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

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ITALIAN
FEB., MAR

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10000/136/247

ITALIAN RELIEF, INC., MEETINGS & REPORTS
FEB., MAR. 1945

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

CC 950-1

LIST OF PAPERS

Office of the
Chief Commissioner

ALLIED COMMISSION

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

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19	Report	7 Feb 45		Distribution of Vitamins
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21	Minutes	12 Feb 45		14th Meeting of Advisory Group.
22	CC 950-1, Stone	21 Feb 45	Taylor	Thanks for Minutes of 14th Mtg.
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28	CC 950-1, Quayle	8 Mar 45	Taylor	Thanks for Mtg 16, etc.
29	PH/ARI/6/2 Parkinson	10 Mar 45	CC	Mtg of Advisory Group, No. 16.
30	Minutes	14 Mar 45		Mtg of Advisory Group, No. 17.
31	CC 950-1, Quayle	14 Mar 45	Taylor	Thanks for Minutes of Mtg 17.
32	CC 950-1, Quayle	15 Mar 45	Parkinson	No need to send copies of minutes.
33	Minutes	20 Mar 45		Mtg of Advisory Group, No. 18.
34	CC 950-1, Quayle	20 Mar 45	Taylor	Thanks for Minutes of Mtg No. 18.

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CC 950-1

20 March 1945

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

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

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Yours sincerely,

/s/ J. A. Quayle

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

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

cc: Executive Comm'r
CC Comm'r Files

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TRANSLATION
(Corriere del Mattino, Florence, Feb. 45)

MAR 20 RECD

THE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO MEDICINES
as it appears from an interview with
Prof. Furno.

Coming distribution of products supplied by the Allies. All confiscated goods will be handed over to hospitals and the people at minimum prices.

The repeated hoarding of drugs and abusive increase in prices on which the press has recently commented several times, encouraged us to ask the medico provinciale, Prof. Furno, if he would make a statement with regard to the situation of pharmaceutical products in our city and the measures that have been taken.

-What can you tell us about the present deficiency of medicinals

-With the whole of Northern Italy in the hands of the Germans it is easy to understand the deficiency in drugs. Florence was the last city that could get in supplies from the North. The freezing of all drugs by the Allies and the strict control ordered by me on all requests for the export could not prevent a considerable outflow of goods, partly because it was after all necessary to supply so many hospitals in Southern Italy, and partly because of the increasing activity of speculators against whom all possible repressive measures have been taken.

-What can you tell us about the scarcity of drugs for curing diseases caused by lack of food?

-There is no doubt that vitamines are very important at a time when food is scarce, as it is now, but one must not exaggerate their importance and this for several reasons: In the first place I do not think that food can be replaced by vitamines. These do have a specific nutritive value of great scientific and practical interest, but they must remain in the field of pure pharmaceutical appliance. Vitamines must be used to cure these diseases which result from the lack of certain foodstuffs and which the "clinic" has gradually found out and used as a substitute at a given stage of special morbid forms, particularly of communicable diseases.

Then, as it is not possible to obtain the amount of vitamines which the public asks for, it is wiser to calm down this excessive enthusiasm for these products. This applies particularly to doctors who must not lightly proclaim the absolute necessity of vitamines. Vitamines at present are very short and if they were to be used as they should, in certain cases, they must be given in large quantities The Allies will distribute many, but they cannot suffice for all those who want them.

-When and in what way will Allied drugs be distributed?

-The Allies have imported, particularly from America, large quantities of drugs, of which the first distribution was made in the month of November. A second distribution will be made in the first

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days of February. The Italian Government has set up an Agency for the distribution of Allied medical supplies. Through the wholesalers they will be distributed to the pharmacies and so to the public. The first to be supplied will be the hospitals which have the largest number of patients and which do not squander their drugs.

-By what means is the sale of drugs controlled?

-I have tried to control the distribution in the best way possible. However at times the drugs are wasted. For instance, liver extracts instead of being used for the cure of pernicious anemia, are often prescribed for any kind of anemia. Prices of drugs are severely controlled. For drugs imported by the Allies there will soon be a price-list available which the public will be able to consult.

The public already knows of some of the successful measures taken against illegal hoarding and speculators. We know there are other hiding places where drugs of all kinds are kept for sale on the black market. The confiscated goods are handed over to me by the Attorney of the Crown, and they will be sold at low prices to the hospitals and to the public both of which will benefit by this action.

-Could the Medico Provinciale ask the physicians to prescribe medicines that can be prepared in the chemists' shops instead of prescribing "specialties"?

-I have already asked doctors to do this. Many "specialties" are only patented synthetic substances, to which new names are given. Their production requires big plants and specialized labour. However the basic problem is always that of the lack of raw materials which the chemists must procure at prices so high that the preparation made in the pharmacy is also expensive.

The Allies have brought many useful things and we hope they will continue to do so even in larger quantities in the future but we cannot pretend to do so even in larger quantities in the future but we cannot pretend that they should think only of us. All Europe awaits everything from America and Britain: foodstuffs, drugs, raw materials and machinery. These big nations have created the miracle of a grandiose organization thanks to which they supply everybody, overcoming distances and enemy interferance and coming to the rescue of the vanquished people who were their enemies, a unique fact in history.

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(Transl:J.Fidao.)

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

MAR 20 RECD

March 12, 1945

Meeting No. 18

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

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

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

Mr. Taylor: I don't under-

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

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

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

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

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Mons. Carroll-Abbing: That means an affiliation.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Taylor: This is all to enlighten us on the questions in the relief field--the clearer it is made at the outset the better. Mr. Jefferson, the American Red Cross appoints committees within its own organization to do various things. It doesn't affiliate with any outside agency whatever.

Mr. Jefferson: That is right.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marchese Theodoli: Not yet.

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

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

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

Marchese Theodoli: That would be a very brilliant solution.

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

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

Mr. Taylor: It is necessary to be entirely realistic about the future. The future in the next months will mean the war in Europe will come to an end. When that time comes, the bulk of the army will go away. There will be a reduction of the military personnel in this and other areas, and something else of a reduced character will undoubtedly take its place. There will be left at that time numerous supplies of one sort or another and others intended for the larger personnel of the allied armies. There will be many vehicles; for example, there will probably be many ambulances--and there will probably be much surgical and medical equipment available. If the Italian Red Cross and the Government are alive to the future, they can undoubtedly re-equip many of their lacking facilities. That is a moment when the Red Cross should be prepared to step into the field in a strong way. I believe the Red Cross can get more in the field of donation in that situation than even the Government can get because of the predominant humanitarian character of the Red Cross, and it should be ready to apply for such supplies and equip-

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

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

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

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

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

Marchese Theodoli: Yes, certainly.

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

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

Mr. Taylor: I suggest that Zanotti-Bianco and you sit down with Mr. Jefferson of the American Red Cross and Brig. Parkinson, British Welfare Officer, A.C., and talk with them about this whole subject of organization and have the advantage of knowing how it is done in [illegible] represent the same interests in our two countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Marchese Theodoli: Nine million lire.

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

Mr. Jefferson: In the discussion we have had about the Italian Red Cross here and outside it seems that they are proposing to have two types of program, one for peace-time activities and one for war-time.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

15,046	pieces New Clothing
5,172	bales Used Clothing
20,957	pieces Women's New Clothing
1,914	pieces Girls' New Clothing
694	pieces Men's New Clothing
460	pieces Boys' New Clothing
2,481	pieces Children's New Clothing
448	pairs Women's New Shoes
50,832	pairs Women's Used Shoes

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

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

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

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

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

Col. McSweeney: They report that people are coming in saying they have heard supplies are coming in, but they don't know anything about it. Mr. Barr said they would have people keeping them informed. The letter that came from Major McKenzie said he had heard things had been sent up, but that he had not received them. Mr. Barr said that things had not been sent up. I wonder if these men couldn't be consulted, so that they will have a better idea of what is going on.

Mr. Barr: I think that letter from Major McKenzie was written on about February 12. It was almost a month before any of us had gone

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2	cases drugs and surgical instruments
267	First Aid Kits
4,000	vials Insulin
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Mr. Barr: I think that letter from Major McKenzie was written on about February 12. It was almost a month before any of us had gone to Tuscana. Arrangements were made with General Mume to visit the Tuscany area when we were up there, and I made arrangements with Col. Parr. The ENDSI Committee then went up and met the Col. Parr, Captain Wilcox, Public Welfare Officer, 5th Army; Fred Siegrist, ARC Welfare Officer and George Bickle, Supervisor, ARC with Fifth Army.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Mr. Barr: From all I have seen, I believe our group will be able to operate efficiently without excessive expenses. These four vans have made 1½ million lire by hauling food back for ENOC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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JAQ/hjp

15 March 1945

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Thank you for sending to this office the copies of minutes of Mr. Myron Taylor's meetings. In point of fact, however, we already receive copies of all such minutes from Mr. Taylor direct.

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

Brigadier G. S. Parkinson
Public Health Sub-Commission
Hq A.C.

CC files only

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JAY/dfe

CC 350-1

14 March 1945

My dear Mr. Ambassador:

I have been directed by Admiral Stone to acknowledge receipt of and thank you for the minutes of the 17th meeting held by the Advisory Group concerning relief on March 2, 1945.

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Sincerely,

/s/ J. A. Quayle

J. A. QUAYLE
Major, U. S. A.
Staff Officer to CC

The Honorable Myron C. Taylor
The Personal Representative of the
President of the United States
To His Holiness the Pope
% Vatican Secretariat
Rome

cc: Exec. Comm.
CC files

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AM..ICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

March 5, 1945. Meeting No. 17.

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

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

Mr. Taylor: For Prince Doria's benefit, while waiting for the others, we will say that we had a discussion last week with an UNRRA representative and Prof. Bergami of the Italian Government. We spent some time on the question of who would distribute relief supplies, and who would direct it. Prof. Bergami's idea was that all should pass through his hands. We did not agree. These are relief activities for people in great distress, not a government distribution on a general Italian food level. American Relief for Italy supplies are not to be given to the Italian Government for mingling with its national food supplies. They are given to ENDSI to be distributed free to people in need and not to be sold as the Government has indicated clearly its general supplies are sold. ENDSI proposes to give to people who have no means but we do not feel that the matter of determining who could pay and who could not was a very easy one to solve. Our conception of relief means helping people in great distress, it doesn't mean a commercial operation in dealing with food supplies, either governmentally or privately.

In the present month we expect to receive in shipments already made something like 6 thousand tons of material from American Relief for Italy. We do not know as yet the exact classification of the supplies but there is both milk and other items. The quantity of milk is very large. As you know, we have been giving to institutions. Our plan is to give to the institutions in the central part of Italy between Rome and the front some additional supplies of milk. We are planning to give in the military zone where A.M.G. supplies are inadequate, if this is agreeable to the ENDSI Committee. We put the question to New York, to Judge Marchisio, to discover whether adequate milk could be donated to supply 100,000 children up to 10 years of age in institutions in Italy for one year wherever ENDSI desired to operate. and I have his reply in which he says he is reasonably certain [illegible]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Second. We brought up several weeks ago the subject of refugee camps, which many of us visited and we were very much disturbed by the lack of order, organization, cleanliness, safety of health and the moral danger which was perfectly evident in those camps. We

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prince Pacelli: The new committee has a juridical definition?

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

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

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

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

Prince Doria: I certainly do agree.

Mr. Taylor: I know during the last war when our people came here and worked among the Italian Red Cross it did not work very well then What you should have is a forceful Red Cross

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Mr. Taylor: I know during the last war when our people came here and worked among the Italian Red Cross it did not work very well then What you should have is a forceful Red Cross as a companion to the Church. Dr. Galeazzi, have you something to say? 3403

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Barr: The American Red Cross fund drive is participated in by all organizations with the exception of political parties. They work on a local basis from committees formed within themselves. When the national campaign is on the people go into the Red Cross as a special committee for these drives. All government employees and members from all the committees participate to raise funds for the Red Cross. All in the name of the Red Cross. When the drives

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Colonel McSweeney: We found ECA without any reputation. 3401 We can rebuild it. It is being rebuilt. If they have lost faith in the Italian Red Cross it can be rebuilt back into it. This is the only time you can do it, when they need the help.

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

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

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

Prince Doria: Yes, in most cases.

Mr Barr: It must be built up again.

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

Brig. Parkinson: You have a Junior Red Cross?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prince PacelliHow were they paid for?

Prince Doria: By the Government and by private individuals.

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

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

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

Ing. Vicentini: Many of the things that are being said are what I think. It is a need that the Red Cross is beginning better to acquire, but when there was a change in the Italian Government there was no confidence in the Italian Government as in other State institutions. It had become 20 years a real State organization without any feeling of the people. Now it must be revived as in past times with the people's support. The best way is for it to merge with the proposed committees. That is the best way to bring an atmosphere of confidence to the Red Cross.

Mr Taylor: I think the Prime Minister is now honorary chairman of the Red Cross. Why don't you get these distinguished men to come

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Mr Taylor: I think the Prime Minister is now honorary chairman of the Red Cross. Why don't you get these distinguished men to come out in some supporting way for the Red Cross? Take this group of active energetic men. Zanotti-Bianco cannot carry the load alone. He has a huge task and has done remarkably well with little general support. The most important thing, aside from the relief job of Italy, is that you should have a national agency like all other important countries that should stand high in the council of humanitarian affairs. The Italian Red Cross can do that.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Crawley: The organized committee has put up drives and secured considerable material in relation to the size of the community that put the drive on. They got a lot of wooden shoes for the refugees More information as to how they did it should be made available for the future.

Mr Barr: I think we have given that considerable thought. This is only an advisory group. We have no power to act. We merely offer

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prince Pacelli: Is it not a resolution?

Ing. Galeazzi: It is the summing up of the group's feeling this morning.

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

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

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Prince Pacelli: For what purpose?

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

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

Prince Pacelli: What is the answer?

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

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

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

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

Ing. Galeazzi: What is the feeling?

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

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

Marchese Theodoli: Yes, by using all available experience and people

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

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

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

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

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

Ing. Galeazzi: I quite agree.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prince Doria: Yes.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

MAR 13 RECD

PH/ARI/6/2

10 March 1945.

SUBJECT: - American Relief for Italy.

TO : - Chief Commissioner,
Headquarters,
Allied Commission.

Herewith for information are copies of the minutes of meetings held in connection with the above organisation on 9th and 26th February 1945. Copies have been forwarded to G-5 Section AFHQ and to the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, this Headquarters.

G.S. PARKINSON, Brigadier,
Liaison Officer.

Incl:- As stated above.

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JAQ/dfg

CC 950-1

8 March 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

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

(29)

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

(26)

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

(25)

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

Sincerely,

/s/ J. A. Quayle

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

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

DISTRIBUTION:
1 - Executive Commissioner (with copies of above papers)
1 - Chief Commissioner " " " " "

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

February 26, 1945. Meeting No. 16.

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

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

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Chairman of American Relief for Italy,Inc.
Mr.S.M. Keeny, Chief, Italian Mission of UNRRA,
was present at the invitation of Mr. Taylor.

In attendance were: Mr. Taylor; Mr. Keeny;
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Director Civilian War Relief, American Red Cross;
Mgr. John P. Carroll-Abbing, Director of Sanitary
Services of the Pontifical Relief Commission;
Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Special Delegate to the
Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican
City; Prof. John A. Canaperia, M.D., Inspector
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for Food, Italian Government; Dr. L. Lapponi, Italian
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Welfare Officer, A.C.; Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy
Chairman of American Relief for Italy,Inc; and Messrs.
Harold H. Tittmann and Franklin C. Gowen, diplomatic
Officers on the staff of Mr. Taylor.

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

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They are at present in action in each province and commune, so that
the theory of combined interest and combination of facilities and
personnel exists wherever the National Committee is organized for
purposes of distribution. Distribution has been made by this
Committee to the area south of Rome, including Sicily and now Sardi-
nia, and during the last two or three weeks an examination has been
made of the area between the line of Rome north to the Allied
Military Government line, which is somewhere south of Florence,
Arezzo, Rimini,,to determine the needs and to make a plan for
distribution of relief. We have shipments due to arrive within the
next week, and the thought is to discharge at least a part of these
cargoes at Leghorn and warehouse them in the Solway Plant, which is

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Mr. Keeny: 44.

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

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

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

Mr. Barr: There is also the Misericordia Society.

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

Mr. Keeny: I will be very glad to answer any questions that you may have. First of all, I am sorry I couldn't be here last week, because we had a conference at AFHQ dealing with UNRRA matters for the entire theater, but particularly for the Balkans--Yugoslavia and Greece. We had representatives from our central office--the Head of Supply and the Deputy Director of Administration to make certain plans that had to do with a rapid development in those countries. We have operations in both countries now as agents of the military. At a later date, the full responsibility for civilian relief will be transferred to UNRRA at a time agreeable to the military for those countries. Adequate personnel and supply are highly important to us. We have not been worried about getting too much. We will work on a tight schedule to get reasonable distribution for all the liberated countries. I am happy to see the achievements American Relief for Italy has made in the past year. I think it should be a basic principle in all our planning that we should not decrease but should increase on

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

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

Mr.Keeny: I'm not a medical man, so that I cannot determine on that. We have a good medical program under Dr.Soper who was recently head of the Rockefeller Foundation. My answer in principle is that I am right in accord with you that unnecessary personnel should not be brought in. Concerning the agreement itself we have a [illegible]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Keeny: I think we will get them later. But I think they will tell us that they will give us a ship and what we will really get will be the equivalent of one ship split in partial cargoes of several ships. I agree entirely with the plan that we must work as partners with the Italian Government and the Italian agencies, and I am highly opposed to anything except that. I agree to the principle that we must build the Italian agencies up so that when we go away, they will be stronger and not weaker. Because of the official setup of UNRRA, we must operate on the official level. We must make our decisions in the council which is our Bible. What we have done about food we have done in cooperation with the High Commissioner for Food and the Head of the Food Subcommission, Allied Commission. Our food will be put out through a plan which meets the approval of the Government and the Allied Commission so that our supplies, which are intended as a supplement for the national food supply, will work in a way that will strengthen the total supplies as long as our money lasts and the need exists. I hope the Government will set up a plan to use all the agencies which are competent to do particular parts of the job. We will be very happy to work with such a plan. On the medical side plans are being worked out to supplement the supplies brought in by the Allied Commission, and doctors are working

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Keeny: Would Professor Bergami say that if this milk is now

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prof. Bergami: Yes, no difference.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ing. Galeazzi: If you will say this is all free, I think it will appear to be much better.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Taylor: The National Committee is now in the process of raising milk and vitamins to 40,000 [illegible]

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Mr. Taylor: The National Committee is now in the process of dispensing milk and vitamins to 40,000 children up to 10 years of age in various institutions in various cities and planning to expand to 100,000. The thought was would American Relief for Italy be able to supply milk and vitamins to institutions in those cities for a year. How would that plan mesh with your ideas? 3330

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Keeny: I would be very happy to have anyone come in to see me at any time to discuss the situation. I must point out, however, that at this point before the final agreements with the Government are made, I cannot discuss them in advance of the occasion we have agreed with them. The first step is for us to clear away the agreement and get an official basis for the operating plans. I am very happy that you have been interested in these ways and assure you that we will do everything we can to cooperate and get more

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Keeny: UNRRA will have enough supplies to take care of the refugee camps, arriving within the next weeks if the agreement is signed saying the goods have been released, but I should not like to decide the plan myself. It is for the High Commissioner of Refugees to make recommendations. I would go along with any plan that would get the children fed properly and quickly. Our supplies are available as soon as the agreement is signed. We have avil-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ing. Vicentini: This question is very important. Naples is the center of this question regarding children in the streets. It is one of the most important problems in Italy now. If the Government does not devise a special plan for these children, in some years it will be a problem such as Russia had to meet after the Revolution. There are 100,000 children, perhaps more, in the streets who care becoming criminals. In Sicily, Catania, Palermo, everywhere, we fund children who are not going to school because schools are being used by refugees and for other purposes and be-

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

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

Mr. Jefferson: They plan for these children to remain in Italy rather than taking them to America. It is said to cost 14¢ a day to feed and clothe them.

Col. McSweeney: We are asking for it to be increased to 22¢ a day.

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

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

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

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, I[illegible]

February 9, 1945

The following minutes were taken at a meeting concerning relief held February 9, 1945 in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman, American Relief for Italy, Inc.
In attendance were: Mr. Taylor, Princess Margherita Bassiano, Countess Elena Carandini, Signora Bianca Lusena, Signora Elena Craveri, Signora Lidia Storoni, Signora Augusta Cossilla, Signora Nina Ruffini and Signora Giuliana Benzoni, and Ing. G.B. Vicentini, Executive Director of E.N.D.S.I.
(Mr. Taylor welcomed the ladies and introduced them to Ing. G.B. Vicentini).

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

(Mr. Taylor read press release).

Mr. Taylor: We have accomplished all the unloading of the six ships at the ports. In Naples five churches are being used as

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(Mr. Taylor read press release).

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

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

Princess Bassiano: It's a grand one!

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

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

We had the help of the Italian Red Cross and the American Red Cross, and with these several organizations we could maintain regularity of the distribution. Materials have been distributed in Littoria Province, where the destruction is not large, and in the

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Princess Bassiano: It's a grand one!

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Taylor: And in Sardinia?

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

Mr.Taylor: The next shipments are on the way and should be here by the end of this month. In the northern areas we follow the line of the AMG in distributing supplies. We may cross it in some places as we advance. They have asked us for assistance in the distribution of clothing. When the next supplies come--I think in the month of February--we should have three million pounds more. In it there will be enough milk--in addition to what we are doing--to serve 40.000 children for six months or 80,000 children for three months.

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

* * * *

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

Ing.Vicentini: We are building three temporary hospitals in the Cassino area. The very bad season has not permitted us to complete this work before the end of January, as we had planned to do. There have been 14 days of raim and snow. In 20 days from now, however, the first hospital will be ready to function in the Cassino area. The other hospitals will be built as soon as possible There have been no hospitals. All were ruined by the war. We have also received from America 52 surgical sets, and many of them are being distributed in the hospitals. All the hospitals have been robbed of surgical sets, and they are now being provided.

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Countess Carandini: What is happening in Velletri about hospitals?

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Countess Carandini: What is happening in Velletri about hospitals? Are they functioning there now?

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

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

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

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

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

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

Countess Carandini: I wish something could be done about the moral situation of the children in Rome. It is very difficult to know what to do. You can't put them in an ordinary place where other children are, who are already under the care of convents that are very simple and poor but very good. I know that may people take the best of them to places where ordinary children and good children are. I think it is a problem that America can help us to solve, because the American people have studied all the moral situations of children and adolescent criminology, etc. I have the impression that we are doing practically nothing, but I know it is very difficult to study and work out a solution to such a problem, especially in these hard days. I think these children of the streets should be taken out of town. There is a splendid place for correction of children. Many who have gone there have become quite different

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTIVE MILK DISTRIBUTION IN FLORENCE.

Orphanages and similar Institutions:

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

Hospitals for children:

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

A.M.G. Committee:

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

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TOTAL No. of children 4524

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JAQ/dfe

CC 950-1

28 February 1945

(23)

Dear Mr. Taylor:

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

Sincerely,

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

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

cc: Exec. Comm'r.
CC Files

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FEB 28 RECD
cc. 599.

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

February 19, 1945 Meeting No. 15

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

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

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

[illegible] Garabelli and Clara Bellezza of Christian Charity, and the

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Chairman of American Relief for Italy,Inc.
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(Signore Garabelli and Clara Bellezza of Christian Charity, and the UNRRA representatives came in and were introduced).

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

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

Mgr. Carroll-Abbing: 10 meters by 5 meters. They consist of a women's ward, a men's ward, kitchen, storehouse, sleeping quarters of the nurses and a medicating unit--6 units in all, each of which are 5 meters by 5.

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they are in a very bad situation, lacking clothing, adequate food and suitable living conditions. Refugees have been brought from the acti front and, we believe, are living under conditions that should not be permitted to exist. They are the particular charge of the Italian Government through its Refugee Commission. We have discussed various ways in which those camps could be assisted, but some of us are of the opinion that material assistance should only follow upon a plan for organization of those camps--the introduction of system, order and discipline, the improvement of sanitary conditions and the question of whether or not one or more of these camps could not be consolidated, making a larger effort in a single locality. If the critical conditions were made reasonably satisfactory, it might be possible for the National Committee to present some supplies, which have been provided by American Relief for Italy. We could furnish milk and vitamins for the children in those camps, coffee for adults, and the most essential clothing items for children and adults. It would be undesirable, as I have said and as some of us see it, merely to furnish supplies unless, in the first instance, proper organizatio was effected. We believe that there should be appointed a Director of those particular camps--that he should be a man of outstanding ability, of a sympathetic nature, of experience, a disciplinarian, a planner, a man of vision and a man willing to work. It might be that that type could only be found in a person with past military training. Under such a director there might be a very competent, abl and energetic man as the supervisor of each camp. The principle responsibility to the Government and to the National Committee would repose in the director and he in turn would have his four resident assistants or supervisors--men with influence and with the capacity for dealing with people in that situation, men who would have enough authority to do these things. There is no evidence that there is present any discipline or organization. The camps are so poorly equipped, that, it is a reflection on the Government and the city to have such a situation exist. As a matter of procedure, the suggestio has been made that the National Committee offer to contribute the supplies I have indicated. American Relief for Italy has contributed four sets of movable barracks which could serve in these camps as a center for the preparation and distribution of donated supplies. These barracks are left after American Relief for Italy has provided three emergency hospitals in the Cassino area which are now in construction. What are the dimensions of those hospitals?

Mgr. Carroll-Abbing: 10 meters by 5 meters. They consist of a women's ward, a men's ward, kitchen, storehouse, sleeping quarters of the nurse, and a medicating unit--6 units in all, each of which are 5 meters by 5.

Mr. Taylor: How is the construction progressing?

Mr. Barr: Very well. The weather has turned dry, and they expect to have all the heavy work done by the end of the month, and the first hospital in operation by the first of April. It is located at San Antonino, just south of Cassino.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signora Garabelli: There is inadequate organization in the social classes. In these camps many children and women are lacking everything, including clothing and food. Near them are men who come to Rome every day and earn money in such quantities that they are able to gamble with it. There are gambling circles in which they make exchanges in money that might amount to as high as 50,000 lire. Near

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Jefferson: Not recently, sir. The British Red Cross are working presently with the refugees.

Brig. Parkinson: It seems to me that there are two distinct groups--

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Signora Garabelli: There is another problem. A small group of patriots have been sent down to these camps in this last week. This group is not more than 250, but I do not think they should be mixed with the refugees. They should be separated from the rest. They have a special point of view; they cannot be considered like the refugees. In view of the fact that we are encouraging the war of the patriots, it should be decided to do something special for them. Many are in

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

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Mr. Taylor: How do you identify patriots?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Taylor: We cannot encourage contributions without organization.

Brig. Parkinson: Unless you have some control over the inside of

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Mr. Taylor: We cannot encourage contributions without organization.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prof. Canaperia: It is very difficult to control malaria in the Cassino area, because there are no houses; you cannot do any

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Col. Bizzozero: All I can tell you is the experience of nine million troops. Unless they are disciplined and take it every day, it doesn't help and with the lack of atebrin, that has to be considered.

Mr. Barr: Would you say in the Cassino area--where each child would be given an atebrin tablet as he comes up to drink his glass of milk, that it would be a definite prophylaxis and would be worth the effort?

Col. Bizzozero: Yes--on that basis.

Mr. Barr: Do you think that if the National Committee could establish a series of these areas, they could get atebrin to do this job?

Brig. Parkinson: There is also a question of supplies; I'm not trying to discourage this thing, but there is a lot to think about. If you take the round figure of 50,000 people--that's over a quarter of a million tablets every week.

Mr. Taylor: 350,000 a week. If you figure every day and begin the first of April for six months--that would be 180 days. It would run into about 4,200,000 tablets for 50,000 people for six months.

Mr. Barr: I doubt if you could get a disciplined group of that size. You might get 10,000 or 15,000 children.

Mr. Taylor: For the benfit of UNRRA--this malarial treatment work in the Cassino area was done last fall by the National Committee. We discovered the location of 1½ million atebrin tablets through Col. Bizzozero, and distributed them on a system the National Committee set up in the Cassino area. It worked very well. I should think that some section or group of the population could very well

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Mr. Taylor: 350,000 a week. If you figure every day and begin the first of April for six months--that would be 180 days. It would run into about 4,200,000 tablets for 50,000 people for six months.

Mr. Barr: I doubt if you could get a disciplined group of that size. You might get 10,000 or 15,000 children.

Mr. Taylor: For the benfit of UNRRA--this malarial treatment work in the Cassino area was done last fall by the National Committee. We discovered the location of 1½ million atebrin tablets through Col. Bizzozero, and distributed them on a system the National Committee set up in the Cassino area. It worked very well. I should think that some section or group of the population could very well be treated now. As Mr. Barr says, the children could be controlled better than the adults. In this field of malaria the Government, the Rockefeller Institute, UNRRA and other relief organizations as well as the National Committee are all active.

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Miss Bannister: UNRRA is also interested in malaria control.

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Col Bizzozero: I think they have asked for 60 to 80 million atebrin tablets.

Mr. Taylor: Do you think we ought to pursue this or turn it over to some other agency. The National Committee will be in it anyway.

Ing. Galeazzi: I think we should follow it through.

Col. Bizzozero: I think you have done a very useful job; it is a very difficult undertaking. I think the first step is to find out how many children you have in schools--then estimate the total and decide on a plan of distribution.

Mr. Taylor: Will Ing. Vicentini and Prof. Canaperia, then, proceed working with any agency who has anything to offer in the way of assistance to the people in this malarial control.

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Mr. Taylor: Before touching on another subject, I should like to bring up the question of sheeting. We made an inquiry in America for a large quantity of sheeting to be brought over here in bulk shipment to be converted into sheets for hospitals. I found from correspondence that all goods brought from America were under the control of governmental agencies and could not be purchased without their permission, and in turn the A.C. here had a voice in that control. In this regard, General McKinley came over from Allied Commission to see me last week at the instance of Admiral Stone with whom I had taken up the matter. He has transmitted our request to AFHQ, and I assume they will send a recommendation back to America for us to buy this sheeting. Hospital sheeting is a very serious question. Does anyone know what is required in the hospitals

Ing. Vicentini: Hospitals in Rome need 25,000 sheets. That amounts to 75,000 yards.

Mr. Taylor: I believe sheeting is 30¢ a yard in America.

Mr. Barr: It runs that or a little less for no. 2 grade. 25,000 sheets roughly are needed to take care of Rome Area.

Signora Garabelli: The sheets are not the only problem in the hospitals. They need many yards for operating rooms and uniforms for the nurses. In one hospital in Rome it is necessary for them to take care of the sick in their regular clothes because they have no aprons. If in Rome there is a need for 25,000 sheets, you must almost double the needs for other purposes. We must need 50,000 yards for other purposes.

Mr. Barr: In the next shipment for American Relief for Italy from American Red Cross we have some surgical gowns for nurses and doctors.

Col. McSweeney: In the southern region we use shelter halves for sheeting, and it is liked better than lighter materials, because

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Mr. Barr: In the next shipment for American Relief for Italy from American Red Cross we have some surgical gowns for nurses and doctors.

Col. McSweeney: In the southern region we use shelter halves for sheeting, and it is liked better than lighter materials, because most of the mattresses are made of straw, and the straw cannot break through the shelter halves which are made of light duck. I believe we can get at least 75,000 yards of this material. 3359

Brig. Parkinson: As far as hospital sheeting is concerned, all they have to do is go get the material for 60¢ a yard. I'm trying to get a carload to make into sheets for hospitals. Rome can be taken care of.

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Mr. Taylor: What about transport?

Mr. Barr: I think the National Committee could be of help with these four big trucks. They carry 12 tons--an entire box car.

Brig. Parkinson: All the material has been paid for.

Mr. Taylor: There was a large amount of sheeting in Naples.

Brig. Parkinson: That is what we bought. It has not been converted into sheets.

Mr. Taylor: The institutions in Rome can convert it.

Ing. Vicentini: The hospitals themselves can do it.

Brig. Parkinson: This material will take care of the actual emergency situation.

****

Mr. Taylor: Looking toward the future, we have been trying to discover on behalf of American Relief for Italy what particular supplies had best be accumulated in America for the future. In the field of clothing there is nothing to discuss, because that is definite--the clothing will continue to come through ARI to the National Committee. The policies for distribution have been set up, and the whole system is completely organized in the southern part of Italy, Sicily and Sardinia. Members of the National Committee and Mr. Barr have been in the northern section during the last two weeks determining the needs and setting up a plan for warehousing and distribution in the north.

Ing. Vicentini: I went to Leghorn to speak with the Director of the Solway Plant in Rosignano near Leghorn. The arrangements made by Mr. Barr were confirmed with Dr. Van Cubergh, representative of the Solway Plant. We spoke also with Col. Hensley, Provincial Commissioner in Leghorn, and he agreed to help us get the permit of the P.B.S. to obtain the warehouse there for relief materials. What we would like to have is a phone in the Solway Plant, and that is very difficult to obtain because it is a military zone. There is a necessity for one, because the office is so far from the supplies.

Mr. Barr: That is already arranged. We are going to use the P.B.S. phone, which is 120 yards from the building. I don't think the Military will permit us to make a connection, because there will be no civilian telephones functioning.

Ing. Vicentini: There will be a carabiniere escort at the warehouse. They will live in the factories. There was full cooperation of the Solway people, and we will not have any expenses.

Mr. Taylor: One thing UNRRA ought to know is that in order to

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Mr. Taylor: One thing UNRRA ought to know is that in order to protect our supplies we have had the protection of carabiniere.

Ing. Vicentini: We have had the help of 150 carabiniere in Naples and Rome.

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Mr. Taylor: That has all been provided through the National Committee, and the Government. You will find that all these facilities have been developed, and you will have much less to worry about.

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Mr. Barr: The first consideration in the north was the Fifth Army area near Florence. I was invited by General Hume to explain the set-up of ENDSI to his staff. He said there was a constant effort to release areas to the Italian Government, but they are now being taken care of by Allied Commission and the American Red Cross. We brought up the point that if material was not available through these sources that American Relief for Italy would be prepared to give service in the northern areas. There is no need for the ARI or the National Committee to take care of clothing needs in that area now, because the clothing program of A.C. is under the control of American Red Cross and is being taken care of adequately. The question of milk, however, which is extremely urgent, revealed two things. In the combat zone beyond Florence hospital patients are given 100 grams a day. In the area of Florence, however, the situation is much the same as it is in Rome. The children from one to three receive a ration of milk. Conditions are not too critical because the Army has done an excellent job. The need for milk, however, is great. After some discussion with the Fifth Army Staff, I met with the following: Col. Parr, Public Health Officer, Fifth Army, and Captain Wilcox, Public Welfare Officer; Fred Siegrist, ARC Welfare Officer and George Bickle, Supervisor, ARC with Fifth Army. We arranged for the following plan: That the institutional plan of ENDSI as executed in Naples and Rome would be instituted in Florence to take care of the children over three years as the military was not able to do it. It was agreed that if the National Committee took over the institutions in Florence it would be of great benefit to the Military and to the people of Florence. This procedure would all go through exactly the same channels that ENDSI has used--together with all available agencies. We are merely following the pattern. We arranged that the authorities of Florence would be available for conference with the Military this week,--they will also meet with a volunteer committee, which was created by Col. Parr and Mr. Aronoff of ARC, a group of 50 women formed into an organization that will be useful too; they visit nearly 3,500 homes weekly where the people are in very poor health conditions and are not able to live in institutions. A meeting will be held Friday morning with Col. Parr, representatives of ECA and ONMI, representatives of the Italian Red Cross, and the Medical Commission of ENDSI. In the afternoon there will be a meeting of the Welfare Committee of Florence, which is under the direction of Captain Wilcox, working with the American Red Cross. The Welfare Committee consists of two members from the Vatican, two from the Italian Red Cross, ECA and ONMI, representatives of Government institutions and smaller institutes. This committee is now functioning and will also meet with the Medical Commission of ENDSI. It is believed that working through these two established channels we will reach approximately 6,000 children in Florence with the milk ration. This group will not only be able to help those in institutions but be able to reach the sick children who are not in institutions because there is no room for them. 3,000 families can be taken care of in Florence.

One other request you might have in mind is for surgical instruments in that area. The Fifth Army does not have sufficient surgi-

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of the National Committee to take care of clothing needs in that area now, because the clothing program of A.C. is under the control of American Red Cross and is being taken care of adequately. The question of milk, however, which is extremely urgent, revealed two things. In the combat zone beyond Florence hospital patients are given 100 grams a day. In the area of Florence, however, the situation is much the same as it is in Rome. The children from one to three receive a ration of milk. Conditions are not too critical because the Army has done an excellent job. The need for milk, however, is great. After some discussion with the Fifth Army Staff, I met with the following: Col. Parr, Public Health Officer, Fifth Army, and Captain Wilcox, Public Welfare Officer; Fred Siegrist, ARC Welfare Officer and George Bickle, Supervisor, ARC with Fifth Army. We arranged for the following plan: That the institutional plan of ENDSI as executed in Naples and Rome would be instituted in Florence to take care of the children over three years as the military was not able to do it. It was agreed that if the National Committee took over the institutions in Florence it would be of great benefit to the Military and to the people of Florence. This procedure would all go through exactly the same channels that ENDSI has used--together with all available agencies. We are merely following the pattern. We arranged that the authorities of Florence would be available for conference with the Military this week,--they will also meet with a volunteer committee, which was created by Col. Parr and Mr. Aronoff of ARC, a group of 50 women formed into an organization that will be useful too; they visit nearly 3,500 homes weekly where the people are in very poor health conditions and are not able to live in institutions. A meeting will be held Friday morning with Col. Parr, representatives of ECA and ONMI, representatives of the Italian Red Cross, and the Medical Commission of ENDSI. In the afternoon there will be a meeting of the Welfare Committee of Florence, which is under the direction of Captain Wilcox, working with the American Red Cross. The Welfare Committee consists of two members from the Vatican, two from the Italian Red Cross, ECA and ONMI, representatives of Government institutions and smaller institutes. This committee is now functioning and will also meet with the Medical Commission of ENDSI. It is believed that working through these two established channels we will reach approximately 6,000 children in Florence with the milk ration. This group will not only be able to help those in institutions but be able to reach the sick children who are not in institutions because there is no room for them. 3,000 families can be taken care of in Florence.

One other request you might have in mind is for surgical instruments in that area. The Fifth Army does not have sufficient surgical instruments for civilian hospitals, according to Col. Parr, and they would appreciate some assistance in that regard. We have about 20 sets remaining unallocated and have about 100 sets coming in. I'm not sure how many they will need in Florence. A number of outstanding surgeons and physicians would like to meet with the National Committee and express the needs of the private clinics under the Fifth Army, including those at Pisa and Leghorn.

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Mr. Taylor: Will the remaining clothing be enough to take care of the people from the area north of Rome to the Military zone?

Mr. Barr: If an emergency arises in a forward area that the Red Cross and the Military are not able to meet, they will have American Relief material available. There are hospitals open within 2,000 yards of German lines, handled by American Red Cross under A.C., and if there is a need for some special thing the Army cannot furnish, American Relief for Italy can help with that too.

Mr. Taylor: This leads to the question regarding future activities of ARI. It is necessary for us to put up to the American officials of ARI the program for the future. We have already accomplished this child feeding in hospitals and institutions. We are giving 8,600 children 2 glasses of milk a day, plus vitamins, in Rome and 5,000 in Naples and other places. These are free gifts of the American people. We have used no money at all up to the present--it has all been a free gift to Italy, and we want to continue that operation. Clothing will continue to come. In the UNRRA drive that ARI is participating in it was agreed that in the allocation of clothing appropriate amounts would be allocated to ARI and shipped to Italy, because there are 7½ million Italian-Americans participating in that drive. The allocation is to be made by a special Presidential group. The clothing field is a continuing field. We will turn the clothing over to the National Committee, and they in turn will determine where the need is greatest. The milk has been a purchased commodity. We have three million pounds of materials arriving in the next week which enables us to continue the service to those we had begun to serve. What we are undertaking to do, by way of a proposal to America, is for ARI to adopt a certain number of institutions and a certain number of localities to serve them in respect to milk and vitamins. We have drafted a preliminary statement concerning the institutions and the numbers of children. It is estimated 100,000 children can be served. Instead of having ARI get into all the fields in Italy in the future, we realize that this is only a segment of the whole problem, and we are not trying to work into other fields that other agencies are in. In order to take care of our part of relief intelligently, we must be quite specific as to what we can do. I think we ought not undertake it except on the basis of continuing it to a year. That is long enough to commit yourselves to any project these days. We cannot decide this question this morning, but we can think about it over the next few days and before putting it up to the organization in New York, we will have the benefit of your thoughts. We ought to simplify American Relief for Italy contribution, and I think the two fields I have named, i.e., clothing and milk, will be the best ones because we have already organized them, and they represent a continuing need. If our supplies prove inadequate at any time, we would like to feel that the A.C., AFHQ, ARC and UNRRA would assist us, just as we would assist them if we had anything they were in need of--in the spirit of full cooperation. The object is to give the Italian people a free donation to help them in their hour of trouble--and let them do their own handling of it. This is just an advisory group which gets together and recommends to the

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Miss Bannister: Similarly UNRRA has an organization in operation in Italy. We will see that a steady supply line is maintained, and from that point on the Italian Government will operate. The supplies will be turned over to them, and the Government will take the responsibility for deciding what agencies and through what channels

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supplies will be made available. The Italian Government will do it in agreement with UNRRA. It is supplementary too.

Mr. Taylor: It is very similar. -- And in the case of milk, for example, UNRRA might have supplies to give children outside of the institutions, over 10 and 15, and that would be very desirable. This is a starting point. We will take care of the poorest first, and we will feel we have done definite things in the interest of the American groups who support Italian relief.

Miss Bannister: The clothing you have is not only available for children, but for adults as well?

Mr. Taylor: Yes.

Signora Garabelli: In helping Italy in the future have you considered the possibility of giving work to Italians, especially in the laboratories we are trying to rebuild. I think that would be the most constructive way to help. We need machines in these laboratories. If machines could come from America, they would be very useful and very constructive. It would put to work women who have to support their families. I wonder if some of the clothing could come in rough form rather than finished? These women could make the clothing themselves. We have the money to pay but no work to give them. We are planning to open 108 laboratories in Rome where we can put 50 or 60 women to work.

Mr. Barr: However, you have to remember that donated supplies from a voluntary agency cannot take on the character of industry.

Signora Garabelli: It is not really in the field of industry. Most of the work of this type has been done in religious institutions.

Mr. Barr: 108 institutions with 60 people at work in each in one city seems to take the appearance of industry.

Signora Garabelli: Whatever definition you give it--we need to help those women who need urgently to go to work. That is the only way real help can be given to them.

Mr. Taylor: We have asked for unfinished cloth to be sent so that the clothing can be made over here. Beyond that it becomes the project of the Allied Commission, which is dealing with rehabilitation

If there is nothing further, we will adjourn. Thank you very much for coming.

****

SUMMARY

1. It seems advisable that a plan of organization in refugee camps be realized before commitments are made by ENDSI to supply material.

2. Assistance to the Patriot group should be considered by

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SUMMARY

1. It seems advisable that a plan of organization in refugee camps be realized before commitments are made by ENDSI to supply material.

2. Assistance to the Patriot group should be considered by ENDSI.

3355

3. A plan for atebrin prophylaxis on a concrete basis be prepared by the Medical Commission of ENDSI. Upon completion of the plan application for sufficient atebrin should be made to the appropriate agency.

4. ENDSI should expand its program beyond Italian Government line into Army territory on agreement of Army and American Red Cross.

(23) 5. Surgical kits could be issued in army area through ARC.

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FEB 2 6 RECD
cc. 599

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

Plan of distribution of Milk and Vitamins to Children under 10 years of age in the orphanages and similiar institutions in some of the big Italian cities. (approximate estimate).

Rome and Province	No.of Children.	15,000
Naples and Province	" " "	10,000
Grosseto	" " "	1,000
Arezzo	" " "	1,000
Florence	" " "	8,000
Leghorn	" " "	1,500
Pisa	" " "	2,000
Lucca	" " "	500
Pistoia	" " "	1,000
Other towns in Tuscany	" " "	10,000
		50,000

Pescara	No.of Children	2,000
Chieti	" " "	2,000
Ancona	" " "	3,500
Pesaro	" " "	2,000
Forli'	" " "	3,500
Ravenna	" " "	2,000
Bologna	" " "	8,000
		22,500

Benevento — No.of children
Salerno
Avellino
Campobasso
Potenza
Matera

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Pisa	" " "	2,000
Lucca	" " "	500
Pistoia	" " "	1,000
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		50,000

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Pesaro	" " "	2,000
Forli'	" " "	3,500
Ravenna	" " "	2,000
Bologna	" " "	8,000
		22,500

	No.of children
Benevento	
Salerno	
Avellino	
Campobasso	
Potenza	
Matera	
Foggia and other towns in the following region:	3354
Puglie	
Calabria	
Sicily	
Sardinia	27,000
Total.	100,000

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2 glasses a day for 100,000 children for 365 days	=	kg. 1,460,000 lbs. 3,250,000
Multiple vitamins for 3 months of the year	=	Tab. 9,000,000
Vitamin C		" 3,000,000
Yeast Tablets		" 10,000,000
Vitamin A and D		2,000,000
Navitol (A and D in liquid form)	bottles	20,000
Protein Milk	lbs.	100,000
Dextri Maltose	"	100,000

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EWS/dfe

CC 950-1

21 February 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

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

Sincerely,

ELLERY W. STONE
Rear Admiral, USNR
Chief Commissioner

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

Ex. Comm'r.
CC files

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

FEB 21 RECD

February 12, 1945 Meeting No.14

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

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

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

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

"Headquarters
Mediterranean Theater of Operations
Office of the Commanding General

9 February 1945.

Dear Mr.Taylor:

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

It is my understanding that you would like to have a tonnage allocation of 800 tons per month, and in order to fully cover your needs, I am happy to inform you that instructions have been issued to provide you with space

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

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

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

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

"Headquarters
Mediterranean Theater of Operations
Office of the Commanding General

9 February 1945.

Dear Mr.Taylor:

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

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

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

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

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

Cordially,

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

* * * *

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

Admiral Stone: Over what period of time?

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

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

Admiral Stone: Displaced persons is an activity which up to the moment has been handled by A.C. 3350

Mr.Taylor: There is also present in Italy the Intergovernmental Committee in the Refugee field. Last year when the President's

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

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

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

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

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

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

Admiral Stone: Yes, sir.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Taylor: I think it will be necessary for me to make a reply to UNRRA that in the interests of American Relief for Italy, it must be clearly understood that UNRRA is not to determine the future field of action of ARI. While cooperation is desirable, it must be very clear that this organization and its products are to

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brig.Parkinson: Has Potenza been taken care of?

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

Mr.Taylor: The press release is for American consumption and will summarize all activities to date. It will be translated into Italian when desired. This will be a summary of what has been done--

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr.Barr: That might be best.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ing.Galeazzi: 10 tons.

Mr.Taylor: Shall we do it?

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

Col.Bizzozero: There is another thing: I think there is a possibility that the Committee could make a tremendous contribution to the malaria situation in the Pontine Marshes if we furnish shoes for these people to wear who clean out the marshes. We would make the biggest contribution any agency could make in that project. 200 pair of shoes are needed for those workers in the Pontine Marshes.

Mr.Taylor: Have we any shoes left?

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Mr.Taylor: Have we any shoes left?

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Mr.Barr: Yes, we still have some.

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

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

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

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

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

Admiral Stone: How will you transport them there?

Ing. Vicentini: The Italian Navy facilities.

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

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

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

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

> To the Central Committee of the "National Committee for Distributio of Relief in Italy (ENDSI)".
>
> In view of the possibility of at least, partly supplying the IRC with ambulances, as, owing to war events and to German pillaging, the Association was almost wholly deprived of its vehicles, we think it advisable to supply some information which might be of help in order to adequately solve a problem so essential for the re-organization of sanitary services in Italy, as the one relating to the transportation of patients is.
>
> Before the war, the IRC had at its disposal the greatest organization for the transportation of the sick. This service was, on the whole, and especially in large towns, nearly exclusively entrusted to the IRC; only in some regions, the Association was backed or partly substituted by other relief organizations. Moreover, the IRC was the only association which could mobilize at any time and anywhere in Italy, an imposing number of motor-ambulances in emergency cases, so much so, that it can be stated that at present the IRC organization being paralysed, owing to the looting of its Motor Pools, the service of patients' transportation practically comes to a standstill everywhere in Italy.
>
> This very delicate problem could be partly solved, were the IRC to get back a certain number at least, of its cars.
>
> The IRC vehicles endowment just before the war, was as follows:

Committees	Ambulances	Trucks	Motor-cars	Motor-cycles.
1. Torino	50	1	1	1
2. Alessandria	25	1	1	-
3. Milano	95	5	6	2
4. Genova	40	1	1	-
5. Verona	30	2	1	1
6. Bologna	40	2	1	1
	25	2	1	- 22/.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Ing.Vicentini: Only that the clothing collected in Rome [illegible]

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

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

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

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

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Brig.Vicentini: And there is more to be sent out.

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

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

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

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

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

(signed) RIVAROLA".

* * * *

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AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

CONTENTS OF SURGICAL KITS

No.	
1	Phonendoscope
1	Haemoglobinometer
1	Haemocytimeter
6	Kocher Forceps
6	Plain Forceps
1	Straight Scissor
1	Curved Scissor
1	Ostetrical Compass
1	Long Forcep
2	Klemmer
2	Trachetomy Tubes
	Catgut and suturing needles.
12	Syringes 10cc.
3	Obstetrical Instruments
1	Blood Transfusion Apparatus
1	Operating Kit containing:
	1 straight scissor
	3 klemmer
	1 plain thumb forcep
	1 toothed thumb forcep
	1 set of surgical knives
	1 grooved director
	1 probe
1	Blood pressure apparatus
1	Series of Stains for laboratory and clinical analysis
1	Bottle immersion oil
1	Alcohol lamp
2	Boxes of microscopic slides
3	Rubber sheets
12	pair Rubber Gloves.

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(W)

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CO CO

AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY, INC.

FIRST AID KIT

CONTENTS

5 Gauze Bandages 1" x 10yd.
8 Gauze Bandages 2" x 10yd.
3 Gauze Bandages 3" x 10yd.
6 Muslin Bandages 2" x 5yd.
3 Muslin Bandages 3" x 5yd.
4 Surgical Gauze 1 sq.yd. ea.
4 U.S.P. Absorbent Cotton 1/2 oz.
1 Adhesive Tape 1" x 5yd.
1 Tin Sterilized Handi-Tape, Asst.
1 Iodine (Mild Tr.) 2 oz.
1 Aromatic Spts. of Ammonia 2 oz.
1 Boric Acid (4% sol.) 2 oz.
1 Castor Oil 2 oz.
2 Petrolatum with 3% Sodium Bicarbonate 2 oz.
3 Picric Acid Gauze 3" x 3".
6 Finger Cots.
2 Triangular Bandages 40".
1 Tourniquet
12 Cotton Wound Applicators 6,1/2"
12 Tongue Depressors.
4 Wooden Splints.
1 Graduated Medicine Glass
1 Medicine Dropper
3 Paper Drinking Cups.
1 Scissors.
1 Tweezers
1 First Aid Hand Book.
12 Gauze Pads 3" x 3".

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EWS/dfe

CC 950-1 13 February 1945

Dear Mr. Taylor:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks receipt of (17) two copies of the minutes of the 13th Meeting held by the Advisory Group concerning relief, also the memoranda of 6 and 7 February with reference to distributions made through E.M.D.S.I.

(18) (19) 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 Boncompagni
Rome

cc: COS Files
CC Files

950-1/22

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

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/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 Boncompagni
Rome

cc: COS Files
CC Files

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

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

****

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

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

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

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

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

February 7, 1945

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 7850/5

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February 7, 1945

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

(19)

COMMUNE OF ROME

HYGIENE AND HEALTH OFFICE.

Communal Schools.

Zone.	SCHOOL	ADDRESS	No.of pupils
I.	F.Aporti	Via A.Serra,91	1,300
	Succ.Due Ponti	" Flaminia,184	100
	Guido Alessi	" Flaminia,225	1,000
	R.Morelli	" Cassia,26	550
II.	A.Cairoli	" G.Bruno,4	*
	C.Viano	" Medaglie d'Oro	*
	Valle Aurelia	" Valle Aurelia	200
	C.Colombo	" G.Comozzi,6	*
	Mincrati Fisici	" Via Angelico,2	100
III.	A.Baldi	" Madonna del Riposo,1	200
	Succ.Pier delle Vigne	" Pier delle Vigne	150
	" A Celli	" Torriani,12	200
	" Forte Bravetta	" Buon Pastore	100
	" Forte Boccea	" Adriano I	300
	Due Ottobre	" S.M. delle Fornaci,55	150
	U.Cerboni	Borgata Primavalle	200
	Succ.Innocenzo IV	Via Innocenzo IV	*
IV.	F.Crispi	Piazza A.Oriani,1	1,000
	Succ.Gianicolo	Gianicolo	50
	XXXI Ottobre	Viale Glorioso	600
	Succ.Donna Olimpia		450
V.	M.Bianchi (for boys)	Piazza Sauli,1-2-3	*
	M.Bianchi (for girls)	" " " " "	*
	Tor Marancio	Tor Marancio	*
	N.Tommaseo	Via Ostiense,130	300
	Principe di Piemonte	" " 265	250
	Succ.Montagnola	" Laurentina	*
	" Grottaperfetta	Grottaperfetta	*
VI.	G.Galiero	Via Tuscolana,28	2,000
	G.Garibaldi (for boys)	" Mondovi',30	2,250
	G.Garibaldi (for girls)	" " "	1,200
VII.	A.Diaz	" Arcireale,2	300
	Succ.Casilina Vecchia	" Casilina Vecchia,15	*
	G.Carducci	" La Spezia,21,22	300
	M.Guglielmotti	" Vetulonia,28	1,390
VIII.	E.Leonardi	Largo Ravizza	850
	Succ.Casaletto	Via Casaletto,63	*
	" Alonzi	" Porto Fluviale	200
	G.Pascoli	" Papareschi,28	200
	G.Vaccari	" G.Rappini,14	200
IX.	Succ.Tarantini	Borgata Giordani	*
	E.Toti	Via del Pigneto,72	1,450
	G.Cesare	" Conte di Carmagnola	1,350
X.	Dante Alighieri	" Ariosto,21 -25	200
	Di Donato	" Bixio,85	300

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I.	F.Aporti	Via A.Serra,91	1,000
	Succ.Due Ponti	" Flaminia,184	100
	Guido Alessi	" Flaminia,225	1,000
	R.Morelli	" Cassia,26	550
II.	A.Cairoli	" G.Bruno,4	*
	C.Colano	" Medaglie d'Oro	*
	Valle Aurelia	" Valle Aurelia	200
	C.Colombo	" G.Camozzi,6	*
	Minorati Fisici	" Via Angelico,2	100
III.	A.Baldi	" Madonna del Riposo,1	200
	Succ.Pier delle Vigne	" Pier delle Vigne	150
	" A.Celli	" Torriani,12	200
	" Forte Bravetta	" Buon Pastore	100
	" Forte Boccea	" Adriano I	300
	Due Ottobre	" S.M. delle Fornaci,55	150
	U.Cerboni	Borgata Primavalle	200
	Succ.Innocenzo IV	Via Innocenzo IV	*
IV.	F.Crispi	Piazza A.Oriani,1	1,000
	Succ.Gianicolo	Gianicolo	50
	XXXI Ottobre	Viale Glorioso	600
	Succ.Donna Olimpia		450
V.	M.Bianchi (for boys)	Piazza Sauli,1-2-3	*
	M.Bianchi (for girls)	" " " " "	*
	Tor Marancio	Tor Marancio	*
	N.Tommaseo	Via Ostiense,130	300
	Principe di Piemonte	" " 265	250
	Succ.Montagnola	" Laurentina	*
	" Grottaperfetta	Grottaperfetta	*
VI.	G.Galiero	Via Tuscolana,28	2,000
	G.Garibaldi (for boys)	" Moldovi',30	2,250
	G.Garibaldi (for girls)	" " "	1,200
VII.	A.Diaz	" Arcireale,2	300
	Succ.Casilina Vecchia	" Casilina Vecchia,15	*
	G.Carducci	" La Spezia,21,22	300
	M.Guglielmotti	" Vetulonia,28	1,390
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	" Alonzi	" Porto Fluviale	200
	G.Pascoli	" Papareschi,28	200
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IX.	Succ.Tarantini	Borgata Giordani	*
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	G.Cesare	" Conte di Carmagnola	1,350
X.	Dante Alighieri	" Ariosto,21 -25	200
	Di Donato	" Bixio,85	300
	R.Bonghi	" Guicciardini,8	500
XI.	G.T.Arquati	Lung.Farnesina,11	*
	Succ.S.F.de Sales	Via S.F. de Sales,16	3396
	G.Mameli	" dei Genovesi,30	850
	Regina Margherita	" Madonna dell'Orto,2	1,150
XII.	Badini	Piazza S. Alessio,34	250
	L.Franchetti	Piazza Bernini,1	650
	IV.Novembre	Via A.Volta,41	600
XIII.	A.Oriani	" Giglio d'Oro,1	800
	F.Cecconi	" dei Glicini,14	*
	Succ.Borgata Alessandrini	Borgata Alessandrini	*

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

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

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COMUNE DI ROMA

HYGIENE AND HEALTH OFFICE.

Groups under the control of Charitable Institutions.

Zone.	SCHOOL	ADDRESS	No.of pupils.
I.	Mater Dolorosa	Via Cassia, 36	550
	Suore Figlie di N.Signore	" D'Azzuni, 11	200
	SS.Gesu' e Maria.	" Flaminia, 633	500
II.	Figlie N.Signore Provv.	" B.Telesio, 6	450
	Ist.S.Giovanni Antida	Circonvallazione Clodia,53	200
	Suore Orsoline	Via Clodia, 59	150
	Ist.Suore Battistine	Viale G.Cesare,108	400
	S.M.M.Suore d'Ivrea	Via Leone IV.	750
	O.P.Mengarini	" Medaglie d'oro	100
	Ist.Madri dei Derelitti	Viale Vaticano,88	300
III.	Asilo Cel.Donati	Via delle Calasanziane,6	300
	Sc.Materna Suore Frances.	Salita del Gallo, 87	200
	S.S.G. dell'Apparizione	Via Paolo II	200
IV.	Istituto Suore Mariane	Via A.Saffi, 21	150
	" Dott.Cristiana	" A.Poerio, 53	200
	Suore Franc. Angeline	" Sesto Celere, 4	400
	Ist.U.Gualandi	" Monti, 1	200
	" PioX.	" S.Pancrazio,16	150
V.	Sc.Missionarie Fran.d'Eg.	" Sette Chiese, 243	100
	" Suore Anc.del Santo	" David Salimieri, 3	100
VI.	Sc. aterna Ist.Antoniano	Circ.Appia, 90	100
	Ist.Figlie Maria Ausiliatri.	Via Appia, 177	650
	Sc.Suore Franc.Orf.Pio	" " 522	300
	Ist.Salesiano PIO XI	" Tuscolana, 361	300
	Sc.Maria Ausiliatrice	" " 367	100
VII.	Ist.Suore Immacolata	" Monza,21	150
	" Savoia	" "	200
VIII.	" S.Francesco de Sales	" Portuense, 510	100
IX.	" Sacro Cuore	" A.da Giussano, 25	500
	Conserv.S.Caterina della Rosa ai Furnari	" Presestina, 252	350
	Istituto Filippo Smaldone per sordomuti	" Guicciardini, 4	100
	SS. Concezione Medie Pie Ven.	" S.Vito, 10	350
	Conserv,Torlonia	Salita S.Onofrio, 50	100
XII.	Orf.S.Caterina da Siena	Via Valle Camene,6	200
XIII.	Scuola Pia Casa S.Antonio	Borgata Alessandrina,163	200
	Suore Adorazione Perpetua	Via degli Olmi,62	50
	Ist. Suore Rosarie	" O.Pierozzi, 31	150
	Orf.G.B.Taylor	" delle Spighe, 2	50
XIV.	Scuola Materna Ancelle S.C.	" A.Dulceri, 44	200
	Ist.Pabzzolo Ist.Suore Pover.	" Casilina, 2-3-5	200
	Orf.Sacra Famiglia	" " 631	450
	Sc.Suore di N.Signore di Namur	" F.Pacioatti, 11	1,100
XV.	Sc.Maria Consolatrice	" Via Baldissera, 34	50

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I.	Mater Dolorosa	Via Cassia, 36	550
	Suore Figlie di N.Signore	" D'Azzuni, 11	200
	SS.Gesu' e Maria.	" Flaminia, 633	500
II.	Figlie N.Signore Provv.	" B.Telesio, 6	450
	Ist.S.Giovanni Antida	Circonvallazione Clodia,53	200
	Suore Orsoline	Via Clodia, 59	150
	Ist.Suore Battistine	Viale G.Cesare,108	400
	S.M.M.Suore d'Ivrea	Via Leone IV.	750
	O.P.Mengarini	" Medaglie d'oro	100
	Ist.Madri dei Derelitti	Viale Vaticano,88	300
III.	Asilo Cel.Donati	Via delle Calasanziane,6	300
	Sc.Materna Suore Frances.	Salita del Gallo, 87	200
	S.S.G. dell'Apparizione	Via Paolo II	200
IV.	Istituto Suore Mariane	Via A.Saffi, 21	150
	" Dott.Cristiana	" A.Poerio, 53	200
	Suore Franc. Angeline	" Sesto Celere, 4	400
	Ist.U.Gualandi	" Monti, 1	200
	" PioX.	" S.Pancrazio,16	150
V.	Sc.Missionarie Fran.d'Eg.	" Sette Chiese, 243	100
	" Suore Anc.del Santo	" David Salimieri, 3	100
VI.	Sc. aterna Ist.Antoniano	Circ.Appia, 90	100
	Ist.Figlie Maria Ausiliatri.	Via Appia, 177	650
	Sc.Suore Franc.Orf.Pio	" " 522	300
	Ist.Salesiano PIO XI	" Tuscolana, 361	300
	Sc.Maria Ausiliatrice	" " 367	100
VII.	Ist.Suore Immacolata	" Monza,21	150
	" Savoia	" "	200
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IX.	" Sacro Cuore	" A.da Giussano, 25	500
	Conserv.S.Caterina della Rosa ai Furnari	" Presestina, 252	350
	Istituto Filippo Smaldone per sordomuti	" Guicciardini, 4	100
	SS. Concezione Medie Pie Ven.	" S.Vito, 10	350
	Conserv,Torlonia	Salita S.Onofrio, 50	100
XII.	Orf.S.Caterina da Siena	Via Valle Camene,6	200
XIII.	Scuola Pia Casa S.Antonio	Borgata Alessandrina,163	200
	Suore Adorazione Perpetua	Via degli Olmi,62	50
	Ist. Suore Rosarie	" O.Pierozzi, 31	150
	Orf.G.B.Taylor	" delle Spighe, 2	50
XIV.	Scuola Materna Ancelle S.C.	" A.Dulceri, 44	200
	Ist.Pabzzolo Ist.Suore Pover.	" Casilina, 2-3-5	200
	Orf.Sacra Famiglia	" " 631	450
	Sc.Suore di N.Signore di Namur	" F.Paciocatti, 11	1,100
XV.	Sc.Maria Consolatrice	" Via Baldissera, 34	50
	Asilo Suore Sacramentine	" Flora, 374 (Pietra lata)	350
	Sc.Materna Suore Sacramen.	" Frantoio (Tib.3)	450
XVI.	Ist.Caterina da Siena	" Nomentana, 421	100
XIX.	Asilo Infantile	" degli Osci, 22	50
	Sc.Pontificia S.M.dell'Orto	" Porta Tiburtina, 14	600
XX.	Orf. Pia Casa di Carita'	" S.Agata dei Goti,8	100
	Sc.Figlie della Carita'	" " " " 24	200
	Sc.Venerabile Verzieri	" Baccina,54	250

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Zone.	SCHOOL	ADDRESS	No.of Pupils
XX	Ist.Mag.Bambin Gesu'	Via Cavour, 83	600
	" Angelo Mai	" degli Zingari,13	250
XXI.	S.Maria del buon Consiglio	" A.Brunetti, 22	250
	Suore Domen.Montenegro	" degli Artisti, 17	50
	Sc.Maestre Pie Operarie	" dell'Orso, 38	350
	" Cuore Sacro	" Trinita' dei Monti	500
XXII.	Suore Provv.Casa S.Vincenzo	" dei Bresciani, 32	500
	Conserv.Pont.dei SS.Clemente	" del Conservatorio, 1	400
	Ist.Mag.Ortofrenica	Piazza Lovatelli, 36	200
XXXIII.	Suore Oblate Filippini	Via Monte Pertica, 23	100
	Casa Benef.di S.Gioacchina	" Pompeo Magno, 106	200
	Ist.Pontificio S.Agnese	" delle Vaschette, 101	450
XXIV.	" Villa Pacis	" Camilluccia, 33	50
	" Maestre Pie Venerine	" Via F.A. Ranieri,2	150
	Colonia Villa Glori	Villa Glori	150
	Prev.Antimalarico Marchiafava	Piazza Egidio, 1 b	100
	Colonia Vittorio Emanuele,3.	" S.Elessio	400
	" Diurna V	Via Ariosto	100
		Total number of pupils.	18,650

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	Ist.Mag.Ortofrenica	Piazza Lovatelli, 56	200
XXXIII.	Suore Oblate Filippini	Via Monte Pertica, 23	100
	Casa Benef.di S.Gioacchina	" Pompeo Magno, 106	200
	Ist.Pontificio S.Agnese	" delle Vaschette, 101	450
XXIV.	" Villa Pacis	" Camilluccia, 33	50
	" Maestre Pie Venerine	" Via F.A. Ranieri,2	150
	Colonia Villa Glori	Villa Glori	150
	Prev.Antimalarico Marchiafava	Piazza Egidio, 1 b	100
	Colonia Vittorio Emanuele,3.	" S.Elessio	400
	" Diurna V	Via Ariosto	100

Total number of pupils. 18,650

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February, 6, 1945.

MILK, MILK FOODS, VITAMINS ETC.

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

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

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

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

Milk, multiple vitamins and food bars:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Dextri maltose:	6,000
Vita-snak food bars:	170,000
Vitamin A and D tablets:	991,000
Multiple vitamin tablets:	5,066,000
Ascorbic acid tablets:	1,250,000
Brewer's yeast tablets:	7,800,000
Nevitol:	15 gross

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2	tuberculosis hospitals "	192	" " " " " "
10	children's " "	1,208	" " " " " "
125	institutions "	7,903	" " " " " "

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

55	foundling hospitals with	2549	children under ten years ag
8	children's " "	702	" " " " " "
63	institutions "	3251	" " "3332 "

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Protein milk, Dextri-maltose and vitamins.

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

This distribution is already being carried out.

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

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

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

* * *

SURGICAL SETS.

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

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

FIRST AID KITS.

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

HOSPITALS.

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

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

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

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* * *

ATEBRIN.

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

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atebrin and placed it at the disposal of the Medical Commission.

In less than a week after the matter had been first discussed, distribution was already taking place to the population. In the first week of distribution more than 30,000 people received sufficient medicine for a cure.

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

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

* * * * *

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* * * * *

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February 5, 1945 Meeting No. 13

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

The following members were in attendance: Brig. G. S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Subcommission; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Prof. John Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross; Col. John McSweeney, Public Health and Welfare Officer, Subcommission, Allied Commission; Dr. Lapponi of the Italian Red Cross, and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor.

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950-1/22

Advisory Group concerning relief held February 5, 1945 in the office of Ambassador Myron C. Taylor, Chairman of American Relief for Italy, Inc.

The following members were in attendance: Brig. G. S. Parkinson, D.S.O., Director of Public Health Subcommission; Ing. Enrico P. Galeazzi, Architect of the Sacred Apostolic Palaces and Special Delegate to the Pontifical Commission of the State of the Vatican City; Prof. John Canaperia, M.D., Inspector General of Public Health Department of Ministry of Interior; Dr. Zanotti-Bianco, President of the Italian Red Cross; Col. John McSweeney, Public Health and Welfare Officer, Subcommission, Allied Commission; Dr. Lapponi of the Italian Red Cross, and Mr. Howard B. Barr, Deputy to Mr. Taylor.

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

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

(see attached report)

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

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

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

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

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

Prof. Canaperia: We also have the surgical sets. We started the distribution, and in this regard I should like to say that in these surgical sets there are sets of stains and microscopic slides for laboratory use. I don't think the small hospitals [illegible]

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day. We gave the quantity for two months because it was too difficult to make the distribution for every 15 days as was originally planned. Besides powdered milk and vitamins, there were some other products, such as protein milk and dextri-maltose. As this kind of products were most useful to the hospitals for children with malnutrition diseases, they were distributed to the children's hospitals in Rome. I don't have the figures yet, but I think Mr. Taylor has the report concerning the distribution.

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

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

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

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

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

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Brig. Parkinson: Can you get microscopes?

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

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

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

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

> Translation from "Il Momento", Rome, February 4, 1945 -- "American Intervention to Save the Children of the Brefotrofio". "It is necessary to save the children of the Brefotrofio. We have already spoken of this anguishing problem. The children are under the constant menace of diseases and death, and the Provincial Institute for Aid to Children leads an unequal fight in order to save these children.
>
> "The high number of dead children is due in fact to the cold caused by lack of coal and to undernourishment for lack of necessary food--especially vitamins.
>
> "Now we acknowledge with joy and gratitude that American Relief for Italy, with Mr. Myron C. Taylor as its Chairman, and with distribution through ENDSI, has helped the children of the Brefotrofio with a distribution of the most ample supplies.
>
> "A first assignment of powdered whole milk, powdered protein milk, dextri-maltose, yeast tablets and vitamins has already been distributed to the Institute.
>
> "The Provincial representatives yesterday in a meeting yesterday expressed their heartfelt thanks to H.E. Myron Taylor.

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

Brig. Parkinson: With regard to fuel, there is fuel in Rome. It is just a question of getting it to those places where it is needed. There is a stock of fuel--it is soft, but it is the best we can get. In one place they were offered fuel, and one institution would not accept it because they wanted "nice lumps". You have to take the rough with the smooth, and they will have to take the slack coal with the good. I have that case on record--I received the report from Col. Bizzozero.

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

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

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

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Ing. Galeazzi: What about the four trucks which arrived?

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Taylor: The other question I have in mind is the relation of UNRRA to our work. We have not made any advance since last week, because we have had no contact with UNRRA. I imagine we will have in the near future. I believe the Director will come and see us about this subject. I have an indication that he will. I regret that he has not done so before. Last October 28 I prepared a statement as to the facilities of the Red Cross, the Vatican and the Government that formed the basis of a statement I prepared and circulated as to the need of cooperation between UNRRA and the National Committee. I would like now, and I will try to prepare before next week, a statement of the various activities of the organizations now in Italy and what part of the whole field is occupied in relation to relief other than food. Food is strictly an A.C. operation--we can't touch that. That is, listing the activities of organizations beginning with AFHQ and A.C., the Vatican, the Government, the Italian Red Cross, the National Committee and American Relief for Italy, the Rockefeller Institute,

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

Ing. Galeazzi: I think your point is quite just and right. It is much better to have the national agencies function in a general sense rather than any other agency on the spot. Wonderful help to the Italian Government might be given through allowing their own organizations to function. The purpose of the ENDSI should in a general sense be the purpose of having these supplies reach the various organizations and departments of the Italian Government

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Col. McSweeney: In conformity with your suggestion about letting the Italian people carry on their own work--we really have an experimental field already set up in Southern Italy in relation to the welfare system. I had the honor of being Welfare Officer in one of the regions, but my staff was split up before I had the opportunity of introducing an American system, and the Italian

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Taylor: The National Committee is permanent.

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

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

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

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

Dr. Zanotti-Bianco: I am sure.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Taylor: How many people do you estimate that UNRRA has 3322

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

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

Mr. Barr: Two.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mr. Taylor: That is a good suggestion.

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

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Milk and Vitamin Distribution No. 2.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWDERED MILK AND VITAMINS DONATED by "AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY", through E.N.D.S.I. to the ORPHANAGES and SIMILIAR INSTITUTIONS IN NAPLES.

On Thursday February 1st the E.N.D.S.I. office for the distribution of Milk and Vitamins to the Orphanages in Naples was set up in the Offices of the E.N.D.S.I. Warehouse No.1951 in Via SS.Apostoli Naples.

The newspapers had already advised the institutions of the coming distribution but on February 2nd when the distribution began very few people presented themselves. It was explained that very few read the daily press, As the private telephones did not function some difficulty was experienced in sending word to the Orphanages.

A personal visit was therefore made to the orphanages in various parts of the city to warn them of the distribution and to ask them to pass on the word to the nearby institutes.

After many had already withdrawn their vouchers there were still many who had not called. Two lists were made of the missing institutes and an Italian Red Cross car and an E.N.D.S.I. car were sent to leave a written note at each one.

By Tuesday, February 6th, practically all the Orphanages, Foundling Hospitals, Children's Hospitals and Sanatoria had received their vouchers: 54 Orphanages and 8 Hospitals.

Continual contact was kept with the Public Welfare Sub-Commission of A.C. Captain Codrington was most helpful and provided the list of Institutes. As the Orphanages were already receiving 25 gr. of powdered milk per child per day the supplementary ration given by E.N.D.S.I. was of 20 gr, instead of 40 gr. as in Rome, where the institutions do not receive a dried milk ration.

The Public Welfare Sub-Commission and other Offices of the Allied Commission expressed their satisfaction at the help given by "American Relief for Italy" through E.N.D.S.I. It was regarded as a providential distribution.

Mgr.Marena and Doctor Giuseppe Parlato (Italian Red Cross), both members of the E.N.D.S.I.Committee for Naples were most helful.

The Children's Hospital received, as in Rome, special allowances of Protein Milk, Dextri-Maltose, and the various A and D, Ascorbic Acid and Brewers' Yeast, tablets. The Director of the Foundling's Hospital, Professor Vaglio, and the Directors of the other Children's Hospitals came personally to express their gratitude for the considerable help given, which was as they

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(Mgr. John Patrick Carroll-Abbing)
for E.N.D.S.I. Medical Commission.

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Distribution of Milk and Vitamin Tablets to the Orphanages

and Similiar Institutes in Naples.

* * * *

Name and Address of Unstitute.	Children up to 10 years		Distributed	
	B	G	Milk kegs	Vitamins.
1. Collegi Riuniti Pr.di Napoli Vit.E.III. V.Luigi Settembrini, 101 Municipal Orphanage	200	70	15	1600
2. Istit.Medico Pedagogico Tropeano Ponticelli-Parco Concezione Home for abnormal children	41	7	3	3300
3. Orfan.Regina Paradisi V.Pietro Trinchera, 7. Home for Orphans		30	2	2100
4. Orfan.Pia Infanzia Derelitta V.Salute, 115 Home for abandoned children		19	1	1100
5. Ist. Pennese Piazza Cannes Home for poor and abandoned children.	115		7	7000
6. Ist.Elena d'Aosta Piazza Bellini, 37 Home for poor children.		45	3	3000
7. Ospizio S.Aspremo Piazza Donna Regina, 22 Hospice for poor boys.	26		2	2000
8. Orf.Ancelle della Chiesa V.Nuova Capodimonte Home for Orphans.		17	1	1000
9. Collegio Piccoli Amici di Gesu' Vico 2 Avvocata a Piazza Dante Home for poor boys	29		2	2000
10. Orf.S.Anna all'Arenella Via Arenella, 61 Home for orphans	60		3	3000
11. Asilo Ugo Filangieri Via Giuseppe Maffei Home for Orphans (B) good fam.	24		2	2000

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1.	Collegi Riuniti Pr.di Napoli Vit.E.III. V.Luigi Settembrini, 101 Municipal Orphanage	200	70	15	1600
2.	Istit.Medico Pedagogico Tropeano Ponticelli.Parco Concezione Home for abnormal children	41	7	3	3300
3.	Orfan.Regina Paradisi V.Pietro Trinchera, 7. Home for Orphans		30	2	2100
4.	Orfan.Pia Infanzia Derelitta V.Salute, 115 Home for abandoned children		19	1	1100
5.	Ist. Pennese Piazza Cannes Home for poor and abandoned children.	115		7	7000
6.	Ist.Elena d'Aosta Piazza Bellini, 37 Home for poor children.		45	3	3000
7.	Ospizio S.Aspremo Piazza Donna Regina, 22 Hospice for poor boys.	26		2	2000
8.	Orf.Ancelle della Chiesa V.Nuova Capodimonte Home for Orphans.		17	1	1000
9.	Collegio Piccoli Amici di Gesu' Vico 2 Avvocata a Piazza Dante Home for poor boys	29		2	2000
10.	Orf.S.Anna all'Arenella Via Arenella, 61 Home for orphans	60		3	3000
11.	Asilo Ugo Filangieri Via Giuseppe Maffei Home for Orphans (B) good fam.	24		2	2000
12.	Orf.Suore Povere F.S.Antonio Via Miradois, 29 Home for Orphans.		20	1	1000
13.	Ist.Buon Pastore Villa Regina Via Belvedere, 45 Home for Orphans (G)		30	2	2000

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	B.	G.	Milk kegs	Vitamins
14. Colonia Maria Pia Via Parete, 10 Home for Orphans and war victims.		32	2	2000
15.Orf.S.Maria di Portosalvo Via Montedonzelli, 41 Home for Orphan boys.	30		2	2000
16.Orf. Verolino Via Ciccareli,,33 Home for orphan girls		18	1	1000
17. Orfanatrofio S.Maria di Porto-salvo. Vico 1.Molo Piccolo Home for orphan boys.	20		1	1000
18.Collegi Riuniti Prin.di Napoli Piazza Carlo III. Municipal Home for poor children.	187	95	16	16000
19.Istituto Prin.di Napoli, per giovani ciechi Via S.Stefano Vomero Vecchio,17 Home for blinds (B.andG)	7	2	1	1000
20.Ist.del Buon Pastore.Villanova Posillipo (Home for orphan girls		63	4	4000
21.Orf.Suore Stigmatine Tondo di Capodimonte, 7 Home for orphan girls.		38	2	2000
22.Ist.S.Raffaele a Mater Dei Salita Portaria a S.Raffaele,9 Home for orphan girls.		17	1	1000
23.Ist.S.Raffaele per Artigianelli V.S.Raffaele a Mater Dei, 12 Home for street boys.	69		4	4000
24.Pia Casa Arciv.per sordomuti Sez.Maschile V.Avellino a Tarsia " Femm.Casoria Home for deaf mutes (B and G).	44	15	4	4000
25.Orf.Religioso Capodichino Ancelle riparatrici di G.Sacram. Via Nuovo Tempio, 17 Home for orphan girls.		20	1	1000
26.Ist.Buon Pastore Via della Moretta, 10 Portici Home for orphan girls.		63	4	4000

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Via Ciccarelli,,33 Home for orphan girls	18	1	1000	
17. Orfanatrofio S.Maria di Porto-salvo. Vico 1.Molo Piccolo Home for orphan boys.	20		1	1000
18. Collegi Riuniti Prin.di Napoli Piazza Carlo III. Municipal Home for poor children.	187	95	16	16000
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25. Orf.Religioso Capodichino Ancelle riparatrici di G.Sacram. Via Nuovo Tempio, 17 Home for orphan girls.		20	1	1000
26. Ist.Buon Pastore Via della Moretta, 10 Portici Home for orphan girls.		63	4	4000
27. Ist.Montecalvario. P.Carrese, 69 Home for orphans (B andG.)	42	28	4	4000
28. Orf.dell'Addolorata Salita S.Raffaele, 20 Home for Orphan girls.		50	3	3000

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	B.	G.	Milk kegs	Vitamins
29. Ist. Figlia del Sacro Costato Via Zamboni, 21 Portici Home for Orphans (B andG).	15	25	3	3,000
30. Ist.N.S. di Lourdes Cupa Farina,4 Portici Home for Orphans and War victims.		17	1	1,000
31. Convitto Strachan Rodino' V.Filippo Rega, 17A Home for blind girls		18	2	2,000
32. Ist.Suore Stigmatine Casoria Home for Orphan girls and war victims.		32	2	2,000
33. Orf.Madonna dell'Arco Madonna dell'Arco Home for Orphan girls.		56	3	3,000
34. Suore Spirito Santo Cupa Macedonia, 5 Home for Orphan girls.		20	2	2,000
35. Orf.S.Francesco d'assisi Vico Lungo S.Raffaele, 12 Home for Orphan girls.		40	2	8,000
36. Ospizio SS.Nome di Gesu' Vico venti a Foria, 4 Home for Orphan girls.		12	1	1,000
37. Orf.Missionari dei SS.Cuori Secondigliano Home for Orphan Boys.	23		2	2,000
38. Orf.S.Eligio P.Bellini, 57 Home for Orphan Girls.		8	1	1,000
39. Orf.Salvatore Mauriello Secondigliano Home for Orphan Boys.	9		1	1,000
40. Ist.S.Giovanna d'Arco P.Rosario a Portamedina Home for Orphans, derelicts, war victims.		49	3	3,000
41. Ist.Convitto Materdei delle Figlie della Carita' Piazza Materdei, 10 School for little girls		23	1	1,000
42. Centro Provinciale Giov.Italiana	139		8	8,000

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V.Filippo Rega, 17A Home for blind girls		18	2	2,000
32.Ist.Suore Stigmatine Casoria Home for Orphan girls and war victims.		32	2	2,000
33.Orf.Madonna dell'Arco Madonna dell'Arco Home for Orphan girls.		56	3	3,000
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35.Orf.S.Francesco d'assisi Vico Lungo S.Raffaele, 12 Home for Orphan girls.		40	2	2,000
36.Ospizio SS.Nome di Gesu' Vico venti a Foria, 4 Home for Orphan girls.		12	1	1,000
37.Orf.Missionari dei SS.Cuori Secondigliano Home for Orphan Boys.	23		2	2,000
38.Orf.S.Eligio P.Bellini, 57 Home for Orphan Girls.		8	1	1,000
39.Orf.Salvatore Mauriello Secondigliano Home for Orphan Boys.	9		1	1,000
40.Ist.S.Giovanna d'Arco P.Rosario a Portamedina Home for Orphans, derelicts, war victims.		49	3	3,000
41.Ist.Convitto Materdei delle Figlie della Carita' Piazza Materdei, 10 School for little girls		23	1	1,000
42.Centro Provinciale Giov.Italiana139 Baia Home for Street Boys.			8	8,000
43.Centro Provinciale Giov.Italiana Palma Campania Home for poor girls		95	5	5,000
44.Ist.S.Maria dell'Immacolata Vico Venti a Foria, 7 Home for Orphan girls		20	1	1,000

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	B.	G.	Milk kegs.	Vitamins.
45. Ist.Stella Matutina V.S.Antonio Abate, 11 Home for Orphan Girls.		60	3	3,000
46. Orf.Femm.Franciosa in Ponticelli Ponticelli Home for Orphan Girls.		20	1	1,000
47. Orf.Suore Adoratrici della Croce Bosco Capodimonte, 44 Home for Orphan Girls		1		60
48. Orf.S.Giuseppe.Portici Home for Orphan Girls		29	2	2,000
49. R.Coll.Figlie del Popolo Coll.S.Vincenzo alla Sanita' Piazzetta S.Vincenzo, 25 Home for poor girls.		63	4	4,000
50. Orf.Casa Regina Missionum Vicoletto Montedonzelli, 14 Home for Orphan girls	39		2	2,000
51. Coll.S.Maria Madd.dei Pazzi V.Bernardo Quaranta, 92 Home for poor girls		8	1	1,000
52. Orf.S.Rita Via Salute, 55 Home for Orphan girls		65	3	3,000
53. Figlie di Maria Ausiliatrice Via Alvino, 9 Vomero Home for Orphan girls		45	2	2,000
54. Orf.R.Cons.della Solitaria Via Cariati, 37 Home for Orphan girls		25	1	1,000
55. Orf.Suore Francescane a Pontillo Via S.Nicandro, 15 Home for Orphan girls.		20	1	1,000
TOTAL.	1,119	1,430	152	139,160
	2,549.			

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47.Orf.Suore Adoratrici della Croce Bosco Capodimonte, 44 Home for Orphan Girls		1		60
48.Orf.S.Giuseppe.Portici Home for Orphan Girls		29	2	2,000
49.R.Coll.Figlie del Popolo Coll.S.Vincenzo alla Sanita' Piazzetta S.Vincenzo, 25 Home for poor girls.		63	4	4,000
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TOTAL.		1,119	1,430 152	139,160
		2,549.		

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Children's Hospitals and Infant Welfare Institutes.

Institute.	No. Chil.	Milk kegs	Prot tins	D.Mal tins	V"C"	Yeast "B"	Food Bars	Navit Bott.
1.Osp.Pausilipon V.Posillipo, 226 Children's Hospital	130	5	30	30	4,000	5,000	60	12
2.Osp.Lina Ravaschieri V.Croce Rossa, 8 Children's Hospital	90	4	12	12	3,000	5,000	60	12
3.Ist.Ortop.Ospiz.Marino Riv.Chiaia, 126 Child.Orthop.Hosp.	23	1	2	2	1,000	2,000	40	4
4.Convalescenziario Villa S.Buono V.S.Genn.d'antignano No.64 Child.conv.Home	78	4	2	2	2,000	6,000	60	12
5.R.Stabilimento dell'Annunziata Via Annunziata Foundling Hosp.	166	5	48	42	5,000		60	24
6.Clin.Pediatrica R.Universita' Piazza Miraglia Children's Clinic	75	2	24	24	2,000	4.000	100	24
7.Sanatorio Paradiso dei Bambini V.Montedonzelletti, Child. t.b.c. Sanatorium	60	4			2,000	4,000	200	12
8.Ist.Ortofrenico Villa Malta ai Ponti Rossi Villa Malta Home for mentally deficient children.	80	5			2,000	4,000	220	12
TOTAL	702	30	118	112	21,000	30,000	800	112

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2.Osp.Lina Ravaschieri V.Croce Rossa, 8 Children's Hospital	90	4	12	12	3,000	5,000	60	12
3.Ist.Ortop.Ospiz.Marino Riv.Chiaia, 126 Child.Orthop.Hosp.	23	1	2	2	1,000	2,000	40	4
4.Convalescenziario Villa S.Buono V.S.Genn.d'antignano No.64 Child.conv.Home	78	4	2	2	2,000	6,000	60	12
5.R.Stabilimento dell'Annunziata Via Annunziata Foundling Hosp.	166	5	48	42	5,000		60	24
6.Clin.Pediatrica R.Universita' Piazza Miraglia Children's Clinic	75	2	24	24	2,000	4.000	100	24
7.Sanatorio Paradiso dei Bambini V.Montedonzelletti, Child. t.b.c. Sanatorium	60	4			2,000	4,000	200	12
8.Ist.Ortofrenico Villa Malta ai Ponti Rossi Villa Malta Home for mentally deficient children.	80	5			2,000	4,000	220	12
TOTAL	702	30	118	112	21,000	30,000	800	112

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FEB 15 RECD

Milkand Vitamin Distribution No.I.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWDERED MILK AND VITAMINS DONATED BY "AMERICAN RELIEF FOR ITALY", THROUGH E.N.D.S.I. to the ORPHANAGES AND SIMILIAR INSTITUTIONS IN ROME.

The following quantities of Powdered Milk and Vitamins had arrived from America and had been stored in the warehouse of the E.N.D.S.I. at S.Lorenzo Yards, Rome:

Vitamin A and D tablets	-	991,000
Multiple Vitamin tablets	-	5,066,000
Ascorbic Acid Tablets	-	1,250,000
Brewers' Yeast tablets	-	7,800,000
Powdered Protein milk	-	4,800 lbs.
Dextra Maltose	-	6,000 "
Powdered whole milk	-	94,000 "
Navitol	-	15 gross.
Vita Snak	-	130,000.

The quantity of powdered whole milk was calculated to be sufficient to give 250 cc. or 1/4 of a litre to 17,723 children for 60 days.

It was decided that this amount would meet the needs of the orphanages and child welfare centers in the cities of Rome and Naples, where the children were suffering from undernourishment.

In fact it had been ascertained that the food ration given to the children in the orphanages and similiar instututes was insufficie both in quantity and in quality. They did not receive more than 600 - 700 calories a day and had not had milk for a long time.

Various lists were obtained of the Orphanages in Rome, but none of them were complete, as many new Institutes had been set up recently or had moved into Rome from the outlying areas.

A notice was therefore published in the daily paper informing these charitable institutes that an Office had been set up in Via Monserrato for the distribution of milk and vitamins for children under 10 years of age.

Professor Chiarotti of the Public Health Dept. of the Ministry of the Interior and Doctor Cesare Nobile took charge of the new office.

The distribution began on January 16th and finished January 20th. In that time milk and vitamins were delivered to more than 110 institutions. Many of the Orphanages took away the kegs of milk themselves on hand-carts and pony-traps and the square outside the distributing center hummed with activity. Everything proceeded however with the greatest order and even the slightest suggestion of confusion was avoided.

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The following quantities of Powdered Milk and Vitamins had arrived from America and had been stored in the warehouse of the E.N.D.S.I. at S.Lorenzo Yards, Rome:

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Brewers' Yeast tablets	-	7,800,000
Powdered Protein milk	-	4,800 lbs.
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The delight of the Superiors of these institutions, who saw this veritable manna coming down as it were from the sky, was very touching.

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The institutions were divided into two groups:

1) Orphanages and similiar institutions housing children in normal health. Most of the children were over 3 years of age.
2) Children's Hospitals, Foundling infant and maternity centers etc.

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The institutions belonging to the first group normally received no milk ration. To each of the children in such places an assignment was made of 40 gr. of powdered milk a day (corresponding to 250 cc. of liquid milk), 200 calories thus being added to their food rations, as well as animal proteins, salts and other elements necessary for growing children.

To each of the children in this first group was allotted an allowance of Multiple Vitamin tablets, corresponding to one tablet every day. Each tablet contains:

2,500	U.S.P.	units of	Vitamin A
200	U.S.P.	" "	D
1,0	MG	" "	B_1
1,5	MG	" "	B_{12}
37,5	MG	" "	C
10,0	MG	"	Nicotinic Acid Amide.

The institutions belonging to the second group received assignments which varied in quantity and in quality in accordance with the special conditions in the various institutions and the special requirements of the children.

Thus, the Provincial Institute for Infants, which houses some 500 illegitimate babies, sucklings and weaned, received not only a quantity of normal powdered milk to augment their usual supply, but also an allowance of protein milk, which on account of its special composition (Skim Milk - 49,5%; Whole Milk Curd - 47,5%; Lactic Acid- 3,0% is particularly useful in alimentary troubles). In addition the Institute received a quantity of Dextri-Maltose (Dextri-Maltose - 98%; Yeast Extract - 2%; Ferrous Sulphate), as well as Beer Yeast Tablets (Vitamin B complex), Ascorbic Acid Tablets (Vitamin C), and Navitol (Vitamins A and D in solution). A certain quantity of Vita Snak (Multi-Vitamin chocolate bars) was also assigned.

The Hospital of the Child Jesus, the Pediatric Clinic and other similiar institutions also received similiar allowances.

Milk and Vitamin Supplies on hand calculated in Daily Rations.

Powdered Whole Milk	(40 gr)	1,033,380	daily	rations.
Powdered Protein Milk	(40 gr)	54,475	"	"
Dextri-Maltose	(35 gr)	77,828	"	"
Vitamin A and D tablets	(1 tablet)	991,000	"	"
Navitol (A and D)	(3 drops)	1,198,800	"	"
Ascorbic Acid (C)	(1/2 tabl)	2,500,000	"	"
Brewers' Yeast (B)	(8 tabl)	975,000	"	"
Multiple Vitamin.	(1 tabl)	5,066,000	"	"
Vita-Snak	(1/2 bar)	260,000	"	"

(Mgr. John Patrick Carroll-Abbing
for E.N.D.S.I. Medical Commission)

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200 U.S.P. " " " D
1,0 MG " " B
1,5 MG " " B_1
37,5 MG " " B_2
10,0 MG " " C
" Nicotinic Acid Amide.

The institutions belonging to the second group received assignments which varied in quantity and in quality in accordance with the special conditions in the various institutions and the special requirements of the children.

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Milk and Vitamin Supplies on hand calculated in Daily Rations.

Powdered Whole Milk	(40 gr)	1,033,380	daily rations.	
Powdered Protein Milk	(40 gr)	54,475	"	"
Dextri-Maltose	(35 gr)	77,828	"	"
Vitamin A and D tablets	(1 tablet)	991,000	"	"
Navitol (A and D)	(3 drops)	1,198,800	"	"
Ascorbic Acid (C)	(1/2 tabl)	2,500,000	"	"
Brewers' Yeast (B)	(8 tabl)	975,000	"	"
Multiple Vitamin.	(1 tabl)	5,066,000	"	"
Vita-Snak	(1/2 bar)	260,000	"	"

(Mgr. John Patrick Carroll-Abbing
for E.N.D.S.I. Medical Commission)

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Distribution of Milk and Vitamin Tablets to the Orphanages and Similar Welfare Institutes in Rome.

Name and Address of Institute	Children up to 10 years		Distributed	
	B.	G.	Milk kegs	Vitamins
1.Colonia profilattica Antituberco. (Colony for Children predisposed to t.b.c.) Piazza S.Alessio, 34	132	123	30	15,000
2.Asilo Naz.C.Donati p.figlie dei carcerati. (Home for daughters of convicts) Via Calasanziane, 7	-	78	8	9,000
3.Asilo Naz.C.Zini p.figli dei carcerati. (Home for the sons of convicts) Via Trionfale, 197	66	-	6	7,000
4.Casa di Carita' S.Giuseppe (Home for war orphans and refugees) Via Ventiquattro Maggio, 13	40	-	4	2,000
5.Istit.Maria Immacolata (Home for Boys and Girls disposed to t.b.c.) Piazza Capri, 2 (ex Lido Ostia)	25	127	18	9,000
6.Collegio Piccoli Amici di Gesu' (Home for young boys) Via Aurelia Antica, 1	39	-	4	2,000
7 Orfan.S.Maria in Aquiro (Home for Orphans) Piazza Capranica, 79	12	-	1	1,000
8.Asilo della Patria (Home for orphans and abandoned girls) Via della Camilluccia, 31	-	60	7	4,000
9.Ist.Femm.Maria Ausiliatrice (Home for war victims) Via Liberiana, 21	-	95	11	6,300
10 Ist.S.Caterina da Siena (Home for orphan girls) Via Nomentana, 421	-	49	6	3,200

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1.Colonia profilattica Antituberco. (Colony for Children predisposed to t.b.c.) Piazza S.Alessio, 34	132	123	30	15,000
2.Asilo Naz.C.Donati p.figlie dei carcerati. (Home for daughters of convicts) Via Calasanziane,7	-	78	8	9,000
3.Asilo Naz.C.Zini p.figli dei carcerati. (Home for the sons of convicts) Via Trionfale, 197	56	-	6	7,000
4.Casa di Carita' S.Giuseppe (Home for war orphans and refugees) Via Ventiquattro Maggio, 13	40	-	4	2,000
5.Istit.Maria Immacolata (Home for Boys and Girls disposed to t.b.c.) Piazza Capri, 2 (ex Lido Ostia)	25	127	18	9,000
6.Collegio Piccoli Amici di Gesu' (Home for young boys) Via Aurelia Antica, 1	39	-	4	2,000
7 Orfan.S.Maria in Aquiro (Home for Orphans) Piazza Capranica, 79	12	-	1	1,000
8.Asilo della Patria (Home for orphans and abandoned girls) Via della Camilluccia, 31	-	60	7	4,000
9.Ist.Femm.Maria Ausiliatrice (Home for war victims) Via Liberiana, 21	-	95	11	6,300
10 Ist.S.Caterina da Siena (Home for orphan girls) Via Nomentana, 421	-	49	6	3,200
11.Ist.Suore Povere Bonaerensi (Home for poor and orphan girls) Via dei Fienili, 45 A	-	13	1	520
12.Ist.Filippo Smaldone per sordomute (Home for deaf-mute girls) Via Guicciardini, 4	-	21	1	1,000

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	B.	G.	Milk kegs.	Vitamins.
13.Orfan.Femm.della Buffalotta (Home for orphan girls) Via della Buffalotta	-	13	1	520
14.Casa della Provvidenza (Home for orphan girls) Via Arco dei Tolomei,1.	-	22	2	1,050
15.Istituto Tata Giovanni (Home for orphan boys) Viale Ardatino, 108	72	-	8	4,200
16.Pont.Conserv.Zoccolette (SS.Clem.Crescentino) (Home for orphan girls)V Cons,1	-	36	4	2,100
17.Orf.Figlie di M.Immacolata (Home for orphan and refugee g) Piazza S.Bartolomeo all'Isola.	-	55	6	3,000
18.Ist.Gualandi per sordomuti e sordomute (Home for deaf-mutes (B andG)	26	12	4	2,000
19.Casa D.Provvidenza Infanzia Abbandonata (Home for abandoned boys) Via Giovanni Prati, 1	94	-	11	5,500
20.Opera S.Vincenzo-Ist.Princ.di Piemonte (Home for abandoned girls) Via Colautti, 28	-	43	5	2,500
21.Opera Don Orione -Casa delle Orfanelle (Home for orphan girls) Via Arno, 76	-	15	2	1,000
22.Opera don Orione -Casa dello Orfano (Home for orphan boys) Via Girolamo Induno,1	86	-	10	5,000
23.Opera don Orione -Ist.D.Luigi Orione, (Home for poor children) boys. Via della Camilluccia, 10	137	-	16	10,000
24.Protettorato S.Giuseppe (Home for poor and orphan children (B and G). Via Nomentana, 341	410	160	64	34,000
25.Orfanatrofio S.Alessio (Home for orphan boys) Piazza S.Alessio, 23	12	-	1	540

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	Viale Aretatino, 108				
16.	Pont.Conserv.Zoccolette (SS.Clem.Crescentino) (Home for orphan girls)V Cons,1	-	36	4	2,100
17.	Orf.Figlie di M.Immacolata (Home for orphan and refugee g) Piazza S.Bartolomeo all'Isola.	-	55	6	3,000
18.	Ist.Gualandi per sordomuti e sordomute (Home for deaf-mutes (B andG)	26	12	4	2,000
19.	Casa D.Provvidenza Infanzia Abbandonata (Home for abandoned boys) Via Giovanni Prati, 1	94	-	11	5,500
20.	Opera S.Vincenzo-Ist.Princ.di Piemonte (Home for abandoned girls) Via Colautti, 28	-	43	5	2,500
21.	Opera Don Orione -Casa delle Orfanelle (Home for orphan girls) Via Arno, 76	-	15	2	1,000
22.	Opera don Orione -Casa dello Orfano (Home for orphan boys) Via Girolamo Induno,1	86	-	10	5,000
23.	Opera don Orione -Ist.D.Luigi Orione, (Home for poor children) boys. Via della Camilluccia, 10	137	-	16	10,000
24.	Protettorato S.Giuseppe (Home for poor and orphan children (B and G). Via Nomentana, 341	410	160	64	34,000
25.	Orfanatrofic S.Alessio Home for orphan boys) Piazza S.Alessio, 23	12	-	1	540
26.	Orf.Femm.Suore Sacramentine (Home for orphan girls) Via Ignazio Ciampi,4	15	-	2	1,000
27.	Orfan.S.Antoniano (Home for orphans (B and G) Via S.Gregorio al Celio,2(ex Formia.)	32	13	5	2,600

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	B.	G.	Milk kegs	Vitamins.
28. Ist. Suore Francescane Missionarie d'Egitto. (Boarding school: actually receiving some orphans and war victims) Via Cicerone, 57	-	8	1	520
29. Collegio Piccoli Amici di Gesu' (Home for orphan boys) Via Mura Aurelie, 2	35	-	4	2,100
30. Asilo Savoia per Infanzia Abban. (Home for poor boys and girls) Via Monza, 2	104	54	18	9,500
31. Orf. Pia Casa del Rifugio (Home for orphan and abandoned girls) Piazza S.Maria in Trastevere, 23	-	55	6	3,100
32. Colonia Profilattica F.Benedetti (Home for boys and girls disposed to t.b.c.)	27	23	6	3,100
33. Opera Pia Mengarini (Home for poor boys and girls) Viale Medaglie d'Oro, 374.	30	50	9	5,000
34. Orf. Religiose Miss. Madre dei Derelitti (Home for orphan girls) Viale Vaticano, 88	-	3	1	270
35. Suore Francescane Missionarie d'Egitto. (Home for poor and orphan girls) Via Genovesi, 11B	-	27	3	1,020
36 Orf. Pia Casa di Carita' (Home for orphan girls) Via S.Agata dei Goti.	-	25	3	1,500
37 Orf. Suore Missionarie Francescane d'Egitto Via Sette Chiese, 243	-	35	4	2,080
38 Orf. S. Giuseppe e S. Teresa (Home for orphans and war victims) Via Trionfale, 113	22	27	6	3,160
39. Orf. Suore Francescane Alcantarine (Home for children of workers killed at work) Via della Cisterna, 22	-	25	3	1,575

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30.	Asilo Savoia per Infanzia Abban. (Home for poor boys and girls) Via Monza, 2	104	54	18	9,500
31.	Orf. Pia Casa del Rifugio (Home for orphan and abandoned girls) Piazza S.Maria in Trastevere, 23	-	55	6	3,100
32.	Colonia Profilattica F.Benedetti (Home for boys and girls disposed to t.b.c.)	27	23	6	3,100
33.	Opera Pia Mengarini (Home for poor boys and girls) Viale Medaglie d'Oro, 374.	30	50	9	5,000
34.	Orf. Religiose Miss. Madre dei Derelitti (Home for orphan girls) Viale Vaticano, 88	-	3	1	270
35.	Suore Francescane Missionarie d'Egitto. (Home for poor and orphan girls) Via Genovesi, 11B	-	27	3	1,020
36.	Orf. Pia Casa di Carita' (Home for orphan girls) Via S.Agata dei Goti.	-	25	3	1,500
37.	Orf. Suore Missionarie Francescane d'Egitto Via Sette Chiese, 243	-	35	4	2,080
38	Orf. S. Giuseppe e S. Teresa (Home for orphans and war victims) Via Trionfale, 113	22	27	6	3,160
39.	Orf. Suore Francescane Alcantarine (Home for children of workers killed at work) Via della Cisterna, 22	-	25	3	1,575
40.	Patronato Mincrenni ed Ist. Medico Pedagogico (Home for boys) Via della Consolata, 80	37	-	4	2,110
41.	Ist. Suore Francescane di Malta (Home for poor boys and girls) Via Iberia, 5	90	24	13	6,850

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	B.	G.	Milk kegs.	Vitamins.
42.Orf.Madonna del Rosario (Home for orphan girls) Via della Panetteria, 51	-	15	2	1,000
43.Orf.Madonna del Divino Amore (Home for orphans (B and G) Divino Amore di Roma.	9	39	6	3,120
44.Orfanatrofio S.Filippo (Home for orphan and derelict g) Via Emanuele Filiberto, 180	-	21	3	1,575
45.Orf.Casa del S.Cuore (Home for orphan girls) Via Alberto da Giussano, 89	-	55	6	3,100
46.Istituto Sordomuti (Home for deaf and mutes (B.G) Via Nomentana, 45 - 46.	27	27	6	3,100
47.Ist.S.Alessio per Orfani. (Home for orphan boys) Viale Ardeatino, 545	45	-	5	2,610
48.Orf.Femm.S.Rita da Cascia (Home for orphan girls) Via degli Olmi, 52	-	35	4	2,100
49.Orf.S.Rita da Cascia (Home for orphan and refugee g) Viale del Pincio, 100	-	32	4	2,080
50.Istituto Romano S.Michele (Home for the old, for orphans (B and G) Via Tor Marancia	115	35	18	10,000
51.Ist.del Divino Amore (Home for abandoned and orphan g) Via S.Franc. de Sales, 27	-	20	3	1,560
52.Conservat.della Divina Provvi. (Home for orphan boys) Via Ripetta, 231	14	-	2	1,000
53.Orf.Maschile, S.Antonio (Home for orphan boys) Via di Porta Maggiore, 38	25	-	3	1,500
54.Orfanatrofio Truzzi (Home for orphan girls) Via Ulisse Seni, 5	-	39	4	2,100
55.Ospizio Pio X (Home for orphan and deficient g)	-	90	10.	5,300

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45.	Orf.Casa del S.Cuore (Home for orphan girls) Via Alberto da Giussano, 89	-	55	6	3,100
46.	Istituto Sordomuti (Home for deaf and mutes (B.G) Via Nomentana, 45 - 46.	27	27	6	3,100
47.	Ist.S.Alessio per Orfani. (Home for orphan boys) Viale Ardeatino, 545	45	-	5	2,610
48.	Orf.Femm.S.Rita da Cascia (Home for orphan girls) Via degli Olmi, 52	-	35	4	2,100
49.	Orf.S.Rita da Cascia (Home for orphan and refugee g) Viale del Pincio, 100	-	32	4	2,080
50.	Istituto Romano S.Michele (Home for the old, for orphans (B and G) Via Tor Marancia	115	35	18	10,000
51.	Ist.del Divino Amore (Home for abandoned and orphan g) Via S.Franc. de Sales, 27	-	20	3	1,560
52.	Conservat.della Divina Provvi. (Home for orphan boys) Via Ripetta, 231	14	-	2	1,000
53.	Orf.Maschile, S.Antonio (Home for orphan boys) Via di Porta Maggiore, 38	25	-	3	1,500
54.	Orfanatrofio Truzzi (Home for orphan girls) Via Ulisse Seni, 5	-	39	4	2,100
55.	Ospizio Pio X (Home for orphan and deficient g) Piazza S.Pancrazio, 5	-	90	10.	5,300
56.	Comserv.Neofite e Catecumene (Home for girls) Via Madonna dei Monti, 10	-	5	1	500
57.	Istituto dei ciechi di S.Ales. (Home for blind children (B.G) Via Tor Marancio	11	9	2	1,000

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	B.	G.	Milk kegs.	Vitamins.
58. Istituto Suore Stigmatine (Home for orphans (B.and G.) Piazza Cavalieri di Malta, 1	26	1	3	1,600
59. Conservatorio S.Eufemia (Home for orphan girls) Via Guattani, 17	-	20	2	1,000
60. Orfa.Maschile S.Antonio (Home for war orphan boys) Via Porta Latina,11	69	-	8	4,200
61. Ricovero S.Giuseppe Opera D.Guanella (Home for orphan boys)	166	-	16	11,000
62. Ist.Orf.S.Giuseppe Opera Don Guanella (Home for orphan boys) Viale Adriatico, 26	220	-	25	13,200
63. Picc.Opera Div.Provv.(D.Orione) (Home for poor boys and girls) Vicolo Mazzini, 5	20	2	2	1,040
64. Orfanatrofio Pio Benedetto (Home for poor girls) Via Appia Nuova,522	-	64	7	3,700
65. Pio Ist.Rivaldi (Home for poor girls) Via del Colosseo, 61	-	15	2	1,000
66. Piccolo Cottolengo (Opera Don Orione) (Home for deficient boys) Via Puerio, 36	15	-	2	1,000
67. Nido G.Salvadori (Home for poor and abandoned g) Via Aurelia, 148	-	45	6	3,150
68. Istituto S.Pietro in Alcantara (Home for orphan boys) Via Appia Nuova, 38	27	-	3	1,600
69. Istituto Religiose SS.Sacramen. (Home for infants and poor g) Via dei Riari, 41	-	10	1	520
70. Istituto Suore Mercenarie (Home for poor children (B andG) Via Garigliano, 86	7	7	2	1,000
71. Istituto S.Teresina (Home for orphan girls)	-	17	2	1,000

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61. Ricovero S.Giuseppe Opera D.Guanella (Home for orphan boys)	166	-	16	11,000
62. Ist.Orf.S.Giuseppe Opera Don Guanella (Home for orphan boys) Viale Adriatico, 26	220	-	25	13,200
63. Picc.Opera Div.Provv.(D.Orione) (Home for poor boys and girls) Vicolo Mazzini, 5	20	2	2	1,040
64. Orfanatrofio Pio Benedetto (Home for poor girls) Via Appia Nuova,522	-	64	7	3,700
65. Pio Ist.Rivaldi (Home for poor girls) Via del Colosseo, 61	-	15	2	1,000
66. Piccolo Cottolengo (Opera Don Orione) (Home for deficient boys) Via Poerio, 36	15	-	2	1,000
67. Nido G.Salvadori (Home for poor and abandoned g) Via Aurelia, 148	-	45	6	3,150
68. Istituto S.Pietro in Alcantara (Home for orphan boys) Via Appia Nuova, 38	27	-	3	1,600
69. Istituto Religiose SS.Sacramen. (Home for infants and poor g) Via dei Riari, 41	-	10	1	520
70. Istituto Suore Mercenarie (Home for poor children (B andG) Via Garigliano, 86	7	7	2	1,000
71. Istituto S.Teresina (Home for orphan girls) Via Innocenzo, X, 2	-	17	2	1,000
72. Orfa.Antoniano (Home for orphan girls) Circonvallazione Appia, 90	-	25	3	1,600
73. Ricovero Macchi di Cellere (Home for orphans and refugee B. and G.) Via Giuseppe Vasi, 18	4	2	1	540

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	B.	G.	Milk kegs	Vitamins.
74.Ist.Suore di S.Giovan.Battista (Home for boys and girls) Viale Giulio Cesare, 108	32	10	5	2,500
75.Ist. Sacra Famiglia (Home for abandoned boys) Via Capo d'africa, 54	22	-	2	1,000
76.Conserv.S.Caterina della Rota (Home for orphan girls) Via Prenestina,252	-	31	4	2,100
77.Ist.Adoratrici del Prez.Sangue (Home for orphans and refugee g) Via S.Giovanni in Laterano,73	-	28	3	1,600
78.Orf.Gesu' Nazzareno (Home for orphan girls) Via Dalmazia, 12	-	118	13	7,000
79.Orf.S.Marta (Home for orphan boys) Via Virgilio Orsini, 15	5	-	1	500
80.Colonia Ant.Suore Francescane Miss. S. Cuore (Antitubercolar colony for b g) Via Tor di Schiavi, 150	29	29	6	3,100
81.Colonia Agric.Maschile della Buffalotta (Agricultural colony for b and g.) Via della Buffalotta	100	-	11	6,000
82.Pia Casa S.Antonio (Home for abandoned children Boys and Girls) Centocelle	127	127	30	15,000
83.Casa al Mare Incoronata Infanzia Abbandonata (Home for abandoned children Boys and Girls) Fiumicino Roma.	24	25	6	3,200
84.Istituto della Nativita' di Nostro Signore (Home for Orphan girls) Via Merulana, 174	-	28	3	1,400
85.Orfanatrofio Isdraelitico (Home for orphan boys and girls) Lungotevere Sanzio, 14	11	4	3	1,500
86.Orfanatrofio Valentina	-	40	4	2,000

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77. Ist. Adoratrici del Prez. Sangue (Home for orphans and refugee g) - Via S. Giovanni in Laterano, 73	-	28	3	1,600
78. Orf. Gesu' Nazzareno (Home for orphan girls) Via Dalmazia, 12	-	118	13	7,000
79. Orf. S. Marta (Home for orphan boys) Via Virgilio Orsini, 15	5	-	1	500
80. Colonia Ant. Suore Francescane Miss. S. Cuore (Antitubercolar colony for b g) Via Tor di Schiavi, 150	29	29	6	3,100
81. Colonia Agric. Maschile della Buffalotta (Agricultural colony for b and g.) Via della Buffalotta	100	-	11	6,000
82. Pia Casa S. Antonio (Home for abandoned children Boys and Girls) Centocelle	127	127	30	15,000
83. Casa al Mare Incoronata Infanzia Abbandonata (Home for abandoned children Boys and Girls) Fiumicino Roma.	24	25	6	3,200
84. Istituto della Nativita' di Nostro Signore (Home for Orphan girls) Via Merulana, 174	-	28	3	1,400
85. Orfanatrofio Isdraelitico (Home for orphan boys and girls) Lungotevere Sanzio, 14	11	4	3	1,500
86. Orfanatrofio Valentina (Home for orphan and poor girls) Via Quirico Filopanti, 3	-	40	4	2,000
87. Istituto Parva Domus Pacis (Home for illegimate and orphan girls) Via Maffeo Vezio, 36	2	9	2	1,000
88. Conservatorio della Speranza (Home for orphan and abandoned g) Via Garibaldi, 88.	-	8	1	500

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	B.	G.	Milk kegs.	Vitamins.
89. Ist.Maria Ausiliatrice (Home for abandoned girls) Via Marghera, 59	24	-	3	1,500
90. Orf.Figlie della Carita' (Home for orphan girls) Via S.Agata dei Goti, 24	-	23	3	1,500
91. Casa S.Elena Suore Francescane Missionarie di Maria (Home for orphan boys) Via Giusti, 12	67	-	8	4,200
92. Orf.priv.agric.della S.Famiglia (Home for orphan girls) Via Casilina, 361	-	55	6	3,100
93. Ist.Suore Benedettine della Carita' (Home for orphan girls) Via Casilina, 631	-	12	2	1,000
94. Orf.S.Caterina da Siena.S.Domen, (Home for abandoned girls) Piazzale Numa Pompilio, 2	-	171	20	10,300
95. Suore Francescane - Torre Gaia (Home for orphan boys) Via Casilina, 1602	47	-	5	2,600
96. Orf.S.Antonio - Suore Franc.Miss. di Maria (Home for orphans and poor boys) Via Balduina, 38	50	-	6	3,150
97. Istituto Pio XI. (Home for orphans and poor boys. Via Tusculana, 361	111	-	18	9,460
98. Ospizio Suore Scuola Cristiane (Home for the aged and for child) Via Porta Pertusa, 2	3	2	1	500
99. Ist.Suore Adoratrici Preziosiss. Sangue (Home for poor girls) Via Pannonia, 10	-	31	3	1,600
100. Piccola Casa di Giuda Taddeo (Home for orphan and abandoned g) Via Gradisca, 16.	-	15	2	1,000
101. Ist.S.Gregorio al Celio (Home for small children B and G) Via S.Gregorio al Celio, 3	25	25	5	2,600

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(Home for orphan boys) Via Giusti, 12				
92.Orf.priv.agric.d lla S.Famiglia (Home for orphan girls) Via Casilina, 361	-	55	6	3,100
93.Ist.Suore Benedettine della Carita' (Home for orphan girls) Via Casilina, 631	-	12	2	1,000
94.Orf.S.Caterina da Siena.S.Domen, (Home for abandoned girls) Piazzale Numa Pompilio, 2	-	171	20	10,300
95.Suore Francescane - Torre Gaia (Home for orphan boys) Via Casilina, 1602	47	-	5	2,600
96.Orf.S.Antonio - Suore Franc.Miss. di Maria (Home for orphans and poor boys) Via Balduina, 38	50	-	6	3,150
97.Istituto Pio XI. (Home for orphans and poor boys. Via Tusculana, 361	111	-	18	9,460
98.Ospizio Suore Scuola Cristiane (Home for the aged and for child) Via Porta Pertusa, 2	3	2	1	500
99.Ist.Suore Adoratrici Preziosiss. Sangue (Home for poor girls) Via Pannonia, 10	-	31	3	1,600
100.Piccola Casa di Giuda Taddeo (Home for orphan and abandoned g) Via Gradisca, 16.	-	15	2	1,000
101.Ist.S.Gregorio al Celio (Home for small children B and G) Via S.Gregorio al Celio, 3	25	25	5	2,600
102.Istituto Immacolata (Home for poor boys) Viale Manzoni,30	40	-	4	2,000
103.Conservatorio S.Maria. (Home for orphan girls) Salita S.Onofrio.	-	14	2	1,050

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	B.	G.	Milk kegs.	Vitamins.
104. E.Ass.Orfani dei Lavoratori morti per infortunio (Home for orph.of work.killed at w.) Via delle Embrici, 10	51	--	5	2,600
105.Orf. S.Maria della Provvidenza (D.Guanella) (Home for abandoned children) Via delle Embrici, 10	37	26	7	3,800
106.Ist.M.SS.ma della Purita' (Home for poor children) Via S.Croce in Gerusalemme, 96	8	33	5	2,600
107.Orfanatrofio G.B.Tailor (Home for orphans) Via delle Spighe, 2	8	-	1	520
108.Piccola Casa dei prediletti del S.Cuore. (Home for war orphans) Via Casetta Mattei, 115	4	14	2	1,060
109.Ist.di N.Signora della Compassione. (Home for orphan girls) Via degli Iberesi, 20	-	28	3	1,500
TOTAL.	3,160	2,825	689	380,740
	5,985			

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106.Ist.M.SS.ma della Purita' (Home for poor children) Via S.Croce in Gerusalemme, 96	8	33	5	2,600
107.Orfanatrofio G.B.Tailor (Home for orphans) Via delle Spighe, 2	8	-	1	520
108.Piccola Casa dei prediletti del S.Cuore. (Home for war orphans) Via Casetta Mattei, 115	4	14	2	1,060
109.Ist.di N.Signora della Compassione. (Home for orphan girls) Via degli Iberesi, 20	-	28	3	1,500
TOTAL.	3,160	2,825	689	380,740
	5,985			

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Children's Hospitals and Infant Welfare Institutes.

.Institute.	No. Chil	Milk kegs	Prot tins	D.Mal tins	V.Mul	V "C"	Yeast "B"	Food bars	Na bo
110.Brefotrofio Via N.Fabrizi,7	169								
111. Via Garibaldi,31A	83								
112. Via A.Poerio, 63	210	7	83	85		5,000	5,000	100	20
113. V.diV.Pamphili,35	56								
114. Ospd.Bambino Gesu' (Children's Hosp.)	464	10	83	45		5000	15000	100	30
115.Ist.C.Forlanini (t.b.c. Hospital) Piazza Forlanini	152	4	--	-		2000	1000	300	10
116.Ist.Bern.Ramazzini (t.b.c. Hospital) Porta Furba.	40	1	-	-		2000	1000	100	3
117.Ist.Eastman (diseases of mouth) V.Regina Margherita	100	5	-	-		1000	2000	100	4
118.Ist.Pr.di Napoli. (For Inf.Para) Via Portuense,292	41	2	-	-		1000	3000	100	2
119.Casa di Cura Regina Margherita (t.b.c. etc.) Viale del Re, 76	30	2	-	-	1050	1050		100	2
120.Inf.Soccorso,Lavoro (Poor and sick chil Via Scarpetta, 45	20	1	6	5	-	250	1000	50	2
121.Ist.Maraini,C.R.I. (Child.0 -3 years) Via Rubicone.	147	6	28	14	-	1000	2000	50	10
122.Preventorio C.R.I. (predisposed to Tbc) Monte Mario	204	11	-	-	-	2000	3000	400	12
123.Ist.dell'Immacolata (Skin disease) Via S.Gallicano	20	2	2	2	-	1000	1000	40	6
124.Clinica Pediatrica (children's hospi) Via del Policlinico	152	5	42	31	2000	2000	4000	80	10
125.Ospd.S.Gallicano.	30	1	2	1		1500	1500	60	4

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114. Ospd.Bambino Gesu' (Children's Hosp.)	464	10	83	45		5000	15000	100	30
115.Ist.C.Forlanini (t.b.c. Hospital) Piazza Forlanini	152	4	--	-		2000	1000	300	10
116.Ist.Bern.Ramazzini (t.b.c. Hospital) Porta Furba.	40	1	-	-		2000	1000	100	2
117.Ist.Eastman (diseases of mouth) V.Regina Margherita	100	5	-	-		1000	2000	100	4
118.Ist.Pr.di Napoli. (For Inf.Para) Via Portuense,292	41	2	-	-		1000	3000	100	2
119.Casa di Cura Regina Margherita (t.b.c. etc.) Viale del Re, 76	30	2	-	-	1050	1050		100	2
120.Inf.Soccorso,Lavoro (Poor and sick chil Via Scarpetta, 45	20	1	6	5	-	250	1000	50	2
121.Ist.Maraini,C.R.I. (Child.0 -3 years) Via Rubicone.	147	6	28	14	-	1000	2000	50	10
122.Preventorio C.R.I. (predisposed to Tbc) Monte Mario	204	11	-	-	-	2000	3000	400	12
123.Ist.dell'Immacolata (Skin disease) Via S.Gallicano	20	2	2	2	-	1000	1000	40	6
124.Clinica Pediatrica (children's hospi) Via del Policlinico	152	5	42	31	2000	2000	4000	80	10
125.Ospd.S.Gallicano. (Skin disease)	30	1	2	1		1500	1500	3303 60	4
TOTAL.	1938	57	246	183	3050	24800	39,500	1580	11.

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