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ITALIAN RE
OCT. 1944 –

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ITALIAN RELIEF, INC., MEETINGS & REPORTS
OCT. 1944 - FEB. 1945

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950-1/CC

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. 950-1 ITALIAN RELIEF, INC. - MEETINGS & REPORTS

SECRET

SERIAL NUMBER	FROM—	DATE	TO—	SYNOPSIS
1	Ltr Taylor	13 Nov 44	Stone	Enclosing minutes of meeting on Itel Relief held 24 Oct 44
2	Ltr Stone	14 Nov 44	Taylor	Tnx for minutes of 14 Nov 44
3	Minutes	30 Nov 44		Minutes of meeting on Italian Relief held 30 Nov 44
3a	Minutes	27 Dec 44		
4	Ltr Stone	3 Jan 45	Taylor	Tnx for minutes of 30 Nov 44
5	Ltr Taylor	11 Jan 45	Stone	First summary report of actual
5b	Mr Silber, ARC	13 Jan 45	Taylor	ENDSI distribution
5c	Maj McSweeney, PH S/C	14 Jan 45	Parkinson	Movement of Merchandize 1-15 Jan 45.
5a	Memo, ARI	15 Jan 45		Meeting held 1 Jan.
6	Minutes Mtg No. 7	19 Jan 45		
7	Minutes Mtg No. 8	19 Jan 45		Meeting held 6 Jan.
8	Minutes Mtg No. 9	19 Jan 45		Meeting held 8 Jan.
8a	Mr Silber, ARC	20 Jan 45	Taylor	Progress report Week Jan 22,45.
9	Ltr Stone 950-1	23 Jan 45	Taylor	Tnx for Minutes Dec 27,Jan 1,6,8.
10	Minutes Mtg No. 10	31 Jan 45		Meeting held 15 Jan.
11	Minutes Mtg No. 11	31 Jan 45		Meeting held 22 Jan.
12	Ltr CC950-1 Stone	31 Jan 45	Taylor	Tnx for Mins Mtgs 10 & 11.
13	Minutes Mtg No. 12	8 Feb 45		Meeting held 29 Jan 45.
14	Ltr CC-950-1, Stone	8 Feb 45	Taylor	Thanks for Mtg 12 & other papers.

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EWS/dfe

CC 950-1

8 February 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

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

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FEB 8 RECD

January 29, 1945 Meeting No. 12

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: Where was that?

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

Mr.Taylor: You said that the welfare branch of AC would issue

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Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Dr.L. Lemoni of the Italian Red Cross; Prof. John A. Consoeris M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; and Mr.Howard B.Berr, Assistent to Mr. Taylor.

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

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

Mr.Taylor: By whom?

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

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

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

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

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

Ing.Galeazzi: Where is that done?

Brig.Parkinson: In Naples.

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

Brig.Parkinson: Yes. This Welfare Officer at the North told the one in Naples about it and he has been the first in the field. The waste material from the factories has been handed over to an orphanage so that there is a third subproduct and may I show you these garments made by the nuns? May I call special attention to the shoes made by the Sisters?

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

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

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

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

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Brig.Parkinson: That could be done.

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

Brig.Parkinson: Naples is the big dump.

Mr.Taylor: From the north?

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

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

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

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

Ing.Galeazzi: The material is wonderful.

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

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

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

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

Mr.Barr: Yes, sir, right near Cassino, to the south. The work on the barracks will be a matter of a few days. They are there but they can't be trown up until the foundations are laid. We can go

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

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

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beginning on the other locations.

Ing.Galeazzi: Is there a contractor over there?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: Whose authority does it come under?

Prof.Canaperia: Zanibeni.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: Yes, we have.

Mr.Taylor: I talked there with the Doctors and the Director, who were a very intelligent and fine lot of men, about penicillin. They knew very little about it. I asked them if they would care to hear more and they said yes. I invited a group of them, to meet an expert medical officer from the 73d Hospital and some time was spent talking about penicillin. In the succeeding months several people came to see me to suggest that penicillin in Italy be made a monopoly, that a profit be made on it, to be turned over for the use of the Italian Red Cross or some other charitable agency. My reaction was very much against it. I think that any item of that sort which may prove useful to the community should be as near free as possible and no profit should stand in the way. I mention that because you may hear this discussed in other places. You probably understand the matter and agree with

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

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

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

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Mr.Barr:I would like to say here that in the control of milk distribution in the past the American Red Cross has found that in issuing a future amount to them if you would have them return the empty containers from the previous distribution you find it helps

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

3294

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Barr: 2,390 tons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3293

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

Mr. Taylor: Mr. Vicentini and Mr. Silber are in Sicily studying [illegible] of clothing. I think we stated several times

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Taylor: That would be a small amount.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3292

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

Mr. Barr: It would be unfortunate to go to a line with milk when you have desperate need a few miles on which perhaps the Fifth

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

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

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

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

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

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

3291

Mr. Barr: Approximately 2,000 tons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3290

Mr. Taylor: Now, about the clothing for the ten thousand workers. [illegible] These are the people coming back from

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

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

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

Mr. Taylor: How many more are coming?

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Ing.Galeazzi: 30,000 people are expected.

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

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

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

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

Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: 50,000 pieces.

Mr.Taylor: How many tons?

Mr.Barr: 35 tons, roughly.

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

Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: Yes.

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: You are going ahead with that?

Brig.Parkinson: Yes.

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

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

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

Please don't misinterpret what I have said to mean that the National Committee must confine itself to specific institutions in specific areas. I agree with you that the National Committee must cover the entire country and if UNRRA will cooperate, remain [illegible] distributing agency. If, however, UNRRA is going to

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efforts to an area or do nothing about it just now.

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

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Committee. My sincere hope is, of course, that UNRRA will avail itself of the mechanism of ENDSI.

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

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31 January 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

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

Sincerely,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: COS

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Jenuery 22 1945 — Meeting No.11

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

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

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

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

The next project is the one of Sicily. Ing.Vicentini and myself are going to Sicily this week for the purpose of determining what the clothing needs are. We have already arranged with the Subcommission for transport for the week of January 29th. In the provinces of the Abruzzi all the clothing has been delivered, and--

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Deswesney, Public Health and Welfare Officer, Subcommission, Allied Commission; Mgr.John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services, Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees; Ing.G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I.; Prof. John A. Caneperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Ing.Enrico P. Galeazzi, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Dr. L. Lapponi of the Italian Red Cross; Mr. Joseph S. Silber, American Red Cross, Acting Assistant to Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Thomas R. Ballantine, American Red Cross.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Col. Bizzozero: That will be completed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brig. Parkinson: A great danger arises here as in the case of the American Red Cross in the early days. We are getting some clothing from other sources, and the question came up of whether it should be paid for. Mr. Jefferson of the Red Cross did not want to be mixed up in any way with any clothing that was sold. The Red Cross has always distributed on a free basis, and if it got home that relief clothing was being sold, I think the reaction would be bad. My own feeling is that if ENDSI is distributing on a free basis, that danger will be avoided.

Ing. Galeazzi: We were mentioning the material from Ameri-

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Ing. Galeazzi: We were mentioning the material from Ameri 3284

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brig. Parkinson: Has any clothing reached them yet?

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

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

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

Ing. Vicentini: I have information from the Italian Ministry of War and from the Vatican that these refugees are without clothing. They are all men--no women or children.

Ing. Galeazzi: Are they still in Bari?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ing. Vicentini: I was told not.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Silber: Roughly--about 500 tons.

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

Ing. Vicentini: The middle of February.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mar. Carroll-Abbing: Yes, they are genuinely satisfied.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Meeting No.10

Following are minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held January 15, 1945 in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc.
Rear Admiral Ellery W. Stone, Chief Commissioner, Hq.Allied Commission, attended the meeting at the invitation of Mr.Taylor.
The following were in attendance: Brig.G.S.Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Subcommission; Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross; Mgr.John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees, Ing.Enrico Galeazzi, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Dr.Lapponi of the Italian Red Cross; Ing.G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of the E.N.D.S.I.; Prof.John A. Canaperia M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Major John McSweeney, Public Health and Welfare Officer, Subcommission, Allied Commission; Mr.Sidney J.Crawley, Assistant Director of Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross; Col.O.J. Bizzozero, Public Health Officer of Region IV, and Mr. Joseph S.Silber, American Red Cross, Acting Assistant to Mr.Taylor.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Cross, Agricola [illegible], Sanitary Services of Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees, Ing.Enrico Galeazzi, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Dr.Lapponi of the Italian Red Cross; Ing.G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of the E.N.D.S.I.; Prof.John A. Canaperia M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Major John McSweeney, Public Health and Welfare Officer, Subcommission, Allied Commission; Mr.Sidney J.Crawley, Assistant Director of Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross; Col.O.J. Bizzozero, Public Health Officer of Region IV, and Mr. Joseph S.Silber, American Red Cross, Acting Assistant to Mr.Taylor.

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

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

Mr.Taylor: Has that improved?

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

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

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

Adm.Stone: Where did you find the blankets?

Ing.Vicentini: In Prato near Florence.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: Is that woolen material?

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

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

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

Ing.Vicentini: The cost of making the men's trousers is also 50

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: There was a suggestion that some of these could be made in trade schools. 3278

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

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

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Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: Not always. They generally live inside.

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

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

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

Adm.Stone: For adults?

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

Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: Yes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ing.Vicentini: For the communes of Naples we need about 4,000 bales, for Rome about 1,000 bales and for Foggia 1,000 bales. That would leave about 12,000 bales for the cities of Naples and Rome. We discussed the question of Rome yesterday in the Giunta and the opinior was that in the town of Rome the need is not so great.

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

Ing.Vicentini: The institutes need help, however. We have made

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

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

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

Prof.Canaperia: We take care of them.

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Mr.Taylor: Now we spoke of Sicily.

Major McSweeney.I have information from people who have served there, there are less than 8,000 Italian refugees, but there are about 4,000 refugees from North Africa. We figured, however, that there would be 50,000 to 80,000 people in dire need.I checked to find out about the temperature and find that is only five degrees warmer than it is here; therefore, the need for clothing is just as great. We figure about 100 tons would take care of the refugees and the people who are in worst need of clothing. There are 380,000 people, but we can't reach all of them.

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

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

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

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

Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: I think so.

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

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

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

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

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

Adm.Stone: What about that mining area?

Ing.Vicentini: The greatest need there is shoes.

Mr.Taylor: I asked a question some time ago whether we would have use for mobile kitchens in Italy such as the ones used in Britain that

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Adm.Stone: What about that mining area?

Ing.Vicentini: The greatest need there is shoes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor:How many in the provinces?

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

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

Eng.Galeazzi: Yes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Mr.Taylor: How many in the pipeline...

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

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

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

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

	Gross Weight in Pounds	Cubic Feet.
50 Ford trucks 1-1/2 tons (1944)	281,500	15,325
50 stake bodies for truck	66,750	4,280
Shoes	40,000	19,000
Clothing, used	500,000	40,000
Clothing,new	50,000	3,800
Medical supplies	10,000	800
Vitamins	1,350	90
Dextri Maltose with yeast and iron	4,800	120
Powdered whole milk	5,900	320
Sewing kits, needles thread	7,000	300
Evaporated milk	1,200,000	24,650
First aid kits	1,000	75
New Shoes	4,200	140
Shawls	18,000	1,800
Physicians instruments	400	15
Blankets	55,000	810
Macaroni	1,000	50
Soap	28,000	1,250
Powdered protein milk	9,960	450

Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: The quantity of dried milk we plan to distribute is 94,000 pounds. That is 208,800 liters of milk, which is 853,560 quarter liter rations. With that quantity you could supply 13,926 children for two months--a quarter liter per day.

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

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

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

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

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

Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: We thought of establishing a little office that could deal with this question of milk distribution, and have a doctor there for consultation and supervision. We could publish in the pape that institutions having these children could apply at this office, s that if any institutions did not apply, it would be their own fault.

Mr.Silber: You will find that Col.Bizzozero's office has a complete list.

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Vitamins	4,800	120
Dextri Maltose with yeast and iron	5,900	320
Powdered whole milk	7,000	300
Sewing kits, needles thread	1,200,000	24,650
Evaporated milk	1,000	75
First aid kits	4,200	140
New Shoes	18,000	1,800
Shawls	400	15
Physicians instruments	55,000	810
Blankets	1,000	50
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Mr.Silber: You will find that Col.Bizzozero's office has a complete list.

Col.Bizzozero: The thing that is important to me is to find out the exact amount of milk and the intention. We have been taking care of children up to one year of age--giving them 140 grams of 8274 That has been done on a satisfactory basis. We have also been giving rations up to four years of age. I will be glad to give you the list that we have.

Mr.Taylor: If we run short, perhaps you can help us.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: Are the vitamins and milk in balance so that they will [illegible] the same lenght of time.

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Prof.Canaperia: Yes.

Mr.Taylor: When can you start the distribution?

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: What about the surgical sets?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor:Have the surgical sets been assigned?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: We have advised them about that.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ing.Vicentini: I shall tell you this afternoon.

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

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

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

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

We will call another meeting as soon as questions some up. Our plans made here in the Advisory Group are only plans that we present to the National Committee, but I hope the National Committee will not release the use of materials unless first going

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

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

Brig.Parkinson: I made arrangements to do that.

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

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EWS/cfo

CC 950-1

29 January 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the minutes of meetings held by the Advisory Group concerning relief on December 27, January 1, 6 and 8.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Ellery W. Stone

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

cc: COS
A Files

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January 20, 1945

TO : Mr.Taylor

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

FROM : Mr. Silber, American Red Cross

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

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

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

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

1. The provinces of Chieti, Pescara, Aquila, Littoria, Frosinone and Campobasso: All the clothing delivered and distribution in progress

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In conclusion we made summaries of present operations as follows:

1. The provinces of Chieti, Pescara, Aquila, Littoria, Frosinone and Campobasso: All the clothing delivered and distribution in progress.

2. Naples City and Naples Province: Allocations have been made warehousing and transportation have been arranged, and distribution is to commence during the week of January 22.

3. Rome Province (excluding Rome City): Clothing is to be delivered into the communes commencing January 27.

4. Foggia City: Clothing is to be delivered January 29.

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

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

(Sgn) Joseph S. Silber.
American Red Cross

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[illegible] place of destination.

(Sgn) Joseph S. Silber.
American Red Cross

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Following are the minutes of a meeting of the Advisory Group concerning relief held January 8, 1945 in the office of Ambassador Myron C.Taylor, Chairman American Relief for Italy,Inc. (This was a follow-up of the meeting held January 6, 1945.) In attendance were: Ambassador Taylor; Brig.Parkinson and Major McSweeney of the Public Health Sub-commission Allied Commission; Mgr. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary Services of the Pontifical Commission for Aid to Refugees; Ing.E.P. Galeazzi,Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Ing.G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of the E.N.D.S.I.; Prof. John.A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; and Mr. Joseph S. Silber, American Red Cross, Acting Assistant to Mr.Taylor.

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

Rome,January 2, 1945

Dear Field Marshal Alexander:

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

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

40,000	pairs of shoes
500,000	lbs. of used clothing
50,000	lbs. new clothing
10,000	lbs. medical supplies
5,900	lbs. powdered whole milk
7,000	sewing kits
1,200,000	tins evaporated milk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,

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

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

(1) AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY,INC.
NEW YORK, N.Y. OCTOBER 14, 1944

FOLLOWING LETTER RECEIVED FROM GENERAL SIR HENRY MAITLAND WILSON:

"WHEN YOU HAVE PURCHASED THE TRUCKS IN AMERICA, THERE SHOULD BE NO DIFFICULTY IN ARRANGING FOR THEIR SHIPMENT HERE, PROVIDED THAT THERE ARE NO FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN THE TONNAGE BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO THIS THEATRE FROM THE UNITED STATES. IT WOULD BE MORE CONVENIENT FROM THE SHIPPING POINT OF VIEW IF THE TRUCKS WHICH YOU OBTAIN ARE DESPATCHED HERE CASED. THEY CAN THEN BE

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(signed) MYRON TAYLOR

* * ** * *

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Rome, October 17, 1944

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

Dear General Wilson:

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

Sincerely yours,

(signed) Myron Taylor

* * * * * *

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

"HAVE LOCATED ADDITIONAL TWENTY FIVE TRUCKS TOTALLING FIFTY READY FOR SHIPMENT ON RECEIPT OF PRIORITIES AND ALLOCATION BY WAR PRODUCTION BOARD.

JUVENAL MARCHISIO."

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

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

UNRRA, of course, is a United Nation's activity. ARI is strictly an American activity. The question that American Relief for Italy has to answer, of course, is whether the participation in an UNRRA campaign

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: Oh, no-- all over the world. The UNRRA people are to be active in Greece,Yugoslavia, France, if necessary, and perhaps in Russia My own feeling is that our participation would reduce the quantity available for Italy as a separate state. Judge Marchisio says that UNRRA'S drive will not prevent our continued campaign for new clothing. It doesn't seem desirable to have two campaigns going on at the same time, and especially where one is backed by 50 million dollars(or a billion dollars actually) --50 million applicable to Italy. I don't think you would get much if you ran an Italian campaign following the other. Of course, we would get some material from the UNRRA drive, but we wouldn't know how much. Marchisio asks advice and approval of my telegram along the lines that I have been presenting here. He says: "... HAVE BEEN RELIABLY INFORMED THAT UNRRA HAS CABLED KEENEY FOR

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ONE MILLION POUNDS OF CLOTHING TO BE ALLOCATED FROM

UNRRA'S STOCK PILE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT BY THEM TO ITALY FREE OF COST

TO ARI. RECOMMEND YOU TO CONTACT KEENEY TO SPEED REQUISITION OF THIS

CLOTHING AND ARRANGE WITH HIM IF POSSIBLE TO HAVE IT DISTRIBUTED

THROUGH ITALIAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE." Our information is that UNRRA is anxious to enter the field and does not wish to combine its activities with American Relief for Italy. That raises the question that we will have to meet here; the National Committee would have to meet it, and AC and AFHQ would have to take part in the decision. That is the same question that we have raised for the last two or three months--whether there is to be more than one agency for the distribution of relief in Italy. I don't know whether UNRRA proposes to give their supplies away to the public or to sell them. The only time they talked to me about it was last summer. It may be they wish to keep their affairs separate from American Relief for Italy. We have been interested in developing the best possible agency for distribution and recognized the only powers helpful in a large way--namely, the Government, the Church and the Italian Red Cross. In establishing that central agency we have blazed a trail and established a functioning system by which relief can flow from the donor to the ultimate beneficiary. I do not know how anyone can set up an agency for distribution of relief without using the same elements. If they do set up another agency, then our position is to encourage them to use those same elements. We claim no monoply of these facilities for distribution. If the time comes that American Relief for Italy has nothing to contribute and UNRRA has everything to contribute, we can disappear from the scene except in a friendly way. Our only feeling is that we want to use the National Agency that has been created as the result of so much effort and not to confuse the situation. What they want among other things of course,

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My own feeling is that our participation would reduce the quantity available for Italy as a separate state. Judge Marchisio says that UNRRA'S drive will not prevent our continued campaign for new clothing. It doesn't seem desirable to have two campaigns going on at the same time, and especially where one is backed by 50 million dollars(or a billion dollars actually) --50 million applicable to Italy. I don't think you would get much if you ran an Italian campaign following the other. Of course, we would get some material from the UNRRA drive, but we wouldn't know how much. Marchisio asks advice and approval of my telegram along the lines that I have been presenting here. He says: "... HAVE BEEN RELIABLY INFORMED THAT UNRRA HAS CABLED KEENEY FOR

SPECIFICATIONS FOR ONE MILLION POUNDS OF CLOTHING TO BE ALLOCATED FROM

UNRRA'S STOCK PILE FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT BY THEM TO ITALY FREE OF COST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ing.Vicentini: There is a situation north of Rome that is very [illegible]--

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

Ing.Vicentini: There is a situation north of Rome that is very bad-- in Grosseto and Terni. 2261

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

Mr.Silber: Is is a mammouth undertaking.

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

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

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

Mr.Silber: One bottleneck is transport.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Silber: The Allied Commission is helping greatly at every place. In Frosinone and Littoria the provincial officers are doing all they can. For instance, the provincial officer of Frosinone arranged for the relief material to be taken this afternoon from the rail to the warehouses to the different points in that province. There is a great deal to be done.

Brig.Parkinson: I don't think AC can give any more personnel [illegible] to Naples. We can do that with dispatch.

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

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

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

Mr.Silber: No.

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: Where are they now?

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

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

Major McSweeney: Would they come under the MMIA?

Ing.Vicentini: No, they are civilians.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ing.Vicentini: 20 or 30,000.

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

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

Brig.Parkinson: Certainly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: Yes.

Mr.Taylor: This includes both Naples and Rome?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: That is a good idea.

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Brig.Parkinson: In regard to the clinical instruments. Of the 50 [illegible] to go to Cassino and 35 are to go to hospitals in

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Mr.Taylor: That is a good idea.

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Brig.Parkinson: In regard to the clinical instruments. Of the 50 on hand 10 are to go to Cassino and 35 are to go to hospitals in remote places in the devastated area where the need is greatest. The remaining five are to remain in the hands of ENDSI for emergency use as the need arises.

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

Mr.Silber: If you get a vehicle with a man from ENDSI, you could deliver those instruments in one trip. You could take first aid kits also. That's a valuable cargo and should be guarded carefully.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * * * *

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

Mr.Taylor: Where would be the logigal place?

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

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

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

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

Brig.Parkinson: Is the canal very badly damaged?

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

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

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Meeting No. 8

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prof. Canaperia: Half and half.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prof. Canaperia: Yes.

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

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

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

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

Brig. Parkinson: I should be against that.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prof. Canaperia: I would suggest limiting it to children up to 10

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brig. Parkinson: If it can possibly be done, I think it's a very useful thing to keep an accurate record of the results of the distribution. We did this work in England in one of the biggest orphanages. We had a group of children who were getting the same basic ration. We gave so many of them ½ pint of milk a day and gave others margarine and so forth. The experiment was carried out over a year. The children who were getting the milk got healthier, gained weight and were more active than the children who were not getting it. About the vitamins--do you have vitamins A and B?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brig. Parkinson: Would you do the same with the dextrose?

Prof. Canaperia: Yes.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Silber: What about the food bars?

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

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

Mr. Silber: The last thing is the cloth. They are making layettes out of the flannel - that's being done now in the convents. Then we have about 8,600 yards of good serge material that could be utilized for many things. It's pretty generally agreed, however, that the most vital need is trousers for growing boys up to the age of about 16--and for adults in some cases. In the first place, you can make three times as many trousers as suits. The question was who was going to make them up. First was the possibility of using convents and, second, using trade schools in Rome. We thought that the use of the trade schools would serve a dual purpose; we would get the cloth made up into clothing for the needy, and we would be furnishing labor to a number of people and helping them to learn a trade without any

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brig. Parkinson: Will that heat the place?

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

Mr. Silber: How many blankets do we have?

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

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

Ing. Vicentini: Yes.

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

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Mr. Silber: That plan was suggested to be carried out in Rome. Two Italian women have suggested the same thing to me. If a

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Mr. Silber: How many blankets do we have?

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

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

Ing. Vicentini: Yes.

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

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

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

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

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

Prof. Canaperia: That is a very good idea!

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

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Prof. Canaperia: That is a very good idea!

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MYRON TAYLOR

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

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Meeting No.7

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: Were passengers allowed to come a shore?

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

[illegible] What about protection? What about the police?

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

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

Brig.Robinson: How many tons will be unloaded at the port this week?

Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: 197.

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Mr.Taylor: Who reports on the sixth ship?

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

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

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

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

Mr.Silber: The remainder consists of about:

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

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

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

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

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4,200	pairs new shoes
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Ing.Vicentini: Starting form Naples we went first to Foggia to see if we could meet the prefect and the bishop. The prefect was absent from Foggia and we asked the bishop's secretary to make preparations for the distribution. None had been made, as the distribution had just been decided on.

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Mr.Taylor: How is the situation there?

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

Mr.Taylor: What about medicines?

Ing.Vicentini: We could not obtain this information immediately. Malaria has subsided for the moment.-- Then we went to Lanciano where we arrived at 7,30 that night. We immediately looked up Col.Armstrong who is in charge and inquired about the arrival there of the clothing. The first clothing had arrived there by truck--100 trucks had started from Naples. The first quantity of clothing was set aside to relieve the situation in the mountain regions, the villages situated father off. All the clothes had been distributed to the communes, but the delivery to the people had not yet begun because the communal committe were making an inventory of the garments received and it is believed that within the next two weeks at the most distribution can take place.

Mr.Taylor: Does the weather permit it?

Ing.Vicentini: Yes.

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

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

Mr.Taylor: How many cases?

Ing.Vicentini: thirty cases.

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

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

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

Dr.Canaperia: None.

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

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

Ing. Vicentini: Not bad at all.

Mr.Taylor: In the distribution you reported at Christmas time you stated that you were surprised at the number of mentally defective

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Mr.Taylor: In the distribution you reported at Christmas 32 you stated that you were surprised at the number of mentally defective childre. Has the war affected these children mentally - how does that display itself?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Mr. Taylor: Will it prevent any calamity?

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

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

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

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

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Ing.Vicentini: I don't think so.

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

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

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

Mr.Silber: In Lanciano, which is one of the Chieti province warehouses, there were delivered 2420 bales of which 1619 have already gone to the communes, into 21 towns out of a total of 22; in other words, every commune but one had been serviced. There are 800 bales remaining, of which 720 are reserved for subsequent allocation. The town called Tollo is 79% destroyed. It has a total of about 4,000 people at the present time and eventually all of them will have to be helped. The reaction of the individual people has been very good; in other words, they know that out in a distant land there are people willing to help them. They received 1,395 bales and 52 cases; no distribution has yet been made. At Chieti they received 1870 bales and 50 cases, about 400 bales have been distributed to the communes; the rest is now in Sulmona. All the bales but sixty have been distributed to the communes, 26 towns have been allocated materials and it will be sent there from Naples but we have not got the transportation which is the chief problem within all the provinces. The Allied Commission has been of great help in these devastated areas; Colonel Armstrong having made available transportation for every possible place so that 75% at least is in the communes. There is no major problem in the communes. Provincial committees and communes all seem to be functioning very well and working out an arrangement for a smooth distribution.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Brig.Parkinson: Is Sicily getting anything?

Mr.Taylor: Not at present.

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Mr.Taylor: Not at present.

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

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

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

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

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

* * * *

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

Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: On December 22, after a visit by the Ambassador to the House of San Lorenzo, the Executive Committee of the E.N.D.S.I. had its attention called to the situation in the provincial child welfare and maternity institutions in Rome. It was reported that they had a shortage of blankets for the babies and all lacked warm clothes. So it was decided by the Committee to include this institution in the Christmas distribution and they took along immediately 50 blankets and about 100 garments to two of the child welfare houses in Via Fabrizi and in Via Villa Pamphily. We found that the institution was as represented and that the children were literally dying of cold and exposure. They were very scantily clothed, with only one little blanket over them -- no heating of any kind -- a large building with stone floors -- a very fine building -- scrupulously clean but extremely cold and the children's legs were swollen from the exposure - they were ice cold to the touch. I asked the institutes to prepare a note on the electric light situation: they had no special allowance, they said they received light from the first to the seventh of each month and for the rest of the month once every three days from 10 0'clock in the evening until 6 in the morning. On other days there was no light at all. They depend entirely on electric current for heating, cooking, laundry work, sterilizing medical instruments.

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: I think General Brown, if he knew of this situation of light would correct it. I am going to get him on the telephone now.
(Mr.Taylor calls General Brown - no reply)

Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: A word must be said here about child delinquency; of late there are whole gangs of boys, many of them armed, round Naples - they are a great menace to the public order; The police will

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785019

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(Mr.Taylor calls General Brown - no reply)

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Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: A word must be said here about child delinquency; of late there are whole gangs of boys, many of them armed, round Naples - they are a great menace to the public order; The police will have to deal with this subject definitely; but for us it is a question of saving the children.

Mr.Taylor: This is a special subject which will have to be dealt with another time.

* * * *

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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

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

Brig.Parkinson: What does that amount to?

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

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

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

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

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

Mgr.Carroll-Abbing: The dextromaltose could be given to the Hospitals.

Mr.Taylor: Brewer's Yeast tablets: we have 7,800,000. I think it would be advisable to give some of these to institutions for children. What about vitamin tablets?

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

Mr.Taylor: How are we organized to determine these medical questions properly and get these materials out of the warehouse among the consumers? They were sent over for this purpose. This is a study

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3,000 garments.

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

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

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

Ing.Vicentini: The remarkable work done by the Army officers in getting the clothing to the needy people is due entirely to these Allied officers who worked Sundays and Christmas Day. If Major [illegible]ee and Col. Armstrong could be lent to Frosinone when they have finished this job, the work could be done in about two weeks. The request

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

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

* * ** * *

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

14 January 1945

AC/305/PH

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

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-commission.

1. The Chief Welfare Branch was charged with obtaining, as quickly as possible, reliable information relative to the needs of refugees and of citizens generally in Sicily.

2. The following persons were interviewed:

(A) Mr.Joseph Silber, A.R.C., who is in charge of the refugees sent into Sicily;
(B) Miss Mary C. Dupee, A.R.C., who was in charge of relief work in six of the nine provinces of Sicily and who kindly wrote a very interesting and detailed report which is an appendix hereto;
(C) Mrs. Cora Battiati of the Italian Red Cross now working as an American Red Cross associate for E.N.D.S.I.. She is a Sicilian - her family lives there now;
(D) Mr. Peter Banford of the British Friends Ambulance Service.

3. The following reports and sources of information were studied:

(A)The reports of R.P.H.O., Sicilia Region
(B)The reports of other A.C. Officials serving in Sicily.
(C)Prof. Lauro Chiazzase, Regional Officer Welfare Commissioner Sicily.
(D)Special communication from R.P.H.O., Sicilia Region.
(E)Statistics on climate condition in Sicily.
(F)Newspaper and periodicals to learm reaction of the Press.

4. The deductions from these reports and sources of information are as follows:

(A) Of the approximately 4,200,000 people of Sicily, between 10 to 15 percent or 450,000 persons will need some clothing predicating these estimates on comparisons with the needs in recentl devastated areas, keeping in mind however that she has had a year in which to recover from a lesser devastation that we find in Italy. A misconception arose about Sicily being much warmer than Italy; the mean average temperature between Sicily and the central part of Italy: for example 10 to latitude north and one degree south of Rome is about 50. However the greater proportion of Sicily's population is in warmer section.

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

5. Recommendation.

(A) That committees be organized and asked to cooperate with any existing reliable welfare group to prepare immediately for this distribution of clothing.
(B) That this distribution be made by the earlist possible so that the Sicilians, politically, will not feel that they have been neglected and taken care of as an after thought.
(C) That at least 100 tons be sent immediately and another 100 tons as soon as possible.

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

Copy to: Mr. Taylor.

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Januer 13, 1945

O : Mr.Taylor

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

FROM : Mr.Silber, American Red Cross

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

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

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

January 10, 1945	- 6 cars	to Littoria
January 11, "	- 9 cars	to Formia (Littoria Province)
January 12, "	-20 cars	to Ceccano (Frosinone Province)
January 13, "	- 6 cars	to Terracina (Littoria Province)
January 14, "	-17 cars	to Rome.

Motor trucks were obtained from various sources in Naples, including A.C. and P.B.S., to carry all merchandise from ENDSI warehouse in Naples to railroad siding in Naples. On January 10th and January 11th cars were delivered by the railroad authorities, loaded and dispatched to their destination. Arrangements were made before leaving Naples with railroad and military authorities for motor transport in Naples of sufficient amounts to complete this movement. The 60 cars above mentioned, it is estimated, will be sufficient to carry 560 tons, being the total rolling stock requeste with allocation to Littoria and Frosinone and with a balance to Rome ENDSI warehouses. Arrangements were also made to handle all trains departing from Naples and for sufficient guard to accompany them. Both provincial and ENDSI officials at the destinations are to have notice of the departures and estmated time of arrival. In Littoria Province warehouses of ENDSI are reasonably close to the railhead. The situation, however, is somewhat different in Frosinone. ENDSI in that province has three warehouses, one each at Roccasecca, Arce and Alatri. It was deemed inexpedient, however, to unload the cars at Roccasecca railhead (being the railhead closest to the warehouse), due to the fact that it is a most important military railhead. Furthermore, due to the inadequancy of rail unloading space, the cars containing the merchandise would be likely to remain loaded for several days without proper or adequate guard, and this would likely result in great pilferage. As a result, the undersigned went to Fiuggi, the present provincial

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

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

1. Impiegati - People earning less than 3,000 lire a month.

2. Pensionati - The aged who are living on a pension wholly inadequate to sustain themselves.

3. Sinistrati - The bombed-out, yet permanent, residents in Naples.

4. Poveri - The destitute.

5. Profughi - The people who have now become more or less permanent refugees having been in Naples Province in many cases for a long period of time, to-wit, twelve months.

The five groups above, it is believed, may reach 100,000 and the City of Naples is to give us the information as to how many it is estimated there are in each classification. When the figure is available, it is quite likely that if the clothing is unavailable for the number requested, the groups will be taken off the list on a priority basis, so that the refugees, by way of illustration, will be the last group to be considered. In order that the allocation and distribution be kept eminently fair and free of discrimination, any variation in the persons to be assisted will be done by group, and either all or none of a certain group classification will be assisted. Present indications are that there are sufficient clothing stores in Naples unallocated, which can be earmarked for Naples City to serve between 60,000 and 100,000 persons. Definite assurances were given that the distribution would be entirely completed by January 31.

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JAN 3 1 RECD

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

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

Bales 31,760 Cases 5,964

Unloading of the S/S Peregrine White.

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

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

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

Arrival of Brasilian Coffee.

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

Goods Delivered to 6 Devastated Provinces.

The following goods were delivered to the Provincial Warehouse:

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

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

BOIANO (Prov.of Campobasso)	Bales	180	Cases	-
AVEZZANO (Prov.of Aquila)	"	287	"	5

Plans for further distributions.

The Executive Committee of the E.N.D.S.I.(National Committee fo

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LITTORIA		"	3,140	"	104

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

BOIANO (Prov.of Campobasso)	Bales	180	Cases	-
AVEZZANO (Prov.of Aquila)	"	287	"	5

Plans for further distributions.

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

FOGGIA

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

ROME (devastated Communes in the Province)

* * * * *

Ec. 605 50 c file

Acknowledged 4/12

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

* * * * * *

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

Bales 232 - Cases 24

have been delivered to distressed Communes in Rome Province.

Goods in Warehouses on January 15th.

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

as in the enclosed prospectus.

* * * * * *

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0444

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WAREHOUSES STATEMENT AS OF JANUARY 15, 1945

	NAPLES 1951		NAPLES 1952		NAPLES 1953		NAPLES 1954		ROME			LANCIANO		
	Bales	Cases	Bales	Cases	Bales	Cases	Bales	Cases	Sacks coffee	Bales	Cases	Bales	Cases	P
On hand 1/1/1945	--	2352	8489	101	8154	8	2975	--	--	11422	3503	720	--	3
Received 1-15/1945	--	921	3116	5	--	--	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	
	--	3273	11605	106	8154	8	2975	--	450	11422	3503	720	--	3
Distributed " "	--	219	3544	--	1226	--	1619	--	35	413	24	--	--	
	--	3054	8061	106	6928	8	1356	--	415	11009	3479	720	--	2
Transaction between Warehouses	--	+ 3	--	- 3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Remainder	--	3057	8061	103	6928	8	1356	--	415	11009	3479	720	--	2

2333

044

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WAREHOUSES STATEMENT AS OF JANUARY 15, 1945

1951	NAPLES 1952		NAPLES 1953		NAPLES 1954		ROME			LANCIANO		TOTAL		
Cases	Bales	Cases	Bales	Cases	Bales	Cases	Sacks coffee	Bales	Cases	Bales	Cases	Bales	Sacks coffee	Cases
2352	8489	101	8154	8	2975	--	--	11422	3503	720	--	31760	--	5964
921	3116	5	--	--	--	--	450	--	--	--	--	3116	450	926
3273	11605	106	8154	8	2975	--	450	11422	3503	720	--	34876	450	6890
219	3544	--	1226	--	1619	--	35	413	24	--	--	6802	35	243
3054	8061	106	6928	8	1356	--	415	11009	3479	720	--	28074	415	6647
+ 3	--	- 3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3057	8061	103	6928	8	1356	--	415	11009	3479	720	--	28074	415	6647

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CC/108
JAN 13 RECD

THE PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
TO HIS HOLINESS THE POPE
2 Via Boncompagni

Rome, January 11, 1945.

Dear Admiral Stone:

You may be interested in reading the first summary report of the actual distribution of American Relief for Italy contributions which I am enclosing herewith.

With best regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

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

Enclosure:

Report.

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

3231

Translation

REPORT ON THE ACTIVITY OF THE E.N.D.S.I. in the first MONTH OF ITS ACTIVITY (December 1944)

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

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

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

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

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

The other two store-houses held in reserve are:

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

ROME

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

LANCIANO

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

ARRIVAL AND UNLOADING OF THE SHIPS

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

		Declared Cargo	
S/S	R.T.HILL at Naples	Bales 12,102	Cases --
S/S	WEBB MILLER " "	8,262	5,433
S/S	ARMSTRONG " "	7,858	577
S/S	SAMUEL ADAMS at Leghorn	3,797	--
S/S	JAMES HOBEN " "	8,824	114

Total Bales 40,843 Cases 6,124

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95015

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S/S JAMES HOBEN	" "	8,824	114	
Total	Bales	40,843	Cases 6,124	

3230

At the present moment a sixth ship the S/S Peregrin White is unloading at Naples.
The transporting of the goods from the docks to the warehouses was carried out with the collaboration of the Allied Authorities; from Naples dock to Naples store-houses by truck; from Leghorn dock to Rome store-houses by train.
A difference has been noted between the declared cargo and

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the quantity of merchandise received:

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

The amount missing constitutes 2,30% of the bales and 5,40% of the cases: that is, 2,70% of a total of 45,739 cases and bales.

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

	Bales	Cases
Store-house Naples 1951	--	5373
" " 1952	13458	306
" " 1953	10884	27
" " 1954	3376	--
" Rome S.Lorenzo	12213	100
Total	39931	5806

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

DISTRIBUTION

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

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

PROVINCES	MEN	WOMEN	BOYS	GIRLS	CHILDREN	TOTAL
Pescara inha.211,561	12435	12435	8290	8290	4145	45,595
Chieti inha.374,727	31952	31952	21302	21302	10776	117,284
L'Aquila inha.365,716	9315	9385	5974	5974	2982	33,630

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TOTAL 39931	912	5806	318	

The amount missing constitutes 2,30% of the bales and 5,40% of the cases: that is, 2,70% of a total of 45,789 cases and bales.

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Store-house Naples 1951	--	5373
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L'Aquila inha.365,716	9315	9385	5974	5974	2982	33,630
Campobasso inha.399,095	13591	14951	6024	5659	6177	46,402
Littoria inha.227,218	34035	37729	17411	18126	7938	115.239
Frosinone inha.845,607	26702	26702	13351	13351	53404	133,510
Total Inha.2423,924	128 030	13 3154	72352	72662	85422	491,660

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

Of the 12,606 bales and 368 cases to be carried to these centers 7,448 bales and 186 cases have already arrived at their destination, 723 bales and 92 cases were distributed to the children at Christmas, and 4,678 bales and 120 cases are to be delivered within the next week or two.

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

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

	Bales	Cases
Store-house at Lanciano	1,702	50
" " at Chieti	2,012	31
" " at Pescara	1,395	52
" " at Sulmona	594	17
" " at Campobasso	325	--
" " at Venafro	382	12
" " at Isernia	970	24
" " at Carsoli	68	--
Total	7,448	186
Christmas distribution	723	92
Total	8,171	278

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

	Bales	Cases
Warehouse Naples 1951	--	2,352
" " 1952	8,489	101
" " 1953	8,154	8
" " 1954	2,975	--
" S.Lorenzo	11,422	3,503
" Lanciano	720	64
Total	31,760	6,028

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The work of distributing the clothing to the communes has ... at Lanciano this

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" S.Lorenzo	11,422	3,503
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3228

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

5

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

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

		Bales	Cases
1.	Boiano	180	--
2.	Avezzano	562	20
3.	Frosinone	1950	50
4.	Littoria	1986	50
	Total	4,678	120

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

Bales 27,082 Cases 5,844

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EWS/hjp

3 January 1945

(3)

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

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

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

Very truly yours,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

3226

(4)

JAN 19 RECD

Attached are minutes of a meeting of the Advisors to the National Committee held December 27, 1944, in the office of Mr.Myron C.Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy,Inc.

In attendance were:

Brig.G.S. Parkinson,D.S.O.,Director of Public Health Subcommission, Dr.Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross; Prof. John A.Canaperia,M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Ing.G.B. Vicentini, Excecutive Director of the E.N.D.S.I.; Major McSweeney, Public Health and Welfare Officer, Subcommission Allied Commission; and Mr.Joseph S.Silber, American Red Cross, Acting Assistant to Mr.Taylor.

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3225

Advisors to the National Committee held December 27, 1944, in the office of Mr.Myron C.Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy,Inc.

In attendance were:

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Mr. Taylor: The report was made of the arrival off the Port of Naples of a Spanish ship carrying the much debated cargo from Spain and destined for the warehouses of the Vatican. The question of transportation from the harbor of Naples to the Vatican was discussed, and it was considered desirable that the ship should be unloaded directly into railway cars -- to avoid duplication in handling -- and shipped promptly to the Vatican warehouses. The question was raised as to the protection of the materials while intransit. It was suggested that the same procedure should be followed with respect to carabinieri protection enroute as was accorded in the case of Naples to S.Vito Lanciano and from Naples to Rome. Can we follow the same procedure now in respect to this shipment? Are the carabinieri available? Ing. Vicentini, will you see that they are made available?

Ing. Vicentini: Yes.

Mr. Taylor: What are we going to do about clearing the ship and loading into the cars?

Brig. Parkinson: Are you going to move the material twice? I mean, are you going to put it into the warehouses in Naples first, or are you going to send it directly to the warehouses in the Vatican?

Mr. Taylor: Directly to the Vatican.

Mr. Silber: There are several spur tracks beside the docks in Naples to enable unloading the material from the ships to the boxcars. Col.Kiplinger said he would hold the ship where it is until we have the boxcars ready. When we get the railway cars, the rest is comparatively easy.

Brigadier Parkinson: I thought we were going to use trucks.

Mr. Silber: No--we are going to ship the material by railway from Naples.

Brig. Parkinson: In making bids for rail transport it used to take about a week or so to get the transport unless you had some way around it.

Mr. Silber: They said it would take ten days, but this morning the Subcommission said they would immediately file the bid and let me know as soon as possible. They thought it would come through faster than normally.

Brig.Parkinson: I've found that in spite of such statements, there is usually a delay.

Mr. Silber: What is the suggestion then,sir?

Brig.Parkinson: You can't do anymore than you are doing, but I don't want to be too buoyant about the ship being unloaded promptly.

Mr. Taylor: How many trucks would it require to carry the material to Rome?

Mr. Silber: 300 ton would take about 160 trucks. That seems rather difficult to attain.

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Mr. Taylor: The Vatican suggested railway transportation, because they have siding in the warehouses. They can unload it from the cars into the warehouses. Now--do you think it would be wise to telephone Lt.Robertson at Naples, or would you rely on a call from Col.Kiplinger at AFHQ?

Mr.Silber: The only thing we can do is wait until this afternoon when Col.Kiplinger calls to see what the answer is concerning the

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transport, and if it is not satisfactory, we can start all over again.

Major McSweeney: Sometimes the railway transport emergency can be met immediately. The railway has bidders ahead for flat cars, and often those bids are not filled. You have to watch them and ask every few hours to see if the bids have been called. If they have not they will release them to you.

Mr.Silber: Col.Graig, who has worked miracles, said this morning that he thought we could get this transport reasonably quick.

Mr. Taylor: In the meantime should someone get down to Naples? Major, I think it would be a good idea for you to go to Naples and for Mr. Silber to stay here; then we will have a reliable man at each end.

Major McSweeney: I can leave in an hour.

Ing. Vicentini: We are planning to leave for Abruzzi and Pescara tomorrow morning. I thought Mr. Silber had planned to go to Naples tomorrow morning.

Mr.Silber: There will be no need for my going to Naples if the Major is there.

Ing.Vicentini: I want to check to see that the carabinieri are on hand. I will go down first thing tomorrow morning.

Brig.Parkinson: Whom is this material for?

Mr.Taylor: A great deal is to be used in soup kitchens and for general distribution to the poor.

Mr.Silber: The first thing we have to do is to get the priority on the box cars established.

Brig.Parkinson: You will know more about that this afternoon, and I do not think the difference between someone going to Naples this afternoon and going tomorrow will make any difference. If the Major waits until tomorrow to leave, he will know better what the situation is.

Major McSweeney: Ing.Vicentini, will the carabinieri be furnished from Naples? Should I check with the Lieutenant of Carabinieri in Naples?

Ing.Vicentini: Yes. They will furnish the same protection as in the other expeditions.

Mr.Taylor: Then it is settled that Major McSweeney and Ing.Vicentini will go to Naples tomorrow morning--and we will wait for a call from Col.Kiplinger this afternoon to determine further news of the box cars.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

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* * * *

3223

Mr.Taylor: Now the report on the distribution in Frosinone, Littoria and Campobasso.

Ing.Vicentini: We started the distribution in Frosinone and Littoria Provinces with the Christmas gifts on Saturday, and the distribution is going on in both provinces. We sent 325 bales to Campobasso on the 21st of December, and we know that these things arrived all right accompanied by the carabinieri. Yesterday and today other things

(3a)

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are going to Campobasso Province. The distribution will be completed this week. We have the railway facilities ready for Littoria Province, and the permission of the Allied Command to take the material by rail from Naples.

Mr.Silber: This morning approval was received to move 400 tons to the provinces of Littoria and Frosinone about the 8th of January.

Ing.Vicentini: We are also proceeding with plans for the distribution of supplies in the five communes of Naples Province; that is, on the Volturno River outside of the city -- and for 20 communes of Rome Province. When I was in Naples last week,I spoke with Brig.Dunlop who said the most urgent need was for the town of Foggia, which was damaged by aerial bombardments. After Foggia is taken car of, the city of Naples needs help. That is the opinion of the Cardinal of Naples and of many other people; many of them are waiting for help, having seen all this material arriving in the city.

Mr.Taylor: When we were in Naples, we saw the people were waiting in the square.

Brig.Parkinson: We had a certain area designated as the "devastated area" which was supposed to have priority, and I think we were drawing supplies for that area from a stock of 700 tons. How much of that has gone out?

Mr.Silber: The first half has gone out and is being distributed.

Ing.Vicentini: 350 tons went to the Adriatic Provinces.

Brig.Parkinson: 350 tons have gone then, and 350 tons is the balance. Then in addition I think we have 800 tons for other areas. 600 tons of that amount, besides the 700 tons, are to be distributed to other areas.

Ing.Vicentini: The 600 tons will be for Foggia and Naples.

Mr.Silber: The original commitments have been met in the devastated areas. The Adriatic supplies have all been distributed to our warehouse and are now being distributed on a retail basis. On the 8th to the 14th of January the same distribution will be made to Frosinone and Littoria. Then we will work on the 600 tons, first in Foggia and the six provinces outside of Naples City. Now the question is: "Where next?"

Mr.Taylor: If you are all clear on shipments and comitments, the next question is on the setting up of the hospitals.

* * * *

Ing.Vicentini: Dr.Canaperia went to Cassino and obtained the informati

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Province. When I was in Naples last week,I spoke with Brig.Dunlop who said the most urgent need was for the town of Foggia, which was damaged by aerial bombardments. After Foggia is taken car of, the city of Naples needs help. That is the opinion of the Cardinal of Naples and of many other people; many of them are waiting for help, having seen all this material arriving in the city.

Mr.Taylor: When we were in Naples, we saw the people were waiting in the square.

Brig.Parkinson: We had a certain area designated as the "devastated area" which was supposed to have priority, and I think we were drawing supplies for that area from a stock of 700 tons. How much of that has gone out?

Mr.Silber: The first half has gone out and is being distributed.

Ing.Vicentini: 350 tons went to the Adriatic Provinces.

Brig.Parkinson: 350 tons have gone then, and 350 tons is the balance. Then in addition I think we have 800 tons for other areas. 600 tons of that amount, besides the 700 tons, are to be distributed to other areas.

Ing.Vicentini: The 600 tons will be for Foggia and Naples.

Mr.Silber: The original commitments have been met in the devastated areas. The Adriatic supplies have all been distributed to our warehouse and are now being distributed on a retail basis. On the 8th to the 14th of January the same distribution will be made to Frosinone and Littoria. Then we will work on the 600 tons, first in Foggia and the six provinces outside of Naples City. Now the question is: "Where next?"

Mr.Taylor: If you are all clear on shipments and comitments, the next question is on the setting up of the hospitals.

* * * *

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Dr.Canaperia: As you know, in our previous meeting Mgr.Carroll-Abbing pointed out the first three places in urgent need of hospitals: San Antonino, San Vittore and San Apollinare. The first one is San Antonino. We already have permission granted for the use of the land. I spoke with the Prefect of Frosinone, and he granted us the land and is willing to give us all the help we need for the building of the hospital. This morning one of my men went down to test the water. I think it is quite safe from the spring. We are doing the testing. Now the question is the plan of the hospital. We made a plan and submitted it to the committee in the previous meeting, but it seemed the cost was too high. Mr.Barr made another suggestion. There are many suggestions in addition, but I think the one I have here is the best.

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Mr.Taylor: Our first thought was to find an existing building constructed of masonry as an anchor for these temporary structures, but when the contractors got into the field and estimated the cost of laying brick or stone or making a cement structure, all those elements caused such a delay that we decided to take the structures of the five hospitals and for the time being to mold them into three hospitals using, instead of the central structure of masonry, some part of the five. This is in order to expedite the whole proceeding because of the emergent need, and get approximately the same result. The buildings will be anchored in the ground in an adequate way.

Mr.Silber: What is the malaria situation in these locations?

Dr.Canaperia: They are quite high in the mountains, so that evem in the season the malaria isen't bad.

There are to be two big barracks used as hospital wards with 10 beds in each. (Here Dr. Canaperia explained the plans of the building from drawings).

Brig.Parkinson: We found in many buildings damaged in London that the quickest construction we had, instead of using bricks, was to use processed blocks.

Dr.Canaperia: We are going to use the same thing. One urgent need is for a first-aid room, There are many surgical cases caused from mine explosions that will require first aid before hospitalization. Mgr.Carroll-Abbing suggested also a room in one side of the barracks for the nursing sister who is in charge of the ward. This will cut down the number of beds to eight. Altogether we will have room for sixteen beds. In the three small barracks we will have the kitchen and the hospital warehouses. All passageways between the kitchen and the hospitals are closed.

Mr.Taylor: Have the first materials been shipped down there?

Dr.Canapria: No, we are waiting for the transport.

Mr.Silber: Dr.Canaperia wanted, too, to submit the plan here first and get it approved before we get the transport.

Mr.Taylor: How does this change the original plan and what is the difference in cost?

Dr.Canaperia: Excluding all the wards in the barracks, excluding the kitchen--it is about 1,380,000 lire.

Mr.Taylor: If we bring the five down to the basis of three, we will have a cost of 3,000,000 lire for three. In the beginning we were to get five units for the same money. The additional cost results from what? From the higher cost of the central building?

Dr.Canaperia: The cost of one and one half million at [illegible] for one barracks.

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Mr.Taylor: You mean the estimate the contractors brought in? The one we accepted was five barracks to cost something over three million

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Mr.Taylor: You mean the estimate the contractors brought in? The one we accepted was five barracks to cost something over three million lire. I did not like the original ones; I thought they were too small. These barracks are to be larger.

Dr.Canaperia: From floor to ceiling of the small buildings is one meter 75.

Brig.Parkinson: I calculated they were about ten feet high. I have the whole scheme of estimates and measurements. Does this cost cover drainage?

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Dr.Canaperia: Yes.

Brig.Parkinson: What are they going to do with the drainage?

Dr.Canaperia: It will go into a septic tank.

Brig.Parkinson: I think you want to look after your nursing sister well but will she need to have two rooms?

Dr.Canaperia: It will be necessary for her to have a room in the hospital barracks.

Mr.Taylor: The only thing this cost does not include is transportation to the site. Everything else is covered. Now, does this whole plan have your approval? The only thing is-- we are getting only three barracks instead of five. Do you realize that?

Dr.Canaperia: Yes, we understand.

Mr.Taylor: Miss Masprone says the contractor is very much worried about the safety of those structures because everyone around here is trying to get wood and steel--so it is a matter of getting transportation and getting them sent!

Mr.Silber: Work must be done on the sites before these structures are sent.

Mr.Taylor: Does this plan take all the material that would have been used for the five hospitals?

Dr.Canaperia: No, six small barracks will be left.

Mr.Taylor: Can you make use of this extra material? Or would you prefer to release to the contractor those six small and one large barracks and reduce the cost to what we are actually going to need.

Dr.Canaperia: We could make use of the six small barracks, but it would reduce the cost to release them to the contractor. At present we have altogether five large barracks and 15 small barracks. We need one more large barracks to enable us to erect two at each of the three sites. Then if we figure three small barracks for each of the three sets of two large, we will need nine small barracks and will have six left.

Mr.Taylor: Perhaps you could improvise two into one building, because they are sectional. That would leave four instead of six. Now--the contractor wants to make delivery, and he wants his money. What can we do about that? What about the date of delivery?

Dr.Canaperia: It is only a question of transport.

Mr.Silber: And you must do some work on the sites before you can put up the barracks.

Dr.Canaperia: There is a place to store the equipment down there until we are able to start construction.

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Dr.Canaperia: There is a place to store the equipment down there until we are able to start construction.

Mr.Silber: The only thing is having to move it three times.

Dr.Canaperia: It will be necessary to transport some of this material to the first site. We can move the material which is needed in San Antonino.

Mr.Silber: We can discuss the transport and make arrangements for that after the meeting.

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Mr.Taylor: The next point is the request for clothing by AFHQ for Italian civilian employees. They want 87,000 suits and shoes.

Brig.Parkinson: Nothing can be done about that.

Major McSweeney: Won't they get a priority on reconditioned clothing?

Brig.Parkinson: Everyone is getting priorities. It takes discrimination

Mr.Taylor: How about refugees within the areas of distribution? My idea has been all along that in the communities where there is no distinct refugee center set up by the Army and the Government and where the refugees are in the community with the citizens and are in need, we do not discriminate between the citizens and the refugees in those communities. But in places where there is an organized camp and someone is looking after it, we ought not to take over the responsibility.

Brig.Parkinson: Say a man comes over the lines who is an Italian patriot. Is he a refugee?

Mr.Silber: If the takes residence in the commune--yes.

Mr.Taylor: Why doesn't the army take care of patriots?

Brig.Parkinson: There is a camp being set up for them.

Mr.Taylor: Someone was here the other day asking if we could take care of them. I talked to the Red Cross, and they said they would see what they could do.

Brig.Parkinson: Is this committe going to state a policy regarding patriots?

Mr.Taylor: That is an Army question. The patriots help to fight; they ought to be fed and clothed by the Military.

Ing.Vicentini: The army is not always in a condition to help these people.

Mr.Taylor: The Red Cross wil assist.

Mr.Silber: In army territory the patriots will be helped. So far the Red Cross has issued clothing to both refugees and displaced persons. Clothing was issued last winter and in August the Red Cross gave another supply of clothing to the high commissioner.

Ing.Vicentini: Mr.Zaniboni and also Mgr. Baluelli informed us that until now the Red Cross has given clothing for these camps, but now the Red Cross informs us that they can only give this help to the military zone and that they would like help on the clothing situation.

Brig.Parkinson: The Red Cross is keeping clothing for norther areas.

Mr.Silber: I omit this, there is any question about the policy of the

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distinct refugee center set up by the Army and the Government and where the refugees are in the community with the citizens and are in need, we do not discriminate between the citizens and the refugees in those communities. But in places where there is an organized camp and someone is looking after it, we ought not to take over the responsibility.

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Brig.Parkinson: The Red Cross is keeping clothing for norther areas.

Mr.Silber: I don't think there is any question about the policy of the National Committee. Clothing will be given to people in liberated Italy under the control of the Italian Government with emphasis on distribution to people in devastated areas. It has been my opinion that all of the relief supplies of American Relief for Italy were intended for distribution to (1) the inhabitants of those communes totally destroyed by the war; (2) the inhabitants of those communes classified as partially destroyed, and (3) the inhabitants of those communes classified as damaged, in which case the amount of destruction aggregates less than 40%. None of the people in these camps are in that category.

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Mr.Taylor: That is my judgment. Zaniboni and Baldelli wanted us to assist in camps in and about Rome. We haven't enough supplies for them. Our first duty is to take care of the people who are forgotten--out in the fields. Let us do that and do it well. If we have anything left when we get through with that, we can help Naples which is in dreadful state. Rome should be cared for by the people of Rome. I think if there is any generosity among the million people in Rome, they should take care of their own. Now that we have established our policy, we won't talk about refugee camps but stay in the provinces among the people most clearly in distress as our first objective. Where do we move from these areas next?

Ing.Vicentini: South and north. South to Foggia.

Mr.Taylor: Have you made any study of that?

Ing.Vicentini: Enough to know that the condition there is very bad.

Mr.Taylor: Have you made any plans? When are you going to start?

Ing.Vicentini: Immediately after New Years.

Mr.Taylor: What about the north?

Ing.Vicentini: We have Grosseto province to help north of Rome. Terni is still army territory, and so is Ancona.

Brig.Parkinson: Brig.Dunlop asked for help for the town of Naples.

Mr.Silber: The suggestion is that after we complete Foggia and the communes outside of Naples City, the next consideration will be given to the City of Naples.

Major McSweeney: One distribution was made to Naples, including help for the refugees coming through. I really do fell though that there is a necessity for a reallocation for Naples City. I spoke to Mr. Jefferson of the Red Cross about this and he agrees.

Mr.Silber: 50,000 people were clothed in Naples by the Red Cross. But the biggest need in Naples today is felt by the white-collar worker. Most of the federal employees who earned 1,000 to 1,500 lire a month have received little or no increase in pay, and they can't get enough food to last them two days a week. The white-collared middleman gets no more pay but lives where the cost of living has grown by leaps and bounds.

Mr.Taylor: What I think is best for us to make an estimate of the amountof material we had originally, the amount we have distributed, and the amount we are committed for. Then we can see if we have anything left for Naples.

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Ing.Vicentini: I shall have the exact figures by the end of the week.

Mr.Taylor: I suggest that we meet again next Monday morning.

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Mr.Taylor: I suggest that we meet again next Monday morning.

Mr.Silber: I think we should try to bring in the best information we can get on the next place most in need.

Mr.Taylor: After each of these trips, I would like to receive a brief memo--sort of a running story of what we are doing. We will meet again Monday, and meanwhile, if there is anything special or urgent, I will let you know.

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

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

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office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy.

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

See 4

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MYRON TAYLOR

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

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

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

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SHIPS ARE ALSO IN HARBOR [illegible] IN PROCESS OF UNLOADING
PERIOD WAREHOUSING AT NAPLES AND SELECTION OF SUPPLIES FROM
VARIOUS SHIPMENTS SUITABLE FOR SEVERAL PROVINCES AND COMMUNES
FOR WHICH THEY ARE INTENDED ARE NOW IN PROCESS AT NAPLES BY
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PROVINCES INTO A CENTRAL WAREHOUSE IN INTERIOR AT LANCIANO WHICH
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INDICATE THE ORGANIZATION WE HAVE GUIDED NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN
CREATING THIS MACHINERY NOW GOES INTO ACTION AND IS WE BELIEVE
COMPLETE VEHICLE FOR EFFECTIVE AND DEPENDABLE DISTRIBUTION OF
RELIEF TO NEEDY STOP THESE SHIPMENTS INVOLVE NOT ONLY CLOTHING
BUT ALSO MILK VITAMINS AND OTHER MEDICINES PERIOD WE HAVE
SECURED COOPERATION OF AMERICAN RED CROSS TO EXTENT OF FURNISHING
FOUR TRAINED WOMEN WHO WILL FOR TIME BEING AT LEAST RESIDE IN
CENTERS OF MOST DEVASTATED AREAS AND ASSIST IN WORK AMONG WOMEN
AND CHILDREN AND GUIDE ITALIAN RED CROSS IN THOSE AREAS IN USE
OF AMERICAN RELIEF SUPPLIES WE ARE ALSO MAKING USE OF FOUR
AMERICAN PRIESTS (REPRESENTING NATIONAL CATHOLIC WELFARE
ORGANIZATION) RECENTLY ARRIVED HERE TO TAKE UP AT LEAST TEMPORARY
RESIDENCE IN MOST DEVASTATED AREAS TO ASSIST LOCAL AUTHORITIES
IN MATTERS OF DISTRIBUTION STOP WE ARE PLEASED TO RECOGNIZE
GENEROSITY OF ALL ORGANIZATIONS ON ITALIAN SIDE NAMELY GOVERNMENT
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FINALLY IN ARRANGING FOR FREE INLAND TRANSPORTATION BY TRUCK
IN THIS WE HAVE RECENTLY ALSO SECURED COOPERATION AND FACILITIES
OF ALLIED COMMISSION AS WELL AS AGENCIES OF ARMY AND OTHERWISE
STOP IMPORTANT THAT AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY CONTINUE 3216
ASSEMBLE QUANTITIES MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES AS GREAT NEED ALREADY
EXISTS AND NEED WILL BE ENLARGED AS ARMIES MOVE FARTHER NORTH
AND MORE TERRITORY IS LIBERATED FROM ALLIED MILITARY GOVERNMENT
TO ITALIAN GOVERNMENT STOP SHORTAGE OF MATERIALS IN ALLIED
MILITARY GOVERNMENT IS APPARENT FROM FACT THAT ONE OF THEIR
ACTIVE OFFICERS CALLED UPON US THIS WEEK TO DISCOVER IF WE
COULD DIVERT SOME OF OUR MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES TO ALLIED
MILITARY GOVERNMENT FOR DISTRIBUTION IN FORWARD AREAS STILL
UNDER THEIR CONTROL. WE OF COURSE HAD NONE TO RELEASE FOR
THIS PURPOSE OUR PROBLEM BEING SERIOUS ENOUGH IN RELEASED AREAS
STOP IF THE NAVAL AUTHORITIES WOULD RELEASE IN SOME WAY
VATICAN SUPPLIES AWAITING SHIPMENT SINCE JANUARY IN BARCELONA
AND SHIPLOADS OF MATERIALS FROM ARGENTINE IT WOULD RELIEVE
SITUATION PARTICULARLY IN ROME AND NAPLES AREAS IN VERY MATERIAL
WAY STOP FIRST USE OF SUPPLIES PROVIDED BY AMERICAN RELIEF FOR

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

MYRON TAYLOR

* * * *

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

Mr.Barr: The four ships now in the harbour at Naples are discharging the materials indicated in this schedule (copy attached). The first unloading of the powdered milk is taking place now. This is the milk in powdered form, which is mixed with water, and will be distributed in the communes in milk feeding stations. In one part of the ship they are unloading 77,167 lbs. and in another section 35,245 lbs., which gives you over 100,000 lbs. of milk in powdered form. This makes possible the distribution of a quarter litre of milk per day to 25,000 children for one month. We are also unloading 6,600 pounds of milk to which extra protein has been added for the purpose of using in cases of malnutrition. In addition we are unloading 8,100 lbs. of dextrose maltose, particularly for malnutrition and clinical cases. These specialized products will increase the number of children and the category which you can serve. Some will be a preventative the rest will take care of those already suffering. We also have medicines and foods having to do with malnutrition and vitamin deficiencies, including 12 tons of food bars, a high concentrate of food made of fruit, vegetable and vitamin material such as our troops use in combat duty. These food bars will be used for child care and cases of malnutrition. We also have in the millions of vitamin tablets.

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

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Mr.Taylor: Yes, it obviously will involve a little different procedure. We would like to use the same committee but with a different

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* * * *

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

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

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

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Mr. Taylor: He recommended that this institution be closed and the children taken to another one of the two hospitals. This recommendation was not followed. I went to investigate the hospital last summersummer, and at the time asked them if they knew anything about

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dr. Canaperia: The Italian Government cannot requisition automobiles.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: How many cars are needed?

Mr.Barr: A minimum of seven.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

November 30, 1944

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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I have in my possession a list of all the materials, drugs and supplies needed to equip these dispensaries and believe a large portion of them can be gotten from Quartermaster salvage, Army Medical and AC Medical Sections.
I believe that this could be one of the most successful and most needed operations that American Relief for Italy could perform in Italy. The material is immediately available and the first hospital to be begun next week. It could be open in a period of approximately three weeks, provided the Medical Committee of the National Agency would immediately survey the location so that we could begin the work at once.

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(signed) Howard B.Barr".

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

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

Mr.Galeazzi: That is very fine!!

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: Will you and Dr.Zanotti-Bianco and Mr. Galeazzi form a group?

Mr.Barr: I think we should have an understanding right now. Ing.

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Mr.Taylor: Will you and Dr.Zanotti-Bianco and Mr. Galeazzi form a group?

Mr.Barr: I think we should have an understanding right now. Ing. Vicentini and myself will be very busy in moving relief materials, and the group who are to select the sites will have to go right ahead without us taking the responsibility of the initiative.

Mr.Galeazzi: We will arrange to have a meeting Monday morning.

Mr.Barr: The responsibility of the group is to find the five most stricken areas and select a site in each for a hospital.

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October 24, 1944

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

Schedule of Materials Shipped.

COLLECTED MATERIALS:

32,885	Bales Used Clothing	2,866,652 lbs.
38,022	Articles of New Clothing	35,135 "
111,814	Pairs Used Shoes	180,774 "
3,216	Pairs New Shoes	3,725 "
1	Case Needles and Thread	100 "
		3,106,386 lbs.

PURCHASED MATERIALS:

120,000	Pairs Men's, Women's and Children's Stockings and Socks	
5,300	Yards Bolt Goods	
50	Sets Clinical Instruments	
1,200	First Aid Kits for Community Use	
94,000	lbs. Powdered Whole Milk	
4,800	lbs. Powdered Protein Milk	
6,000	lbs. Dextri-Maltose B	
7,600,000	Brewers Yeast Tablets	
1,250,000	Ascorbic Acid Tablets	
5,066,000	Multi Vitamin Tablets	
991,200	Vitamin A.&D. Tablets	
108,000	cc's A & D Drops	
170,280	Vitamized Food Bars	
		244,179 lbs.

TOTAL GROSS WEIGHT 3,350,565 lbs.

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.
CLOTHING CODE

Code No.	Description
	Men's Clothing
M1-1	Overcoats, Topcoats, Reversible
M1-2	Mackinaws, Windbreakers
M2-1	Complete Suits
M2-2	Uniforms
M2-3	Sack Coats, Sport Coats
M2-4	Vests
M2-5	Pants, Slacks
M2-6	Breeches
M-3	Sweaters
M-4	Underwear (heavy & light)
M-5	Pajamas, Robes
M6-1	Gloves (Wool), Mittens (Wool)
M6-2	Hosiery
M-7	Shirts
M-8	Overalls & Work Clothes
M-9	Men's Raincoats

Code No.	Description
	Boys' Clothing
B1-1	Overcoats, Topcoats, Reversible
B1-2	Windbreakers
B1-3	Snow Suits, Legging Sets (Wool)
B2-1	Complete Suits
B2-2	Sport Coat, Jackets, Sack Coat
B2-4	Pants, Knickers, Slacks
B2-5	Breeches
B2-6	Shorts
B2-7	Overalls
B-3	Sweaters
B-4	Underwear (heavy & light)
B-5	Pajamas, Robes
B6-1	Hosiery
B6-2	Gloves (wool), Mittens (wool)
B6-3	Mufflers
B-7	Shirts, Blouses
B-3	Vest

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.
CLOTHING CODE

Code No.	Description
	Women's Clothing Age 15 and over.
W1-1	Coats (heavy and light) reversibles
W1-2	Heavy Outer Jackets
W2-1	Complete Wool Suits
W2-2	Wool skirts
W2-3	Wool Dresses
W2-4	Complete Wool Suits
W-3	Sweaters
W-4	Underwear
W5-1	Nightgowns, Pajamas
W5-2	Bed Jackets, Robes
W6-1	Mittens (wool), Gloves (wool)
W6-2	Scarfs, Shawls
W6-3	Hosiery
W7-1	Cotton or Rayon Dresses
W7-2	Cotton or Rayon Skirts
W7-3	Cotton or Rayon Jackets Cotton or Rayon Blouses Cotton or Rayon Shirts
W7-4	Aprons
W7-5	Linens
W7-6	Spreads
W8-7	Blankets
	Girls' Clothing Age 2 to 15.
G1-1	Coats (heavy and light) reversibles
G1-2	Heavy Jackets
G1-3	Snow Suits, Leggings (wool)
G1-4	Windbreakers
G2-1	Complete Wool Suits
G2-2	Wool Sport Jackets
G2-3	Wool Skirts
G2-4	Wool Dresses, Wool Jumpers
G3-1	Sweaters
G-4	Underwear
G-5	Nightgowns, Pajamas, Robes
G6-1	Gloves, Mittens
G6-2	Scarfs
G6-3	Hosiery
G7-1	Cotton or Rayon Dresses
G7-2	Cotton or Rayon Skirts Cotton or Rayon Jumpers
G7-3	Cotton or Rayon Jackets Cotton or Rayon Blouses Cotton or Rayon Shirts
G7-4	Aprons, Smocks
G8-1	Playsuits

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785015

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.
CLOTHING CODE

Code No.	Description
	Infants' Clothing 0 to 2 years.
K1-1	Coats
K1-2	Snow suits, Legging sets
K1-3	Buntings
K2-1	Knit Suits
K2-3	Creepers, Overalls, Outer Pants
K2-4	Dresses
K2-5	Polo Shirts
K2-6	Blouses
K2-7	Skirts
K-3	Sweaters, Sacques
K-4	Underwear
K-5	Sleeping Garments, Robes
K-6-1	Hosiery
K-6-2	Mittens
K-7-1	Blankets (wool)
K-7-2	Bonnets (wool)
	Miscellaneous
P-1	Piece Goods

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EWS/dfe

14 November 1944

Dear Mr. Taylor:

Thank you for your letter of 13 November with its enclosures of the minutes of the meeting at the Ministry of the Interior. I am having the copies distributed within the Commission.

c.c. Econ Sec
CA Sec
Brig. Parkinson
C of S

per Q 14/11/44

Yours sincerely,

ELLERY W. STONE
Commodore, USNR
Chief Commissioner

The Honorable Myron C. Taylor
The Personal Representative of the
President of the United States of America
to His Holiness the Pope
2, Via Boncompagni
Rome

cc: C of S
A Files

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e/cc
NOV 1

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

OFFICE OF ~~FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVE~~ Chairman

Rome, November 13, 1944.
2 Via Boncompagni

Commodore Ellery W. Stone, U.S.N.R.,
Chief Commissioner,
Allied Commission
Rome.

Dear Commodore Stone:

We were made aware of a meeting which took place at the office of the Ministry of Interior on October 24, at which prefects from various provinces in the released areas reported to the Minister of the Interior. We were furnished a copy, in Italian, of the minutes of the meeting which we had translated into English and which - while we assume that you are already familiar with the proceedings - you may find of interest in this form, and thus we are sending you six copies for your files.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Myron C. Taylor

Enclosures:

6 copies of Minutes of Meeting of Italian Government, October 24, 1944

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[redacted]

MINUTES OF MEETING
(Translated from Italian)

On October 24, 1944 at 10 a.m. in the Viminale Palace a meeting took place at which were present the following persons:

H. E. Canevari - Undersecretary of State for the Interior.

H. E. Manes - Undersecretary of State for the Treasury.

H. E. Spataro - Undersecretary of State for the Press.

H. E. Bruno - Under Secretary of State for Public Works.

H. E. Bassano - Undersecretary of State for Justice.

H. E. Solimena - General Director of Public Health.

H. E. Vicedomini - General Director of Civil Administration.

H. E. Marotta - Director of the Superior Institute of Health.

Lt. General Crivaro - General Director of the Engineer Corps.

General Caldarola - General Director of Military Health.

Ing. Costa Michele - Representative of the Department of Communications.

Avv. Zanotti-Bianco - President of the Italian Red Cross.

Marquis Theodoli - Representative of the National Committee for Distribution of Relief in Italy (ENDSI).

Prof. Jacchia - Representative of the High Commission for Refugees.

Dr. Mastromarino - Representative of the General Direction of Alimentation.

The Prefects of: Chieti, Pescara, Aquila, Teramo, Rieti and Viterbo.

Ambassador Taylor, who was unable to attend the meeting was represented by Mr. Barr.

There were also present numerous Allied Officers, representing the various Sub-Commissions of the Allied Control Commission, headed by Col. Cripps.

Secretary: Dr. Vezzoso, of the General Direction of Public Health.

[redacted]

The meeting was presided over by H. E. Canevari, who stated that at a meeting which took place at the Allied Commission on October 12, the Officers of the Allied Government, regional

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H. E. Bruno - Under Secretary of State for Public Works.

H. E. Bassano - Undersecretary of State for Justice.

H. E. Solimena - General Director of Public Health.

H. E. Vicedomini - General Director of Civil Administration.

H. E. Marotta - Director of the Superior Institute of Health.

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There were also present numerous Allied Officers, representing the various Sub-Commissions of the Allied Control Commission, headed by Col. Cripps.

Secretary: Dr. Vezzoso, of the General Direction of Public Health.

The meeting was presided over by L. E. Canevari, who stated that at a meeting which took place at the Allied Commission on October 12, the Officers of the Allied Government, regional supervisors of the Abruzzi-Marche area, had reported that the populations of these regions live under very serious conditions for lack of lodgings, food, medicines and clothing supplies. A great part of these persons are homeless. Therefore the question must be examined as to whether these persons should not be transferred to some other regions in which they could settle. Movement in this area is very difficult because of mines; casualties occur daily.

The Italian Government must therefore immediately provide for:

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- mine clearing (War Department)
- lodgings (Public Work Ministry)
- eventual evacuation of the population (High Commissioner for Refugees).
- clothing, food and medical supplies (Agriculture Ministry, Italian Red Cross, ENDSI, General Direction of Public Health, Gen. Direction of Military Health, Gen. Direction of Civil Administration).
- transportation (Communication Department).

Having organized the assistance supplies, a system must be planned for the distribution, to be done through the various E.C.A., and the Committees constituted in the chief towns or in single Communes.

H. E. Canevari, having received instructions from H. E. the President of the Council of Ministers, has assembled the representatives of some Ministries, the Prefects of the Provinces in question, in order to examine the actual situation, and to find out the relief needed in this present moment.

He then opened the meeting expressing the hope that this meeting would bring concrete results.

H. E. Canevari asked the Prefects to take the floor.

Chieti's Prefect told of the painful situation in which his province has fallen, nine months after the end of the war in that area. The homeless persons total 107,000, and of them 74,000 are practically without clothes.

Food consists of a daily ration of 200 gr. of bread. To be sure of this quantity it remains necessary to bring an additional 80,000 quintals of flour of the 130,000 which is the total need. This presents enormous transportation difficulties, because there is a complete absence of normal transport, the roads are in very bad condition, and, what is much more serious, hundreds of bridges are destroyed. Military steel bridges, in good condition, have been removed by Allied Forces for military purposes. The coming winter with its extreme climate makes the situation much more serious in the mountain country. This area will be isolated by snow and bad weather.

In this province there are 21 communes completely destroyed, and the population is starving.

The sanitary condition of this province is very bad, because of the lack of houses, the need of clothes, the serious food shortage, the lack of fuel and the means to cook. At Chieti gas production is nearly ended because of the lack of coal.

Tuberculosis in children is increasing. Scabies has reached large proportions because there is no soap and too many people live together. Typhus, whooping cough and malaria too have very much increased.

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Tuberculosis in children is increasing. Scabies has reached large proportions because there is no soap and too many people live together. Typhus, whooping cough and malaria too have very much increased.

To further aggravate the situation in which the population lives it must be noted that there is scarce hospital assistance. The few hospitals of the province (Ortona, Lanciano, etc.) are destroyed, and the one in Chieti is not sufficient for the area.

Another very serious question is that of the mines and unexploded shells. The prefect told how he escaped by mere chance the explosion of a mine which caused the death of three persons, wounding several, during an inspection of the province. To bed the wounded and sick they are obliged to use chopped-straw on the bare ground.

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Gasoline for the few remaining cars is very scarce. There is an urgent need of materials to repair roofs, especially of some of the half-destroyed hospitals.

Chieti's Prefect finished by expressing the hope that the tremendous situation in his province will be examined by the Commission with the greatest attention, in order to help this population that has suffered so much by this war. This also to avoid any popular rebellion which would upset the public order.

Pescara's Prefect began to speak. He recalled the recent visit in the province of the Undersecretary of the Interior, who personally saw the terrible conditions of the population. He stated that two-thirds of the town of Pescara is a second Pompei. The few buildings in which one could live are without window panes. With the arrival of winter there are no clothing supplies. In Pescara city there are 30,000 homeless persons who, for the most part, are obliged to sleep on the bare ground. The luckiest are those who sleep in stables, with the animals, without thought of the danger of contagious diseases. He drew the attention of the Commission to the existence at Lecce of a large quantity of window glass, which, with the coming winter, could be very useful.

The food conditions of the province, the Prefect stated, are upsetting the calm of the population. Hunger is a "black and preoccupying" reality. It is impossible to live with only 200 gr. of bread. Very often these persons do not have a portion of soup to supplement the bread ration.

In this regard the Prefect stated that it is not right to say that during the German occupation the population was satisfied with 150 gr. of bread. At that time each family obtained one quintal of corn as an extra assignment, beyond the normal bread ration.

The food situation regarding fats is much more difficult because for seven months the population has not had a drop of oil.

The physical degeneration of the population has broken their self control and presents in this way a danger of a rebellion. This is possible also because 1,500 railway men, that represent families totalling 7,000 persons, have not been paid for two months. The sanitary conditions of the province are very serious especially for the lack of medicines and for the great difficulty of distributing the little at their disposal.

Pescara's Prefect finished by drawing the attention of the Government to the Patriot's impatience.

3201

H. E. Canevari spoke in regard to the report presented by the Prefects of Pescara and Chieti, and drew the attention of the Allied Commission to the existence in the Pescara area of an undamaged cement factory. This factory could produce 600-700 quintals of cement a day. This factory cannot work for the lack of coal. He suggested that coal be sent from Sardinia, so that

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9201

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The Prefect of Chieti stated that at Bomba, near Chieti, there is another cement factory which, having enough coal, could furnish about 2,000 quintals of cement.

The Prefect of Aquila then took the floor. He said that 26 of the 103 communes of his province are practically destroyed. (Avezzano, Castel di Sangro, Carsoli, etc. are leveled).

(1) INCL The problem of unexploded mines is very serious also in this province. There are mines near the houses and many in the fields.

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In regard to the food condition, it is necessary to act very quickly in order to keep the population alive.

The Prefect says that on August 14, he made strong representation to the Agriculture Ministry for assistance to his population. Some improvements were, in reality, obtained. It is necessary, however, to obtain the immediate transportation of 200,000 quintals of grain, which represents the total need, before the winter.

The problem of homeless persons is one of the most serious and urgent, especially because it has not been possible to begin to build barracks. This project would cost 150,000,000 lire. The Allied Authorities have not given their permission to begin this work. For this reason many refugees are coming from the countryside to the biggest centers. Refugees from Roccaraso and Casteldisangro arrive daily in devastated Sulmona. The Prefect asks therefore at least a sufficient allocation of window glass for the buildings which are partially habitable.

H. E. Canevari stated that for this purpose some glass substitute called "Vetrolein" should be sent from America.

The Prefect of Teramo began his report by observing that the situation in this province, which has been untouched by the war, is very different from that of the other provinces, and not so dramatic. In effect the most serious destructions are those of the bridges, 150 in all the province. This represents a great difficulty for transportation. For this purpose some proposals have been made but have not been yet accepted by the Allied Authorities.

In regard to the food situation the province of Teramo is sufficient in itself and can also export something. By order of the Allied Command, 62,000 quintals of grain can be exported to Chieti and 83,000 to Aquila.

As to shelter, Teramo has not been touched and is sheltering 21,000 refugees. These persons need clothing supplies and blankets very urgently. The few remaining cars are without tires and therefore insufficient to the Province's need. There is a great lack of coal for cooking and winter heating. The Prefect suggests that Rieti Province could furnish the necessary coal, if the Agriculture Ministry would approve this project. 300,000 q. of the existing 150,000 would be sufficient for the whole Teramo Province.

The Prefect of Rieti stated that this coal, especially that of the south-western Sabina, is taken by private firms to the City of Rome, and in smaller quantity to the city of Naples. For this reason in Rieti the price of coal has become very high.

The Prefect of Pescara said that the Agriculture Ministry, should control the distribution of coal, as Pescara also is experiencing a grave lack of coal.

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The Prefect of Chieti, as the other Prefects, expressed the hope that the Government would remove some of the difficulties in local production.

The Prefect of Teramo continued his relation, saying that in his province he has set up some popular kitchens, which distribute to workers who are out of work about 3,000 soup meals a day. To help the population he has also established a special taxation to the persons who enriched themselves during the war.

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Some financial help from the Government would be very useful.

The danger presented by mines and unexploded shells is very serious in this province. Some special soldiers are clearing the area, which can be again cultivated.

As the other Prefects, the Prefect of Teramo thinks that 200 gr. of bread is insufficient. For seven months the population has received little fats, beyond very rare distributions. A few days ago a rebellion arose and he was obliged, in order to calm the population, to distribute 4 kg. of bread to each person.

H. E. Manes, remarked that, with the new oil production, this problem will be over.

The Prefect of Teramo said that the need of work in the province is very great, especially as to the workers of cement and bricks, as the factories are closed for lack of supply and transportation. Those who work are paid very little. The situation for the employees is the same. For this reason he had proposed to the Allied Representative increases in wages. This was not accepted.

In regard to clothing, shoes are especially needed for agriculture workers.

The Prefect of Viterbo reported that the general situation in his province is better than in the other ones. He said that the war operations, especially those of last May, have damaged 25 of the 52 communes of his province. Two-fifths of the houses in Viterbo are destroyed, so that the lodging problem is the most urgent one. For this reason a special commission is listing the houses which can be used. For the houses which need to be repaired, the owners will be helped by special contributions and loans. If they will not agree with these dispositions the houses will be requisitioned. As for public buildings, window panes are very urgently needed especially for hospitals and schools. The few glasses that are to be found on the local market are sold at very high prices.

Transportation doesn't allow coal supplies for cooking and heating.

In regard to mines and unexploded shells, the War Department has been told to clear the area and bring away the grenades, which cannot be kept by the local carabinieri and would [redacted] represent a danger because of local unrest.

Another serious problem is that of the overcrowding, due to the presence of refugees who also need clothing supplies and blankets.

The Prefect of Viterbo finished by speaking of the insufficient wages.

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The Prefect of Viterbo finished by speaking of the insufficient wages.

H. E. the Undersecretary of State for the Treasury observes that this is a general and not a local problem.

The Prefect of Rieti said that without presenting a tragic story as in the other provinces, his area suffered by the war, especially the German robberies and destructions. About 150,000 are homeless. These people live in unhealthy surroundings. Their living conditions will be worse with the coming winter. Therefore, clothing, blankets, shoes and windowpanes are very

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necessary. To aggravate the situation in the province and in the town of Rieti itself, there is a lack of coal, although coal is a local production. This is due to lack of transportation and tires. The destruction of 165 bridges in the province creates extreme transportation difficulty.

The food situation is bad because the population has no oil, and in a short time the population will also be without grain. In fact, the province produces 80,000 quintals and 110,000 quintals is its need. The difficulty of oil supplies is due to the fact that all the oil produced in Sabina is sent to Rome.

In regard to the lodging situation, the Prefect referred to the fact that the local population has helped the refugees. The lack of coal, especially for cement and brick manufacturing, hinders the beginning of reconstruction. He hoped that railways would resume so that the province can obtain some coal from Terni and other supplies for the industrial establishments of the province which are undamaged.

The health conditions of the population are good.

The Prefect of Chieti drew the attention of the Commission to the great number of lodgings requisitioned by the Allied Forces (in Ortona, where there are 19,000 refugees, there are 1,000 requisitioned rooms). If these rooms could be free, the lodging problem for many refugees would be solved. For such purpose some requests have been made to the Allied Authorities but, until now, with no result.

On this subject also the Prefect of Pescara referred to the fact that he has personally requested the Allied Authorities to leave some villas, which could lodge nearly all the refugees. This was not obtained it seems because Pescara is considered a closed town.

H. E. Canevari, after having remarked that most of the problems presented are general ones, asked the Representative of Military Center to inform the Commission of the means used to clear the areas from mines and shells.

General Crivaro of the War Department said that this problem is actually one of the most serious ones. The General Direction of the Genio has for a long time pointed out the difficulties that it had to face. The War Office has tried to have at its disposition some Italian specialist soldiers of the Genio, but the Allied Authorities have replied that the soldiers were necessary for war purposes and not for [redacted] purposes, such as these.

He pointed out the serious danger to which the persons who clear the mines are exposed, because in German mine fields there are many booby traps.

Through the interest of the Allied Authorities two of the six companies who have been requested, and two other companies

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On this subject also the Prefect of Pescara referred to the fact that he has personally requested the Allied Authorities to leave some villas, which could lodge nearly all the refugees. This was not obtained it seems because Pescara is considered a closed town.

H. E. Canevari, after having remarked that most of the problems presented are general ones, asked the Representative of Military Center to inform the Commission of the means used to clear the areas from mines and shells.

General Crivaro of the War Department said that this problem is actually one of the most serious ones. The General Direction of the Genio has for a long time pointed out the difficulties that it had to face. The War Office has tried to have at its disposition some Italian specialist soldiers of the Genio, but the Allied Authorities have replied that the soldiers were necessary for war purposes and not for [redacted] purposes, such as these.

He pointed out the serious danger to which the persons who clear the mines are exposed, because in German mine fields there are many booby traps.

Through the interest of the Allied Authorities two of the six companies who have been requested, and two other companies formed by non-specialized soldiers, who have been recalled to mow the wheat, are working now. Actually one company clears the Frosinone area and the other one the Pescara area. The problem of mine clearing is serious and important. The Allies have tried to find a solution by entrusting the work to civilian enterprises. The War Department has been opposed to this entrusting to civilian enterprises, for the great expense which it would cause. To avoid speculation and interference the State organization is being created. The civilian enterprises would always try to hire the specialized workers who

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come from the military training centers. For this work technical training is absolutely necessary and good will by the persons who risk their lives.

Gen. Crivaro considers the mine-clearing worker as a soldier, sometimes more exposed to danger than the front line soldier, because he is exposed to an invisible enemy who always lies in wait. It is not to be considered that untrained workers could be employed for such work. This is to avoid frequent and serious accidents, which could provoke total desertion from the work.

In regard to the expense, he says that according to his information, for the clearing of the ground around Rome (4th Region), civilian enterprises have asked the Allied Authorities for 400 million lire.

It has therefore been decided with the Allied Authorities to establish 5 training centers (at Pisa, Spoleto, Viterbo, Capua and Chieti), which will train workers, who once were soldier demolition experts, who have been dismissed by the manufactories and are now without work, and voluntary patriots. He hopes to have in the first fortnight of November a first company of such workers. To reach this aim the Treasury has been requested to pay good salaries to the workers. These salaries have already been proposed by General Crivaro, to compensate for the sacrifice of the workers, who always risk their lives. These salaries are about 300 lire a day for the head workers and 250 for the common workers, including a sick indemnity of 80 lire.

There is under discussion a proposal to pay these workers on a basis of the number of mines they find. He remarked that the clearing of a ground fit to sow and a vineyard is a different thing. In order to have the workers accept more willingly the work of clearing the ground he also has proposed to give them, beyond the special indemnity of 80 lire a day, 5-10-15 lire for each discovered or destroyed mine, according to the different clearing grounds. These could be divided in three categories: of easy clearing, of middle difficulty clearing and of difficult clearing. General Crivaro is still awaiting an answer from the Treasury. He had to insist in order to have this project accepted, because he found out that in the General State Accounts there was a project to reduce [illegible] the risk indemnity from 80 to 60 lire a day, according to the increases which have been established in these days to the workers.

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He spoke also of an accident insurance for the workers for whom it is necessary to calculate a great percentage of dead, wounded and ill. Some workers have to be dismissed because, by working under continuous nervous tension, always with the fear of the exploding of some mines, they develop nervous ailments.

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General Crivaro says also that the workers have to obtain in addition to their salary a good pension in case of accident. He referred to the fact that insurance cost is a heavy burden, which, according to information obtained by a civilian enterprise, has been calculated by the Istituto Nazionale delle Assicurazioni at 45 percent of the daily salary. This to insure the injured, who are unable to work, a monthly pension of about 1500 lire, this would cost 135 lire on a salary of 300 lire a day.

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Then he addressed himself to the Undersecretary of the Treasury to obtain his help for the accepting of the proposals on salaries.

He said that by giving a good salary to the workers it is possible to have them work with all their attention, so that the solution of this very serious problem would become easy. After an experimental period there can be no objection to the establishment of cooperative system among the workers and technicians, who are occupied in the clearing operations, so that all the benefit could be divided among those who do this work.

With regard to window panes it was observed that the Allies should meet the most urgent difficulties by sending the glass substitute, which is very useful. Besides the difficulty of coal for the glass manufacturing, it is necessary to think of the difficulty of transport means from the production place to the needy area, and also the difficulty of good packing, so as to avoid having glass arrive in fragments.

In regard to the requisitions, he put in evidence the number of apartments and houses requisitioned by the Allies. (At Naples the Allied Forces have issued about 11,000 requisition orders). The necessities that are presented continually by the Allies are many and he asked that they reduce them to the minimum, in light of the difficulties in which the populations live. For Rome it has been asked that some hotels should be left free, but the requests have obtained no answer.

To answer all that had been said up till then, Col. Cripps, senior officer among those present for the different Sub-commissions, began to speak. He said that he had listened with great attention to all that had been said, and that he will refer everything to his superiors, because he has no authority to decide by himself. In any case he thought that the problem had to be examined with three points of view:

(1) to help as soon as possible the populations, who are threatened by the coming winter;
(2) to increase the rations;
(3) to re-establish communications by restoring the bridges and railways.

3196

For these problems Col. Cripps asked if a committee exists, to which each province could apply from time to time referring to their specific necessities. If it does not exist, he proposes its constitution with the participation of Allied Officers. In regard to the requisitions, he stated that this is a problem for Allied Military Forces. He agrees and several Generals think as he does that it will be necessary to limit requisitions to the minimum.

H. E. Canevari declared that what the Allied Officer had said was too general and could not solve the problem. He then

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H. E. Bruno explained the program which is already in action by his Board, for the resolution of the problem. In effect, while at first it has been attempted to procure for the homeless persons all the immediately disposable rooms, the Civilian Genio has been charged with the inventory of all habitable apartments, repairing those partially damaged, and then requisitioning and assigning them. In the meantime it

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has been thought to proceed to the building of emergency houses, which for the completely destroyed areas (as Valmontone) could be perfectly apt to this purpose. The difficulties therefore are enormous, especially for transportation, because there are no means of transport, and for the lack of cement and bricks which are blocked, while the cement factories cannot work for lack of coal.

In regard to the production of glass, he says that the long-flame coal, which is necessary to this industry, doesn't exist in Italy.

H. E. Bruno considered then the problem of the homeless persons, and he proposed as a temporary solution the utilization of several buildings at the disposition of the War Department. He remembers that the town of Cosenza which gives shelter to 30,000 refugees uses barracks, which could be utilized elsewhere while waiting for the beginning of the construction of the "rapid houses", for which he asks the Allies permission to have the cement in Southern Italy.

General Crivaro suggests barracks should be used for refugees.

H. E. Bruno declares that his Board has no intention of creating any "Modern Shanghai", which could very soon be full of bugs.

In regard to reconstruction and arrangement of bridges, this problem is very difficult and can't be resolved immediately.

He also said that requests for mine clearing arrive in his Ministry, although this doesn't concern his Board.

In regard to the proceedings of reconstruction surveys, he said that without the Allied O.K. he is permitted to proceed with surveys of projects up to 500,000 lire. To use blocked material Allied authorization is always necessary. Actually 500,000 lire are very easily reached and the use of blocked material is inevitable. He therefore asks the Allied Authorities to let the proceedings be easier, according to the actual need.

The Representative of Allied Public Work Subcommission remarked that perhaps it is true that there is too much control but thinks that with 1,000,000 lire (this is the sum now f[illegible] which there is no need of authorization) it is always possi[illegible] to do something, especially if many surveys are put in ex[illegible]n together.

In each Region there is a Sub-Commission engineer who should be consulted more often. His opinion is that reconstruction works are local problems. He remembers that the sindac of Avezzano area, together with the local engineer did "miracles". In any case the Italian Government should not by itself think of all the reconstruction problems, because this

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In regard to bridges he refers to the fact that military needs have to have absolute precedence and that therefore the

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first bridges to be fixed up will be those which are important for military operations. The Italian Authorities could forward the requests for the bridges necessary for civilian purposes.

He finished by asking what are the proposals of the Government and suggested that the Prefects and the Sindaci should always work together with the Allied regional officer and engineer in these inspections, so as to be constantly in contact.

In regard to the delay in approving the reconstruction proposals he thinks that this is a fault of the Italian authorities.

H. E. Canevari agreed to the proposal suggested by the Allies for the constitution of a permanent Committee, presided over by himself and whose members should be the Undersecretaries of Agriculture, Treasury, Press, Public Works, Communications and Commerce. In this Committee should also be the General Directors of Public Health Service and of the Civilian Administration, the President of the Italian Red Cross, the Representatives of the C.R.A., and the Representative of the High Committee for Refugees. The Representatives of the different Allied Subcommissions should also be present.

The Committee will have to examine, after having heard the Prefect of the different Provinces, all the most urgent problems, as: assistance, public health, food situation, lodging for refugees. The task will be to simplify these problems and control the distribution of relief supplies. The Committee should meet every week to examine all the proposals and resolve them in short time.

Col. Cripps, promised that he would refer these proposals to his superiors and would give an answer.

The Allied Officer of the Food Subcommission said that according to the requests of the Prefects and Sindaci, concerning the ration increase, the question has been brought up in London and Washington. It is impossible to establish the new ration proposed to be distributed north of the Naples-Campobasso line as shipping is needed for military purposes. It is considered that in devastated areas the local production can't be sufficient to feed the population.

The reasons for the Italian pasta ration are the same [redacted]

He insisted that Italy feed its population thinking only of its resources, because imports are only done for devastated areas where harvests have been destroyed.

From census which have been taken it appears that in some districts where the grain production is very high, very little of it has been delivered for public use. This problem, which is a national one, is now being examined by the Allied Authorities. The Officer continued deploring the special

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From census which have been taken it appears that in some districts where the grain production is very high, very little of it has been delivered for public use. This problem, which is a national one, is now being examined by the Allied Authorities. The Officer continued deploring the special issue of 4 Kg. of bread in Teramo, saying that a very important national problem had been forgotten for a local one.

Regarding olive oil, the Allied Officer remembered that the last crop was bad, due to the war operations. This is the reason for the scarce rations. This year in some regions the crop is supposed to be good, and in some other scarce, so that there is foreseen a pro capita ration of 400 gramms. Moreover the Allied Commission can supply limited transport. The

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importations from now on will be very scarce, therefore it will be necessary to exploit to the highest degree the local sources. In regard to this he says that, together with H. E. Gullo, he hopes to put on the market a great quantity of food, because he thinks that the basis of the alimentation are bread and oil. In regard to means of transport for food distribution, the Allied Officer said that it is absolutely necessary for the Italian Government to see that the trucks, which the Allies could put at its disposition, would carry only food and not other less useful things.

H. E. Canevari told of his satisfaction with the help which the Allies promise in food distribution. In regard to the efficiency of the public food centers, this is almost true, but still in many provinces (Littoria, Frosinone, etc.) the grain could not be harvested because the fields were full of mines. Many considerations must be therefore given to this problem.

In regard to the special bread distribution made by the Prefect of Teramo, H. E. Canevari said that he has to examine the question in relation to the special circumstances in which things happened.

He concluded remembering what has been done by the Allies for the liberty of Italy and of the world, but asked them to leave greater initiative to the Italian Government. He emphasized that this is the only way to improve the conditions of the population, notwithstanding the great distructions and the great difficulties.

He finished by again expressing Italian gratefulness to the Allies and thanking the authorities present for their attention.

The meeting was over at 1:30.

[redacted]

cc: Economic Section
CA Section
Brig. Parkerson
Chief of Staff

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cc: Economic Section
CA Section
Brig. Parkinson
Chief of Staff
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