handwritten signature]

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.February 26, 1945.Meeting No. 16.

Attached are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held February 26, 1945, in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc. Mr. S.M. Keeny, Chief, Italian Mission of UNRRA, was present at the invitation of Mr. Taylor.

In attendance were: Mr. Taylor; Mr. Keeny; Ing. C.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I.; Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross; Brig. C.S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Sub-commission, A.C.; Mr. W.W. Jefferson, Director Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross; Mgr. John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of the Pontifical Relief Commission; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Prof. John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of the Interior; Don. Ugo Theodoli, Secretary-General, Italian Red Cross; H.E. Gino Bergami, High Commissioner for Food, Italian Government; Dr. L. Laponi, Italian Red Cross; Col. O.J. Bizzozero, Public Health and

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Mr. Taylor: To sketch briefly for Mr. Kenny's benefit the situation which has developed into the National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy. Relief materials accumulated in America through drives or private contributions and distributed through Italian organizations which have met on a national basis in the ultimate development of the National Committee for distribution. Distribution of relief in Italy supplemets whatever the Government does directly through its own agencies. The ultimate objective is that Italy will become self-contained in respect to its own relief problems. I think we can all subscribe to that objective. The provision of supplies to be provided to Italy at a time when she is not able completely to meet her necessities--as far as these particular activities are concerned--began in America with the organization of American Relief for Italy. Early last summer in an effort to discover the best means of distribution--assuming that American Relief for Italy would provide a quantity of materials to be distributed--the objective was to bring together into a National Committee the facilities of the Government, the Vatican and the Red Cross, all of which have developed facilities in those fields. The Italian Red Cross, particularly, has heretofore been in the field of soliciting and receiving contributions on a national basis. The Government was a large contributor to the Italian Red Cross, which was of great importance in improving sanitary conditions and controlling epidemics. I believe the custom was for the Government through the Red Cross to act in those fields by putting its funds through the Red Cross; that was the medium rather than through the Ministry of Health. That situation is different from the American Red Cross. I believe the Italian Red Cross also engaged in Army nursing as a distinct activity in the Army areas. The American Red Cross provides supplies and aids in emergencies, but never does direct nursing in the camps. Clara Barton, it is true, was actually engaged in nursing wounded soldiers in the days of our Civil War, but the American Red Cross today does not engage in actual hospitalization or nursing activities at the front. It does look after the welfare of the soldiers in various respects. It furnishes great quantities of bandages and other handmade materials that the women of our country volunteer to produce in vast quantities. These are turned over to the Army. You all know that at the end of the old regime the Italian Red Cross had fallen to a pretty low level of action, and it became necessary to have it reorganized; it has been substantially reorganized under the Presidency of Dr. Zanotti-Blanco. At the combined suggestion, the Prime Minister became Honorary Chairman of the Italian Red Cross last summer, which gave it similar character--so far as the top official is concerned--of our own where the President is the Chairman of the American Red Cross. Considering the various agencies, we set about encouraging a plan to have the National Committee created and were successful. The cooperation of the Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross were most willingly given, and the National Committee resulted. It has been in action for a number of months. It has organized a system of distribution and has been successful in serving the areas

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not far from Leghorn. By generous cooperation these arrangements have been completed. The supplies we have received number some over six million pounds and have either been distributed or some of the greater part of the clothing has been distributed. A large quantity of prepared milk, which has been received, has been distributed to children in and around Naples and Rome. The basis of distribution is two glasses of milk per day for all children up to 10 years of age. I think the actual distribution in the Rome area involves 8,600 children and 6,000 in Naples. We have been considering also the introduction of prepared milk into the four refugee camps around Rome where the situation is very bad. We have also had a contribution of 60,000 pounds of Brazilian coffee through the Brazilian Ambassador to the Holy See, which is being distributed and the thought is to donate coffee to the refugee camps, so that the adults would have a hot cup of coffee in the morning, which if they have a piece of bread left over from the day before will constitute their meagre breakfast. Lunch consists of a bowl of soup, a little bread; usually some meat is in the soup. We talked last week of giving coffee to the adults, milk to the children and clothing to all the people in those four refugee camps in or near Rome. The number of refugees fluctuate, but it would total about 7,000 in those four camps. Before the National Committee takes action, however, we felt that we should have some arrangements by which the Government, which is responsible for the camps, should put the camp in better condition and under better direction than they now are. Our suggestion was that a director be appointed to direct them under the Governmental bureau which has charge of refugees--some very competent person who is a disciplinarian and accustomed to order with authority and resources provided by the Government, and under him a director of each camp would ensure order and cleanliness and an improvement in the conditions in those places. We thought pouring our supplementary supplies in would be ineffective unless some semblance of order was introduced in the camps.

Now just one word for your benefit, Mr. Keeny, about this group here. Last summer when we had nothing much to start with, I called various people together to talk about relief, calling upon anyone I could who was interested in relief among the Italian people and others, including Col. Poletti, Col. Binzozero, Col. Johnson and Mr. Jefferson. We studied the conditions; we went out and looked at hospitals in which a condition of starvation was reported. (we found that condition did not exist). It appeared that the three agencies which had power and facilities were the Government, the Church and the Italian Red Cross. The National Committee automatically resulted from these studies. When the Committee was organized, it was thought that the Allied Commission and Allied Force Headquarters should have representation on the National Committee. I supposed that from the beginning on the theory that we wanted to create something that was national in character--not having allied membership. A compromise was made to the effect that AFHQ, A.C., and any other interested group, would get together, discuss the problems and make suggestions--not to control, but give

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various activities in this field and in doing it confusing the whole field. Since I have been here, I have had many calls from different Italian men and women speaking of getting up this or that organization, and I have had one suggestion that I have been insisting upon, so far as I have a right to express my opinion, and that was that the greatest benefit to come from all these energetic people was by associating themselves with the Italian Red Cross and working in that field. The Red Cross should not be weakened at a time when it needs its greatest strength, both for the present and the future--the day when we will all go back home and tend to our own affairs. In the Italian Red Cross you have facilities, and people with energy and ability, and I do hope that as a result of all these efforts, the Italian Red Cross will come out as a strengthened and permanent organization, assuming its rightful place in the International Red Cross. That is a very general picture of the situation. The Allied Commission has been very cooperative with us since we became active and has helped in every way. The American Red Cross has loaned us Mr. Barr and in his absence Mr. Silber who helped us very much. They have also loaned us four experienced field workers who have been taking an Italian Red Cross worker with them into the various communes and organizing the people on the same lines as the American Red Cross in America. Mr. O'Connor, the President of the American Red Cross, has shown his great interest. He recently donated 706,000 garments to American Relief for Italy for distribution.

Mr. Jefferson: It now runs a little over one million pounds.

Mr. Taylor: Now we are at the crossroads in a sense, because we have competitive ideas springing up that we have to discuss and consider, having in mind what we all believe--that if centralization of effort and cooperation in respect to plan and execution are maintained, the more successful our efforts will be.

Mr. Jefferson: In the field of competitive agencies, I received a clipping yesterday concerning an evangelical committee which has sent four representatives to Italy in the last few weeks. Among the things they are going to distribute besides food, clothing and medical supplies are 10,000 pregnant helpings to assist the shortage of the meat supply.

Mr. Taylor: At this time the Allied Commission is lessening its control over Italian prerogatives and conceding to them a greater measure of independent action in various fields; that is a step in the right direction, because it points to the time when Italy will not need either the advice or assistance of her neighbors. Therefore, any amount of assistance we can give to her agencies to assist her to manage her own affairs without interference must be the objective of the Allied plan. We started with a slogan in this group--"Make Italy take hold herself." I think the

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UNRRA is an international organization entering Italy which creates a new phase in the Italian situation. How many nations are a part of UNRRA?

Mr. Keely: 44.

Mr. Taylor: They have means and priority. I don't think it is top priority, but they have a priority in the field in purchasing and assembling materials and should do very useful services in any field in which they can operate on the basis consistent with the national interest and the local national scheme of government. It is not the function of this particular group to say what UNRRA shall or shall not do. That is a matter for the Government to

decide--but there are two thoughts in our minds about it. One is that we should only do those things which will be of ultimate benefit to the Government to develop its own independence and not impose some arrangement which calls for governmental subordination to any agency--unless it be military. A new civil agency which causes the Government to become subordinate is without reason in this field, as I see it. Partnership, dignity and national sovereignty are commendable in a moment of relaxation of past controls over the Government as the Allied Commission is undertaking to do. Personally, in my respect for Italy, I should dislike to see any agency whatever, unless it were military, establish a relief system which made the Government subordinate to it. That is a personal opinion--personally and frankly stated. The other thought is that to use all the facilities now present and to cooperate with the agencies already in the field through the Government and through ENSI seems to be a very simple and expeditious method of dealing with the whole problem. Definite steps for distribution by the National Committee have been determined after experience and study of these groups I have mentioned as associated in the National Committee. They have the facilities and can do it on a basis of economy and service, which no other organization could create without the same interests, in my opinion. In Italy the work of charity is also done in a very large way by separate religious organizations which have been in existence for hundreds of years. What are the main ones?

Ing. Galeazzi: The Convent of St. Vincente de Paul and all the religious orders--each one has its own activities. The Order of Malta is another organization--separate from the church.

Mr. Barry: There is also the Misericordia Society.

Mr. Taylor: These societies deal with many people in particular communities on a personal basis of interest; they have a past charitable background that doesn't exist every where. They are similar to local charitable organizations in America which deal with individual cases. That is a sort of rough picture of our present situation. Mr. Keeny, would you like to comment on the UNHRA situation?

Mr. Keeny: I will be very glad to answer any questions that you may have. First of all, I am sorry I couldn't be here last week, because we had a conference at AFHQ dealing with UNHRA matters for the entire theater, but particularly for the Balkans--Yugoslavia and Greece. We had representatives from our central office--the Head of Supply and the Deputy Director of Administration to make certain plans that had to do with a rapid development in those countries. We have operations in both countries now as agents of the military. At a later date, the full responsibility for civilian relief will be transferred to UNHRA at a time agreeable to the military for those countries. Adequate personnel and supply are highly important to us. We have not been worried

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Mr. Barr: There is also the Misericordia Society.

Mr. Taylor: Those societies deal with many people in particular communities on a personal basis of interest; they have a past charitable background that doesn't exist every where. They are similar to local charitable organizations in America which deal with individual cases. That is a sort of rough picture of our present situation. Mr. Keeny, would you like to comment on the UNRRA situation?

Mr. Keeny: I will be very glad to answer any questions that you may have. First of all, I am sorry I couldn't be here last week, because we had a conference at AFHQ dealing with UNRRA matters for the entire theater, but particularly for the Balkans--Yugoslavia and Greece. We had representatives from our central office--the Head of Supply and the Deputy Director of Administration to make certain plans that had to do with a rapid development in these countries. We have operations in both countries now as agents of the military. At a later date, the full responsibility for civilian relief will be transferred to UNRRA at a time agreeable to the military for those countries. Adequate personnel and supply are highly important to us. We have not been worried about getting too much. We will work on a tight schedule to get reasonable distribution for all the liberated countries. I am happy to see the achievements American Relief for Italy has made in the past year. I think it should be a basic principle in all our planning that we should not decrease but should increase all efforts to get more private support of the kind that American Relief for Italy represents. I think that most people are not aware of the limits of UNRRA funds for Italy in comparison with the size of the need, and anything that can be done to increase the flow of private contributions should be encouraged in every way. We shall be happy to do anything that we can to support American Relief for Italy in that respect. I heard while I was in Caserta that you will join the United clothing collection under Mr. Kaiser, and I was very happy to hear that is true. We are prepared at this end to do everything to support you in that regard.

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We have not as yet completed the final details of our agreement with the Government and for that reason are not able to discuss officially the details of distribution. I personally am ready to have the Government requests, to have the clothing responsibility kept in the hands that it now is with the exception of the United Nations nationals with whom we have a special responsibility. They are small in number--and perhaps the refugee problem with which we also have a special responsibility, but if the Government requests and the plan is agreed to by everybody, we should be very happy to have your group work on the clothing plan, and we shall support the plan. On the question of milk I have not the slightest worry because all the milk you can get and all UNRRA can get will not be half enough because of the world shortage. We are concerned that the milk should go to the children who need it for as long as they need it. I shall take the word of Professor Bergami, who knows a great deal about it; we are working closely with him. UNRRA proposes to help many countries. We have two quite different types of responsibility--one of them is to deal with the U.S. nationals and the stateless people. We have a very heavy responsibility and one that looks more serious as the days go by. The Italian Mission is responsible for the care of nationals as turned over to us by the Allied Commission. We are working with Col. Findley and his Subcommission. We have a large camp for refugees at Philippsville, North Africa, and there are one or two other camps we are responsible for. That part of our work would not take more than 5 or 10% of our supplies, but it takes a great deal of personnel. We have agreed with AFHQ to have about 500 hospital beds on for these camps. That may have to be increased. We are responsible for the operation and personnel in order that we may release present military personnel. That alone takes nurses, doctors and technicians in the neighborhood of 100. It has been our proposal that the people waiting to go to Yugoslavia should do useful work while they are waiting. We have set them to work in helping to clean up the refugee camps. We thought this way was one of the ways in which we could give immediate help until additional supplies came. The point is to make clear that the bulk of our staff will be for these operating jobs. Maybe 5 or 10% of the supplies and 2/3 of the personnel will go into that part of our responsibility. We have the responsibility of caring for people as they move to country. We have 35 nurses who have been brought into Italy and who can be sent to wherever they are wanted for help in the theatre.

Mr. Barr: What percentage of those are American medical personnel and what percentage are you able to get from the Italian nurses and doctors themselves? We found that among the Yugoslavs, and especially among the Jewish refugees there were doctors and nurses. A training program was begun to train those people rather than bring people from the United States. The same situation exists in Italy concerning whether the Italian doctors and nurses presently unemployed are lacking equipment will be used in the UNRRA program rather than bringing people in.

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Mr. Keeny: I'm not a medical man, so that I cannot determine on that. We have a good medical program under Dr. Soper who was recently head of the Rockefeller Foundation. My answer in principle is that I am right in accord with you that unnecessary personnel should not be brought in. Concerning the agreement itself we have a number of questions which have been raised by the Government and have been referred to Washington to be cleared. The Allied Commission has indicated that it has no objection to the agreement being signed in its present form and a memo has just been received from the Premier to the effect that he is agreed to the principles but that he has some suggestions for changes in the form that he would like to submit. On the supply side we have had great difficulties getting any shipments. Mr. Taylor knows all of that story. He has

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had the same difficulties and has achieved--perhaps in the face of the most tremendous difficulty--succeeded in getting supplies. We have at this moment a few hundred tons that have just landed. We have 5,000 tons on the high seas, about 4,000 tons loading and about to be loaded, and a ship of 8,500 tons which is allocated and will be loaded within the next three weeks--making a total of some 18,000 tons.

Mr. Taylor: On that subject we have been trying since last August to have a ship or ships set aside for relief purposes solely, part of which would be allotted to American Relief for Italy. This plan was called impractical by the Combined Chiefs of Staff, AFHQ and others. I was told last week however, that the plan had been accepted. In that way UNRRA, American Relief for Italy and American Red Cross supplies might be brought over on the same ships. That would be a very helpful thing and would not impair the military effort if ships not now in use were employed.

Mr. Keeny: I think in these next weeks we shall have to take what we can get and like it. An enormous blizzard made it possible for them to roll freight from Buffalo to New York, and that delayed getting the freight on to the ships. We had a long session with AFHQ at Caserta and some new problems arose concerning the fact that shipping was allocated separately from the military shipment, and the two have to be claimed together. The Military was a little annoyed because of the shipment routine, but it was cleared up. I expressed my thought that any simplification of arrangements that could be made whereby we all got our shipping with a minimum of difficulty for the Military and a maximum of shipping for us would be welcomed. Their attitudes are most friendly and cooperative.

Mr. Taylor: Lt. Col. Kiplinger of AFHQ is a thorough convert to having separate ships for relief. We talked about trying to obtain Italian ships now in Argentina and Brazil, and applied to both the State Department and AFHQ to promote this plan.

Mr. Keeny: I think we will get them later. But I think they will tell us that they will give us a ship and what we will really get will be the equivalent of one ship split in partial cargoes of several ships. I agree entirely with the plan that we must work as partners with the Italian Government and the Italian agencies, and I am highly opposed to anything except that. I agree to the principle that we must build the Italian agencies up so that when we go away, they will be stronger and not weaker. Because of the official setup of UNRRA, we must operate on the official level. We must make our decisions in the council which is our Bible. What we have done about food we have done in cooperation with the High Commissioner for Food and the head of the Food Subcommission, Allied Commission. Our food will be put out through a plan which meets the approval of the Government and the Allied Commission so that our supplies, which are intended

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the money. The fifty million dollars for Italian Relief is limited to certain fields--the care of children and nursing and expectant mothers, the care of refugees and medical care. The operating questions must follow the signing of the agreement. We have done as much work in advance as we could. Prof. Bergami knows what has been done in detail.

Mr. Taylor: I would like to comment on the accumulation of clothing in the drive in America. Experience has shown that American Relief for Italy, which started last, was more successful than other organizations in drives in the United States. It was asked, however, to suspend its drive during the month prior to the national drive in April and for a month after it--it might have been two months before it. This meant that American Relief for Italy was taking the chance of losing its source of supply, but the President's War Relief Board was given the power of determining the distribution of the results of the drive. In the first instance I indicated that it was a mistake to cut off the source of our supply without some assurance that the supply would be equal or more than equal as a result of the national campaign. They wired me that it was understood that the portion allocated to American Relief for Italy would not be less than if that agency obtained it through its own collection--and probably it would be more. They also indicated that the supply would be allocated to American Relief for Italy in America and shipped by it--not by another agency.

Mr. Keeny: I see no difficulty about that whatsoever. We will support that in any way. In the matter of shipping, distribution and credit giving, I trust that anything we do will not interfere with your good work.

Mr. Taylor: The only difficulty we saw was that people who contributed material to be sent to Italy might think that their supplies would be shipped to another country.

Mr. Keeny: Italy needs more friends to talk for her, but I think the desire to help Italy is increasing. I think the actions taken in this regard in Montreal had the unanimous support of 44 nations. That was a happy moment in a situation as tense as that--with representatives speaking there from Ethiopia, Greece, Yugoslavia--it was a great emotional moment when they voted this help to Italy. I felt that it was a turning point in international good will.

Mr. Jefferson: I would like to ask Mr. Keeny one question--does this 50 million include actual relief supplies, or is the cost of administration in that figure?

Mr. Keeny: That includes all of the supplies and such of the administration paid in foreign exchange; that is, not dollars or

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Mr. Keeny: That includes all of the supplies and such of the administration paid in foreign exchange; that is, not dollars or sterling. Only these parts of the program which benefit Italy will be taken from the Italian fund. The program which benefits other nationals is charged to another fund.

Mr. Jefferson: In other words, it is not a fifty million dollar supply?

Mr. Keeny: It is with the exception I indicated. I should say maybe two or three percent of it might go into other phrases.

Mr. Taylor: For instance, if you had a refugee from Germany in a refugee camp in Italy, and you proceeded to move him to Palestine. You would pay his keep while he was in Italy out of the UNRRA appropriation with Italian lire?

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Mr. Keeney: The expenditures actually made in lire would be paid out of the lire fund. The expenditures internally for other nationals within Italian borders, as far as they are paid in local currency, are paid by the Italian Government. However, the food is not charged to this fund.

Mr. Taylor: Would the transportation from Italy to Palestine be paid in lire?

Mr. Keeney: Only that part of the transportation which takes part in this country.

Mr. Taylor: Of the so-called refugees--people who are not residents or citizens of Italy--do you feel there are more than 10,000 at the time?

Mr. Keeney: I understand there are 20,000 in Italy, some 3,000 or 4,000 in camps. I think Col. Findley has those figures.

Col. Bizzozero: I heard Col. Findley give the figure of 20,000 in meeting the other day.

Mr. Jefferson: I think there is a difference between those nationals of other nations who expect to remain in Italy and those who expect to go into another country.

Mr. Barr: Would technicians be in the employ of UNRRA or in the employ of the Italian Government? In other words, are you going to have a large payroll in UNRRA of Italian people?

Mr. Keeney: The setup we envisage is a small staff at headquarters and half a dozen teams with five or six people in them, including directors, one or two welfare persons--and a small liaison staff. But our assumption is that all the employees with that small exception will be the employees of the Italian Government.

Sec-Gen. Theodoli: I would like to ask if the Italian P.O.W. once he is released from the War Ministry will be included in your assistance or not.

Mr. Keeney: That is a difficult question to answer--at what point P.O.W. becomes a refugee. There is a difference of opinion. Different governments have different opinions. We have definite responsibilities that must be carried out. UNRRA's duty is to try to return persons to their homes and to be able to bridge the gap when a person is homeless and destitute. The lines are hard to draw in some cases, but our purpose is to do the humanitarian thing.

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Mr. Taylor: Would you feel these refugee camps around Rome would come within your competence?

Mr. Keeny: For aid--not for operation. Supplies will be available to help these camps, but it will be given to the High Commissioner for Refugees with appropriate arrangements so that it will come within their administration, but we are ready to help with supplies and with disinfecting teams which can also train local teams.

Mr. Galeazzi: As to the milk distribution--would you make arrangements with Prof. Bergami for action in this field?

Prof. Bergami: All problems and matters concerning milk should come through my office, so that there will not be overlapping of distribution. There are many requests coming in from different

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sources, and they might be filled through other channels without our knowledge. Milk is a great shortage, and we must have a general, centralized plan for distribution of milk in order to distribute it properly. We must divide the distribution and give different organizations definite assignments; otherwise we will have overlapping. There is only a small quantity of whole, dried milk, and we must see that it gets to the right people. We must have a control over it through the Food Commission. I don't believe that it is difficult to form a good plan for distribution of milk to children. We must decide what will be the fields for ENSGI and for others so that there will be no overlapping and no waste of materials. We must consider it a problem of all Italy--not as the particular problem of Rome.

Ing. Galeazzi: Will all food supplies from UNRRA be distributed on a free basis?

Prof. Bergami: UNRRA has a very limited quantity of food. This will be used only for expectant and nursing mothers and for children, but the quantity is not sufficient to provide all children and all nursing mothers in Italy. I believe we can deal with about one and one-half million of them.

Mr. Keeny: I believe the funds should be adequate for approximately two million persons for a year at the rate of about 750 calories per day. If we feed a higher percentage of small children, we may get more. If we feed larger ones, it may be fewer.

Mr. Taylor: Professor, aren't you confusing the food situation with the medical situation? You talk of feeding people; that is your function in the Governmental Food Commission, but when you are dealing with children and mothers who are in ill health, aren't you going into another field? It seems wrong to me to confuse the fields of food and medicine.

Prof. Bergami: I am a dietician and a nutritionist, and I must determine where these things are needed.

Mr. Taylor: Isn't this more in the province of the Red Cross than in the province of the Government? Dealing with sick people--isn't that a Red Cross activity--not a food problem?

Prof. Bergami: The Italian Red Cross is a relief organization which has always done a fine job during epidemics and emergencies where it is needed, but from my knowledge I don't think it has any means of control of distribution.

Mr. Taylor: Would you say that the milk products that American Relief for Italy is giving to the Italian Government should go through the Food Commission?

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Prof. Bergami: The same institutions which have asked ENSOI for milk are asking us for milk. We must centralize and avoid overlapping.

Mr. Keeny: Would Professor Bergami say that if this milk is now going to certain institutions and the supply is adequate, there would be no objection to that continuing, providing a notification is given to you?

Prof. Bergami: Not if a notification was given to us.

Mr. Taylor: These supplies are not meant to take the place of the supplies given by the Food Commission of the Government. They are supplementary supplies--having to do with the health of certain

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groups only. Also, I think you are confusing the medical and food functions. It seems to me that the point should be carefully considered to see whether you are going to operate under the health program of the Government or through an established agency which represents activities with advisory medical staff--rather than treating all as simple items in a food diet. You can't apply these needs to the whole community. You can only apply them to special cases. Are you not assuming in one department the responsibility of two separate fields?

Prof. Bergami: We have three sections dealing with the inside of the food problems in Italy. Milk is one important consideration, especially for undernourished children and sick people. In Rome Province the distribution to all children of milk could be coordinated with the plan of ENSI. A plan should be made whereby we will not give milk to the same people as ENSI does. Otherwise, we will give some to much and others too little--unless it is done with a knowledge of what is being distributed. Distribution will be determined by medical inspection. There is an organization ready to function, but they have nothing to start with. It can be distributed also through ONMI on a free basis.

Mr. Taylor: Do you propose to sell this UNRRA milk?

Prof. Bergami: It can be sold, but we will give it free to people who need it and have no money.

Mr. Keeny: That is perfectly reasonable. The contracts in all the countries provide that UNRRA's supplies may be sold, but the basic principle is that no one must be denied food or any supplies because of lack of money. The plan is accepted that anyone who can pay should pay if their shortage is one of supplies and not money.

Prof. Bergami: We must recognize that now in Italy many families have money but cannot find things they need to buy. We must consider these cases. Those who come and say "I am poor" will be given free milk, but if they say "I am not poor", they can pay.

Mr. Jefferson: In other words, the same agency will distribute both the free milk and the milk on a sales basis?

Prof. Bergami: Yes, no difference.

Mr. Barr: There will be no milk in the drug stores or stores? The only outlet of milk would be through the Ministry of Food?

Prof. Bergami: Yes. If I give basic rations for all the children in Rome, I must have a control over the supplemental rations.

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Mr. Taylor: Who controls the ONAMI? What department really controls it? Is it under your authority?

Prof. Bergami: ONAMI is a separate agency of the Ministry of Interior; we work on a cooperative basis.

Mr. Taylor: From your statement I assume ENDSI will not distribute any milk.

Prof. Bergami: I believe that ENDSI's milk should be distributed from a point of centralization. We should know how much milk is being distributed and to what sources.

Ing. Galeazzi: In ENDSI there is a representative of the Italian Government who can inform the Ministry of Food where ENDSI's supplies are distributed.

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Prof. Bergami: Our problem is to avoid overlapping and unequal distribution.

Mr. Taylor: As one who is interested in UNRRA--I worked with the Committee in Washington on the first details of the UNRRA plan which finally came before the conference at Montreal and discussed with the British members plans for coordinating its activities--the theory at that time in 1942 was to give real relief; if it comes to a matter of purchase, it is a different situation than the one I had acquaintance with.

Mr. Keeny: May I point out that any such returns are returns to the Italian Government to help the expenses that they necessarily pay out in lire in the operation of the program.

Mr. Taylor: I wasn't thinking UNRRA got it. The Italian Government can well afford and the Prime Minister assured me in our first talk in September 1944 that the Government would spend a large sum for free relief.

Mr. Keeny: You are quite right that it has been changed, as you will find by reading the documents.

Mr. Taylor: Who will determine who can pay and who cannot?

Mr. Keeny: That is not hard to determine in individual cases, but that is the problem of the Government.

Ing. Galeazzi: What kind of food would UNRRA distribute?

Mr. Keeny: The whole range of foods suitable for children. It includes sugar and fat, some flour and some special vitamin foods.

Prof. Bergami: 700 calories--it's a low diet.

Ing. Galeazzi: What percentage of the people would that take care of?

Prof. Bergami: One million and one half people. It is a very small percentage.

Ing. Galeazzi: It would be fine if that could be confined only to free distribution.

Prof. Bergami: Actually it would probably all be given free, but if someone has money and needs something for his children, he will be able to pay.

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Prof. Bergami: I don't agree with that. There are people of different power and means in different groups. It might be that some people of the town have more money than others. If you give him the same quantity of food free that you give to the poor people who have little or no money, it creates a bad feeling, especially in the devastated areas.

Mr. Keeny: That can be hidden from the individual.

Mr. Barri: My understanding is that all revenue from the sale of food products will go back for the purpose of buying more of the same products.

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Mr. Keeny: Not necessarily. It will go back to lessen any expenditure to the Italian Government. Unless lire can buy needed materials, it will not be used to buy supplies. That would go into the Italian Government Treasury for purposes of relief.

Ing. Galeazzi: You cannot buy milk. It would only be to decrease expenses--not to buy more milk.

Mr. Keeny: If foreign exchange could be procured, more supplies could be bought, and we hope that will be possible later. The problem is the source of supply for foreign exchange. Every possible dollar of the money is being used for supplies. It is the general plan of UNRRA that the foreign exchange which is available shall be used to buy supplies to the utmost, and the country should pay for the expenses relative to the operation.

Mr. Taylor: If the Government had the exchange, it could buy its own supplies.

Mr. Keeny: In that event there would be no function for UNRRA except in instances where supplies are short.

Mr. Taylor: I want to make clear my opinion that an activity which arises from a charitable motive, a humanitarian motive, ceases to be such when money passes from the needy person to the Government. I would not give UNRRA's limited quantity of supplies to any people except those in distressed conditions. As I understand this discussion, you plan to broaden this field and sell milk to those who are not ill--not in the category of mothers and children and so forth.

Mr. Keeny: No one but those who need them will be able to obtain UNRRA rations.

Prof. Bergami: Really it is only theoretical that someone will pay.

Mr. Taylor: How many children up to 10 years of age are there in the whole of Italy?

Dr. Canaperia: I think there should be about five million under ten years of age in Liberated Italy--in all Italy about 20%.

Mr. Keeny: Let us be quite clear that the only children included in our rations in Italy are those who are in need of food. We can help two million.

Mr. Taylor: Do you classify children as to age?

Mr. Keeny: That is a matter for agreement with our welfare representatives and the Government. I would include children up to 14 or 15. One reason for this is that in Italy, the Government is

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Mr. Keeny: That is a matter for agreement with our welfare representatives and the Government. I would include children up to 14 or 15. One reason for running the age that high is that I understand tuberculosis is a growing menace, and therefore there would need to be a spread as large as that to meet the danger of tuberculosis.

Mr. Taylor: The National Committee is now in the process of dispensing milk and vitamins to 40,000 children up to 10 years of age in various institutions in various cities and planning to expand to 100,000. The thought was would American Relief for Italy be able to supply milk and vitamins to institutions in those cities for a year. How would that plan mesh with your ideas?

Dr. Canaperia: I should like to point out that we are just giving an additional supply in addition to the regular supply.

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Mr. Barr: You would increase their ration to two glasses a day

Prof. Bergami: That is why we need a control because in some cases they could receive one liter a day. They will receive some from ENDSI and unless there is a control, some may receive from several sources and some none at all. I believe the only way we can solve the problem is to determine how many children there are, what is the need, how much more do they need than what they are receiving from a normal source. Otherwise milk will be given in quantities which are not in relationship with the need.

Mr. Keeny: I should like to support this idea of coordination, but I should also like to support Mr. Taylor's idea. If an organization can be assigned to a certain number of institutions to distribute milk, you will have the best possible way to get them what they need.

Brig. Parkinson: If you centralize it, you will have confusion concerning the free milk coming in from ENDSI and the milk which can be sold.

Mr. Keeny: I am quite willing for it to be given free. The Government thinks it ought to recover its expenses.

Mr. Taylor: Don't you think, Mr. Keeny, that if UNRRA, internationally generous, is willing to give that milk, and American Relief for Italy is also canvassing the cities of America for donations of that milk, that it is a pretty small thing for the Government to take toll from it? It is entirely contrary to my understanding and my communications with the Government.

Prof. Bergami: The idea was to improve the problem--not to complicate it. Now we are very near to inflation--and any way which we can reduce inflation....

Col. Bizzozero: I think you are making a mistake in conception. The only logical way, as I see it, would be to distribute relief supplies free through the National Committee which is already set up. Professor Bergami is confusing a Government problem in food with a relief problem. The Government has enough to do in its own field. I am afraid pooling of relief milk with governmental rations will not work. I think some people will have to be met on a welfare basis; the people in the communes know who is starving--the Government does not know. I think it is well to let the Government know what individuals we are helping--but we are helping them on a needs basis rather than on regular distribution. Our test is simply on a needs basis--a person needs it or doesn't need it.

Mr. Keeny: I would be very happy to have anyone come in to see me at any time to discuss the situation. I must point out, however, that at this point before the final arrangements with the Government

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Mr. Keeny: I would be very happy to have anyone come in to see me at any time to discuss the situation. I must point out, however, that at this point before the final agreements with the Government are made, I cannot discuss them in advance of the occasion we have agreed with them. The first step is for us to clear away the agreement and get an official basis for the operating plans. I am very happy that you have been interested in these ways and assure you that we will do everything we can to cooperate and get more relief for Italy. You will of course recognize that where UNRRA has set certain policies, these policies have been voted by the official representatives of the participating governments and that is the basis on which we must begin our operation. There is enough flexibility to solve the practical problems that come up in operations. The intent of the entire plan is to help Italy and help it in a way that it can go forward as rapidly as possible, under its own power. There is not the slightest disposition to do what you indicated was so undesirable, with which I most heartily concur, to use food as a political weapon!

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Mr. Taylor: Concern is this group, I would like to emphasize that this is just an advisory group. If we have ideas, we express them freely here, because we are not bargaining with anybody. We are trying to help. Our suggestions often result in action.

Mr. Barr: Would it not seem advisable to you to sit down and work out an intelligent, coordinated plan, realizing that the supplies of UNRRA are considerably smaller than the total need among the children. The problem is not so enormous. It would be very easy for an agency like ONAMI in cooperation with Col. McSweeney, Prof. Bergami, ENDSI and American Relief for Italy to get together and discuss a plan.

Mr. Keeny: My understanding is that Prof. Bergami is getting data for a plan of distribution.

Prof. Bergami: I am collecting data to determine how much milk we will have from other sources and what the best plan is for coordination and distribution.

Mr. Taylor: That is very good--if you will try to find an answer. My opinion is that if you center all your distribution in these donated relief fields, whether the donation is by other individuals or organizations, you should use ENDSI as the medium in this relief activity, because you have the Church, the Government and the Italian Red Cross all represented. Making it an entirely governmental affair is all wrong as regards UNRRA or any other organization. American Relief for Italy will not consent that its donations will be pooled with the National Food Administration of the Government nor that its supplies should be distributed by other than ENDSI. It will cooperate with all agencies, but it will not subordinate the control of its donations to any agency except ENDSI.

Mgr. Carroll-Abbing, will you present your report on the refugee camps.

Mgr. Carroll-Abbing: (See attached report).

Mr. Taylor: We are constructing three hospitals in the Cassino area of wood with a central structure of masonry--a gift of American Relief for Italy to ENDSI. We have enough sections left to establish barracks in two refugee camps in Rome with two sections each--one for the preparation of milk and coffee and one for the dispensing of milk and vitamins. We were reluctant to go on without proper direction of these camps by an over-all director and a distinct supervisor in each camp who would be interested in improving the situation, which we feel is deplorable. We felt disinclined to undertake the allocation of supplies unless the Government had taken action by providing for special direction.

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Mr. Keeny: UNRRA will have enough supplies to take care of the refugee camps, arriving within the next weeks if the agreement is signed saying the goods have been released, but I should not like to decide the plan myself. It is for the High Commissioner of Refugees to make recommendations. I would go along with any plan that would get the children fed properly and quickly. Our supplies are available as soon as the agreement is signed. We have available some of the voluntary team people who can be sent wherever they are requested by the High Commissioner of Refugees for sensory aid and whatever help they can give. The actual operation remains, however, as far as we are concerned, with the Italian Government and the High Commissioner of Refugees.

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Mr. Taylor: It is quite obvious something should be done, and the question is whether we want to do these things temporarily until your supplies arrive. Perhaps we can prepare a suggestion and give it to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Barr: It must be coordinated with the Pontifical Relief Commission and the Italian Red Cross in the same field. They are all members of the Board of Directors of ENDSI--I believe they could meet on common ground.

Mr. Taylor: American Relief for Italy supplies could be provided, providing they provide proper administration in the camps.

There are two or three other things I would like to mention. First, we are trying to get permission to buy one million yards of sheeting to make into various materials here. Col. Bizzozero has just brought a quantity of sheeting up from Naples.

Col. Bizzozero: I want to thank ENDSI for the use of their trucks.

Mr. Taylor: We have four large trucks donated in America and 50 more coming. We will turn them over to ENDSI for relief operations. We have asked for ambulances, but Mr. Jefferson says it is impossible to get any.

The next question is that of delinquents. This is a national, governmental and municipal question, and I don't think we can do anything about it here. Ing. Galeazzi, do you think we can do anything about this problem?

Ing. Galeazzi: I don't know if it can be assigned to ENDSI.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: It might be of help to interest those institutions and people who are eager to help in the problem of taking a couple of hundred children off the street--if we can help them with clothing and food.

Mr. Barr: We could help children by giving them clothes to go to school--and help to keep them there. Right now they are begging from soldiers on the streets.

Col. McSweeney: It will lower the delinquency problem in schools and will greatly help the situation if supplemental food can be given to them. The children will not come to school if they have to take their food out of their ration cards.

Ing. Vicentini: This question is very important. Naples is the center of this question regarding children in the streets. It is one of the most important problems in Italy now. If the Government does not devise a special plan for these children, in some years after the Revolu-

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Ing. Vicentini: This question is very important. Naples is the center of this question regarding children in the streets. It is one of the most important problems in Italy now. If the Government does not devise a special plan for these children, in some years it will be a problem such as Russia had to meet after the Revolution. There are 100,000 children, perhaps more, in the streets who are becoming criminals. In Sicily, Catania, Palermo, everywhere, we find children who are not going to school because schools are being used by refugees and for other purposes and because their is little or no encouragement for them to go to school. I think the Government, the Church and everyone who can give relief supplies should try to make a place for these children.

Mr. Keeney: This field interests us very much, and we should be very happy to cooperate with the Government in helping them. We will be most sympathetic in any plan to help solve this problem. I have seen these children in Naples from my limited observation of that city, and I know this is a major problem that ought to be taken care of. Everyone should be willing to help.

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Mr. Taylor: There is one other point I want to bring up. A society is springing up to "adopt" Italian children, and they are beginning to be very active in America. There is an organization in Rome particularly addressed to America. It is stated you can "adopt" an Italian child in Italy for 60 dollars a year. It seems to some of us who have talked about it that the American end of this activity should be organized under American Relief for Italy and not under various groups working separately--and that probably the Italian end of it should be controlled through UNDSI rather than having many groups communicating with other groups in America for this same purpose. I don't know enough about it to make any further or very clear statement, but a movement is on foot, and I think it could be channeled through the existing agencies that have national character rather than to be purely local.

Mr. Jefferson: They plan for these children to remain in Italy rather than taking them to America. It is said to cost 140 a day to feed and clothe them.

Col. McSweeney: We are asking for it to be increased to 224 a day.

Prof. Bergami: Is this an improvement of what has been carried out in connection with the High Commissioner of Refugees and which has been going on for five or six months--where an Italian woman adopts a child by contributing 30 lire, on the understanding that the Government contributes automatically the same amount, making 60 lire when the child is taken out of the streets and put into an institution. The figure \$60 or 6,000 lire seemed to cover both amounts. Therefore, I understand what you mention is something new. In Italy we have been very careful to avoid the word "adoption" because adoption means a legal binding that frightens the average intending god mother. I wonder in the American organization--is it defined as adoption or simple help.

Eris. Parkinson: Our adoptions are covered by the Adoption Act which lays the definite responsibility to the adoptee.

Mr. Taylor: Unless someone has some question or suggestion, we will adjourn until the next meeting. Thank you for your attendance.

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.February 9, 1945

The following minutes were taken at a meeting concerning relief held February 9, 1945 in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman,

American Relief for Italy, Inc.

In attendance were: Mr. Taylor, Princess Marghe-

rita Bossiano, Countess Elena C. Randini, Signora

Bianca Lusena, Signora Elena Craveri, Signora

Lidia Storoni, Signora Augusta Cossilla, Signora

Nina Ruffini and Signora Giuliana Benzoni, and Ing.

G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I.

G.B. Vicentini welcomed the ladies and introduced them to Ing. G.B.

(Mr. Taylor
Vicentini).

Mr. Taylor: This group was present at a relief meeting held here on the 21st of July. At that time we had already had several previous meetings beginning in June in which we explored the conditions alleged to exist in the hospitals in Rome. I knew very little about the relief situation in Italy and very little about the Italian Red Cross, but I was trying gradually to discover what the situation was. Then I endeavored to discover what the facilities for distribution of relief would be when the materials began to arrive from America. Both due to the effect of the war and the situation that existed creating the necessity for distribution of a sizeable quantity of material in an efficient way and in the shortest space of time, I looked about to see who had facilities and who would contribute them. It was realized that the major difficulty, after goods had arrived in Italy and transportation by sea had been overcome, would be the shortage of transportation within the country and the lack of organization for distribution in the provinces and communes. After discovering that we could secure cooperation from the Allied Commission and the Allied Force Headquarters at Caserta in internal transportation, we examined the different groups who were engaged in relief and who had a particular interest in developing a system of distribution. I discovered that the Government, the Vatican and the Italian Red Cross were the three agencies who had most experience in that field and that some of them had vehicles and facilities for actual transportation and distribution. After some effort, as you know, we succeeded in bringing together a National Committee, composed of these three, and later the representative of the Confederation of Labor, so that we brought together all those elements in one agency, E.N.D.S.I. Our first materials arrived in December, and we began functioning. We are about to issue a release to the press next week concerning the results of the distribution; which I will read to you. We are bringing it first to your attention because you were interested in the very beginning of the relief program. I suggested to Princess Bossiano that if you came together and heard what we had accomplished, it might be interesting to you.

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(Mr. Taylor read press release).

Mr. Taylor: We have accomplished all the unloading of the six ships at the ports. In Naples five churches are being used as warehouses, and in Rome the old freight station at San Lorenzo has been repaired and is being used. Transportation of the materials from the warehouses into the interior is by truck or by railway without any change, so that down to the point of distribution in the communes, there has been hardly any delay for transportation--which is a remarkable accomplishment. It shows the interest of the people in getting the supplies distributed. The number of people who have been served speaks very well for the cooperation of the Italian people in all the different provinces and communes and for all the hard work of the National Committee under the guidance of Ing. Vicentini--the Italian Red Cross under Bianco, and the Vatican under Mgr. Carroll--Abbing. They worked

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together almost constantly, day and night, on a road under great difficulties--and did a most remarkable piece of work: doubt if it had a parallel anywhere. We had in addition the loan of four American Red Cross workers who went on the trips, together with Italian Red Cross workers, who spent all their time going about in the communes interesting the women in the distribution of relief. These ladies also lived under difficulties--sometimes sleeping in their automobiles. More than a million people have been served in this short period of time. That is our report up to the present.

Princess Bassiano: It's a grand one!

Mr. Taylor: It is the 9th of February. We received the first relief supplies in December, and the last supplies arrived in the 1st part of January. All the supplies that arrived have been allocated, and the greater part have been distributed. I think Ing. Vicentini can tell us how he did it.

Ing. Vicentini: We owe most of our success to the fine guidance of the Ambassador. We could not have done this work without the help of the Allied organizations in loading the supplies from the ships and transporting them to the warehouses and places of need. In the Abruzzi region we had the wonderful help of the Allied officers. Col. Armstrong in Lanciano was a wonderful help! With the help of the Allies we could reach even the farthest villages of the Chieti Province. The distribution was made 20 hours before the snow fall, and all the roads were blocked by snow. I arrived there 8 hours after the arrival of the first trucks, and we could not walk to the villages because the snow was so high that it was impossible. We found these poor people without houses living in caves and under the ruins--but they had their clothing and were in high spirits. An American officer was with me, and he was amazed by the spirit of these people who were in such bad conditions. There were many who had wives and children killed by the Germans during the last days of the occupation, and their houses had been blown up by mines. They were so excited that someone had thought of them and brought them relief, that it was moving to see. In Sulmona we had the help of the Italian men who had to walk and take blankets and clothing to the high village of Sulmona which was entirely destroyed. All houses have been blown up by mines, and in the areas surrounding the villages are mine fields under the snow where it is impossible to find them. It is impossible, too, to find food to eat or wood to burn. It is a terrible condition. We also gave out some of the material collected in Rome by the Italian people. Much the same situation exists in the north. In part of the province of Campobasso battles had been raging for many months, and the same tragic situation exists. Now the distribution of relief in these regions has been made. In the communes of Frosinone and Littoria, where the destruction has been so large, most of the population had fled and are now in Sicily and Catania. It is difficult to make

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We had the help of the Italian Red Cross and the American Red Cross, and with these several organizations we could maintain regularity of the distribution. Materials have been distributed in Littoria Province, where the destruction is not large, and in the regions of Frosi, Terracina and the centers along the Appian way. There are almost three separate regions because the situation is different in each one. Cisterna and Nettuno have been served. In Cisterna the fight was going on in the city many more months perhaps than in Frosi where the destruction was only due to mines. I think the situation is greatly improved now. The distribution named also going on in the region north of Rome. (Ing. Vicentini named provinces north of Rome that were receiving relief supplies). We also sent something to Civitavecchia, which has been destroyed by aerial bombardment and adjoining places where there has been destruction.

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I was in Sicily some days ago, and I think the quantity of clothing we are sending down will be sufficient for substantial help to the population. The most ruined city is Messina, where there are about 60,000 people, perhaps more, in great distress. Palermo is much better, but in any case there is great ruin in some parts of the town. There is also great destruction in Catania and in some centers near the town. One of the worst situations in Sicily is of the population of Pantelleria. The Allied Officer in charge of administration, Captain Nichols, is ready to receive the clothing and will take it immediately to 2,000 people who are in a desperate condition.

Mr. Taylor: How many people do you anticipate assisting in Sicily?

Ing. Vicentini: 150,000 people in all the island.

Mr. Taylor: And in Sardinia?

Ing. Vicentini: In Sardinia the situation is much better, because there is not much war damage except some aerial bombardment in Cagliari and the industrial region of Carbonia. In Sardinia there is not much need for clothing because they had more in the first place--and the country is rich. The greatest need is for shoes--particularly for mine workers. As soon as possible, when our next shipment comes, we shall send shoes from Leghorn to Sardinia.

Mr. Taylor: The next shipments are on the way and should be here by the end of this month. In the northern areas we follow the line of the AMG in distributing supplies. We may cross it in some places as we advance. They have asked us for assistance in the distribution of clothing. When the next supplies come--I think in the month of February--we should have three million pounds more. In it there will be enough milk--in addition to what we are doing--to serve 40,000 children for six months or 80,000 children for three months.

Ing. Vicentini: I have a telegram from the province of Foggia. Clothing has arrived, and is being distributed, and the Prefect expresses his thanks.

* * *

Mr. Taylor: About the surgical instruments and the three hospitals we are setting up in Cassino.

Ing. Vicentini: We are building three temporary hospitals in the Cassino area. The very bad season has not permitted us to complete this work before the end of January, as we had planned to do. There have been 14 days of rain and snow. In 20 days from now, however, the first hospital will be ready to function in the Cassino area. The other hospitals will be built as soon as possible

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Countess Gerardini: What is happening in Volletri about hospitals?

Ing. Vicentini: There is an emergency hospital, but they are without surgical instruments. We are supplying instruments. We also received a great number of first aid kits and 200 communes of the devastated areas have been given these kits.

Mr. Taylor: I might say that American Relief for Italy is donating these three hospitals when they are actually completed--completely equipped.

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On the American side of the ocean we have another complete organization--small in number but very efficient. We have contrasted the cost of assembling and pressing, baling and shipping the materials to Italy with other similar organizations--British Relief, French Relief, Greek Relief--all of which are older organizations, we only organized last April. It appears that related to the quantity of materials shipped and processed our expenses were the lowest; it was 4 of 1%. The next above us was 6%. We are a very hard working organization. You see you participated in a very small beginning when you first started with us in July, and it has developed into something which we hope is worthwhile and on a basis we hope through the National Committee that will be permanent. I wonder if any of you have questions or advice to give?

Princess Bessiano: I think the only thing we can do is to thank you with all our hearts.

Countess Carandini: Even the way the things have been done--not only the quantity but the purpose and method of distribution.

Mr. Taylor: I would like to say one other thing. You in Italy know your situation better than anyone can tell it to you, but perhaps you may sometimes like to hear what your neighbors are saying about you even though it hurts. But this won't hurt. It was your fear that you could not get through the winter without serious civil disorders in the country. You are nearly out of winter now, and the sun is getting around where it belongs in relation to the needs of human beings; crops will be able to grow, and the needs will be less for clothing. So the fear one naturally had in those days last summer, as we looked toward the winter, does not now exist. You have passed through that period, and you are entitled to begin to have more confidence in the future. That is what you need, and the more you begin to depend upon your own resources, the sooner you will be successful in meeting this emergency, and the sooner you will be fully happy again. I don't think that real happiness will come from anything except your own efforts. I think the darkest days are over. You have had a terrible difficult time, and it is going to be a long and difficult road to recovery, but I think the sun is beginning to come from behind the clouds to Italy.

Countess Carandini: I wish something could be done about the moral situation of the children in Rome. It is very difficult to know what to do. You can't put them in an ordinary place where other children are, who are already under the care of convents that are very simple and poor but very good. I know that many people take the best of them to places where ordinary children and good children are. I think it is a problem that America can help us to solve, because the American people have studied all the moral situations

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Mr. Taylor: We have had that question up several times under the name of "delinquent" children. We of this Committee have not had any directive to be active in respect to this problem, but we talked about it several times and are interested and sympathetic but never adopted a plan for it.

Ing. Vicentini: Yes, we spoke about this question. We thought that perhaps a way of organizing this most important national problem would be to have a beginning similar to EUDI. This problem is not only a local problem in Rome--it is a most important national problem. A very large investigation would be necessary to determine the number of children. I believe it is a question of 200,000 children of whom perhaps 40,000 are in Naples and perhaps 30,000 in Sicily in the two large cities. To take care of this problem we would need all the facilities of the Government and also great help from our American friends. It would take 3,000,000,000 lire a year. If we take children from the streets, we must know where to put them. In addition we need to have people who can teach them--and clothing and food. All these are needed. We must obtain educational institutions for these children. I think it is a most important problem that Italy must face now, because in ten years this will become a question of criminals--the same problem that Russia had to face after the great revolution there.

Countess Carandini: Mgr. Baldelli told me that there was an institution to take care of the children of Rome.

Ing. Vicentini: It would be necessary to find a place to take care of couple the children we have now.

Countess Carandini: Sometimes you can mix these children with the good children. Sometimes you cannot. They are already spoiled.

Mr. Taylor: You need a great personality to head that movement. Some very inspiring man or woman who would give their life to it. I don't know of anything that would give greater satisfaction to such a person that to succeed in that.

I think that is all we have to discuss today. I thank you all for your kind attendance.

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Countess Corendini: Mr. Baldelli told me that there was an institution to take care of the children of Rome.

Ing. Vicentini: It would be necessary to find a place to take care of double the children we have now.

Countess Corendini: Sometimes you can mix these children with the good children. Sometimes you cannot. They are already spoiled.

Mr. Taylor: You need a great personality to head that movement. Some very inspiring man or woman who would give their life to it. I don't know of anything that would give greater satisfaction to such a person that to succeed in that.

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REPORT ON THE VISIT OF THE MEDICAL COMMISSION OF E.N.D.S.I. TO

FLORENCE: 22nd. - 25th. Feb. 1945.

On February 22nd. Prof. John A. Canaperia, representing the Italian Government, Dr. Lorenzo Laponi, representing the Italian Red Cross, and Mr. John P. Carroll-Abbing, representing the Vatican, members of the Medical Commission of E.N.D.S.I., went to Florence, following on the visit of Mr. Howard P. Barr, to meet the officers of A.M.G. and the local Italian Authorities interested in the Relief and Welfare problem. General Edgar E. Hume had authorized this extension of E.N.D.S.I. activity into A.M.G. territory.

Feb. 23rd. (9.00 hours). Meeting with Col. T. Parr R.A.M.C., Head of the Public Health Office of A.M.G. (5th Army), with Capt. Wilcox, Public Welfare Officer, and with the Assistance Committee of A.M.G. founded by the Public Health Office under the direct control of Col. Parr. The following people were present: The Provincial Doctor, Professor Furno; the President of the Communal Assistance Committee, Professor Giorgio La Pira; Mgr. Meneghello, Secretary to the Archbishop; Marchesa Clarissa Torrigiani, President of the A.M.G. Committee, and others.

Col. Parr was present only at the beginning of the meeting. The purpose of A.M.G. Committee - that of assisting people in need who are not helped by any other Institutions - was explained.

Mr. Carroll-Abbing and Prof. Canaperia then illustrated the organization and scope of E.N.D.S.I. and spoke of an eventual distribution of milk and vitamins to the children in the Orphanages and Children's Hospitals in Florence, similar to the distribution that had already taken place in Rome and Naples.

The A.M.G. Committee requested that this distribution be extended to the poor children helped by them. They promised to supply the lists of children who would benefit. The Provincial Doctor likewise promised to furnish a list of the Institutions in Florence with the number of children housed in each.

Feb. 23rd. (15.00 hours) Meeting with Capt. Wilcox, Public Welfare Officer of A.M.G., with the Provincial Doctor, and representatives of Governmental, Catholic and Protestant Institutions. The subject under discussion was the situation of the Hospitals in Florence. The Provincial Doctor promised to prepare a statement of the needs that might be met by E.N.D.S.I., such as surgical instruments, first aid kits, sheeting etc.

Feb. 24th. (15.00 hours) Meeting with Capt. Wilcox, Welfare Officer of A.M.G. (5th Army), and Lt. Kezan, Welfare Officer of Region 8.

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The two officers, both of whom showed a most collaborative and helpful spirit, explained the actual assistance Committee functioning in each Commune, under the direction of the Provincial Office for Social Assistance (U.P.A.S.). They expressed their anxiety lest the entry of another organization such as E.N.D.S.I. into the fields, should complicate the relief situation.

The E.N.D.S.I. Committee explained that distribution of American Relief for Italy supplies is carried out by a National Organization which assumes responsibility for the relief material arriving where it is most needed. The one national plan would be disorganized if another method of distribution was set up to that existing in the territory which was under Italian administration. It was thought that all difficulties might be overcome if three members, representing the Italian Government, the Church and the Italian Red Cross, could be nominated among the members of the U.P.A.S. and the E.C.A., as the representatives of E.N.D.S.I. and responsible to the National Committee for any distribution of relief material in their respective areas. Other members of U.P.A.S. and E.C.A. might be associated with the three representatives as members of the Provincial and Communal Committees of E.N.D.S.I. In this way the E.N.D.S.I. plan would remain the same and the E.C.A. unified assistance plan would not be interfered with. This suggestion met with the approval of Captain Wilcox and Lt. Kezan. If it should meet with general approval it could be easily carried into effect.

PROSPECTIVE MILK DISTRIBUTION IN FLORENCE.

Orphanages and similar Institutions:

for Boys	8 institutions with	634 children
for Girls	28 " "	1010 "
mixed	12 " "	1312 "
	48 " "	2956 "

Hospitals for children:

Mayer Hospital with	210 children
Innocenti Hospital "	240 "
	450 "

A.M.G. Committee:

Children from	0 - 3 years	228 "
"	" 3 - 10 "	583 "
"	" 10 - 15 "	307 "
		1118 "

TOTAL No. of children 4524

2952

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28 February 1945

FEB 28 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

In the absence of Admiral Stone, I wish to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for the Minutes of the 15th Meeting held by the Advisory Group concerning relief on 19 February, and the attached plan of distribution of milk and vitamins.

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Sincerely,

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/s/ J. A. Quayle

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, R. A.
Staff Officer to CC

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

cc: Exec. Com'r.
CC Files

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

February 19, 1945

Meeting No. 15

Attached are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held February 19, 1945, in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc. At the invitation of Mr. Taylor two representatives of UNRRA, Miss Phoebe Bannister and Signor Guido Miegge, and Signore Garabelli Orlando and Clara Bellezza, representing "Christian Charity", were present.

In attendance were: Mr. Taylor; Brig. G. S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Sub-commission; Lt. Col. Falcomet Craig, Director of Patriots' Branch, A.C.; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Architect of Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Mgr. John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of the Pontifical Relief Commission; 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.; Lt. Col. O. J. Bizzozero, Public Health Officer, Region IV, A.C.; Lt. Col. John McSweeney, Public Health and Welfare Officer, A.C.; Mr. W. W. Jefferson, Director of Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross; Dr. Lapponi of the Italian Red Cross, and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor: During the last week I had luncheon one day with the ex-Prime Minister Orlando, his daughter Mrs. Garabelli, and others who are very much interested in relief. Signora Garabelli is particularly interested in an organization called "Christian Charity". It is a very useful organization, as I see it, because it goes on into the field and works especially among the women in the communities. I took the liberty of asking Signora Garabelli to come here today to discuss the activities of that organization with us. Among other interests of Christian Charity is the case of some patriots who are now in refugee camps near Rome. We will ask her to tell us, if you approve, what she has in mind in regard to refugees. I have had correspondence with Mr. Keeny of UNRRA, and I thought it would be a very good idea for him to meet this morning with this group. He had answered that he would, but the arrival in Caserta on Saturday of two men from the Director General's office--Mr. Hendrickson and Mr. Yanbak--who had come

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(Signora Garabelli and Clara Bellezza of Christian Charity, and the UNRRA representatives came in and were introduced).

I would like to introduce to you the people here who make up rather a representative group: Representing the Allied Commission we have Brig. Parkinson and Col. Craig, McSweeney and Bizzozero; the Italian Government--Dr. Canaperia; the National Committee--Ing. Vicentini; Mr. Barr, formerly Red Cross, whom I proposed to be my deputy; Mgr. Carroll-Abbing of the Vatican Secretariat of State, and Ing. Galeazzi, Director of Vatican activities, and Dr. Lapponi

of the Italian Red Cross. We have been holding meetings in this group, in addition to our smaller groups, since last June trying to develop relief for Italy. I have always invited those whom we thought might be helpful in the accumulation and distribution of relief in Italy, and it has grown to the present group. We have reports to indicate what we have accomplished to the present, so that it will not be necessary to review it at this moment. We are glad to have you here. The question I think Signora Garabelli is interested in is one that we had on our agenda today and has to do with refugee camps. There are four in or near the City of Rome, two of which most of us have visited and some have visited the other two. They are in a very bad situation, lacking clothing, adequate food and suitable living conditions. Refugees have been brought from the east front and, we believe, are living under conditions that should not be permitted to exist. They are the particular charge of the Italian Government through its Refugee Commission. We have discussed various ways in which these camps could be assisted, but some of us are of the opinion that material assistance should only follow upon a plan for organization of these camps--the introduction of system, order and discipline, the improvement of sanitary conditions and the question of whether or not one or more of these camps could not be consolidated, making a larger effort in a single locality. If the critical conditions were made reasonably satisfactory, it might be possible for the National Committee to present some supplies, which have been provided by American Relief for Italy. We could furnish milk and vitamins for the children in these camps, coffee for adults, and the most essential clothing items for children and adults. It would be undesirable, as I have said and as some of us see it, merely to furnish supplies unless, in the first instance, proper organization was effected. We believe that there should be appointed a Director of those particular camps--that he should be a man of outstanding ability, of a sympathetic nature, of experience, a disciplinarian, a planner, a man of vision and a man willing to work. It might be that that type could only be found in a person with past military training. Under such a director there might be a very competent, able and energetic man as the supervisor of each camp. The principle responsibility to the Government and to the National Committee would repose in the director and he in turn would have his four resident assistants or supervisors--men with influence and with the capacity for dealing with people in that situation, men who would have enough authority to do these things. There is no evidence that there is present any discipline or organization. The camps are so poorly equipped, that, it is a reflection on the Government and the city to have such a situation exist. As a matter of procedure, the suggestion has been made that the National Committee offer to contribute the supplies I have indicated. American Relief for Italy has contributed four sets of movable barracks which could serve in these camps as a center for the preparation and distribution of donated supplies. These barracks are left after American Relief for Italy has provided three emergency hospitals in the Cassino area which are now in con-

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Mr. Taylor: The plan we have in mind with respect to the procedure in the four refugee camps was that our Committee would meet with the President of the Council and the head of the Bureau for Refugees, and whoever might be helpful, to outline a project for the donation of these supplies with a suggestion that the suitable organization be created--something that is quite lacking now.

Signora Garabelli: I have visited these camps, and I am firmly convinced that one of the first improvements would be reducing the number of the refugees in the camps. Many should be sent home. The fact is that the Government has not the means of transportation. If they return to their homes, they might become more useful citizens, because even if their homes are destroyed, they will find the means.

Mr. Barr: I have just come from a meeting in the 5th Army area. There will be many more refugees sent down this week, and they will continue to pour down at the rate of 1,000 a week, because they have evacuated them from the northern areas; the population will continue to grow in these four camps meanwhile.

Signora Garabelli: That makes it even more urgent to send those home who can go back. I know there are a number who could go home, especially those who live in the south.

Mr. Barr: You have two problems then--the organization of the camps and a plan to send the people home.

Signora Garabelli: It is very difficult to find the number of the people in the camps. When they arrive, their names are not taken. There is no organization whatsoever. There should be an information office to take the names of those coming in and record the reasons for their coming and going. Nobody can tell you why there is such a different number from day to day.

Mr. Jarkinson: I think the whole thing needs organization--a reception bureau and a discharge system.

Mr. Taylor: There must be an intelligent man to head each of these camps and above them someone who can make contact with the Government the National Committee and UNRRA--and who would be responsible for the overall control. The man who has charge of the camp should stay there and direct it in military fashion. The idea of these people living on the floor with no facilities for their comfort or safety presents a dreadful situation and one I would not want the world to know of, because it is a reflection upon the Italian Government who is responsible for it. In that sense it is a serious question. To my mind there is no effort being made to relieve it. We must be frank about these things, even though they hurt!

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Signora Garabelli: There is inadequate organization in the social classes. In these camps many children and women are lacking everything, including clothing and food. Hear then are men who come to Rome every day and earn money in such quantities that they are able to gamble with it. There are gambling circles in which they make exchanges in money that might amount to as high as 50,000 lire. Near them are children who are undernourished, who have no shoes and little to wear--and these same children often come back at night with 2,000 or 3,000 lire in their pockets that they have earned in the streets of Rome.

Mr. Taylor: I think these children should be taken out of the streets

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Ing. Galenzzi: It is a matter of inspection and organization. It is up to the Government and the High Commissioner to establish a rule.

Mr. Barr: If you keep these children in the camps, you must substitute something for them to do. I would not agree with making these places into concentration camps. That is one of the tragedies of this war. You will have to substitute something to keep the refugees busy. The ironic thing is that most of these people are farmers with nothing to do, and right around the camps are acres of fields which could be cultivated.

Ing. Galenzzi: The first lack of organization is proven in that many of these people have been in the camps for 10 months. Some actually prefer to camp in these places.

Signora Garabelli: Our organization cannot do much, because it is not an organization of the Government; it is a private organization. We have tried to open schools for these refugee children. One school has been opened which accommodates 500 or 600 children. Only 180 of the smaller children, however, go to school and even to obtain this number, we must urge the families constantly for them to go. We thought of establishing a school for them to learn a craft, but it is impossible, because even the parents do not want them to learn. They are beginning to accept their condition. They are getting used to it. That is why I believe it is best to send them back to their homes. In their homes they can be useful to themselves and to others. They will act differently in their own small villages where they are known. I have visited seven places in the Abruzzi, and I have admired the Italian people--how rapidly they start life again after sorrow and destruction. If the owner reaches his house--no matter how damaged it is--he immediately tries to repair it and to start life again. They are different citizens if they are where they belong. Near Rome where they are not used to the life, they change. Every month is bad for them.

Mr. Taylor: Where are these new groups being sent from? Why should they be sent to Rome?

Ing. Galenzzi: They are groups of people coming from the north to their homes in the south who stop over in Rome.

Mr. Jefferson: The only ones they are sending down are residents of the south. They are people who had migrated north; they are not residents of the north.

Mr. Barr: That is the reason the number of people in camps fluctuates. This is the distributing point.

Mr. Taylor: How do you estimate the activity in this field?

Ing. Galeazzi: The first lack of organization is proven in that many of these people have been in the camps for 10 months. Some actually prefer to camp in those places.

Signora Garabelli: Our organization cannot do much, because it is not an organization of the Government; it is a private organization. We have tried to open schools for these refugee children. One school has been opened which accommodates 500 or 600 children. Only 180 of the smaller children, however, go to school and even to go. We must urge the families constantly for them to go. But it is thought of establishing a school for them to learn a craft, but it is impossible, because even the parents do not want them to learn. They are beginning to accept their condition. They are getting used to it. That is why I believe it is best to send them back to their homes. In their homes they can be useful to themselves and to others. They will act differently in their own small villages where they are known. I have visited seven places in the Abruzzi, and I have admired the Italian people--how rapidly they start life again after sorrow and destruction. If the owner reaches his house--no matter how damaged it is--he immediately tries to repair it and to start life again. They are different citizens if they are where they belong. Near Rome where they are not used to the life, they change. Every month is bad for them.

Mr. Taylor: Where are these new groups being sent from? Why should they be sent to Rome?

Ing. Galeazzi: They are groups of people coming from the north to their homes in the south who stop over in Rome.

Mr. Jefferson: The only ones they are sending down are residents of the south. They are people who had migrated north; they are not residents of the north.

Mr. Barr: That is the reason the number of people in camps fluctuates. This is the distributing point.

Mr. Taylor: Has the American Red Cross been active in this field?

Mr. Jefferson: Not recently, sir. The British Red Cross are working

presently with the refugees.

Brig. Parkinson: It seems to me that there are two distinct groups--transient and permanent. You need one setup whereby the transients could get food and lodging for the night, and the other problem is to take care of those who are going to stay.

Signora Garabelli: They should be divided into two camps--one for transients and one for permanent. We should try our best to better the conditions of all.

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Mr. Taylor: I can't understand why the influx of refugees should be continuous.

Mr. Barry: There were thousands of people moved north by the Germans who are now going back home. There are thousands of people that were evacuated south by our armies and just like homing pigeons are going north, and can only go for some distance before they must wait again for the liberation of their village.

Mr. Taylor: In selecting the director and supervisors, advice should be given by this group for it would not be well for it to get into the field of politics. A real director of refugee camps is needed. These four camps create a specific enterprise. The thing is to take care of the situation promptly, and let the credit go where it may-- no one is worried about that.

Brig. Parkinson: As far as A.C. is concerned, I don't think anyone is available in A.C. for that assignment, it should be Italian on a high level. In my own mind, I think that since this is an Italian commitment, it should be handled by Italians. I should think some responsible leader, perhaps some officer who had retired from the service should be chosen, who is perfectly capable of organizing the camp and has the power of instilling discipline into those under him. I should think a man of that caliber and a similar man in all the camps would be what we should try to get. I think Ing. Vicentini or Galeazzi or other of these men could do it, and don't tell me that the country is so poor in manpower that it could not take care of it.

Ing. Galeazzi: A former officer of the patriots who had military training might be put in charge of these people.

Mr. Taylor: My feeling is that if you put it up to the Government, the question of a political appointee comes in. Unless you have a person whom you will support, I am afraid you will get lost in a maze of politics.

Signora Garabelli: It would be better for an Italian to be appointed even in the view of the Allies. It becomes in the minds of the Italians, otherwise, almost a concentration camp. You know how the Italians feel about discipline. It might be misunderstood from the point of the Allies. I really think the appointment should be Italian.

Mr. Taylor: I think you are quite right, but I have a fear that you will not improve the situation unless the arrangement for the Director of this enterprise is made conditional. I mean by that the support and help from the outside will come only if the Italian Government and the Italian organization takes some action of their own regarding the physical surroundings and the conduct of the camps.

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Signora Garaballi: There is another problem. A small group of patriots have been sent down to these camps in this last week. This group is not more than 250, but I do not think they should be mixed with the refugees. They should be separated from the rest. They have a special point of view; they cannot be considered like the refugees. In view of the fact that we are encouraging the war of the patriots, it should be desired to do something special for them. Many are in urgent need of help, and it is very difficult for us to bring help to these boys. We want to bring help to patriots who are lacking clothes and food, but if I go to the refugee camps to bring help to a patriot who is usually a man between 20 and 30--I cannot disregard the man near him who is old and sick or a woman who has four or five children. I had the means and the possibility of having a meal every night in one camp for the patriots, but we could not do it because of what I have mentioned.

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Mr. Taylor: How do you identify patriots?

Signora Garabelli: There is an office in Rome called the "Ufficio Patrioti" where a committee of officers certify the origin of these people arriving, and they give them a paper to establish their identity as patriots. They do this with all the information they have. Many of them arrive together and are known by the officers. Each of them makes some declaration. Of course, it may be that a small number have no right, but that number is small. There are patriots in different places near Rome; many are without clothing, and some have been severely wounded. There are about 850 of these patriots in different places who need help, and I feel that these men should be put together. In order to do all we can to help them, we opened an office where they can come for help. We have helped about 25% of them, but that is not enough.

Mr. Taylor: What we want to know is whether to advise the National Committee to begin on this project.

Ing. Vicentini: I heard a discussion of the patriots from Signora Camargo of "Unione Donne Italiane", the Italian Women's Union, who came to our office to get clothing for the patriots. It seems that the Ministry of War has an office, too, where these patriots can get some help. As soon as possible, we will have some clothing for them.

Signora Garabelli: The only thing that exists now is our office at Via Ceroncini. The Government has done little or nothing. The only thing they obtained was a number of shoes. The patriots need a house. We did obtain a house in Via Ceroncini, where at the moment we try to help them. It is calculated that about 1,000 patriots have wives and children--but in my opinion they are not really patriots because they have not done any actual fighting--but there is a problem!

Mr. Taylor: The only thing is, we would not be able to take care of this transient situation in supplying clothing--where they come in at night and leave in the morning.

Signora Garabelli: That is why there should be a difference in permanent and transient refugees.

Mr. Jefferson: There are many other transient camps which are under the control of the High Commissioner of Refugees. This condition in Rome is just a part of the total. It all comes back to the problem of administration. One part should be distinguished between transient and permanent guests. The people who are coming through will have a tendency to stay unless you have a plan for sending them on. My suggestion would be in backing up Brig. Perkinson in that the administration should be Italian and that, if possible, the Displaced Person section and Repatriation Subcommittee of A.C. could make available a person to assist.

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Mr. Taylor: We cannot encourage contributions without organization.

Brig. Parkinson: Unless you have some control over the ^{ins} ~~ins~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ camps, it is like putting things into a bottomless pit. I should say, too, that organization should take place before distribution.

Mr. Taylor: Will you prepare a memorandum so that we can present this properly to the Prime Minister and others in the Government who are interested?

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Ing. Vicentini: Yes, we can do that--certainly.

Mr. Taylor: Can Col. Craig help on that? Col. Craig, do you have anything to say?

Col. Craig: I have nothing to say at this moment.

Mr. Taylor: Is there no identification given the patriots? I know there was a plan last summer that when a man had finished his service he would be given some kind of certificate.

Col. Craig: That has been done, and the patriots have been clothed and fed in the army areas.

Signora Corbelli: As long as they fish, they do not want identification because it is very dangerous. I followed one situation very well, because I was there during the German occupation. I remember we had the names of patriots, and we wanted to give them some papers. They always refused, because it was too dangerous for them and their families, so usually these boys have no papers or identification.

Mr. Taylor: The question was raised here the other day whether we were going to furnish enough atebirin to take care of the 40 or 50,000 people in the Cassino area. This is similar to the emergency case the National Committee took care of last autumn. I talked to Col. Bizzozero, and he said he would have a word to say about it this morning. Morning. I had a conversation with Dr. Soper who was going away, I believe, and he said that through the Allied Commission and under the prospective activities of UNRRA, they felt there was enough atebirin in prospect to care for the malarial situation. I don't know whether he meant for all of southern Italy, or just the Cassino area.

Col. Bizzozero: The question of supplying atebirin for a prophylaxis is not practical among a civilian population because, first of all, unless you take it daily, diligently and with an enormous amount of discipline, the results are no different than if you don't take it at all. The only thing that atebirin could be used for practically would be as a treatment to supplement quinine.

Brie. Parkinson: A very wonderful experiment was carried out by an Italian Doctor. He took part of about 20 malarial localities and had the whole place mapped out. He and his assistants went around every week and gave out the atebirin systematically, and the results were amazing! You cannot do that for the whole country. If it could be done, it would be a great thing.

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Mr. Taylor: 95% of the people had malaria in the Cassino area 2952 last fall.

Prof. Canaperio: It is very difficult to control malaria in the Cassino area, because there are no houses; you cannot do any screening. The only way to try to control malaria is to give atobrin.

Col. Bizzozero: If you do not have strict organization in the distribution, you are wasting atobrin which you need seriously. Unless our soldiers take atobrin every day, the incidence of malaria is just as high.

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Mr. Taylor: The question is: Can you give atobrin systematically to 40 or 50,000 people?

Mr. Carroll-Abbing: Last fall we gave atobrin every day, and each section had to keep a daily register of what was distributed and to whom. In that way we could check up to see if each child took his atobrin every day.

Col. Bizzozero: In a curative sense, it is quite different to see that a child swallows his atobrin. That cannot be done on a prophylaxis basis--but in treatment, yes.

Mr. Taylor: The question is whether you want to use this area (Cossino) as a laboratory and try it out with these 50,000 people.

Mr. Barr: Does Mr. Carroll-Abbing believe that he can perfect an organization to take care of at least a section of that area, using the three hospitals to block off areas, and give to the children a daily atobrin tablet on the basis that we give milk and vitamins. It would be a good idea if we could only reach 5,000.

Col. Bizzozero: All I can tell you is the experience of nine million troops. Unless they are disciplined and take it every day, it doesn't help and with the lack of atobrin, that has to be considered.

Mr. Barr: Would you say in the Cossino area--where each child would be given an atobrin tablet as he comes up to drink his glass of milk, that it would be a definite prophylaxis and would be worth the effort?

Col. Bizzozero: Yes--on that basis.

Mr. Barr: Do you think that if the National Committee could establish a series of these areas, they could get atobrin to do this job?

Brig. Parkinson: There is also a question of supplies; I'm not trying to discourage this thing, but there is a lot to think about. If you take the round figure of 50,000 people--that's over a quarter of a million tablets every week.

Mr. Taylor: 350,000 a week. If you figure every day and begin the first of April for six months--that would be 180 days. It would run into about 4,200,000 tablets for 50,000 people for six months.

Mr. Barr: I doubt if you could get a disciplined group of that size. You might get 10,000 or 15,000 children.

Mr. Taylor: For the benefit of the children--this material treatment work

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Mr. Taylor: For the benefit of UNRRA--this malarial treatment work in the Cassino area was done last fall by the National Committee. We discovered the location of 1 1/2 million atabrin tablets through Col. Bizzozero, and distributed them on a system the National Committee set up in the Cassino area. It worked very well. I should think that some section or group of the population could very well be treated now. As Mr. Barr says, the children could be controlled better than the adults. In this field of malaria the Government, the Rockefeller Institute, UNRRA and other relief organizations as well as the National Committee are all active.

Miss Bannister: UNRRA is also interested in malarial control.

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Col. Bizzozero: I think they have asked for 60 to 80 million malarin tablets.

Mr. Taylor: Do you think we ought to pursue this or turn it over to some other agency. The National Committee will be in it anyway.

Ing. Galenzzi: I think we should follow it through.

Col. Bizzozero: I think you have done a very useful job; it is a very difficult undertaking. I think the first step is to find out how many children you have in schools--then estimate the total and decide on a plan of distribution.

Mr. Taylor: Will Ing. Vicentini and Prof. Canaperia, then, proceed working with any agency who has anything to offer in the way of assistance to the people in this malarial control.

Mr. Taylor: Before touching on another subject, I should like to bring up the question of sheeting. We made an inquiry in America for a large quantity of sheeting to be brought over here in bulk shipment to be converted into sheets for hospitals. I found from correspondence that all goods brought from America were under the control of governmental agencies and could not be purchased without their permission, and in turn the A.C. here had a voice in that control. In this regard, General McKinley came over from Allied Commission to see me last week at the instance of Admiral Stone with whom I had taken up the matter. He has transmitted our request to AFHQ, and I assume they will send a recommendation back to America for us to buy this sheeting. Hospital sheeting is a very serious question. Does anyone know what is required in the hospitals

Ing. Vicentini: Hospitals in Rome need 25,000 sheets. That amounts to 75,000 yards.

Mr. Taylor: I believe sheeting is 30¢ a yard in America.

Mr. Barr: It runs that or a little less for no. 2 grade. 25,000 sheets roughly are needed to take care of Rome Area.

Signora Gerabelli: The sheets are not the only problem in the hospitals. They need many yards for operating rooms and uniforms for the nurses. In one hospital in Rome it is necessary for them to take care of the sick in their regular clothes because they have no aprons. If in Rome there is a need for 25,000 sheets, you must almost double the needs for other purposes. We must need 50,000 yards for other purposes.

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Mr. Barr: In the next shipment for American Relief for Italy from American Red Cross we have some surgical gowns for nurses and doctors.

Col. McSweeney: In the southern region we use shelter halves for sheeting, and it is liked better than lighter materials, because most of the mattresses are made of straw, and the straw cannot break through the shelter halves which are made of light duck. I believe we can get at least 75,000 yards of this material.

Brig. Parkinson: As far as hospital sheeting is concerned, all they have to do is get the material for 60¢ a yard. I'm trying to get a carload to make into sheets for hospitals. Rome can be taken care of.

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Mr. Taylor: What about transport?

Mr. Barr: I think the National Committee could be of help with these four big trucks. They carry 12 tons--an entire box car.

Brig. Parkinson: All the material has been paid for.

Mr. Taylor: There was a large amount of sheeting in Naples.

Brig. Parkinson: That is what we bought. It has not been converted into sheets.

Mr. Taylor: The institutions in Rome can convert it.

Ing. Vicentini: The hospitals themselves can do it.

Brig. Parkinson: This material will take care of the actual emergency situation.

Mr. Taylor: Looking toward the future, we have been trying to discover on behalf of American Relief for Italy what particular supplies had best be accumulated in America for the future. In the field of clothing there is nothing to discuss, because that is definite--the clothing will continue to come through ARI to the National Committee. The policies for distribution have been set up, and the whole system is completely organized in the southern part of Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. Members of the National Committee and Mr. Barr have been in the northern section during the last two weeks determining the needs and setting up a plan for warehousing and distribution in the north.

Ing. Vicentini: I went to Leghorn to speak with the Director of the Solway Plant in Rosignano near Leghorn. The arrangements made by Mr. Barr were confirmed with Dr. Van Cupergh, representative of the Solway Plant. We spoke also with Col. Mansley, Provincial Commissioner in Leghorn, and he agreed to help us get the permit of the P.B.S. to obtain the warehouse there for relief materials. What we would like to have is a phone in the Solway Plant, and that is very difficult to obtain because it is a military zone. There is a necessity for one, because the office is so far from the supplies.

Mr. Barr: That is already arranged. We are going to use the P.B.S. phone, which is 120 yards from the building. I don't think the military will permit us to make a connection, because there will be no civilian telephones functioning.

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Mr. Barr: There will be a carabinieri escort at the warehouse. They will live in the factories. There was full cooperation of the Solway people, and we will not have any expenses.

Mr. Taylor: One thing UNRRA ought to know is that in order to protect our supplies we have had the protection of carabinieri.

Mr. Barr: We have had the help of 150 carabinieri in Naples and Rome.

Mr. Taylor: That has all been provided through the National Committee, and the Government. You will find that all these facilities have been developed, and you will have much less to worry about.

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Mr. Barr: The first consideration in the north was the Fifth Army area near Florence. I was invited by General Hume to explain the set-up of ENDSI to his staff. He said there was a constant effort to release areas to the Italian Government, but they are now being taken care of by Allied Commission and the American Red Cross. We brought up the point that if material was not available through those sources that American Relief for Italy would be prepared to give service in the northern areas. There is no need for the ARI or the National Committee to take care of clothing needs in that area now, because the clothing program of A.C. is under the control of American Red Cross and is being taken care of adequately. The question of milk, however, which is extremely urgent, revealed two things. In the combat zone beyond Florence hospital patients are given 100 grams a day. In the area of Florence, however, the situation is much the same as it is in Rome. The children from one to three receive a ration of milk. Conditions are not too critical because the Army has done an excellent job. The need for milk, however, is great. After some discussion with the Fifth Army Staff, I met with the following: Col. Parr, Public Health Officer, Fifth Army, and Captain Vilcox, Public Welfare Officer; Fred Siegrist, ARC Welfare Officer and George Bickle, Supervisor, ARC with Fifth Army. We arranged for the following plan: That the institutional plan of ENDSI as executed in Naples and Rome would be instituted in Florence to take care of the children over three years as the military was not able to do it. It was agreed that if the National Committee took over the institutions in Florence it would be of great benefit to the military and to the people of Florence. This procedure would all go through exactly the same channels that ENDSI has used--together with all available agencies. We are merely following the pattern. We arranged that the authorities of Florence would be available for conference with the military this week,-- they will also meet with a volunteer committee, which was created by Col. Parr and Mr. Aronoff of ARC, a group of 50 women formed into an organization that will be useful too; they visit nearly 3,500 homes weekly where the people are in very poor health conditions and are not able to live in institutions. A meeting will be held Friday morning with Col. Parr, representatives of ECA and ONI, representatives of the Italian Red Cross, and the Medical Commission of ENDSI. In the afternoon there will be a meeting of the Welfare Committee of Florence, which is under the direction of Captain Vilcox, working with the American Red Cross. The Welfare Committee consists of two members from the Vatican, two from the Italian Red Cross, ECA and ONI, representatives of Government institutions and smaller institutes. This committee is now functioning and will also meet with the Medical Commission of ENDSI. It is believed that working through these two established channels we will reach approximately 6,000 children in Florence with the milk ration. This group will not only be able to help those in institutions but be able to reach the sick children who are not in institutions because there is no way to reach them.

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One other request you might have in mind is for surgical instruments in that area. The Fifth Army does not have sufficient surgical instruments for civilian hospitals, according to Col. Parr, and they would appreciate some assistance in that regard. We have about 20 sets remaining unallocated and have about 100 sets coming in. I'm not sure how many they will need in Florence. A number of outstanding surgeons and physicians would like to meet with the National Committee and express the needs of the private clinics under Fifth Army, including those at Pisa and Leghorn.

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Mr. Taylor: Will the remaining clothing be enough to take care of the people from the area north of Rome to the Military zone?

Mr. Barr: If an emergency arises in a forward area that the Red Cross and the Military are not able to meet, they will have American relief material available. There are hospitals open within 2,000 yards of German lines, handled by American Red Cross under A.C., and if there is a need for some special thing the Army cannot furnish, American Relief for Italy can help with that too.

Mr. Taylor: This leads to the question regarding future activities of ARI. It is necessary for us to put up to the American officials of ARI the program for the future. We have already accomplished this child feeding in hospitals and institutions. We are giving 8,600 children 2 glasses of milk a day, plus vitamins, in Rome and 5,000 in Naples and other places. These are free gifts of the American people. We have used no money at all up to the present--it has all been a free gift to Italy, and we want to continue that operation. Clothing will continue to come. In the UNRRA drive that ARI is participating in it was agreed that in the allocation of clothing appropriate amounts would be allocated to ARI and shipped to Italy, because there are 7 1/2 million Italian-Americans participating in that drive. The allocation is to be made by a special Presidential group. The clothing field is a continuing field. We will turn the clothing over to the National Committee, and they in turn will determine where the need is greatest. The milk has been a purchased commodity. We have three million pounds of materials arriving in the next week which enables us to continue the service to those we had begun to serve. What we are undertaking to do, by way of a proposal to America, is for ARI to adopt a certain number of institutions and a certain number of localities to serve them in respect to milk and vitamins. We have drafted a preliminary statement concerning the institutions and the numbers of children. It is estimated 100,000 children can be served. Instead of having ARI get into all the fields in Italy in the future, we realize that this is only a segment of the whole problem, and we are not trying to work into other fields that other agencies are in. In order to take care of our part of relief intelligently, we must be quite specific as to what we can do. I think we ought not undertake it except on the basis of continuing it to a year. That is long enough to commit yourselves to any project these days. We cannot decide this question this morning, but we can think about it over the next few days and before putting it up to the organization in New York, we will have the benefit of your thoughts. We ought to simplify American Relief for Italy contribution, and I think the two fields I have named, i.e., clothing and milk, will be the best ones because we have already organized them, and they represent a continuing need. If our supplies prove inadequate at any time, we would like to feel that the A.C., AFHQ, ARC and UNRRA would assist us, just as we would assist them if we had anything

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Miss Bannister: Similarly UNRRA has an organization in ²⁸⁴⁹ on in Italy. We will see that a steady supply line is maintained, and from that point on the Italian Government will operate. The supplies will be turned over to them, and the Government will take the responsibility for deciding what agencies and through what channels

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supplies will be made available. The Italian Government will do it in agreement with UNRRA. It is supplementary too.

Mr. Taylor: It is very snailier. -- And in the case of milk, for example, UNRRA might have supplies to give children outside of the institutions, over 10 and 15, and that would be very desirable. This is a starting point. We will take care of the poorest first, and we will feel we have done definite things in the interest of the American groups who support Italian relief.

Miss Bannister: The clothing you have is not only available for children, but for adults as well?

Mr. Taylor: Yes.

Signora Garabelli: In helping Italy in the future have you considered the possibility of giving work to Italians, especially in the laboratories we are trying to rebuild. I think that would be the most constructive way to help. We need machines in these laboratories. If machines could come from America, they would be very useful and very constructive. It would put to work women who have to support their families. I wonder if some of the clothing could come in rough form rather than finished? These women could make the clothing themselves. We have the money to pay but no work to give them. We are planning to open 108 laboratories in Rome where we can put 50 or 60 women to work.

Mr. Barr: However, you have to remember that donated supplies from a voluntary agency cannot take on the character of industry.

Signora Garabelli: It is not really in the field of industry. Most of the work of this type has been done in religious institutions.

Mr. Barr: 108 institutions with 60 people at work in each in one city seems to take the appearance of industry.

Signora Garabelli: Whatever definition you give it--we need to help those women who need urgently to go to work. That is the only way real help can be given to them.

Mr. Taylor: We have asked for unfinished cloth to be sent so that the clothing can be made over here. Beyond that it becomes the project of the Allied Commission, which is dealing with rehabilitation.

If there is nothing further, we will adjourn. Thank you very much for coming.

SUMMARY

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SUMMARY

1. It seems advisable that a plan of organization in refugee camps be realized before commitments are made by EMDSI to supply material.
2. Assistance to the Patriot Group should be considered by EMDSI.
3. A plan for streptococcal prophylaxis on a concrete basis prepared by the Medical Commission of EMDSI. Upon completion of the plan application for sufficient streptococcal should be made to the appropriate agency.
4. EMDSI should expend its program beyond Italian Government lines into army territory on agreement of Army and American Red Cross.
5. Surgical kits could be issued in army area through ARC.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

Plan of distribution of Milk and Vitamins to Children under 10 years of age in the orphanages and similar institutions in some of the big Italian cities. (approximate estimate).

Rome and Province	No. of Children.	15,000
Naples and Province	" "	10,000
Grosseto	" "	1,000
Arezzo	" "	1,000
Florence	" "	8,000
Leghorn	" "	1,500
Pisa	" "	2,000
Lucca	" "	500
Pistoia	" "	1,000
Other towns in Tuscany	" "	10,000
		50,000
Pescara	No. of Children	2,000
Chieti	" "	2,000
Ancona	" "	3,500
Posaro	" "	2,000
Ferrara	" "	3,500
Ravenna	" "	2,000
Bologna	" "	8,000
		22,500

Grosseto	"	"	1,000
Arezzo	"	"	1,000
Florence	"	"	8,000
Leghorn	"	"	1,500
Pisa	"	"	2,000
Lucca	"	"	500
Pistoia	"	"	1,000
Other towns in Tuscany	"	"	10,000
			<u>50,000</u>

	No. of Children	No. of Children
Pescara	"	2,000
Chieti	"	2,000
Ancona	"	3,500
Posaro	"	2,000
Forlì	"	3,500
Ravenna	"	2,000
Bologna	"	8,000
		<u>22,500</u>

No. of children

2947

Benevento
Salerno
Avellino
Campobasso
Potenza
Matera
Foggia and other towns in the following region:
Puglia
Calabria
Sicily
Sardinia

27,000

Total. 100,000

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2 glasses a day for 100,000 children for 365 days = kg. 1,450,000
lbs. 3,250,000

Multiple vitamins for 3 months of the year = Tab. 9,000,000

Vitamin C " 3,000,000

Yeast Tablets " 10,000,000

Vitamin A and D 2,000,000

Mavitol (A and D in liquid form) bottles 20,000

Protein Milk lbs. 100,000

Dextri Maltose " 100,000

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

Navitol (A and D in liquid form)	bottles	20,000
Protein Milk	lbs.	100,000
Dextri Maltose	"	100,000

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