Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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MONTHLY REPORTS, SUB-COMMISSIONS
SEPT., OCT. 1944

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/27/5/LG 13 October 1944

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for month of September 1944

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section

1. LOCAL GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATION

(I) Grosseto. A staff officer visited this Province and conferred with the PC and his staff, and also with the Prefect and Vice-Prefect, on Local Government problems. He also met the President and members of the Deputazione Provinciale regarding their re-organization and functions. He accompanied the PC with senior Prefectural officials on a survey tour of certain of the communes, advising on Local Government matters.

(II) Lucca, Pisa, and Pistoia. At the request of 5th Army, an officer visited these provinces for the purpose of ascertaining the scope and condition of the Italian Civil Administration and to advise the respective PCs. A number of senior Italian officials were also interviewed. The position at Pistoia was difficult in that the Provincial Administration had not functioned as such since June and the bulk of officials had left the town. The results of the interviews were later reported to AMG 5th Army and consequential arrangements duly made, where necessary, in conjunction with the Italian Government.

(III) Rome Province. A meeting has taken place between an officer of this Sub-Commission with the Provincial Commissioner and Prefect of Rome regarding local government arrangements. The formation of Giunta Comunali throughout the province was found to be proceeding very slowly. The necessary representations were made to the Minister of Interior.

(IV) PC's Conference at Siena. The Chief Executive Officer represented this Sub-Commission and reported upon the position regarding provisions for movement of Prefects and other provincial officials to northern areas.

2. PREFECTS AND OTHER ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

(I) New Prefects have been sent to Pesaro, Forlì, and Pistoia.

(II) Owing to the shortage of available Prefects, the Ministry have recognized the necessity of appointing substantive non-career men to Prefectural positions in accordance with Italian law (e.g. General Pinna, Prefect of Ancona).

(III) The Ministry have acted upon the suggestions of the Sub-Commission to promote certain of Italian local Vice-Prefects (as forecast in last month's report) and appointments have now been made by the Council of Ministers (including the new Prefect of Pistoia mentioned in (I) above).

(IV) The Minister of Interior Omodei was interviewed by the Director (Fellow-

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2. PREFECTS AND OTHER ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

(I) New Prefects have been sent to Pescara, Forlì, and Pistoia.

(II) Owing to the shortage of suitable Prefects, the Ministry have recognised the necessity of appointing outstanding non-career men to Prefectural positions in accordance with Italian law (e.g. General Picche, Prefect of Ancona).

(III) The Ministry have acted upon the suggestions of the Sub-Commission to promote certain of their best Vice-Prefects (as forecast in last month's report) and appointments have now been made by the Council of Ministers (including the new Prefect of Pistoia mentioned in (I) above).

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(IV) The Minister of Interior himself was interviewed by the Director following discussions with the High Commissioner of Sicily upon the wish of the latter to make certain Prefectural changes. The Prefects concerned were AMG appointments, and AMG's consent for their removal was accordingly necessary. In the results, consent was given for two changes out of the three proposed. It was arranged that the appropriate should be given by the Italian Government to the work undertaken by the two Prefects during their period to office.

(V) The Ministry have now supplied the names and biographical particulars of some 47 Prefects resident in non-liberated provinces, and believed to have been suspended from office by or in fleeing from the enemy. Certain of these have already been reported upon by Sicilians to have compromised themselves politically. The remaining 21 names and particulars are being forwarded to the appropriate branches of AMG. If any show contacts, careful screening will be essential before they could be employed.

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(VI) Following requests from Regional Commissioners and information obtained by Sub-Commission officers when on tour of AMG provinces, a number of changes and transfers of Vice-Prefects and other subordinate officials have been made by arrangements with the Ministry, in an endeavour to strengthen the administration of a number of provincial capitals. In many cases, their actual movement has been effected under transport arrangements made from this headquarters, and where necessary, an Italian Liaison Officer attached to this staff has conducted them. Their conveyance is frequently difficult on account of transport shortages.

(VII) The view has been expressed that certain Prefects in restored territory were not sufficiently in contact with and receiving adequate direction from the central government. The Ministry have accordingly appointed an Ispettore Generale whose duties will include touring the Southern provinces interviewing Prefects, advising and reporting upon matters affecting the administration and local government organization.

3. TOURS - The following tours have been undertaken: -

(I) Terni and Rieti Provinces. An officer surveyed the Provinces with a view to ascertaining the position of Local Government there. The s and Prefects were interviewed. Copy reports were rendered to the HQ and relevant information conveyed to the Ministry.

(II) Perugia. An officer visited this Province on 26 September and conferred with the PG, Prefect, and other provincial officials. A report on the visit has been made and certain recommendations sent to the PG. Good progress has been made in Local Government, but a little strengthening in the Prefecture by the addition of a Vice-Prefect (Vicario) was needed. This has been taken up with the Ministry of Interior.

4. Almost daily contact has been maintained with officials of the Ministry regarding the detailed and routine arrangements involved in the subject matter of this report.

5. MONTHLY REPORTS. The majority of the reports received from the Regions with regard to the state and conditions of local government have been excellently prepared and contain a clear and concise picture of local arrangements over a large part of AMG areas and the Southern Region. These reports are of the utmost assistance to this Sub-Commission in its dealings with the Italian Government. Reports from the Southern Region indicated that insufficient progress was being made at Catanzaro and Cosenza. The matter was brought to the notice of the Minister of Interior who has stated that he has given instructions to the respective Prefects to deal with the subject adequately and without delay.

6. DEPARTITIZATION. Personal contact has been made with the members of the

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6. DEMAGNETISATION. Personal contact has been made with the members of the Equation Commission. Detailed instructions for the compilation of Reports and the conc and progress have been given to it. Public Safety and Public Health Sub-Commissions, whose equation activities are co-ordinated by this Sub-Commission have also been instructed accordingly.

The Committee in the Ministry of Interior dealing with the personnel in which this Sub-Commission is interested has been proceeding as rapidly as conditions warrant. A total of 74 cases have been presented for the month. Of these, however, more than half involved persons north of Rome who are not available and consequently charges cannot be sent to the accused. Twelve cases have been taken away from the Committee by the High Commissioner for the formal presentation of charges. This

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means that 36 cases to date are available for handling by the Committee. Of these, 23 hearing have been completed and 18 judgments pronounced. Of the 18, six resulted in removals, and 12 in retention in service with disciplinary action being taken. Two cases have been appealed. The majority of the cases presented involved high ranking officials of the Prefect and the Vice-Prefect class.

R. G. H. SPIGEL
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub-Commission

TDS/tgt

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R. G. H. BERGER
Colonel
Director
Naval Operations Sub-Committee

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Public Safety Sub-Commission
APO 394

ACC/14027/PS. 14 October. 1944.

SUBJECT : Monthly Report for September 1944.

TO : Vice-President. Civil Affairs Section.

This report deals with public safety activities during the month of September. 1944.

A. POLICE.

Royal Carabinieri.

1. Mobile Carabinieri.

The Mobile Carabinieri attached to Fifth and Eighth Armies continue to perform good work in establishing law and order in newly occupied territory.

They were used with great success to form block posts around the Republic of San Marino to prevent thousands of civilians who had sought refuge there from trying to return to their homes thus causing congestion on roads being used for military operations.

2. Preparations for Northern Italy.

During the month the biggest problem has been to supply sufficient Carabinieri to police the newly formed Regions in the north of Italy. The main difficulties were to withdraw Carabinieri from the southern regions where they were already fully employed, to clothe and equip them and to transport them to a suitable centre in the forward area.

It was agreed that the strength of Carabinieri should be fixed as follows : -

| | Spearhead | Final |
|---|---|---|
| Region IX (Emilia) | 1120 | 3616 |
| Region XIV (Liguria) | 580 | 1557 |
| Region X (Piedmont) | 790 | 3810 |
| Region XI (Lombardia | 1910 | 4621 |
| Region XII (Venezia) | 1250 | 4508 |
| | 5650 | 20512 |

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The whole of the spearhead strength has been made available and the Armies have indicated that 3,300 CC.RR are sufficient for present needs. These men have been staged in the Florence Central School. A further 1250 allotted to Venezia are in the vicinity of Naples ready for movement when required. The remainder of the CC.RR are held in Rome.

On the 25th September a meeting was held at 5th Army HQs when the newly appointed Regional Public Safety Officers discussed

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with the Army Public Safety Officers plans for policing the northern regions.

3. Screening Centres.

The screening centres, where disbanded Carabinieri are investigated before being re-absorbed, at Grosseto and Chieti are now too far south and arrangements have been made to use Florence HQs. When Bologna is freed a further centre will be established there. Subsequently all screening of CC.RR will take place at the various Legion HQs, as soon as they are liberated. Officers will continue to be dealt with at Rome for the present.

Reports from small towns and villages recently liberated show that quite a good proportion of CC.RR are being found, but it would be unsafe to conclude that this state of affairs will exist in the large towns further north.

4. Strength.

Pending information as to CC.RR to be recovered in the north steps are being taken to increase the present strength of 43,000 to 55,000. The emergency can best be met by the transfer of 5,000 soldiers to the CC.RR. Briefly the plan is to attach 500 soldiers to each of 10 CC.RR Legions, withdrawing an equal number of trained CC.RR. As the CC.RR always work in pairs a soldier will be sent out on duty in company with a Carabinieri. The 5,000 CC.RR released under this scheme will be sent to the north. General Orlando has already earmarked 5,000 CC.RR who can be released in this manner.

5. Clothing, Equipment.

For more than a year the CC.RR have received little or nothing in the way of clothing and equipment and their plight is becoming desperate. Discussions which have been proceeding with AMGOT and the Ministry of War for several months now seem likely to take a more favourable turn. This Sub-Commission is applying for clothing and equipment in sufficient quantities to equip the strength of 43,000 CC.RR. At the same time it is hoped to establish a long term policy which will ensure that in the future all requests for clothing, arms and equipment will be made by the CC.RR to the Ministry of War.

Agents of Public Security.

6. Pool of Questori.

Several Questore Officials have been supplied from the pool of Questori in Rome. There is a shortage of young, energetic and efficient officials to fill important posts in newly occupied

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7. Regional Directorate in Sicily

A very full report on Public Safety conditions in Sicily has been submitted by Dr. Santoffi, Ministry of Interior Inspector, recommending the abolition of the Regional Directorate of Public Security established by A.M.G. This proposal would mean a reversion to direct control of the Questori by the Ministry of the Interior. The Ministry is inclined to adopt the recommendation but is awaiting the views of Regional Commissioner in Sicily.

8. Sardinia.

Dr. Pennotta, also Ministry of Interior Inspector, carried out a very thorough inspection of the Questori in Sardinia and has recommended the transfer and replacement of a number of officials, on grounds of corruption, idleness and inefficiency. The immediate difficulty is to find better substitutes.

9. Recruiting.

The Director General of Public Security has inaugurated a scheme for recruiting new agents who are urgently required to fill vacancies created by the dismissal of undesirable elements. It is too early yet to predict the result of this recruiting campaign.

The Training School in Rome is now functioning and representations have been made for the release of the Police Training School at Caserta, which is at present occupied by the Royal Navy. A reply has been received that as the Navy is unable to find alternative accomodation the premises cannot at present be vacated.

10. Railway Police.

The Ministry of the Interior proposed some time ago to set up a special Railway Police Section to replace the disbanded Railway Militia. The proposal did not receive the approval of the Ministry of Finance. The Director General of Public Security has now made arrangements for Agents of Public Security to be assigned to duty on the railways.

The serious situations which have arisen in connection with the over crowding of trains by refugees, particularly in Southern Italy, have necessitated extra police being sent to establish order. The problem is frequently aggravated by persons storming the train at wayside stations where control is very much more difficult. It is realised by Transportation Sub-Commission that the real remedy is the provision of more trains and efforts are being made in that direction.

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In Catanzaro it has been found that large quantities of contraband commodities are being conveyed on passenger trains. Special police have been detailed to travel on the trains to detect black market offences with good results.

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11. Pay.

A special indemnity rate of pay ranging from 21 to 30 lire a day according to grade has been approved by the Ministries of



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Interior and Finance. The indemnity will apply to Military Government and Italian Government territory. This is a small step in the right direction towards improving the conditions of service of Agents of Public Security.

12. Clothing and Equipment.

Application has been made to Commerce Sub-Commission for an allotment of repaired boots for Public Safety Agents. The immediate release of 2,500 pairs has been obtained and the boots are being distributed by the Ministry of the Interior. Applications for leather for repairing boots and thread for repairing uniforms have been made to Commerce Sub-Commission and it is probable that small supplies will be made available. Flashlamps for Police on night duty are being procured.

A request for the supply of arms was made to Army Sub-Commission recently but while this was not approved a useful amount of ammunition has been supplied. Arrangements are now being made to obtain weapons confiscated by the Military Police and at present held by the Provost Marshall, Peninsular Base Section.

No success has been achieved in obtaining tyres for Police motor vehicles and bicycles.

General Police Services.

13. Guard Duty.

Owing to the shortage of trained police personnel instructions have been issued that in the future CC.RR, GG.FF, and Agents of Public Security, will not be used for guard duties or any kind of work other than regular police duties. Those already employed will be withdrawn after 14 days notice.

14. Rations.

Urgent representations have been made for all police agencies to be granted a ration scale equivalent to the Italian Army ration, i.e., the ration scale at present received by the CC.RR. There seems to be every prospect that a favourable decision will shortly be reached. This should be much towards improving morale and removing a sense of grievance.

B. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

1. Carretta Incident.

On the whole public order has been well maintained, with the exception of one ugly incident in Rome. On the 25th September the trial of Carretta, ex-Questore of Rome, was held in a somewhat theatrical setting in the Palace of Justice, Rome. One of the

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B. LAW ENFORCEMENT.

1. Corretta Incident.

On the whole public order has been well maintained, with the exception of one ugly incident in Rome. On the 25th September the trial of Caruso, ex-Questore of Rome, was held in a somewhat theatrical setting in the Palace of Justice, Rome. One of the principal witnesses, Carretta, who was formerly the Governor of Regina Coeli prison, was recognized by the crowd of spectators inside the Palace of Justice, seized and beaten and thrown into the Tiber. Finally he was pulled out of the river and strung up by his heels outside Regina Coeli prison. - The police, both CC.RR.



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and Metropolitani, failed to control the situation, although they were present in sufficient numbers. A full enquiry is being held by the Italian Government to determine the responsibility for the preliminary arrangements for holding the trial and the failure of the court officials and the police to avert the incident.

As detailed in the section of this report dealing with prisons, some concern has been felt as to the disorders in Regina Coeli prison, Rome, which reflect on the inability of the prison guards and police to prevent large scale demonstrations in the prison.

2. Surrender of Arms and Ammunition.

In the forward areas every effort is being made to enforce the surrender of weapons and ammunition. In spite of these measures there is no doubt that a considerable number of weapons are being retained by civilians, particularly the so-called patriots, and that these weapons are likely to find their way into the hands of political parties. In Rome, where it is known that political parties are in unauthorised possession of fire-arms, the Prefect issued an Ordinance calling on all civilians to surrender arms by the 20th September. This order met with little response. The Prime Minister appealed to the leaders of the parties, who largely form the Government, to surrender weapons without success. Since the matter is one of primary political importance the police are awaiting instructions from the Government before attempting to enforce the Ordinance. The Prime Minister has twice been requested to order the police to proceed with their duty of enforcing law and order. Up to the present he has taken no action in the matter.

3. Political Activity.

In the early days of Allied occupation there was almost a complete absence of political activity but it is now becoming increasingly evident that political parties are seeking recruits and forming local organisations. Political pamphlets are appearing in forward areas and patriot bands are being used by the parties for political ends while the contadini (peasants) are being urged not to recognise the rights of landowners. All these manifestations of unrest are likely to lead to serious public disorder unless firmly controlled by a strong police force.

4. Subversive Activities.

At the end of August three enemy agents were landed in Sardinia by parachute from a JU88 type of aircraft. Two agents were immediately arrested by CC.RR while the third surrendered three days later. One of the agents subsequently escaped from custody and is now being sought. The agents were in possession of identity cards purporting to have been issued in Milan, and they stated that they wished to travel north to rejoin their families. The agent was

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C. POLICE MORALE.

The inability of the police in Rome to deal effectively with the disturbances at the Palace of Justice and at Regina Coeli prison have focused public attention on the low morale of the Police.



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On the 22nd September, a meeting presided over by Brig. Upjohn, with the Commanding Generals of the CC.AR and the GG.FF and the Director General of Public Security, Ministry of Interior, discussed possible measures for raising the police morale. Agreement was reached on the following points: every effort would be made to increase Police rations and to ease the clothing and equipment situation; meanwhile Senior Police Officials should be called upon to establish much closer personal contact between officers and men in an effort to instill a sense of esprit de corps; officers, non-commissioned officers and men should be encouraged and trained to use initiative when faced with situations demanding prompt action; the press should be convinced of the harm caused by unfair criticism of the police; more attention should be paid to justified complaints on the part of the public and exemplary action taken against police officials found guilty of lapses.

D. CONDUCT OF ALLIED TROOPS.

1. French and Greeks.

There has been some slight improvement in the behaviour of Allied troops though it is not yet all that could be desired.

The new French Provost Marshall in Naples has been most co-operative, although he has only four officers to deal with complaints against French troops in Italy. As a result of a conference with the Regional Public Safety Officer, Southern Region, he visited the C.O.C. French Forces in Italy and it was agreed that only 20% of the troops be permitted out at any one time and that French M.P. patrols be doubled. In consequence complaints against French troops have noticeable decreased.

On the other hand many instances have been reported of indiscipline and misbehaviour on the part of Greek troops in the Eighth Army.

2. Deserters.

A special drive was instituted by the Military Police to round up a large number of Allied deserters who were roaming through the Southern provinces of Italy. At Paola, Catanzaro, for example, 4 deserters were arrested who admitted to 11 cases of crime committed in the district. The closest relationship has been maintained between Public Safety Officers and the Military Police.

3. Prostitution.

Renewed instructions have been issued to the Italian Police to enforce the Italian regulations dealing with prostitution.

E. PRISONS.

1. Overcrowding.

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### 1. French and Greeks.

There has been some slight improvement in the behaviour of Allied troops though it is not yet all that could be desired.

The new French Provost Marshall in Naples has been most co-operative, although he has only four officers to deal with complaints against French troops in Italy. As a result of a conference with the Regional Public Safety Officer, Southern Region, he visited the C.O.C. French Forces in Italy and it was agreed that only 20% of the troops be permitted out at any one time and that French M.P. patrols be doubled. In consequence complaints against French troops have noticeable decreased.

On the other hand many instances have been reported of indiscipline and misbehaviour on the part of Greek troops in the Eighth Army.

### 2. Deserters.

A special drive was instituted by the Military Police to round up a large number of Allied deserters who were roaming through the Southern provinces of Italy. At Paola, Catanzaro, for example, 4 deserters were arrested who admitted to 18 cases of crime committed in the district. The closest relationship has been maintained between Public Safety Officers and the Military Police.

### 3. Prostitution.

Renewed instructions have been issued to the Italian Police to enforce the Italian regulations dealing with prostitution.

## E. PRISONS.

### 1. Overcrowding.

The position can be considered fairly satisfactory except in Sicily, where there have been a large number of arrests in connection with the grain campaign. However, progress is being made the re-building programme and it is expected that work on the with prisons at Favignana, Columbia, Augusta and Caltanissetta will be



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completed by the 15th October. With the removal of 56th Area from Catania there is a possibility that the prison at Astroale will be returned to the Italian prison service. There is every prospect that the overcrowding situation in Sicilian prisons will shortly become easier.

2. Disturbances.

During the month there were several disturbances in Regina Coeli prison, Rome, owing to delays in bringing prisoners to trial before Italian Courts, resulting in overcrowding. Contributory factors were the inefficiency and corruption of the prison guards and the insecurity of the cell doors. On the night of the 23 Sept., the prisoners broke out of their cells and a few small fires were started inside the prison. CC.RR were called to the prison and order was restored after one prisoner had been killed and four wounded. On the 24th Sept., disorder again broke out but the prisoners were induced to return to their cells without resort to force.

The following measures have been taken to avoid any further trouble:
a) All military prisoners have been transferred to Fort Boccea;
b) 200 convicted prisoners have been sent to Viterbo prison;
c) 150 prisoners accused of minor crimes have been released on provisional liberty.
d) The Procuratore dal Regno is being pressed to speed up the trial of prisoners;
e) locks are being fitted to the cell doors;
f) Representations have been made for the removal of security prisoners detained by Allied Authorities.

3. Requisitioning of Prisons.

The agreement reached with Hqs A.A.I. that in the future civil prisons would only be requisitioned in cases of urgent operational necessity has been well observed. In only one case viz. a reformatory at Orvieto, has a prison been occupied by Allied troops, and it is hoped that this will be vacated in the near future.

4. Tuberculosis.

Many cases of tuberculosis have been reported in prisons in Southern Italy. A prison building in Naples is being converted into a hospital to deal with these cases.

F. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES.

Fire Fleets.

Commander H.J. Burke, U.S.N., representative of the Navy Department, Washington, called at this Hqs on the 7th September and intimated that the U.S.N. fire-fighting craft which had been protecting shipping in

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4. Tuberculosis.

Many cases of tuberculosis have been reported in prisons in Southern Italy. A prison building in Naples is being converted into a hospital to deal with these cases.

F. FIRE AND CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICES.

Fire Fleets.

Commander R.J. Burke, U.S.N., representative of the Navy Department, Washington, called at this HQs on the 7th September and intimated that the U.S.N. fire-fighting craft which had been protecting shipping in Italian harbours would shortly be withdrawn and the fire fighting responsibility would fall on A.C.C. and the Italian Fire Service. Since the Italian Fire services have insufficient fire-fighting craft to protect the harbours representations have been made to the Commander in Chief, Mediterranean, for the provision of 20 small landing craft (partly used and damaged) for conversion into fire fleets. In the meanwhile the Italian Fire Service is planning to prepare crews and equipment.

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G. REGISTRATION AND LICENSING.

1. Seal of Automobile Club d'Italia.

Count Pirozzi has been appointed liaison officer between the Central Office and this Headquarters. The Central Office is now in a position to carry out all its functions relating to the issue of bollettari (motor tax receipts) in both A.M.G. and Italian Government territory. Accordingly all instructions issued by the Central Office to provincial offices in Italian Government territory are also transmitted to all offices in A.M.G. territory.

2. Ispettorato Motorizzazione Civile.

Details concerning the northern compartimentali of this National Motoring Agency have been obtained and transmitted to all Regions together with maps showing the compartimentali boundaries.

3. Diplomatic Vehicles.

The issue of permits by the Italian Foreign Office has been completed.

A decree has been promulgated by the Italian Government for the issue of a new type of registration plate by the Italian Foreign Office for diplomatic vehicles.

4. Control of Civilian Movement.

The Rear Army Control line and Security line were adjusted during the month and the necessary steps were taken to inform the civil and police agencies.

5. Military Travel Authorisations.

There has been an increase in the number of applications dealt with for military travel authorisations.

M. PERSONNEL

The work of nominating Public Safety Officers to fill vacancies in the new forward regions is now almost complete. Many officers have already been transferred and are engaged in planning for their new regions.

Lt Col Rye has been engaged temporarily on dealing with patriots in Florence and as a result of his experiences submitted recommendations as to future policy. This report has been widely circulated.

Captain Limbert has, also temporarily, been engaged in organising the large refugee centre near Florence. Several reports have been received that he has done this splendidly and the camp has been visited by the [illegible] very grateful for what was being done

2. Northern Motorization Civile.

Details concerning the northern compartimentali of this National Motoring Agency have been obtained and transmitted to all Regions together with maps showing the compartimentali boundaries.

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Captain Lambert has, also temporarily, been engaged in organising the large Refugee centre near Florence. Several reports have been received that he has done this splendidly and the camp has been visited by the Cardinal, who expressed himself as very grateful for what was being done.

The establishment of new regions has meant the reduction of Public Safety Officers in Southern Regions, some of which are still in Military Government territory. Regional Public Safety Officers have realised the necessity of releasing members of their staffs and have willingly accepted the increased burden.

On the 27th September, Major Wilson, Public Safety Sub-Commission attended a meeting of all Regional Commissioners in Military Government



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and explained the plans for alloting CC.AR to Northern Regions.

Representations were made to increase the establishment of officers in the new regions as it was felt that the original number was insufficient for efficient administration. In agreement with the Executive Officer, HQ., A.C.C., the following establishment has been worked out : -

| Region | Strength | Regional Public Safety Officer. |
|---|---|---|
| I Sicilia | 2 | Lt. Col. R. Snook |
| Southern | 12 | Major G. Richardson |
| IV Lazio | 11 | Lt. Col. J. Pollock |
| V Abruzzi-Marche | 9 | Lt. Col. S. Pickering |
| VI Sardinia | 2 | Capt. C. Hayes |
| VIII Toscana | 10 | Lt Col. A. Powderson |
| IX Emilia | 8 | Lt Col. E. Rye |
| X Piemonte | 11 | Lt. Col. C. Briggs |
| XI Lombardia | 16 | Lt Col. C.T. Frances |
| XII Veneria | 16 | Lt. Col. R.T. Milhouse |
| XIV Liguria | 7 | Major [illegible].J. Heffard |
| HQ. | 9 | Colonel J.W. Chapman |
| 5th Army | 4 | Lt Col. W. Doherty |
| 8th Army | 5 | Major E.J. Fullen |

Although owing to pressure of work at Headquarters it has not been possible recently to send representatives out into the field, a number of Regional and Provincial Public Safety Officers have visited Rome during the month. In this way HQs has been able to maintain personal contact and to learn of practical difficulties experienced by the men on the spot. These informal talks have done much to cement good will between HQs and Officers in the field.

Personnel at Headquarters.

On the 2nd September 1944, the following Officers were transferred from Public Safety Sub-Commission to other duties : -

Col. Paul Kirk, Director of Public Safety,
Col. W. Mahoney, Police Division,
Capt. O. Mastrolenni, Police Division.

Col. A.E. Young returned to the Sub-Commission as Acting Director while remaining in charge of the Security Branch, HQs A.C.C.

On the 5th September, Col. Young went to the United Kingdom to report to the War Office, London, returning to Rome on the 27th September, with Sir Frank Brock, C.B.E., M.C., H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for England and Wales and advisor to the Civil Affairs Directorate, War Office, London, on police matters. Sir Frank Brock will visit British police officers engaged on public safety duties

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| | | | |
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| IV Lazio | 11 | Lt. Col. | J. Pollock |
| V Abruzzi-Marche | 9 | Lt. Col. | S. Pickering |
| VI Sardinia | 2 | Capt. | C. Hayes |
| VIII Toscana | 10 | Lt Col. | A. Rowlarson |
| IX Emilia | 6 | Lt Col. | B. Bye |
| X Piemonte | 11 | Lt. Col. | C. Briggs |
| XI Lombardia | 16 | Lt Col. | C.T. Francis |
| XII Venezia | 16 | Lt. Col. | R.T. Millhouse |
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On the 5th September, Major S.W. Hartury was assigned from Sicily to this Sub-Commission.

On the 25th September, Col. John W. Chapman, I.A.G.D., was appointed Director of Public Safety.



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The strength of the Officers attached to this staff is as follows:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Colonel John W. Chapman | (A) Director Public Safety, |
| Colonel A.E. Young | (B) Deputy Director Public Safety, |
| Lt. Col. A.F. Wilcox | (C) Executive Officer, |
| Major G.H.L. Mason | (D) Fire and C.D., |
| Major F.J. Wilson | (E) Police, |
| Major E.W. Hanbury | (F) Prisons, |
| Major W.C. Ballance | (G) Lic and Reg. |
| Capt. R. Powell | (H) Admin Officer. |

EM/OR

At the beginning of the month, the two American EM's working in this Sub-Commission were re-assigned resulting in a depletion of clerical staff which was entirely inadequate to deal with the increasing volume of work. After some difficulty another EM (Stenographer) has been assigned, and an OR clerk reported for duty at the end of the month.

NM/OR

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| S/Sgt | McLennan | (B) |
| Cpl | Robinson | (B) |
| L/Cpl | Siebers | (B) |
| L/Cpl | Scott | (B) |
| PPO | Perley | (A) |

Civilian Personnel.

During the month Mrs. L. Edwards Amati joined the staff as an Administrative Assistant to act as Secretary to the Director of Public Safety.

JOHN W. CHAPMAN
Colonel, J.A.G.D.
Director Public Safety
Sub-Commission

/mf

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SECRET

HEADQUARTERS
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB- COMMISSION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

53/ADM

13th October, 1944.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER, 1944

| Para | Sub Para | Subject. |
|---|---|---|
| | | GENERAL |
| 1. | (1) | Amalgamation of Italian Refugee Branch with Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission. |
| | (11) | First evacuation of Jews from TOPUSKO, Yugoslavia. |
| | (111) | Withdrawal of transport from Military Sources. |
| 2. | | ORGANISATION |
| 3. | | MEDICAL |
| | (1) | Food supplement to Allied Nationals in Rome. |
| | (11) | Health |
| 4. | | RECORDS BUREAU |
| | (1) | General |
| | (11) | Welfare and whereabouts enquiries. |
| 5. | | REPATRIATION. |
| 6. | | FINANCE |
| | (1) | Relief Payments |
| | (11) | Italian Refugee Branch. |
| | (111) | Currency Conversion. |

53/ADM

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 SECRET.

HEADQUARTERS
DISPLACED PERSONS AND REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394

1. GENERAL

(1) AMALGAMATION

On 23rd September, 1944 the Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and the Italian Refugee Branch were amalgamated under Command of Colonel C.B. Findlay. The name of the new Sub-Commission is "Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission".

(11) EVACUATION OF JEWS FROM TOPUSKO, YUGOSLAVIA.

So far 29 Jews have been received from TOPUSKO in YUGOSLAVIA. They are part of a group of 600 Jews who escaped from Italian Concentration Camps after the Armistice and who have been living in the mountains of DALMATIA under the most primitive conditions. It is hoped that the whole group will be brought to ITALY if operations permit.

(111) WITHDRAWAL OF MILITARY TRANSPORT.

An ultimatum was received from H.Q. No.2 District during the early part of the month stating that as from 30th September, all army controlled vehicles would be withdrawn, as this was considered to be an A.C.C. committment. The question of providing transport for No.1. Sub-Section, LECCE is one of urgency and the employment of civilian contractors is being investigated with the help of the Transportation Sub-Commission.

2. ORGANISATION.

A staff for Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of 5" Officers and 100 EM/OR's has been allocated to carry out the combined functions of Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and Italian Refugee Branch. It is stressed that it is just possible to run present committments with the present Allied Officers excluding Allied Medical Officers.

As a result of the agreement reached at MONTREAL, it is hoped that U.N.R.R.A. will begin to infiltrate personnel into No.1. Sub-Section beginning 1st November, 1944.

3. MEDICAL

(1) FOOD SUPPLEMENT TO ALLIED NATIONALS IN ROME.

The numbers have reached 1475 who receive supplementary rations on medical certificate. This need has been scrutinised by British Medical Officers and have conducted check examinations. Many others not receiving extra food are anaemic and under weight. These factors diminish resistance to winter's chills

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2. ORGANISATION.

A staff for Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission of 57 Officers and 100 EM/OR's has been allocated to carry out the combined functions of Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and Italian Refugee Branch. It is stressed that it is just possible to run present committments with the present allied Officers excluding Allied Medical Officers.

As a result of the agreement reached at MONTREAL, it is hoped that U.N.R.R.A. will begin to infiltrate personnel into No.1. Sub-Section beginning 1st November, 1944.

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(11) HEALTH

There is a relatively large number of cases of tuberculosis, both open and closed in our camps and hospitals. The dispersal to local sanatoria is becoming increasingly more difficult. A Medical Officer from U.N.R.R.A. (Egypt) made a reconnaissance this month for a site for central sanatoria to which tuberculosis cases from Mid East refugee camps would be admitted. It is hoped that such a sanitorium will receive the tuberculosis cases in our care who require such treatment as is beyond our capacity.

A sharp outbreak of measles occurred in two camps, each with over a



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thousand children. A new 50 bed hospital at POGGIARDO was required to deal with the overflow from the Central Refugee Hospital. This epedemic is now thought to have died down and should not assume serious proportions in the absence of large numbers of fresh non immune arrivals. All possible measures were taken as regards quarantine etc., but intelligent co-operation is beyond many refugees. Mumps is also occurring but in a mild form.

Protection of almost all children against diptheria has already been carried out.

4. RECORDS BUREAU.

(1) GENERAL.

A total of 5[illegible],118 displaced persons are recorded in the Records Bureau, of this number the location of 44,527 is known and the balance of 13,591 are known to have been in ITALY within the last year. "Finder" cards are placed in the alphabetical file for these persons where addresses are unknown. These records represent 66 nationalities (vide Appendix "A" showing breakdown by nationality)

(11) TRACE & WHEREABOUTS ENQUIRIES

During the month 3[illegible]5 enquiries were received, processed and 211 replies were made to enquiries, Outgoing postal messages to the International Red Cross Naples, totalled 82 and outgoing replies to postal messages totalled 72. During the month 823 communications were received and in addition to this 580 communications concerning Italian nationals were passed to the Italian Red Cross for action.

5. REPATRIATION.

No repatriations took place during the month and the main activities were concentrated on registering Allied Nationals for the time when repatriation will become possible.

MALTA is willing to accept the return of certain of her nationals subject to local security vetting.

TRIPOLITANIA agreed in principle to the return of native non-enemy subjects and in certain very exceptional circumstances, that of Italians who were residen in the country prior to the war.

SENUSSI and TRIPOLI ARABS were registered for repatriation. It is thought that the past pro-Axis leanings of some of them will prove a grave impediment to their repatriation.

Many applications have been received from the Vatican for the repatriation of priests of many races whose Theological Studies had long finished. The countries to which they wished to return are as diverse as NYASALAND, BRITISH HONDURAS and CEYLON.

FRENCH Nationals have been grouped at NAPLES and AVERSA with a view to their repatriation home in the near future.

6. FINANCE

(1) RELIEF PAYMENTS

During the month all details were worked out with the Banco D'Italia for

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(1) GENERAL.

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(11) WELFARE & WHEREABOUTS ENQUIRIES

During the month 3[illegible]5 enquiries were received, processed and 211 replies were made to enquiries, Outgoing postal mess ges to the International Red Cross Naples, totalled [illegible]2 and outgoing replies to postal messages totalled 72. During the month 823 communications were received and in addition to this 560 communications concerning Italian nationals were passed to the Italian Red Cross for action.

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FRENCH Nationals have been grouped at NAPLES and ANCONA with a view to their repatriation home in the near future.

6. FINANCE

(1) RELIEF PAYMENTS

During the month all details were worked out with the Banca 'D'Italia for making regular relief payments through its branches and correspondents to Allied and other needy Displaced Persons. The first payments to 273 heads of families of several nationalities are expected to commence at ROME on October 7th 194[illegible]

Emergency payments were made by the Polish Military Mission, the Royal Yugoslav Delegation and the Greek Ambassador to several hundred heads of families from funds advanced by this Sub-Commission. Beginning with October, these payments will also be made by the Banca D'Italia.

(11) ITALIAN REFUGEE BRANCH

Arrangements were made to take over the accounts of this Branch. All Sub-accountants - there were five - were instructed to begin closing up their business as Sub-accountants and to commence operating as Imprest Holders. This arrangement will cause no inconvenience and has the added advantage of eliminatin bookkeeping for them

3/ Contd.

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(111) CURRENCY CONVERSION

There is still no action on the repayment of funds to the refugees who went to PALESTINE in May and to the UNITED STATES in July. There is no more reason to think now than there was several weeks ago that it will be worked out in less than a matter of months by the exchange of cables and letters. Judging from a private letter received, the refugees think that they have been victims of a breach of faith.

While the need to repay these refugees is imperative, especially those who went to PALESTINE, because some of them are depending on these funds to go into business, there is the planning problem of working out an international arrangement for currency conversion for the thousands of refugees who may be expected to cross International Boundaries under direct supervision of the Allies.

Such planning may be regarded as one of the most important financial problems to be anticipated in the Displaced Persons Field. It is an International problem and not one that is peculiar to the Mediterranean theatre of operations alone.

For the Director.

C F Fothergill

C.F. FOTHERGILL,
Lieut.Colonel,
Deputy Director.

DISTRIBUTION

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Civil Affairs Section H.Q. A.C.C. | 38 | UNRRA, Cairo | 1 |
| No. L Sub-Section | 2 | UNRRA, A.C.C. | 1 |
| H.Q. Southern Region | 1 | File & Fleet | 2 |
| Sir C. Heathcote-Smith | 1 | Spares | 12 |

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| H.Q. Southern Region | 1 | File & Float | 3 |
| Sir C. Heathcote-Smith | 1 | Spares | 12 |



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APPENDIX "A"

NUMBER OF DISPLACED PERSONS BY NATIONALITY
AS AT 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1944.

| NATIONALITY | NO. | NATIONALITY | NO. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALBANIAN | 96 | NORWEGIAN | 48 |
| ALGERIAN | 3 | OTHER NATIONALS | 486 |
| AMERICAN | 529 | PALESTINIANS | 5 |
| ARABIAN | 8 | PANAMANIANS | 18 |
| ARGENTINE | 2 | PARAGUAN | 13 |
| ARMENIAN | 3 | PERUVIAN | 22 |
| AUSTRIAN | 768 | POLISH | 1621 |
| BELGIAN | 261 | PORTUGUESE | 4 |
| BRAZILIAN | 17 | RUMANIAN | 95 |
| BOLIVIAN | 1 | RUSSIAN | 381 |
| BRITISH | 2900 | SALVADORIAN | 9 |
| BULGARIAN | 35 | SAN MARINO | 1 |
| CANADIAN | 9 | SPANISH | 65 |
| CHILIAN | 29 | STATELESS | 738 |
| CHINESE | 262 | SYRIAN | 2 |
| COLOMBIAN | 31 | SWEDISH | 5 |
| COSTA RICAN | 9 | SWISS | 18 |
| CUBAN | 20 | TUNISIAN | 1 |
| CYPRIOT | 4 | TURKISH | 77 |
| CZECH | 991 | URUGUYAN | 10 |
| DANISH | 17 | VENEZUELAN | 8 |
| DANZIG F.S. | 12 | | |
| DOMINICAN | 5 | | |
| EGYPTIAN | 40 | | |
| ECUADORIAN | 11 | | |
| ESTONIAN | 3 | | |
| ETHIOPIAN | 72 | | |
| FRENCH | 949 | | |
| GERMAN | 1374 | | |
| GREEK | 1108 | | |
| GUATEMALIAN | 4 | | |
| HONDURAS | 5 | | |
| HUNGARIAN | 110 | | |
| ICELANDIC | 1 | | |
| IRAKI | 6 | | |
| IRANIAN | 15 | | |
| ITALIAN | 470 | | |
| YUGOSLAV | 43693 | | |
| LATVIAN | 3 | | |
| LITHUANIAN | 19 | | |
| LUXEMBOURG | 27 | | |
| MEXICAN | 1 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| ARABIAN | 8 |
| ARGENTINE | 2 |
| ARMENIAN | 3 |
| AUSTRIAN | 768 |
| BELGIAN | 261 |
| BRAZILIAN | 17 |
| BOLIVIAN | 1 |
| BRITISH | 2900 |
| BULGARIAN | 35 |
| CANADIAN | 9 |
| CHILLAN | 29 |
| CHINESE | 262 |
| COLOMBIAN | 31 |
| COSTA RICAN | 9 |
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| IRANIAN | 15 |
| ITALIAN | 470 |
| YUGOSLAV | 43693 |
| LATVIAN | 3 |
| LITHUANIAN | 19 |
| LUXEMBOURG | 27 |
| MEXICAN | 1 |
| DUTCH | 480 |
| NICARAGUAN | 8 |

| | |
|---|---|
| PANAMANIANS | 18 |
| PARAGUAN | 13 |
| PERUVIAN | 22 |
| POLISH | 1621 |
| PORTUGUESE | 4 |
| RUMANIAN | 95 |
| RUSSIAN | 381 |
| SALVADORIAN | 9 |
| SAN MARINO | 1 |
| SPANISH | 65 |
| STATELESS | 738 |
| SYRIAN | 2 |
| SWEDISH | 5 |
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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
APO 394

ACC/4043/L. /sp.
9 October 1944.

SUBJECT : Legal Sub-Commission, Monthly Report for September 1944.

TO : Acting Chief Commissioner, ACC.

1. The work of this sub-commission during the month of September 1944 in addition to advisory and legislative work has been principally as follows:

OFFICE OF CHIEF LEGAL ADVISOR.

2. Weekly conferences with Minister of Justice; numerous conferences with representatives of Petroleum Section AF HQ and Economic Section ACC concerning the appointment of commissario for AGIP and ANIC and creation of C.I.P. into an Ente di Gestione; working with Admin. Sec. on drafts of various decrees dealing with or connected with Sanctions against Fascism, preparation of Regional form of Defascistization Order No. 35, executive memorandum with forms and letter in relation to such order; working on changes in Proclamation No.1; reviewing spy and sabotage cases; visiting Regional HQ Toscana Region and two of its provincial headquarters, conducting periodic meeting of all RIOs and discussing their individual problems; preparation of first draft of new restoration documents; working on various Property Control matters.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL.

3. Conferences with and advice to various sub-commissions; preliminary conferences with interested sub-commissions and preparation of General Orders No. 33 (War Salvage), No.34 (Wage Adjustments) and Notice No.4 (Petrol Cans); preparation opinions on powers vested in "Armistice"; preparation directive on enemy partisans; conferences with Finance, Welfare, Labour and Administrative Section and preparation of opinions on interpretation of Proclamation No.4 (Revised) with respect to benefit payments; conferences with Economic Section relative to Italian Labour Legislation; preliminary conferences with Hemp Control in re proposed General Order; conferences with Property Control as to powers and functions.

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ITALIAN BRANCH.

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4. There were five conferences with the Minister of Justice during September at which matters discussed included the following :-

(a) Promotions and transfers of magistrates of the highest three career grades with special consideration for selection of adequate number for Northern Provinces.



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(b) Ministry's policy on retirement of magistrates in accordance with Italian Laws.

(c) Judicial personnel problems in general with special regard to Sardinian Courts.

(d) Fascist Republican Laws.

(e) Revision of Public Safety Laws.

(f) Draft decree on revision of sentences rendered by the fascist Special Tribunal for the defence of the State.

(g) Draft decree on the new time limits for the presentation and conversion into law of decree-laws.

(h) The publication of the decree abolishing death penalty in Penal Code.

(i) Certain disturbances which occurred in Calabria and steps taken by the judicial authorities in this connection.

(j) Establishment of a mess for ministerial officials.

(k) Possibility of the return of the Court of Appeal and Tribunal of Ancona to their original seat at Ancona.

(l) Interference by Italian Courts at Bari with the jurisdiction of Allied Military Courts.

(m) Policy as to the removal of officials in Military Government Territory.

(n) Modification of the division of Italian and Allied jurisdiction over petitions for pardon and conditional liberty consequent upon agreement that the effect of the Amnesty decree shall be extended to cover common offences committed during Allied occupation of territory since restored to Italian Administration (but excluding offences tried by Allied Courts or involving Allied interests.

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(n) Modification of the division of Italian and Allied jurisdiction over petitions for pardon and conditional liberty consequent upon agreement that the effect of the Amnesty decree shall be extended to cover common offences committed during Allied occupation of territory since restored to Italian Administration (but excluding offences tried by Allied Courts or involving Allied interests.

(o) Procedural rules for epuration of Italian Administration.

(p) Extensive discussion at a special meeting in the presence of representatives of the Army Sub-Commission and Italian Ministry of War in respect to functioning of Italian Military Tribunals.

(q) Further discussion on the repeal of racial legislation.



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(r) Operation of Courts of Assizes.

(s) Increases of salaries of judicial officials.

(t) Repeal of a law enacted in 1930 and establishing obligatory Jewish Community.

(u) Numerous conferences took place with the Director of Property Control in connection with the implementing of the recently adopted policy for securing the continuity of responsibility of the Italian Government in regard to Allied Property under the Law of War. Translations were made of the Italian laws on the sequestration and transfer of enemy property to Italian nationals with the object of examining and approving the draft Italian Decree to carry out the necessary legislation and administrative changes.

(v) The work in connection with the supervising of "Epuration" of the magistracy was transferred to a special branch of the Civil Affairs Section, organised to deal with all the departments of the Italian Government.

OFFICE OF CHIEF JUDICIAL OFFICER.

5. At ACC HQ.

The work during September was largely routine: review of cases continued.

The figures for espionage cases reviewed during the month under review are :-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| (i) | Death sentences submitted for confirmation | 4 |
| (ii) | Prison sentences affirmed | 2 |

Upon the German withdrawal from ROME and that general area, the Germans left behind certain Italian agents some of whom had been previously trained in sabotage. These agents were provided with explosives for sabotage purposes. One of the group turned informer and consequently the security agencies effected several arrests. Proceedings have been taken in AMG Courts in ROME against these men, the cases having been started during the subsistence of AMG in ROME. These cases have loosely been referred to as "sabotage cases": in fact, in no case yet seen this HQ was there any act of sabotage or any attempt to commit sabotage, in spite of the elapse of a substantial time from the withdrawal of the Germans to the date of arrest. The only [illegible]



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to the Ministry of Grace and Justice; these are forwarded to the Chief Judicial Officer. From 50 to 100 such petitions are received each week. These are all scanned. In the vast majority of cases they disclose no point of substance, but in the odd case the petition does raise some point which, on the face of it, is worth consideration. In such cases the record is called for and scrutinised by the Chief Judicial Officer. It is usually found that the petition is highly inaccurate and that there is no cause of complaint. Although this causes a substantial amount of work it provides a valuable check and has, on a few occasions, enabled action to be taken to prevent injustice or undue hardship.

6. Regions.

The Allied Military Courts in Naples continue to handle a substantial amount of work. The figures for the month under review were :-

| | N.S. | G. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Summary Courts | 12 | 916 | 928 |
| Superior Courts | 6 | 34 | 40 |
| General Court | - | 1 | 1 |
| Total | 18 | 951 | 969 |

It is noticeable that most of the cases are small : 928 (out of 969) were Summary Court cases made up as to 237 cases of curfew and pass violations: 609 cases of thefts or wrongful possession of Allied property and 105 others. At Bari one accused was convicted of espionage and sentenced to death.

In LAZIO Region there have been 5 persons tried for espionage : these trials resulted in 2 death sentences, 2 sentences of imprisonment for 20 years and one acquittal. The above sentences are still subject to review. Provision of personnel to form the Court and of a prosecuting and defending officer imposes a strain on the legal personnel of the Region.

In ABRUZZI-MARCHE Region one accused was tried for espionage: he was convicted and sentenced to death. The number of cases dealt with by Allied Military Courts in this Region is small: only 580 cases in the month of September. This is due in part to the fact that it is a country region without large towns: and in part to the fact that much work has been handed over to the Italian Courts.

In TOSCANA Region, Allied Military Courts were more busy: in September 1109 cases were disposed of: of these 1077 were Summary Court cases. LEVERNO shows signs of developing into a small edition of NAPLES. It is hoped that there will soon be established a special "Port Court" to deal with petty offences (chiefly theft) in the port.

7. General Military Courts.

In Southern and Abruzzi-Marche Regions new General Court Panels have been established. These panels authorise a General Military Court to be convened consisting of a President, to be selected from a list of named legal officers, and two or more other officers to be appointed by the Regional Commissioner. As a result, a General Military Court may consist of one legal officer (President) and two lay officers as members : and it may well be that one or even both of the lay officers may not be officers of ACC. This departure from previous practice has been made imperative by the extreme shortage of legal and other ACC officers in these Regions.

8. Conclusion.

Work in Allied Military Courts follows its well defined lines. The principal offences are theft or wrongful possession of Allied property. The second greatest offences are [illegible] give rise to difficulty

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| | N.C. | C. | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
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In ABRUZZI-MARCHE Region one accused was tried for espionage: he was convicted and sentenced to death. The number of cases dealt with by Allied Military Courts in this Region is small: only 560 cases in the month of September. This is due in part to the fact that it is a country region without large towns: and in part to the fact that much work has been handed over to the Italian Courts.

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8. Conclusion.

Work in Allied Military Courts follows its well defined lines. The principal offences are theft or wrongful possession of Allied property. The second greatest problem is possession of firearms. These cases always give rise to difficulty in assessing sentence, this difficulty will increase as the more northern regions are occupied and number of Patriots ( or self styled Patriots ) increases.

Richard H. Wilmer

RICHARD H. WILMER,
Colonel, C.A.C.,
Chief Legal Advisor.

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HEADQUARTERS MTD/pt
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Sub-Commission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. [illegible], ext. [illegible] 654; 478100)

.0346/[illegible]

13 October 1944

Subject: Eleventh Monthly Report, for September 1944.

To : Chief Commissioner.

PERSONNEL

1. a. During the month of September the office personnel of the Sub-Commission was for the most part out from Headquarters either performing duties in the regions to which they were assigned or planning with the towns of those regions which hopefully seem to be in action in north Italy.

b. It might be well to recapitulate the personnel situation, in the light of the new [illegible] of the regions.

(i) [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible] Regions. No AFHQ Officers are in these areas.

(ii) LAZIO-[illegible] Region. Lieut. Cole, USNR and Capt. Brooke (B) active here.

(iii) [illegible] Region. Capt. Mace (B) at work here.

(iv) TOSCANA Region. Maj. Hartt (A) has been assisted by Capt. Pleasants (B), Capt. Sutherland (B), and Capt. Pommoyer (A) sent up by Hq.

(v) AMG, Arezzo. Capt. Keller (A) and Capt. Ellis (B) are operating with AMG, 5 Army and Major Newton (A) with AMG, 8 Army.

(vi) [illegible] Region. Capt. Croft-Murray (B) is at Hq. [illegible] Region ready for attached into [illegible].

(vii) Other Regions. Major Gardner (A) is at Hq. [illegible] Region, Capt. Sutherland (B) is at Hq. PIEMONTE Region, and Capt. Marriott (A) is at Hq. VENEZIA Region. It is contemplated to attach Mr. Cott, USNR to LOMBARDIA Region when his services there are required.

(viii) Capt. W.S. Ketchum (A), attached 10 Sept 44 to this Hq. (AFHQ Sub-Commission) from 1678 Civil Affairs Regt., is held at Hq. in [illegible] pending the development for special archive-work with G-2 AMG.

(ix) The Director and third Deputy Director remain at Hq. in ROME.

POSITION CONCERNING MONUMENTS - (ATTACH)

Subject: Eleventh Monthly Report, for September 1944.

To : Chief Commissioner.

PERSONNEL

1. a. During the month of September the office personnel of the Sub-Commission was for the most part out from Headquarters either performing duties in the regions to which they were assigned or planning with the teams of those regions which hoped soon to be in action in north Italy.

b. It will be well to recapitulate the personnel situation, in the light of the new, all teams of the regions.

(i) SICILY, SARDINIA and CORSICA Regions. No AMG Officers now in these areas.

(ii) NAPLES-BARI Region. Lieut. Cotz, USNR and Capt. Brooks (B) active here.

(iii) ROME-CENTRE Region. Capt. Moses (B) at work here.

(iv) TOSCANA Region. Lieut. Hartt (A) has been assisted by Capt. Pinsent (B), Capt. Eichhoven (B), and Capt. Funmyer (A) sent up by HQ.

(v) AMG, Ancona. Capt. Muller (A) and Capt. Mills (B) are operating with AMG, 5 Army and Major Newton (A) with AMG, 8 Army.

(vi) EMILIA Region. Capt. Croft-Murray (B) in HQ. EMILIA Region ready for attachment to BOLOGNA.

(vii) Other Regions. Major Gardner (A) is at HQ. LIGURIA Region, Capt. Eichhoven (B) is at HQ. PIEMONTE Region, and Capt. Marriott (B) is at HQ. VENEZIA Region. It is contemplated to attach Lieut. Cotz, USNR to LOMBARDIA Region when his services there are required.

(viii) Capt. A.D. McCann (A), attached 10 Sept 44 to this HQ. (MFA. Subcommission) from 6678 Civil Affairs Regt., is held at HQ. in ROME pending his assignment for special archive-work with G-2 AFHQ.

(ix) The Director and the Deputy Director remain at HQ. in ROME.

POSITION CONCERNING MONUMENTS - GENERAL

2. a. Western Sector. The tempo of the fighting in the last six weeks has meant an increase in the scale of destruction, but fortunately, PISTOIA, PISTOIA and LUCCA are still within artillery range, the hardest part of TUSCANY is now passed. The scale of destruction has been comparable in places to that of SOUTHERN ITALY, but happily some of the main artistic and historical centres, such as LUCCA and PISA, have escaped lightly. The monuments of PISTOIA are damaged but not destroyed. A few days of the German withdrawal has meant the surrender of Sansepolcro, in one case, at RIMINI, all the art treasures of the town safely stored or destroyed.

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5. [illegible]

a. [illegible] was reported of the disposition of monuments at [illegible], [illegible], [illegible],

[illegible] this region there has been a [illegible] control is divided between the Army, Regional and ACC officers. The work was divided of three kinds: to locate, operate, and safeguard objects of art, to visit monuments and give first aid, and to cope with problems of movement control, supply and transportation.

c. Repairs have been undertaken particularly in the provinces of [illegible], [illegible], PADOVA, and PISA. Most of these are urgent repairs applied to churches, such as roof-repairs and windows. Repairs of this nature were undertaken or planned in FLORENCE for the Uffizi, the Pitti Palace, S.Spirito, S.Croce, S.Lorenzo, S.Salvatore, the Carmine, S.Miniato, [illegible], SS. Annunziata, S.Jacopo, S.Felicita, S.Frediano; at [illegible] GIOVANNI VALDARNO for S.[illegible], S.Maria Novella, and the Palazzo del Pretorio; in PISTOIA for S.Francesco; in PRATO for S.[illegible]; at MONTE for the Duomo, S.Maria in Grado, S.Francesco, the Pieve, the Palazzo Pretorio, and the Casa del Vasari; at [illegible] for the Cathedral, S.Stefano del Cavalieri, S.Piero in Grado, S.Caterina, S.Francesco, and S.Piero in Vincoli; at the Certosa in GALLUZZO; at VOLTERRA for the Cathedral and Cappella Addi; at [illegible] for the Cathedral; at SAN GIMIGNANO for the Collegiata; at the [illegible] PRATO D'ORCIA for the Collegiata; and at PISA for the Cathedral and S.Francesco. At LUCCA the cleaning of the debris and the recovery of fragments of works of art was begun. The roof was made for the Collegiata at [illegible]. Frescoes are to be detached at S.Bernardo and S.Sebastiano at LUCCA. Repairs to the frescoes in the Collegiata at SAN GIMIGNANO are under way.

d. The most significant work undertaken this month was
(i) the clearing of numerous ancient houses and towers in the seventeen area of FLORENCE at the Ponte Vecchio;
(ii) the recovery of books and archives from the ruins of the Galileiana Library at FLORENCE; and
(iii) the building of a temporary new roof by 5 Army Engineers over the Campo Santo at PISA, and the reinforcing of frescoes in danger of collapsing from the walls of this cloister.

e. As mentioned earlier in this report (para. [illegible]c), the depositories of art-treasures in the vicinity of FLORENCE are all in Allied hands at present. All have been visited and checked with the exception of the one at GALLUZZO, which could not be visited to date because of the impossible condition of the roads. One of the works of the monastery, however, has reported that the depository safe. As a full report will be [illegible] when all the detailed checking of the objects in all the depositories is at hand, it will suffice to mention here the following removals of or damage to the contents of the depositories: [illegible] pictures removed from PITTI; 231 pictures removed from [illegible]; 58 cases of antiques removed from PALAZZO A GALLO; 16 cases of ancient sculpture removed from [illegible]; everything (mostly sculpture) removed from the villa at SOCI; cartoons taken and books damaged at MONTELUPO; two pictures removed from the Castle at CASTELLO; and damage to fixtures by partisans overzealous to save them at PARCI.



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d. The archives of the Superintendente have been brought back from hiding and have been restored to the Ministero della Marina.

e. The archives of the Confederazione Fascista degli Industriali are safe in the Palazzo Venezia.

f. The archive Gabinetto of Mussolini has been recovered and restored to the original well order.

g. At VELLETRI progress is being made in recovering the archives from the debris of the Allied Commission.

PHOTOGRAPHY

9. With the regulation of some of the necessary materials, progress has been made in the compilation of the long over due photographic record of damage and repair. Much remains, however, to be done.

SPECIAL REPORTS etc.

10. A special report has been submitted to AFHQ, Top Staff on the activities of the Italian and Foreign in relation to works of art prior to the arrival of the Allies in Rome.

11. Owing over almost administrative control of a large part of Italy, AFHQ have asked this Section to submit the draft of an administrative instruction to fulfill the same purpose as Adm. Adv. Instr. No. 10 within this area. The draft submitted is based on Adm. Adv. Instr. No. 10 but proposes that in rear areas, AFHQ alone shall have authority to permit regulation of listed documents.

12. Four thousand more Out-of-Bounds placards, signed by General Alexander, have been printed and distributed to Regional Officers.

13. Publications Received

a. From the War Department a plentiful supply has been received of Civil Affairs Handbook, Italy, Sections 17a and 17b: Cultural Institutions, Central and North Italy. Distribution of these useful handbooks is in progress.

b. Copies have been received of a report by Dr. Bruno Molajoli, Supt. of Galleries in C. R. T., on the monumental buildings in Rome damaged by the war. It contains photographs and detailed statement of repairs effected, together with a complete financial accounting.

[illegible]
[illegible] F. D. [illegible]
Major, Spec. [illegible]

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PHOTOGRAPHY

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11. Due to the over-lapping and initial tie control of a large part of Italy, AMG has asked this Section to submit the draft of an administrative instruction to fulfill the same purpose as Gen. Adm. Instr. No. 10 within this area. The draft submitted is based on Gen. Adm. Instr. No. 10 but proposes that in your area, AMG, alone shall have authority to permit requisition of Listed Monuments.

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[illegible]
Major, Sec. Res.
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ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
EDUCATION SUBCOMMISSION
APO 394

CNW/cms

11 October, 1944

Report For September, 1944

1. Personnel

Headquarters personnel of the Education Subcommission has had some serious losses - losses which earlier would have been disastrous and which still are serious. The greatest of these is the loss (temporary or permanent) of the active leadership, genial personality and exceptionally wise counsel of Lt. Colonel P.V. Smith, who brought his experience as philosopher, statesman and educator to the difficult task and unprecedented responsibility of helping a nation to free itself from the chains of Fascism and come out into the light of modern thought.

A second loss was that of Major Robert Koopman, who left to become a provincial commissioner in Piemonte. Koopman began active work in the Subcommission in November 1943, as Regional Director of Education for Sicily. Later he became Education Officer for all Italian Government Territory and acted as liaison between the Minister of Public Instruction and Regional Commissioners. His steady, wise counsel, based on wide experience in the United States, and his ability to win confidence and friendly cooperation among both Italians and Allies, were outstanding assets to the Subcommission.

The third loss was that of Lt. Colonel Henry T. Rowell. While Colonel Rowell was the first of us to reach Africa, where he organized and headed the Military Government School and holding center at Caroe and then at Tizi Ouzu, he was a late comer in the Education Subcommission. He entered Rome with the Fifth Army as its Education Officer; was, during August, Regional Education Officer of Region IV, and became, for most of September, the Acting Director of the Education Subcommission. He filled this position with his characteristic energy and intelligence, and, had he remained, could have contributed greatly to our work through his scholarly and firsthand knowledge of Italy.

A new man was added to the Subcommission in the person of Major Joseph M. Murphy, who arrived from Washington early in September. Major Murphy, before entering the army, had had experience in both secondary schools and universities. He brings intelligence and energy into the work. Aside from helping in Region IV in September, he went to Naples to untangle some difficult school problems there in response to a call for help from the Regional Commissioner.

2. School Programs.

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2. <u>School Programs</u>.

One of the first educational jobs of the Military Government when we set about the orientation of Sicily was to prepare new programs, or courses of study, for the schools, the old ones being infested with Fascism. The best available commission (that's all that can be said for it) of Italian school officials and teachers set to work under our supervision to rewrite the programs of the preceding years. This work continued, under successively better commissions, when we reached Naples. The programs were published and distributed by us as rapidly as each of the ten was prepared, and have been in use ever since.

With a relatively stable Ministry of Public Instruction it was obvious this summer that the Minister should look over our programs decide how far they should be continued in use for this coming school year. He decided that

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no radical changes should be made in them, but appointed a commission to make some revisions. In September this work was completed and the new programs are now being printed for use throughout both Italian Government and Military Government Territory. (1)

3. Elementary School Text-Books.

From the beginning in Sicily the rewriting, and especially the publishing and distributing, of elementary school text-books, has been one of the most chronic and painful headaches. The rewriting wasn't too bad: The Fascists had one State series of twelve texts for the five elementary school classes; way back in the early days a committee of teachers, [illegible] and supervised by us, pulled out all the arithmetic and grammar exercises that breathed Fascism, all the literary [illegible] of Fascist leaders, all the distorted geography and history, and rewrote those passages in straight, non-propagandistic form, and reduced the series from twelve to ten books. Then ensued the classic search and scramble for paper, ink, zinc, binding cord and glue. By hook or crook we published 250,000 books, which saw us through last year in Southern Italy, what with so many schools on reduced schedules and so many children absenting themselves. For 1944-45, however, our need is twenty times as great. Warned by experience we requisitioned the necessary materials from the United States on 2 April. So far, we have received none.

Fortunately in Rome and Florence we found enough paper, etc., for printing for Lazio-Umbria, Marche-Abruzzi, Toscana, and Emilia -- something over 2,000,000 books. Naples, which prints for the Southern Region, is held up for want of paper. Palermo has just received about half enough newsprint for the Sicily printing (we ordered better paper, but newsprint, which we used last year, is better than none). Captain Beard, who is supervising the job from our stand-point and working with the Minister's representative, is in Florence for the moment both to get the printing there under way and to seek some supplies for the south.

From Florence north we are not contracting to give publishers a monopoly on our series of text-books, but are inviting open competition. Any publisher may present manuscripts to provincial or regional commissions for approval, and, if granted, may sell his books for use in the schools. This may slightly relieve pressure, but since few publishers will have published books or have acceptable manuscripts ready and material available, it is not estimated that for the present school year there will be a great reduction in the number of books of the State series needed. But the psychological effect is good and the way is paved for a more democratic plan of publishing in the future.

The Rome printing (1,039,000) is well under way -- many books should begin to be distributed by the end of October. The equally large Florence printing (for Toscana and Emilia) was scheduled to begin 3 October, from plates made in Rome. Palermo should begin about the same time. Naples is all ready to go to press when paper is found.

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(1) This report, marking the first anniversary of beginning to purify Italian Education -- Lt. Colonel Gayre, the first Director, started work in Sicily in mid September, 1943, and was followed about three weeks later by Major Washburne -- tends to be a bit historical. But each of the matters discussed for September, 1944 has an historical setting in the light of which it must be considered to be fully intelligible.

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4. Secondary School Text-books.

The Fascists never got around to standardizing and fascizing the text-books for the secondary schools. There were many thousands of titles, and teachers had freedom of choice among them. While all anthologies (the standard text-books for literature) were corrupted, and history, economics, geography, and political science were written from a strongly Fascist bias, it was just too hard to make Homer, Ovid, Virgil, etc., into protagonists of Mussolini; and Algebra, Geometry, Physics and Chemistry didn't yield to Fascist persuasion. Consequently it was only necessary to select which books must be confiscated, which could be used if certain specified pages were removed, and which could be approved for use.

This work began at the beginning in Sicily, continued in Naples, and just culminated this month in the work of a ministerial commission which, with some help from us, has examined all the text books found in Rome. The result is a composite list, now in the press, of 213 books to be confiscated, 546 to be expurgated, and 4,117 which may be freely used. In addition, all books (we did not trouble to list them) on the subject of Fascism and by notorious Fascists, are declared taboo. (They and the confiscated books are being stored till we can use them as pulp for new paper).

5. Educational Directives.

What is true of programs and text-books is equally true of Educational Directives. We started preparing them a year ago, and we have been using and revising them ever since. During this past month Captain Pratt, getting ready for the occupation of Emilia, gave the whole set of Directives a thorough going-over, and revised and enlarged them in the light of our experiences and the wishes of the Minister and other Subcommissions. His work then underwent a final polishing (final, that is, for the moment) in the Subcommission headquarters. So now a completely streamlined set of Directives in English for Provincial Commissioners and in Italian for school officials, prefects and sindaci, is ready for use in each of the northern regions on approval by the Regional Commissioners. It may be of interest to list the Directives that make up the set:

1. To Provincial Commissioners, summarizing all procedures and enclosing copies in English and Italian of all Directives.
2. To Provincial Education Officers (i.e. officers in provinces who handle education with other duties), describing briefly what is expected of them.
3. To Prefects, on confiscation of text-books, repairs of buildings, and school lunches.
4. To Provincial Superintendentes of Schools (Provveditori agli Studi). Special orders and authorizations for the opening and functioning of schools -- administration, conditions of opening schools, defascistation, transfers of teachers, school organization, programs, text-books, financing, etc.etc.
5. To Inspectors and Principals. So much of Directive No.4 as applies to them.
6. To all concerned with universities and academies. Reorganization

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6. To all concerned with universities and academies. Reorganization and governance of such institutions.
7. To Booksellers and Publishers, enclosing list of books approved and to be expurgated or confiscated.

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6. Glass, etc.

To find a school building south of Perugia and Orvieto (except in Rome) which has a single unbroken pane of glass, is a cause of excitement and rejoicing. Bombs break glass in a wide area, and few are the villages or cities in Italy which our bombers have not attacked.



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Winter is coming on, and those of us who were in Naples and Salerno last winter know that even where there is glass it's cold. For children to sit for hours a day this winter in unheated rooms with yawning gaps for windows (boarding them up would leave pitch darkness even if there were boards) is a matter for grave concern. We foresaw this long ago and requisitioned, last spring, flexible glass substitute from the United States. It hasn't come.

The Industry and Commerce Subcommissions are sympathetic with our problems and are trying to activate one or more glass factories. They have asked us just how many panes of glass, of what size, we need for all Italy. Consequently, we have now sent out, through Regional Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners, and Prefects, letters and forms for every sindaco in the land, calling for exact data. (For the flexo-glass from the United States a general estimate of need sufficed). When enough of these reports get back for a fair sampling, specifications will be given to Commerce and Industry Subcommissions.

Just how the glass will be mounted in many schools is a problem from which we turn our eyes. For first the Germans, then liberating civilians, and then our own troops, shivering last winter, ripped out window frames for fire wood. They also burned black boards and school desks -- most schools are denuded. Where all the needed lumber for replacement will come from and how it will be processed, is a problem too great for even the Education Subcommission. Each poor little sindaco will have wrestle with it as best he can, while the children shiver instead of last year's troops.

7. Survey of Italian Education.

One of our greatest needs and lacks when we began work in Italy was a background of understanding of Italian education. Some of us had read such material as was available before coming, but a comprehensive outline of the history, philosophy, methods, and organization of the Italian schools was wanting and wanted. We had to catch as catch can, and learn as we went along.

But by December we decided that as soon as the most pressing emergency work would allow it, we should start to prepare a survey of Italian Education. We felt that such a study had grown up, that it was before Fascism and under Fascism, and, in that perspective, what was being done and needed to be done after we freed the Italians from their fascist shackles.

By March, Captain Pratt began to gather facts and figures, and by June we were able to free one of our men, Captain Vassels, formerly Regional Education Officer for Region II, to give full time to this important long-range job. What he has done and what he plans are best described by himself:

a) The Plan

At the end of June last the undersigned officer took over the project for a Survey of Italian Education from Captain Willis E. Pratt, who had already compiled certain statistical questionnaires and distributed them to all Provveditori from Naples southwards. The exact plan for the Survey had not at the time been determined, but has since established itself in the following form:

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Part I : Chronological Outline

1. Up to 1859

2. 1859 - 1922

3. 1922 - 1943

   A - The Gentile Reform
   B - Sixteen years of Fascist charades (1924-1939)
   C - The 'Carta della Scuola'

4. The Allied Occupation, 1943-44

5. Problems of Future Development.



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Appended will be a series of tables showing organization of the educational system from its various aspects and at various periods of development, alterations in status and salaries of teachers, growth in numbers of schools and universities and in scholastic populations, and any other relevant data which can be tabulated.

Part II : Statistical Survey of Southern Italy as in June to August, 1944.

This will be made up on the basis of Captain PLATT's questionnaires, reduced in the following form:

A By Provinces
B By Compartimenti
C Southern Italy and the Islands as a unit.

Questions dealt with cover all aspects of the practical educational problems at present facing ACC and the Ministry, including, for instance, present state of school buildings. There are questions on personnel, on locale, and on organization. Each Provveditore has also been asked for any suggestions which he may have about reorganization. The tables will be accompanied by an appropriate commentary.

b) Progress towards Completion.

Part I has been worked on by the undersigned officer; Part II, under his supervision, by Professoressa Federici of the Rome Institute of Statistics. Part I is half way through; Part II is somewhat nearer completion. Reasons for delay with Part II are largely based on slowness of Provveditori in returning completed questionnaires: 6 out of 27 have in fact not yet come in at all, and a final request was recently made for them through the Minister of Education. Professoressa Federici has throughout worked hard and very efficiently, and the results should justify the effort.

Part I has become a much longer and more complicated task than was originally envisaged. It is also thought that its potential importance is greater than was at first imagined likely, since the material in question has never before been gathered together. Soon after the work was begun it was found that the original idea of making a brief resume from a few already existent sources was impossible, first because the subject is much more complex than it appeared, secondly because there are no such compendious sources. For all developments since 1859 it has been necessary to go to original documents. This has entailed a great deal of research not originally calculated for; but the light which the results throw on the structure of the system is so considerable that it has been thought worth while to continue even at the cost of taking some time.

Such an opportunity for collating data, and at such a key-point of time, is never likely to recur. Much of the material which has been obtained is far from well known even to Italian authorities; and yet it

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Such an opportunity for collating data, and at such a key-point of time, is never likely to recur. Much of the material which has been obtained is far from well known even to Italian authorities; and yet it is extremely valuable as a foundation for any long term plans of organization which are to be evolved. Such a survey as the present one would have been of the greatest possible service to the Subcommission if it had been available when we first took over. This was impossible; but it can even now serve two important purposes (a) as a record of what we found and what we did, and (b) as a starting point for any long-term civilian agency which may succeed us. It should also be of more than a little use to the Ministry. The length of the completed document (Part I) is calculated at about 200 foolscap pages, double spacing. Of this a little over half has been done.

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8. The Minister.

His Excellency, Professor Guido De Ruggiero, Minister of Public Instruction, is the kind of man Subcommissions long for -- cooperative, good humoured, intelligent, efficient, and devoted. And in his own right he is a top notch scholar and a gentleman. Our contacts with him are frequent and cordial. Without supervisance, he nevertheless listens openly to our counsel. But far more often we seek his.

In general we try to take no steps in Military Government Territory which will later embarrass him; on the contrary we try to plan our work, insofar as the exigencies permit, so as to make transition from Military Government to Italian Government almost unnoticeable.

This is well illustrated in Lazio-Umbria Region, where three provinces are under the Minister and four under us. The policies and procedures are almost identical in the two parts, the only exception being that the school officials south of the line get their authority directly from the Minister instead of going through us. There was complete smoothness in the turn-over -- not disturbed by a ripple of changed policies or personnel. Three more provinces are about ready for an equally painless transition.

In making appointments for many school positions (such as provincial superintendents -- provveditori agli studi -- and heads of secondary schools and higher institutions) we seek the Minister's suggestions, and submit ours to him. And then we make the appointments for one year only, so as to facilitate changes in case time proves our joint judgment faulty.

The handling of the properties of the Fascist Youth Organization -- GIL -- is another case in point. This past month, following earlier experience and trials, we have worked out with the Minister and the newly appointed Commissario for the liquidation of GIL, a plan for giving custody of those properties to the provincial school superintendents and making them available for educational purposes and youth activities.

Similarly, we have jointly prepared to resuscitate, in a more comprehensive and democratic guise, the pre-Fascist organization for helping needy school children, the "Patronato Scolastico". This work began under the previous Ministers, and the final product has not yet emerged in a royal decree. But September saw marked progress toward a completed product.

In regard to epuration, the Minister has adopted some of our machinery for territory newly acquired by him, and has given his approval for the methods used in our regions for purifying school personnel. On our part we have freely consented to the dismissal of those few of our early appointees where more thorough investigation has revealed unfitness, or, vice versa, to the reappointment of a small number who were dismissed on grounds which fuller investigation proved inadequate.

9. Translations.

A number of Italian educators, including the Minister, have spoken

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9. <u>Translations</u>.

A number of Italian educators, including the Minister, have spoken of the urgent need for knowledge of what the Allies have been thinking and doing in educational matters during the past quarter of a century. Italy has been almost completely cut off from the currents -- swift currents -- of educational progress in non-Axis nations. Consequently the tendency in reorganizing the schools on a non-Fascist basis is to turn back to the education of a quarter of a century ago. Yet the best thinkers in Italy know this is not sound.

It would be even more unwise to try to make over Italian education on an American, British, or Russian pattern. But a knowledge of what we have been thinking and doing, of our research, successes, failures, and problems, can be of inestimable value to Italians in thinking through their



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own problems and making an educational system which, while its roots are in the soil of Italy's past, sets light from the experience of others. After all, children and basic psychology are the same the world over - and much has been learned about them in our countries during the past three decades. And Italy's problems, while in some ways sui generis are in others not unlike those of all nations: we all must develop our human and natural resources; we all must prepare the coming generation for a more realistic approach to social and economic issues; we all must both preserve and develop culture.

To help in the process of sharing the experience of other nations with Italy, this Subcommission, in consultation with the Minister, is having translated and published a series of books on the education of America, Britain, and perhaps Russia. Our professional consultant, Dr. Rombo, is supervising this work. Books have already been received from the United States, and two of these are now about half translated. A considerable consignment of educational books from Britain is on its way to us and steps have been taken toward getting books from Russia.

The series will be published by a leading Italian publisher, La Nuova of Florence, with an introduction by the Minister.

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So much for the overall and headquarters picture. Now let us turn to the work in the field.

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10.- Italian Government Territory.

There is little to report for September from the South. The Italian Government has been in complete charge, and we no longer have an Education Officer for the Southern Region. In Sicily, Lieutenant DE BELLIS handles such matters as need Allied attention -- such as getting paper for the text-book printing in Palermo. He also checks up on any misunderstanding in regard to our appointments and passes on to us useful information.

Sardinia still has no Allied officer, Captain WALSTAFF, designated as Education Officer, but handling many other responsibilities as well. He reports that during September strenuous efforts were made to accelerate the pace of the repair of schools in Cagliari City. A meeting was held at the High Commissioner's office and the High Commissioner ordered that absolute priority be given to the repair of schools and that all available material be released at once.

The chief shortages still are:-

1) Glass - none available.
2) Electricity Supplies - none available.
3) Timber - scarce.

Britain, and perhaps Russia. Our professional consultant, Dr. Rombo, is supervising this work. Books have already been received from the United States, and two of these are now about half translated. A considerable consignment of educational books from Britain is on its way to us and steps have been taken toward getting books from Russia.

The series will be published by a leading Italian publisher, Le Monnier of Florence, with an introduction by the Minister.

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So much for the overall and headquarters picture. Now let us turn to the work in the field.

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10.- Italian Government Territory.

There is little to report for September from the South. The Italian Government has been in complete charge, and we no longer have an Education Officer for the Southern Region. In Sicily, Lieutenant DE BELLIS handles such matters as need Allied attention -- such as getting paper for the text-book printing in Palermo. He also checks up on any misunderstanding in regard to our appointments and passes on to us useful information.

Sardinia still has an Allied officer, Captain WALSTAFF, designated as Education Officer, but handling many other responsibilities as well. He reports that during September strenuous efforts were made to accelerate the pace of the repair of schools in Cagliari City. A meeting was held at the High Commissioner's office and the High Commissioner ordered that absolute priority be given to the repair of schools and that all available material be released at once.

The chief shortages still are:-

1) Glass - none available.
2) Electricity Supplies - none available.
3) Timber - scarce.

For functioning of the schools he urges the need for books and supplies.

He states that illiteracy is particularly high in Sardinia, being 36% of the population.

2404

10A Naples.

In Naples (still an island of AMG rule) the Provincial Commissioner asked us to send an Education Officer down for a few weeks to see whether the provincial superintendent of schools was doing his job and to try to get more schools open. We sent Major MURPHY, the only man available, to let him cut his teeth on a tough problem. His preliminary reports indicate that he is taking hold of the job with much energy.



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University.

We continue to nurse the University and all higher Institutions of Naples, we representing, in all administrative and educational matters, the Ministry of Public Instruction. This work is largely handled from Rome by Captain Valle, Executive Officer of the Subcommission, who has been in close touch with it from the beginning.

The vacancies created by dismissal of Fascist professors were filled by competent and scrutinized professors called from other Italian Universities in accordance with the vote expressed by the faculties and in agreement with the Italian Minister of Public Instruction.

Provisions have been made for the rebuilding of the University, partly destroyed by the Germans, and work is well ahead. The number of students which was 4,000 early in February, by the end of August reached 9,000. This Subcommission gave every assistance to the students in forwarding their applications coming from every part of liberated Italy.

The Committee of Epuration of the University of Naples appointed by this Subcommission continues to function as an advisory body to this Subcommission and the Minister as well, after the Decree on Defascistization of 29 July.

Oriental Institute.

A new administrative council has been appointed for the Oriental Institute in Naples. It comprises members of the Institute and representatives of the commune and province of Naples and of the Bank of Naples. The status of the staff has been revised and some of them have been dismissed for corruption.

Naval Institute.

A few subjects were added which were suppressed before, owing to the reduced number of students. Now visiting professors have been temporarily appointed.

ii. LAZIO-UMBRIA REGION.-

Section opened with four education officers in the Region -- Captain Pratt dealing with affairs in the three southern provinces; Captain Gregory organizing the four northern ones; Lt. Colonel Revell handling universities and higher institutions; and Major Washburne supervising the work in elementary and secondary education. The month closed with no officer for the region -- Pratt had gone to Fifth Army in Florence; Gregory was called forward to get ready for Venezia; Revell was Acting Director for the Education Subcommission and was then called to the South Pacific, and was replaced by Washburne. The last named, however, continued to act for Lazio-Umbria, so as not to leave it completely orphaned, until a new appointment could be made.

As to the three southern provinces -- Littoria, Frosinone, and Rome -- there is little to report. They carried on their summer sessions, [illegible] of school lunches, crowded with the

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As to the three southern provinces -- Littoria, Frosinone, and Rome -- there is little to report. They carried on their summer sessions, served steadily increasing numbers of school lunches, wrestled with the problem of finding places for children to learn and teachers to live. Malaria reduced attendance in Littoria to absurdly small numbers -- four or five, or even two children in some classes. There is great concern in these provinces about what the winter will do to the windowless, broken-roofed schools, and makeshift classrooms where no school building remains. Rome is still struggling to get buildings freed from troops, American, British, Polish and Italian. And a scramble is on to get electric lights for evening classes.



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The four northern provinces are in various stages of organization. Viterbo is practically self-running now. Rieti and Terni, organized later, still require our help but could be turned over to the Italian Government with little difficulty. Work in Perugia just got started in September.

Some excerpts from the reports of Captain Gregory, who has been in charge of these four provinces from the beginning, will throw light not only on the local situation, but on the type of activity of our field workers:

Schools

As previously reported most schools in Terni are severely damaged but sufficient remained to enable some sort of summer session to commence in August 14. The Liceo Classico building and the Istituto Tecnico Castellucci are least damaged and both are large. It is gratifying to know that all the scientific apparatus in the latter is safe, an instance of most unfortunate luck or possibly an oversight, which will soon be lost to Terni. It is impossible to stress too highly the need of repair materials, especially glass. In two or three months time it will be a case of a single alternative; either glass or no schooling, as parents will refuse to send their children in the winter.

Many trips were made with the Prowveditore Dell Stoll to other communes, the most interesting of which was that made to Orvieto. No damage exists, (we even saw windows full of glass) and but for the habitual and chronic little tattle of the local scholastic officials, Orvieto would have led the Province in reopening the schools. The need for mental changes, or alternative physical changes, was stressed. The C.L.N. has caused some confusion by dismissing several heads and teachers and appointing others, all without definite reason or notification, and then dissolving itself. There was, therefore, a plethora of headmasters in some institutions. This is in course of being rectified.

Some difficulty was created by the absence of secretaries for all Prowveditori. This has now been rectified. The position as regards administration is, therefore, fairly satisfactory.

Schools of various types were visited in Terni and in the Province and attendance on the whole was better than expected. Some classes (Terni 2nd and 3rd grade) have over the numbers on the rolls. As elsewhere, children are badly in need of shoes and clothes.

The Prowveditore still lacks a car, which is serious, as he cannot do this work without one. The acting Prefect seems to have little interest in education and remarked that if any disease broke out in his province, he would consider it due to the premature reopening of schools. Despite of this, all schools are disinfected as soon as possible.

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General

In all provinces most schools are opening, with some 2403 'distaccate' (branch schools) in course of preparation. The reopening has generally been welcomed by teachers, parents and children. Talks with teachers brought out a striking weakness of the system in that teachers are paid for too little, which means husband and wife working, often in different places. In many cases husbands worked and lived in Rome while the wife taught in, say, Viterbo. The resulting daily rail trip to and from Viterbo had three results:

a) a heavy financial drain
b) a low efficiency level, since she would tend to be a clock watcher
c) additional nervous and physical strain for which ultimately the children suffered.

The latest increase of 70% in salaries is only of limited value and a balanced consideration of teachers' reports leads inevitably to the conclusion that teachers are living in an increasingly dense economic jungle.

English Studies

A start has been made on English lessons for adults in Rieti, including the Prefecture, Wincelf, and at Terni. No doubt Viterbo will follow suit soon.

Boy Scouts are being revived but supplies of uniforms etc., are required.

It is also hoped to have ready by the winter a series of lectures for evening classes.

Talks to Children

As to the more pleasant experiences encountered were the very informal chats with children both in and out of class. Much of their point of view obviously only a reflection of that of their parents, but several interesting points came to light. It was noted that it was harder to win mental contact with those between 15 and 17, but on both sides of this group response was good. The older children said they were pleased to be able to come to school, as it meant better chances in the very difficult time ahead; one added that some of them realised that for Italy the end of the war would merely initiate a time of extreme economic and social difficulty.

There was a tendency to confuse the lack of supplies, especially food, with the earlier promises of the Allies, and for this Allies were blamed. It was pointed out that there was still a war on, and that patience is necessary. The work of the A.R.C. was described.

A brief explanation of what we are trying to do here was received with some attention, if not with wild enthusiasm. It was interesting to note that some teachers and administrators, probably of the left wing sympathies, considered that any early "education for democracy" on Anglo-Saxon lines was foredoomed to failure in Italy. Two said quietly that the appallingly low level of literacy meant that some authoritarian system of government was necessary, but without the corrupt and exploitative tendencies of Fascism. It is to correct such misgivings that radio

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The Prefecture of Rieti has suggested a short weekly period of radio time so as to broadcast something of interest regarding the new spirit in the schools. This I strongly recommend provided that sufficiently well known educationists, like the Minister of Public Instruction himself, are willing to broadcast.

Foggia

Colonel Kilpatrick was only recommendation appointed provvedi-tore by the Provincial Commissioner and copies of directives were given him.



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Schedules were issued to all Provveditorato staff and to administrative personnel in Perugia, Assisi, Spello, Foligno, and Spoleto. The state of the roads and bridges after the recent floods prevented further visits, but sufficient schedules were left for that purpose when roads should be more passable. Some 60 schedules were vetted of which 8 were referred to the Public Safety Officer for investigation. A complete list of "category" teachers exists in the Questura, so vetting of the remaining cases should be easier than usual. It is anticipated that about 10% will be dismissed.

Since Perugia is the centre of a special army educational plan, and is also a military rest centre, most schools are requisitioned. At first the situation was very black, but later investigation showed that one important elementary school is, at present, free (Scuola XX Giugno), and with its 20 class rooms will help to provide some accommodation. Talks with Staff Captain Q and the Town Major brought no result, through no fault of theirs, and it was decided to explore the chances of borrowing class rooms from private schools. The Provveditore and the Inspector for Perugia, a good man, thought that possibly from four of these we could hope to accommodate about 700 children by the turn system. This should do much to break the back of the problem, at least temporarily.

I suggested the inviting of the heads of these schools to a meeting at the Provveditorato to seek their co-operation. The usual problem of structural damage scarcely exists, but furniture will have to be improvised.

It was somewhat depressing to note that even with a permanent official of such experience as Capocci, little had been done to ascertain the exact condition of schools, even in towns close to Perugia. On being asked just what inspectors were doing, he said it was vacation, and anyway they had no means of transport. He thereupon received an order to send inspectors out on bicycles, since under present conditions work and not personal convenience and comfort is the vital need. Too much stress is laid on Allied assistance in every way. He promised a detailed and accurate report in a fortnight. An educational map of the Province, showing various data and routes to all parts was suggested.

Although Perugia is fortunate in having some four or five weeks to prepare her schools, it is not likely to be overlong in view of the preparatory work to be done. A good start has been made: for instance, some 40% of defascistization has been completed.

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In the southern towns the Presidi, etc., expressed great willingness to cooperate and appeared to be of good morale. Questions included were: are Fascists really going to be eliminated, would stipendi be increased, would more food and clothes be available, and would America welcome Italian teachers after the war. They, like the children, were tired of Fascist propaganda, plastered over the schools and through the text-books. One man expressed fears about the religious policy which two officially Protestant countries may intend to follow. She was reassured as to the absolute groundlessness of her fear.

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12. Marche-Abruzzi Region.

Major BIRC, who has combined the functions of Welfare and Education Officer for this region from the beginning, was assisted during September by Lieutenant JOHN SIMONI. Toward the end of the month Major BIRC was called forward to get ready for Piemonte and Lieutenant SIMONI took over as Regional Education Officer.

The report from this region is one of steady progress, province by province. Prefectures were found and set to work. The regular Directives were issued. Defascist machinery was installed and set running. Schools were made ready for fall opening.

13. Toscana Region.

Captain NOE, assisted by Captain HEIMAN and Captain TIRCE, is in charge with headquarters at both Siena and Florence. During most of September Florence, still under Fifth Army, was provided by Captain PRATT, in frequent consultation with Captain NOE.

A rather full quotation of Captain NOE's report for September is worth giving, partly to show the conditions in our most newly acquired territory, partly to give some indication of what probably lies ahead of us in the north, and partly to illustrate further the type of work which is done by the field workers of this Subcommission:

a. Universities

1. University of Florence.

The opening of the University of Florence under the direction of Captain PRATT was done with very impressive ceremony and pomp. P.W.B. thinks that the acceptance speech of the Prefettore, Dr. Colacendrai Piero, was one of the most profound speeches which has been delivered during our occupation, and plans to give it wide circulation.

During the coming week intensive courses will begin in all the faculties of the University in order to help the students, who were not able to attend the studies with the serious unease because of the general circumstances of last year, to integrate under the guidance of the teachers, their preparation for examinations of the coming full session".

The new academic year will begin on 1 January, 1945. At present only the buildings of the Scientific Faculty have been occupied by military units. Since the particular units are due to move north with the advance of the Army, it is expected that these buildings will be returned to the University.

2. University of Pisa.

The Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Allied Military Government,

[illegible] Schools were made ready for full opening.

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2. University of Pisa.

The Senior Civil Affairs Officer, Allied Military Government, has arranged the representation of the Ministry of Public Instruction and thus office that Dr. Luigi Russo be named Pro-Rector of the University of Pisa.

The Educational Education Officer has had several conferences with Dr. Russo and the preliminary work of forming an Epuration Committee and for a formal reopening of the University of Pisa has been started.

The difficulties for reorganizing the University will be that of housing its students. In normal times it had an enrollment of some four thousand students, only about six hundred of these lived in Pisa, the most commuting from their homes. Now, with only very limited means of transportation, many students



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will be unable to travel back and forth, and, because of the great destruction in Pisa, they will be unable to find lodgings in the city.

3. University of Siena.

The Spurriti n Committee will soon complete its work. The Pro-Rettore is planning a formal reopening of the University about 1 November.

4. Academy of Fine Arts of Florence.

Conferences have been held with the Commissario, Giovanni Colacicchi, of the Academy. He has been instructed to carry on the work of the Academy pending the naming of a Director.

All plans have been made for the reopening of the Academy on 5 October, 1944.

b. Arezzo Province.

1. (a) After a careful survey of the situation in Arezzo Province, Prof. Ettore Zucchelli, Preside of the Liceo of Arezzo, was appointed Provveditore agli Studi Reggente for the Province. Prof. Zucchelli has started functioning in office but is working under difficulties due to the fact that he is forced to live 16 kilometres from the city.

(b) The head secretary and the one inspector for the province are living in the city and carrying on much of the work in an efficient manner.

(c) The archives of the Provveditorato had been moved to other towns for safekeeping. Arrangements have been made with the head secretary to have these returned by truck through the cooperation of the Provincial Transportation Officer.

2. The building situation in Arezzo Province is critical. Many buildings have been destroyed or badly damaged during military operations which still continue in the northern part of the Province.

A large number of the remaining buildings are at present occupied by refugees with no intention as to when they will be vacated. There are also many buildings still occupied by troops. With the widespread destruction of buildings of all types, the matter of substitute rooms presents a difficult problem. A large amount of window glass will be needed.

3. There will apparently be some shortage of teachers in this Province since many have moved during the war operations.

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4. The operation of the school personnel is going forward but at this date no figures are available as to dismissals.

2401

5. Arezzo being an agricultural and industrial province it appears there will be a lack of text-books. Instructions have been given for teachers to devise lesson plans to meet the situation until books can be printed in Florence and distributed.

6. In all liberated parts of the Province where facilities are available schools will open on 16 October. It is contemplated that in the remaining parts of the Province, schools will be

functioning in the liberated territory by 1 October.

c. Florence Province.

1. During the past week Captain Paul HEIDMAN and Captain Dexter TILROE of the Region VIII Education Office have assisted the Regional Education Officer in making a survey of the education situation, outside the city, together with two scholastic inspectors of the staff of the Provveditore of Florence. They carried on inspection trips in 27 communes among 40 communes of the province of Florence. The communes visited are all those located on the south side of the Arno River and also a small number of those located on the other side. These were the first visits made outside of the city by officials of the Provveditorato.

2. The procedure followed during the inspection was as follows:

(a) The Sindaco of the commune was called on and requested to have all the available school personnel (Didactical Directors, Regular Teachers, Substitute Teachers, etc.) assembled in his office for a meeting with the Allied Officer in charge of the visits.

(b) During the meeting investigations were carried on about the general situation of the local schools, the damages suffered by the scholastic buildings, the situation of the school furniture and equipment, the local problems of the teaching staff, the most urgent needs of the population in regard to school problems, etc.

(c) On the basis of the information obtained, instructions were given both to the Sindaco and to the teaching staff to reopen schools on 9 October when the local situation permitted, and detailed advice was given as to some substitutes to be applied for replacing lack of scholastic facilities and of scholastic personnel.

(d) Also the situation of text-books was considered everywhere and instructions as to the confiscation of the State elementary school text-books of former years were given in order to ensure and to enforce the disposition already set forth by the Allied Authorities in the matter of epuration of the schools from Fascist doctrine and influence. The teachers were informed that in a short time new State elementary text-books will be available for use in the schools and that in the meantime they must carry on the lessons with all available local text-books free from Fascist influence, and also with their own personal devices.

(e) In the matter of defascization, the Sindaci and the Didactical Directors were instructed to furnish as soon as possible to the Provveditore agli Studi of Florence all possible information in regard to teachers who are not suitable at present because

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(e) In the matter of defascistation, the Sindaci and the Didactical Directors were instructed to furnish as soon as possible to the Provveditore agli Studi of Florence all possible information in regard to teachers who are not suitable at present because of their political records and their connections with Fascism. As a basis for this work of epuration, the Sindaci were informed that the Italian Decree N.159 dated 27 July, 1944 is to be considered as a pattern for the criteria to be followed in regard to the problem of suspending unsuitable persons.

3. As a whole the situation of schools visited in the Province is satisfactory with the exception of two communes, Pontassieve and Prato, both located on the north side of the Arno River.

These two communes are facing a serious situation in regard to buildings and living quarters for the teaching staff.



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Delayed action in regard to the reopening of schools in these two communes has been considered advisable, and further field inspections with the Provveditore agli Studi of Florence will be carried on in the near future.

4. The number of teachers needed in all the Province of Florence for a scholastic population of about 80,000 pupils is roughly estimated at 2,200 and it is estimated that they will be available for the next scholastic year. In this respect several local problems concerning the teaching staff have been solved through instructions as to the employment of substitute teachers and replacement of absent teachers with local personnel.

5. A survey of the most pressing problems to be coped with in regard to the schools of the Province was carried out and the following list of priority of some of them is given:

(a) Transportation and Communication Facilities.

A great number of regular teachers for the province of Florence have long been living in Florence City and making use of the railway system in order to reach their places of work. Therefore, their situation, under the present conditions, is difficult and will become more difficult if it will not be possible to make some arrangements in order to organize daily trips from Florence around the province. The same difficulty is to be considered in regard to the school pupils who will not be able to attend schools located far away from their communes. In this respect, the problem of establishing "sezioni distaccate" (branch secondary schools) in some communes or of creating new private secondary schools has arisen and has been brought to the due consideration of the Provveditore agli Studi, who has been instructed to set forth some proposals of his own about this problem. Also, under the same heading, there is to be considered the problem of the lack of a proper mail service and of the impossibility of getting a regular stream of information and reports from the local scholastic authorities to the central authority of the Provveditorato in Florence.

(b) Glass Situation.

In a great many cases, requests have been received both from the sindaci and the school officials for some allotments of glass for the replacing of the window panes broken during the war operations. This problem will grow even more serious with the coming of the winter season. All the Italian officials have been informed that at present nothing can be promised in this respect and that the first priority in the allotments of glass is to be given to the hospitals.

(c) Cleaning and Disinfecting.

The Medico Provinciale of Florence has promised that

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(c) Cleaning and Disinfecting.

The Medico Provinciale of Florence has promised that all efforts will be made by him in order to have all the scholastic premises of the city and province of Florence cleaned and disinfected before their reopening. However, it is to be expected that it will not be possible to carry on this work on a full basis, especially in regard to the schools of the province, outside the city of Florence.

(d) Light and Heat.

This is a general problem for all the places visited and at present no solution can be offered.



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(e) Furniture and Equipment.

In some communes, especially in those located on the north side of the Arno River, looting and wreckage were suffered by the scholastic furniture and equipment, and in this respect the problem of replacing them as early as possible and with all locally available means has been stressed to the local authorities.

(f) Books and Instructional Supplies.

This problem will be coped with more easily than the others because of the appointment of two special committees for the examination of text-books and also by the fact that Florence is a centre of printing houses and book warehouses.

(g) Mines and Booby Traps.

In a few places mines and booby-traps were reported. Sindaci and school officials were instructed to take all necessary precautions in this respect before the opening of schools.

6. On recommendation of the Health and Welfare Officer, Allied Military Government, 5th Army, the opening of schools was postponed from 2 October until 9 October. This was done to give the communal authorities additional time for the cleaning and disinfecting of the buildings.

7. Communal Authorities have promised to make repairs on buildings as rapidly as possible and at present are doing much work in the various schools.

8. Textbook Committees have been formed to review the books now available on the market and to make recommendations concerning their use.

9. Printing of elementary text-books has been delayed pending the arrival of mats from Rome. These have been promised for 9 October and this work will proceed immediately. (Note: Later: Mats have arrived and printing is underway. C.W.H.)

10. Eighteen school officials have been suspended because of their Fascist record. Replacements have been nominated and tentatively approved by this office.

11. The Schede Personali on all school officials have been submitted to this office and all officials not suspended have been tentatively approved in office.

12. The School Directors and Presidi are now at work studying the Fascist records of their teachers.

13. Both Captain PRATT and the Regional Education Officer have felt much

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9. Printing of elementary text-books has been delayed pending the arrival of mats from Rome. These have been promised for 3 October and this work will proceed immediately. (Note: Later: Mats have arrived and printing is underway. C.T.M.)

10. Eighteen school officials have been suspended because of their Fascist record. Replacements have been nominated and tentatively approved by this office.

11. The Schede Personali on all school officials have been submitted to this office and all officials not suspended have been tentatively approved in office.

12. The School Directors and Presidi are now at work studying the Fascist records of their teachers.

13. Both Captain PRATT and the Regional Education Officer have felt such hesitancy in confirming in office the present incumbent who was temporarily appointed to his position by the Provincial Commissioner on recommendation of the Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale. Professor Setti, the appointee, is working very industriously and is cooperating in every way. He enjoys an excellent reputation as a teacher and scholar but he has had no administrative experience. It would seem desirable that such an important cultural centre as Florence should have an outstanding administrator at the head of its school system. However, conferences with the various school officials indicate that he is the best local candidate.

The Minister of Public Instruction will be advised of this situation and will be asked for a recommendation.



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4. Grosseto Province.

1. There is little change in the general situation from the status of last month. Most of the communes have made arrangements for their school buildings and have them in readiness for the opening of school, the date of which was postponed to 16 October to conform to normal procedure.

2. Heads of schools have been vetted and approved, awaiting final confirmation by the Regional Commissioner. Twenty-seven school heads have been vetted, and one suspended; ten employees of the Provveditorato have been vetted, and one was suspended; a total of 534 teachers have been preliminarily vetted with suspensions of sixty-four to date. A Committee of Epuration for the teaching personnel of the Province has been named and will get under way in the matter of hearing appeals of suspended persons in the next two weeks.

3. The Provveditore has listed his graduatoria and there are sufficient teachers in the province.

4. School budgets have been submitted and approved for the last trimestre.

5. Arrangements for the school books and copy books are being made at Regional Headquarters and these should shortly be ready.

6. Transportation for the Provveditore should be provided by the Prefect if he is to supervise properly his schools. Tentative arrangements for transport of pupils from Pollenica to Grosseto for the Istituto Agrario are being worked out.

5. Siena Province.

1. (a) During the month, inspection trips were performed by one of the Education Officers and the Provveditore Agli Studi to communes of the Province where the local school situations were studied. Problems encountered were: damage to buildings, lack of glass for windows, living quarters for teachers, lack of fuel, occupation of buildings by refugees and use of buildings for grain storage.

(b) Instructions were given to Sindaci and school officials for the opening of schools on 16 October.

(c) The Provveditore Agli Studi has discussed with GMCAA the matter of the occupation of school buildings.

(d) The Genio Civile has been contacted in regard to repair of buildings and installation of glass.

confirmation by the Regional Commissioner. Twenty-seven school heads have been vetted, and one suspended; ten employees of the Provveditorato have been vetted, and one was suspended; a total of 934 teachers have been preliminarily vetted with suspensions of sixty-four to date. A Committee of Epuration for the teaching personnel of the Province has been named and will get under way in the matter of hearing appeals of suspended persons in the next two weeks.

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(b) Instructions were given to Sindaci and school officials for the opening of schools on 16 October.

(c) The Provveditore agli Studi has discussed with SETAL the matter of the occupation of school buildings.

(d) The Genio Civile has been contacted in regard to repair of buildings and installation of glass.

(e) Sindaci were instructed to find substitute rooms where necessary.

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(f) The Provveditore agli Studi has checked into the matter of programs and time schedules with principals of the various institutions.



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14. Emilia Region.

This will be headed by Captain PRATT, who is going in as Education Officer for Fifth and Eighth Armies. He has everything in readiness and will undoubtedly get the machinery of the schools running almost before the firing stops.

15. Venezia Region.

Captain GREGORY got his directives ready during September and joined the Headquarters to work out all plans. He, too, is ready to follow the army into his region and to get schools open with the minimum of delay.

16. Conclusion.

The foregoing report shows that, as we all know, the problems are many and at times baffling, and that there is much work to be done. But the Education Subcommission is fortunate in having, on the Italian side, a first rate Minister with a Ministry that is beginning to operate efficiently. And on the army personnel side it has a well-knit team of experienced specialist officers who work with high speed and efficiency. There is rather remarkable harmony within this team, and no rift between headquarters and field workers-- most of the men in the field have done a turn at headquarters, and all the headquarters staff have previously been active field workers. It is a highly cooperative group and it is doing an effective job.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission PH/CMF/jm

ACC/3016/PH 8 October 1944

SUBJECT: - Report of Public Health Sub-Commission
For Month of September 1944.

THRU : - VF CA Section.

TO : - Chief of Staff.

1. PERSONNEL:

(a) The Sub-Commission has sustained a great loss with the departure of one of its most distinguished officers, Colonel Paul F. Russell (A), from this theater. The work of the Malaria Control Branch under the direction of Colonel Russell has been one of the outstanding features of the Sub-Commission's work this summer and the results obtained have been beyond praise.

(b) With the approach of winter and the consequent diminution of malaria risks, various members of the Malaria Control Branch have been relieved from their duties and assigned to forward regions. The nucleus of a malaria unit, however, remains under the direction of Dr. Kumm of the Rockefeller Foundation and is absorbed into the Public Health Branch of the Sub-Commission. The unit will continue planning both for the Po Valley, should this area come under Allied control within a short space of time, and also for general problems in 1945.

(c) As was mentioned in para (b) the Headquarters Staff is considerably depleted both by the departure of Colonel Russell and by the assignment of Major Thomas P. Anderson (A) to Venezia Region, Captain Marlio A. Mandelli (A) to the Venezia Region and Captain Vincent P. Turio (A) to Lombardia Region.

(d) Major Everett B. Carrier (A) has been relieved of his assignment to Southern Region and has been assigned to Liguria Region. This leaves Southern Region now officially with one medical officer, one sanitary officer and one welfare officer.

2. POLITICAL:

(a) The Public Health Division of the Ministry of Interior has completely re-organized its Central Staff and the new table of organization has been submitted to the Director of this Sub-Commission by the Director General of the Sanità Pubblica. On paper, the re-organization appears extremely satisfactory and it is hoped that it will function in practice as smoothly as is anticipated.

(b) A pool of doctors is available in Rome from which individuals may be selected to act as Medici Provinciali in forward areas should these officials be required. A salary scale of 8,000 lire a month has been agreed upon with the Ministry and the Finance Sub-Commission. These appointments are merely on a temporary basis and the doctors appointed will either be confirmed or substituted by regular officials at normal rates of pay by the Ministry of Interior when these areas come under the direct control of the Italian Government. With regard to this matter it is pointed out that 4th 5th and 6th Armies and Regional Commis-

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(c) The Ministry of Interior is issuing a directive to the High Commissioner for Sicily re-affirming the text of R.D. Law No. 91 of the 18th March 1944. In doing this the Ministry desires to effect a closer liaison than exists at present between the Central Authorities and the Italian Regional Public Health Officers.



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3. PUBLIC HEALTH BRANCH:

(A) Typhoid Fever:

(i) The typhoid epidemic in Benevento is showing signs of abating, there being only 85 cases during the first three weeks of September, as compared with 172 for the whole of August.

(ii) Major Cherry visited Benevento again during September and 1st Lt. William W. Sampson (A) Sanitary Corps who is temporarily attached to this Sub-Commission was sent to Southern Region with the express purpose of devoting his entire time to the epidemic. Lt. Sampson wrote an admirable and comprehensive report on his findings. This report is to be seen at Appendix "A". Major Cherry also submitted a report - Appendix "B" - as did Major [illegible] of the 106 General Hospital. The latter report is not attached as an appendix, covering as it does the points already dealt with by Major Cherry and Lt. Sampson.

(iii) It will be seen from the reports that Allied medical officers are those most effectively engaged in combatting this epidemic. All reports that have been received refer to the apathy and indifference both of the local doctors and of the populace. This matter has been reported to the Director General of the Sanita' Pubblica and a medical inspector from the Ministry is being sent to investigate the matter. As Lt. Sampson cogently pointed out, this is entirely a matter for the Italian Health authorities and if the health of the Italian nation is to improve, more efficient training of Public Health officers, stricter enforcement of rules of sanitation and a fuller education of the public in health matters is required.

(iv) Major Cherry also visited Sardinia to investigate typhoid on that island. He found the incidence no greater than usual except for the town of Orune in the Province of Nuoro. Here it was again obvious that local arrangements had been far from satisfactory, but the action taken by Professor Brotzu and Lt. Colonel Dobos should be effective in checking the present epidemic. Major Cherry's report on Sardinia is to be found in Appendix "D".

(B) Smallpox:

(i) The epidemic in Naples Province is subsiding. 178 cases have been reported from the whole province for the month. These figures include a fresh outbreak in the small town of Portigliu of 4,000 inhabitants where vaccinations are proceeding apace. 113,270 vaccinations have been performed in Naples province during the month.

(ii) Benevento in addition to this typhoid epidemic has had 48 cases of smallpox.

(C) Malaria:

(i) Before his departure Colonel Russell published a scholarly and exhaustive account of what has been achieved from the 1st of January until the 31st of September of this year. It is gratifying to note that this report received widespread publicity both in the Allied and Italian press, and a copy of the report is to be found at Appendix "E".

(ii) Dr. Kuhn prepared a report on the activities of the Demonstration Unit in the Lido Ostia area in the town of Fiumicino and on the Island of Isola Sacra. Much important work has been done in this area. The Ostia lagoon has been completely drained and the resultant figures, when published, will be of the greatest possible interest.

(iii) Dr. Wiehl has reported on his work during the months of June, July and August. This work has been devoted to an investigation of the uses of DDT in the control of adult mosquitos and flies. His report, which is of great scientific value, deals with the various percentages of DDT in kerosene for spraying houses and stables where resting mosquitoes are to be found. He showed in addition that DDT is [illegible] effective method of killing [illegible]

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(iii) Dr. Diehl has reported on his work during the months of June, July and August. This work has been devoted to an investigation of the uses of DDT in the control of adult mosquitos and flies. His report, which is of great scientific value, deals with the various percentages of DDT in kerosene for spraying houses and stables where resting mosquitoes are to be found. He showed in addition that DDT in kerosene was a more effective method of killing adult mosquitoes than DDT in powder and obtained similar results in the control of flies.

(iv) Furthermore, he has given an interesting account of spraying malarial breeding areas from the air with DDT in oil. A copy of Dr. Diehl's report is to be found in Appendix "E".

(D) Typhus:

The demonstration programme as outlined in last month's report has now taken definite shape. The first series of demonstrations for teams from provinces around Naples will be held in Naples on October 15th, while the touring unit will give the first demonstration in Bari on the 20th of October and its last in Palermo on the 2nd of November. After the completion of this tour, arrangements will be made for demonstrations to be held in Rome for teams from the more central and more northerly provinces.

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(E) Hospitals:

An unsatisfactory state of affairs still exists in Sardinia by which the Italian Ministry of War maintains empty beds in civilian hospitals, thus depriving civilian patients of admittance. It is felt that this is a matter which should be settled between the Ministry of War and the Ministry of Interior, and recommendations to that effect have been made to the Director General of the Sanita' Pubblica.

(F) Tuberculosis:

(i) The subject of tuberculosis in Italy may well be ushered in by a quotation from "Notiziario dell'Amministrazione Sanitaria del Regno, Pubblicazione Periodica della Direzione Generale della Sanita' Pubblica 1938". This is an official statistical publication authorized by the Ministry of Interior. In the section devoted to tuberculosis the initial paragraph reads - "Morbidity - We do not possess accurate figures for the purpose of assessing, even approximately, the incidence of this serious disease, well designated the parasite of human life, in the absence of obligatory notification of all cases". This statement is borne out by the Health authorities who state that it is only in communities such as schools, universities, military organizations and such places where a number of persons lead a communal life that notification of tuberculosis is compulsory.

(ii) From this it follows that an accurate assessment of the incidence of tuberculosis in Italy is impossible and that any figures quoted on the matter are purely guesswork, one person's guess being as good as another's.

(iii) To make any pronouncement on tuberculosis in Italy the only reliable figures available are those of the death rate. As it is impossible to obtain figures for the whole of Italy up to the present time, a comparative table of the death rate from all forms of tuberculosis, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary for Rome for the years 1918, 1938, 1943 and 1944 (first 8 months) is set out below:

These figures have been obtained from the Rome Public Health Authority.

| Estimated Population | 539,770 | 1,930,000 | 1,496,383 | 1,497,799 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years | 1918 | 1938 | 1943 | 1944 |
| January | Not Known | 140 | 219 | 269 |
| February | | 137 | 247 | 282 |
| March | | 158 | 251 | 273 |
| April | | 137 | 253 | 299 |
| May | | 150 | 283 | 331 |
| June | | 118 | 250 | 314 |
| July | | 148 | 298 | 312 |
| August | | 129 | 251 | 340 |

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These figures have been obtained from the Rome Public Health Authority.

| Estimated Population | 637,770 | 1,300,000 | 1,496,363 | 1,497,799 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Years | 1918 | 1938 | 1943 | 1944 |
| January | Not known | 140 | 219 | 269 |
| February | | 127 | 247 | 262 |
| March | | 158 | 251 | 273 |
| April | | 137 | 253 | 299 |
| May | | 150 | 283 | 331 |
| June | | 178 | 250 | 314 |
| July | | 148 | 292 | 312 |
| August | | 129 | 251 | 340 |
| September | | 122 | 203 | |
| October | | 123 | 230 | |
| November | | 124 | 238 | |
| December | | 107 | 217 | |
| TOTAL | 1909 | 1583 | 2934 | 2420 |
| Death per 10,000 | 29.20 | 12.17 | 19.53 | 24.23 Assuming that this average rate continues to the end of the year. |



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(iv) It is obvious that the tuberculosis death rate in Italy is on the upward trend. That, as is the case with infant mortality, applies to most countries in war time. It is probable that the adjectives "alarming" and "terrifying" could with accuracy be applied to Greece and Poland rather than to Italy. All that can be said with certainty at the moment is that the mortality rate from tuberculosis in Rome was much higher in 1918 than it was in 1943 and will probably be found to be higher than the rate for 1944.

(C) Infant Mortality:

(i) Much publicity has recently been given to infant mortality figures and it is felt that the time has come for the publication of comparative statistics in order that some misapprehensions may be corrected.

(ii) Before going further, it must be understood that the term "infant mortality" has a very definite meaning. The infant mortality rate for any one year, month or any other given period =

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants under one year of age} \times 1000}{\text{Number of registered live births}}$$

(iii) According to this formula, and working on figures supplied by the Rome Public Health authorities, a series of comparable figures has been prepared for Rome for each month of the years 1918, 1938, 1943 and 1944 (first 8 months). These figures are as follows:

Infant Mortality in Rome

| | 1918 | 1938 | 1943 | 1944 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 83.0 | 79.7 | 107.8 | 80.7 |
| February | 119.5 | 57.0 | 88.3 | 92.7 |
| March | 95.2 | 84.8 | 66.5 | 92.7 |
| April | 80.7 | 69.3 | 63.3 | 109.2 |
| May | 86.1 | 78.9 | 86.0 | 153.9 |
| June | 104.9 | 93.3 | 122.1 | 189.2 |
| July | 204.9 | 136.6 | 93.1 | 281.3 |
| August | 161.4 | 85.9 | 125.1 | 148.7 |
| September | 123.3 | 58.0 | 96.9 | |
| October | 285.8 | 71.1 | 101.8 | |
| November | 214.6 | 58.2 | 99.6 | |
| December | 162.8 | 76.7 | 88.0 | |

(iv) The infant mortality rate for the first eight months of each of these years is as follows:

| | 1918 | 1938 | 1943 | 1944 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st 8 Months | 119.1 | 84.6 | 92.6 | 133.4 |

(v) From the above tables various deductions may be made of which the more important are as follows:

a. A marked discrepancy is discoverable between the figures quoted in the "New York Times" and the figures given above. For example, the "Times" states that the Rome rates for June and July 1943 and 1944 are:

| | 1943 | 1944 |
|---|---|---|
| June | 287 | 393 |
| July | 285 | 438 |

[illegible] the total deaths without taking into account the

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misapprehensions may be corrected.

(ii) Before going further, it must be understood that the term "infant mortality" has a very definite meaning. The infant mortality rate for any one year, month or any other given period =

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths of infants under one year of age} \times 1000}{\text{Number of registered live births}}$$

(iii) According to this formula, and working on figures supplied by the Rome Public Health authorities, a series of comparable figures has been prepared for Rome for each month of the years 1918, 1938, 1943 and 1944 (first 8 months). These figures are as follows:

| | Infant Mortality in Rome | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1918 | 1938 | 1943 | 1944 |
| January | 83.0 | 79.7 | 107.6 | 80.7 |
| February | 119.5 | 67.0 | 80.3 | 92.7 |
| March | 95.2 | 81.8 | 66.5 | 92.7 |
| April | 80.7 | 69.3 | 63.3 | 109.2 |
| May | 86.1 | 76.9 | 86.0 | 153.9 |
| June | 104.9 | 93.3 | 122.1 | 189.2 |
| July | 204.9 | 116.6 | 93.1 | 221.3 |
| August | 161.4 | 85.9 | 125.1 | 149.7 |
| September | 123.3 | 58.0 | 96.9 | |
| October | 285.8 | 71.1 | 101.6 | |
| November | 214.6 | 58.2 | 99.6 | |
| December | 162.8 | 75.7 | 88.0 | |

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| | 1943 | 1944 |
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| June | 287 | 393 |
| July | 289 | 438 |

The "Times" however, is quoting the total deaths without taking into account the total number of live births. (It should be noted that the July 1943 figure should read 219 instead of 289. When the total number of live births is taken into consideration a very different set of figures results, i.e.

| | 1943 | 1944 |
|---|---|---|
| June | 122.1 | 189.2 |
| July | 93.1 | 221.3 |

b. The 1943 and 1944 figures are admittedly high, but the history of all wars shows that an inevitable result is an increase in the infant and other mortality rates.

c. If one compares 1944 with 1918 figures one finds over the first eight months, an increase of 14.3 per thousand in 1944 over 1918. If, however, it is borne in mind that in 1918 only a comparatively small portion of northern Italy was invaded, while in 1943-44 Rome became a haven and refuge for many whose homes and countrysides had been ravaged by total war, the increase does not assume alarming proportions.



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d. In 1944 it is gratifying to note the big drop in the August figures compared with that of July, i.e. 148.7 against 221.3. It is thought that this drop may be attributable to the quantities of tinned milk imported by the Allies and distributed free for infant consumption. It is to be hoped that this decrease may be maintained proportionately over the remaining months of the year, but with the approach of winter, with its accompanying factors of cold and wet, and consequent increase in respiratory diseases, it is possible that this may not be the case.

e. In conclusion, it may be said that in the sphere of infant mortality statistics, a very careful survey of comparative figures together with the various factors which contribute towards those figures must be carefully weighed before anything other than a well considered opinion can be expressed.

4. VETERINARY BRANCH:

(a) Foot and Mouth Disease continues to spread but, on the other hand, vaccine production continues to increase. 347 cattle have been received from Perugia as well as a number from Ascoli Piceno for the purpose of vaccine production. 14,000 doses of vaccine have been distributed in the Province of Rome, Naples, Foggia, Perugia and Frosinone, and there is sufficient vaccine in the Rome area to immunize all milk producing cattle. The restoration of electricity to the laboratory and the increase of equipment has helped to increase the output of vaccine.

(b) Hog Cholera still exists in many provinces but on a small scale, and the incidence is expected to decrease with the onset of winter. Ample supplies of vaccine have been available and have checked the spread of the disease. 93,000 doses have been distributed to date.

(c) Swine Erysipelas has increased recently in Rieti Province. Adequate supplies of anti-serum and vaccines are available.

(d) During the month 1,990 liters of Hog Cholera anti-serum and 15,000 ccs. of virus were received and handed over to the veterinarian of the Yugoslav Medical Commission for use in Yugoslavia.

(e) The Veterinary Branch report is to be found at Appendix "B".

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

(a) Approximately 600 tons of medical supplies were received in the Naples warehouse on the 25th and 28th of September. As this represents the first shipment to cover the period 1st of July to the 31st of December, shortages have of necessity occurred in various areas, but it is hoped that in a very short space of time all requisitions will be filled satisfactorily.

(b) A stock of supplies and a factory found at Ancona were inspected by Major George H. Wilhelmi. An inventory of the stock is being made by Region V preparatory to undertaking local distribution.

(c) The Instituto Chimico Farmaceutico Militare at Firenze has been requisitioned for the Medical Supply Branch and Captain Francis W. Bushard put in charge. The equipment of this building has been damaged but the storage space is in good condition. Quantities of both raw and finished material have been found and an inventory is being made of all these goods. The Ministry of War has been approached with the request that both raw and finished goods may be made available to the public Health Department of the Ministry of Interior for use of the [illegible]

4. VETERINARY BRANCH:

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(b) Hog Cholera still exists in many provinces but on a small scale, and the incidence is expected to decrease with the onset of winter. Ample supplies of vaccine have been available and have checked the spread of the disease. 90,000 doses have been distributed to date.

(c) Swine Erysipelas has increased recently in Rieti Province. Adequate supplies of anti-serum and vaccines are available.

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(e) The Veterinary Branch report is to be found at Appendix "F".

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(d) It is gratifying to be able to report at last the formation of a National Wholesale Druggist Association to act for the Italian Government for the distribution of medical supplies in the provinces of liberated Italy. This association has the sanction of the Interior and Finance Ministries of the Italian Government and its method of operation was decided upon by these bodies in consultation with members of the Public Health and Finance Sub-Commissions of ACC. The organization is to come into being on the 1st of October and it is hoped that it will be in operation by the 15th of October.

(e) Appendix "G" contains the complete report of the Medical Supply Branch.



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6. WELFARE BRANCH:

(a) The Ministry of Interior has issued instructions concerning the appointment of Provincial and Communal Commissioners for the Opera Nazionale Maternita' ed Infanzia. This measure is a temporary one as the Italian Government has not yet decided on what form the ONMI will eventually take.

(b) The ONMI is at the moment suffering from financial crisis. One hundred and fifty million lire have been granted for its operation during the year 1944-1945. In order, however, to maintain the activities of the organization at a level comparable with that of 1942, it is stated that four times this amount of money is required.

(c) Difficulty again is experienced in obtaining actual sums for the relief of destitute and helpless persons. The income of institutions which afford such relief has either decreased or remained constant, while the cost of living has increased. The institutions must, therefore, obtain money to balance their deficits and this money should be provided by the Ministry through the Prefetti. In practice, however, such funds are very difficult to obtain. When these facts are explained to the Ministry of Interior, the reply given is that the Ministry of Finance will not allocate additional funds and that money is of no avail if the goods are not obtainable. It appears, therefore, that the position of the institutions is becoming progressively more perlous.

(d) A copy of the Welfare Branch report is to be found at Appendix "H".

SUMMARY

1. PERSONNEL:

(a) The departure of Colonel Paul F. Russell, head of the Malaria Control Branch, to another theater is reported.

(b) The Headquarters Staff of the Sub-Commission has been further reduced.

2. POLITICAL:

(a) The Public Health Division of the Ministry of Interior has completely re-organized its Central Staff.

(b) A pool of doctors is available in Rome from which individuals may be selected to go to forward areas as Medici Provinciali. A salary scale for these officials has been fixed.

3. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) The typhoid epidemic in Benevento is subsiding. A small outbreak of typhoid in Sardinia is being energetically dealt with.

(b) Smallpox in Naples Province continues to decrease. 113,270 vaccinations have been performed during the month. 45 cases of smallpox have occurred in Benevento.

(c) The malaria control programme in Italy in 1944 has effectively kept this disease in check throughout the liberated provinces in spite of a high epidemic potential, disorganized public health service and a serious lack of transport and supplies.

(d) Definite dates during October and early November have been fixed for the tour of the Typhus Demonstration Unit.

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(d) Definite dates during October and early November have been fixed for the tour of the Typhus Demonstration Unit.

(e) The Italian Government has been requested to clarify the position regarding medical supplies for soldiers hospitalized for more than 30 days.

(f) The tuberculosis mortality figures for Rome have increased between 1938 and 1943. It is anticipated that the 1944 figures will be found greater than those of 1943 but will nonetheless be not as large as the figures of 1918.

(g) For the first eight months of 1944 the infant mortality rate for Rome was 133.4 as compared with 92.6 for a similar period in 1943. It is gratifying to note, however, that the August rate dropped to 148.7 from 221.3 in July.



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4. VETERINARY:

(a) Foot and Mouth disease tends to spread, but the output of vaccine is showing a satisfactory increase.

(b) Hog Cholera is expected to decrease with the onset of winter. 19,000 doses of vaccine have been distributed to date.

(c) Large quantities of Hog Cholera anti-serum and virus have been handed over to the Yugoslav Medical Commission for use in Yugoslavia.

5. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

(a) 600 tons of medical supplies were received at the end of September and all requisitions should shortly be filled satisfactorily.

(b) A National Wholesale Druggist Association has been formed to act for the Italian Government for the distribution of medical supplies to the provinces of liberated Italy.

6. WELFARE:

(a) The Opera Nazionale Maternita ed Infanzia is experiencing difficulty in maintaining its activities due to lack of funds.

(b) Many institutions which afford relief to destitute and helpless persons are hard hit because their incomes have decreased or remained constant while the cost of living has increased. They find great difficulty in obtaining money to balance their deficits.

C. S. PARKINSON, Brigadier
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission.

APPENDICES:

Appendix "A" - Typhoid Epidemic, Benevento, - Lt. William W. Sampson.
Appendix "B" - Typhoid and Smallpox, Benevento - Major Robert L. Cherry.
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Appendix "E" - Report of Malaria Demonstration Unit - Dr. Louis A. Riehl.
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APPENDIX "A", SHEET I

HEADQUARTERS - SOUTHERN REGION
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
Office of the Health Officer
APO 394

22nd September, 1944.

SUBJECT: TYPHOID EPIDEMIC AT BENEVENTO.

TO : Chief, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. As directed by verbal order of the Chief of the Public Health Sub-Commission, Headquarters, Allied Control Commission, APO 394, U.S. Army, under the authority of para 7, S.O. 221, Hq ACC, dated 9 Sept. 44, an investigation has been made of the typhoid epidemic at Benevento. The data and conclusions resulting from this survey are given below.

2. General aspects.

a. Prevalence of Disease.

(1) Typhoid: Generally scattered throughout the town. The greatest number of cases come from the eastern part of the town, where there is little damage and where much of the population is now crowded. The total number of typhoid cases to date is 392, with 37 deaths.

(2) Small-pox: This disease also occurs and has been found to be scattered in distribution. The total number of cases to date is 27, with no deaths.

b. Sanitary Conditions.

(1) Sanitary Conditions: Throughout the town these have been and continue to be bad. The practice of depositing human feces in almost any spot, as well as refuse and garbage, is very slowly ceasing, due to measures indicated below. Flies and human feces are to be found everywhere. It is to be noted that many women, and not a few children, walk barefooted or with only sandal-covered feet through these areas.

(2) Public Facilities: Five latrines which have been lacking or needed repairs, have been constructed or repaired. Six incinerators have been built to take care of refuse from the streets. The system of collecting and of disposing the refuse was changed to a more efficient type. The repairing of sewage and water lines is progressing slowly. The repairing and setting up a Small-pox isolation hospital, to give more space in the other hospitals for typhoid cases, is progressing satisfactorily. The repairing and setting up of the two other hospitals is progressing slowly.

c. Attitude of the Medical profession.

(1) Attitude in general: The attitude of the civilian doctors, including the provincial sanitary officers, is one which has not entertained active or whole-hearted cooperation between themselves or with the Armed Forces.

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c. Attitude of the Medical profession.

(1) Attitude in general: The attitude of the civilian doctors, including the provincial medical officers, is one which has not entertained active or whole-hearted cooperation between themselves or with the Armed Forces.

(2) Other Actions: Civilian doctors do not report cases of typhoid or small-pox, unless forced to do so by some incident, such as the death of a patient. The apparent reason for this is the fear of loosing patients to public hospitals. Cases of infectious diseases are usually reported by the town doctors and not the family doctors.

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(3) Attitude of official Medical Officers: Provincial medical officer is co-operative up to a degree, but is very slow in getting things done; he seems to spend most of his time on paper work. He had not seen the inside of the civilian hospital until taken there by the Benevento Health Committee during a preliminary survey of the city. Little or no work is done by the rest of the men connected with health work, with the exception of the Assistant to the City medical officer (IANUZZI), who has been doing good work in the "Campo Sportivo" and in preparing the small-pox hospital for use.

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d. Help given by Allied Forces in the Vicinity.

(1) By the C.M.T.C.: Much assistance has been given by Lt. Col. F. G. Holman, RAMC, S.H.D. (C.R.S., C.M.T.C., CMF) in pointing out to local authorities what measures should be taken to combat conditions conductive to the spread of typhoid fever and other infectious diseases, and in helping to procure supplies to carry on the various types of medical care and also for repairs. The Engineer of the C.M.T.C. Unit has given aid in the construction of incinerators and latrines.

(2) By the 106 S.A. General Hospital: Valuable help continues to be given by Major J. Gluckman, SAMC, Pathologist (106 South African General Hospital, U.S.A., CMF), in making stool cultures for typhoid bacilli, in preparing questionnaires for case work, and in giving advice to the civilian population for corrective measures in preventing the spread of typhoid fever.

2. Specific data.

a. Sanitary Conditions.

(1) Refuse and garbage: Three intermediate dumps for street refuse were established within the town; a large dump was set up two miles outside the town. Two unsatisfactory dumps were abolished and five small dumps established on the edge of the town. Three trucks and 29 hand carts are used to haul the refuse. Two hundred 44 gallon drums to be used for the refuse were distributed throughout the town. About 50 laborers are used to clean up refuse, most of the streets are now fairly clean. It was pointed out by town authorities that each house-holder was responsible for the area around his own home. Action could be taken for neglecting to keep premises clean and for the dumping of refuse in the streets. Fifty to 60 persecutions for dumping refuse in the streets have taken place. Fines of 50 to 100 lire were imposed, but did not serve as deterrents, the amount was then increased to the maximum of 500 lire. Farmers haul the refuse from the dumps to use it on the farms; this arrangement is not too satisfactory, as they haul it away sporadically and lose most of it along the roads. Enough brick to construct six refuse incinerators was released by A.C.C.; these are now in operation.

(2) Feces. The practice of defecating in streets bombed-out buildings, parks, and empty lots is universal. People have been seen to defecate just outside public latrines. Pure cultures of the typhoid bacillis have been obtained from feces on the streets. Posters prohibiting defecating in public areas have recently been posted. The Mayor wrote ordering the Carabinieri and Questuri to stop individuals defecating in the streets. The President of the Benevento Health Committee has written to the Archbishop asking that the priests read a notice each Sunday for a month, concerning defecating in public places, typhoid and sanitation in general. This was agreed to.

(3) Latrines. One public latrine has been repaired; four others have been constructed and are in use. These are fairly well situated. In addition to the above, a latrine for men (10 seats and urinal) and one for women and children (10 seats plus five for children) have been constructed to serve the huts near the "Campo Sportivo". The smell of human feces was still strong there, but no fresh stools were observed. The barracks inside the walled area are without latrines, fresh stools were observed along the stone

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(4) Sewers. In all parts of the town there is bomb damage to sewers. The greatest number of breaks occurs in the northern section near the river. For the repair of these sewers, 180,000 bricks had been released by A.C.C. To date, 800 meters of line remain to be repaired; it is thought that this work can be finished by December. This, however, does not include the sewer on the Viale di Astori and permission to work on this line has not been granted, in spite of several requests to the Regional ACC Engineers. The need for this sewer is great, as it serves much of the city. The city engineer says that sewage from broken lines does not come into contact with the water lines at any point; observations indicate that this is true. Sewer holes are treated with lime. Approximately 127 laborers were used on sewage line repairs.

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(5) Water. Drinking water has been examined bacteriologically from five different spots in the town. Positive tests for B.Coli were found in all cases, when the location of typhoid cases was plotted on a map in relation to all water supplies, including the river, no significant relationship could be established when all data was considered. Water at present is not chlorinated. Calcium hypochlorite was requisitioned, but calcium chloride was sent instead; an exchange is being made. Chlorination will be by the drip method. From the questionnaire, it appeared that few people used the river for bathing purposes. An announcement that the river should not be used for bathing purposes was put out; an announcement to the people to boil water before use was left out on the grounds that it would frighten the people. The work requested for the Viale di Ratori sewer is also needed for the water line which goes through the same general area. Water for that side of the town is now diverted, a smaller pipe serving a much larger area; pressure cannot be maintained in the higher parts of the town because of this.

(6) Food and milk. Many of the civilians stated that they did not eat vegetables. In spite of this characteristic denial, it was urged that the population wash all fruits and vegetables before eating them. According to the authorities, all persons handling foods are examined medically and inoculated for typhoid; they were vague on the details. Milk sellers are compelled by law to register. It was urged that all milk be boiled before use. Three suspected milk sellers (Sorice, Iodice, Salonardo), and one ice-cream seller (Pastore) have been examined by Maj. Gluckman, who will examine them again. Sorice was forbidden by town decree to sell milk. There is no particular indication that food or milk has any relation to the typhoid cases, with the exception of the milk handled by Sorice, who may be a carrier. Nine typhoid cases received their milk from him. It was forbidden to sell ice-cream under the town decree of 7 Aug. 44. This decree is said to be vigorously enforced. Civilians will not tell where they get their milk, as most of it is purchased on the black market.

b. Typhoid Cases.

(1) Number of Cases: From 25 Apr. to 21 Sept. 44. 392 cases of typhoid fever have been reported, with 37 deaths (including one doctor). It is the opinion not only of the military, but civilian authority as well, that at least the same number of cases have not been reported. About half of the reported cases remain at home. It is the opinion of Maj. Gluckman that a para-typhoid epidemic is also in progress.

(2) Notification: A notification form and a questionnaire are used to keep abreast of the number of cases of typhoid. Such cases have been mainly traced through the questionnaire, as the general practitioners seem reluctant to report them. The doctors are compelled by law to report cases, but there is laxity in this, as well as action taken by the proper authorities in regard to this lapse. As was mentioned in connection with the water tests, nothing could be discovered from the cases or the people in the homes of the cases. The percentage of cases between the ages of 13 and 18 years was larger than is usual, and there was more female than male cases. These two data are regarded as significant.

(3) Trend of the Disease: The number of reported cases has been dropping since 6 Sept. This may be due to the efforts to clean up the town; it may be due also to the lessening number of flies since the onset of cooler days. Because of the laxity of case reporting, not much reliance can be placed on this.

(4) Inoculations: It has been stressed to the town of-

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[illegible] maintained in the higher parts of the town because of dust.

(6) Food and milk. Many of the civilians stated that they did not eat vegetables. In spite of this characteristic denial, it was urged that the population wash all fruits and vegetables before eating them. According to the authorities, all persons handling foods are examined medically and inoculated for typhoid; they were vague on the details. Milk sellers are compelled by law to register. It was urged that all milk be boiled before use. Three suspected milk sellers (Sarico, Sabo, Galeanardo), and one ice-cream seller (Pastore) have been examined by Maj. Glucksman, who will examine them again. Sarico was forbidden by town decree to sell milk. There is no particular indication that food or milk has any relation to the typhoid cases, with the exception of the milk handled by Sarico, who may be a carrier. Nine typhoid cases received their milk from him. It was forbidden to sell ice-cream under the town decree of 7 Aug. 44. This decree is said to be vigorously enforced. Civilians will not tell where they get their milk, as most of it is purchased on the black market.

b. Typhoid Cases.

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(2) Notification: A notification form and a questionnaire are used to keep abreast of the number of cases of typhoid. Such cases have been mainly traced through the questionnaire, as the general practitioners seem reluctant to report them. The doctors are compelled by law to report cases, but there is laxity in this, as well as action taken by the proper authorities in regard to this lapse. As was mentioned in connection with the water tests, nothing could be discovered from the cases or the people in the homes of the cases. The percentage of cases between the ages of 13 and 18 years was larger than is usual, and there was more female than male cases. These two data are regarded as significant.

(3) Trend of the Disease: The number of reported cases has been dropping since 6 Sept. This may be due to the efforts to clean up the town; it may be due also to the lessening number of flies since the onset of cooler days. Because of the laxity of case reporting, not much reliance can be placed on this.

(4) Inoculations: It has been stressed to the town officials that only 100% inoculation would be of benefit in stopping the disease. In spite of this only 1,100 inoculations by injection and 10,000 by mouth had been given by 17 Sept. Oral inoculation was not effective, about one-quarter of the cases of typhoid had been inoculated in this way. The town doctors do not believe in this method, but the people prefer it. The Allied Military Units in this area (G.H.Q., 106 S.A. General Hospital) have had their Italian employees vaccinated for both small-pox and typhoid fever.

(5) Examination of Stools: Two cultures of typhoid bacilli have been recovered from stools taken off the streets; twenty seven stool specimens were collected. Three cultures were recovered from 41 hospital cases.



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c. Hospitalization.

(1) Number of Hospitals: Three hospitals are now available: the civilian hospital, the small-pox isolation hospital, and the Fatebene Fratelli.

(2) Number of beds available: The civilian hospital has space for 80 beds; the isolation hospital for 30; and the Fatebene Fratelli for 70. More space could be had if repairs on the first and third places were completed.

(3) Number of Nurses: The isolation hospital has two nurses; the civilian hospital and the Fatebene Fratelli each have one nurse. Two hundred cots, blankets, and mattress covers were provided by ACC.

(4) Ambulance: A truck is now used to move cases to hospitals.

(5) Sanitary measures: Sanitary measures in all the hospitals had not been good. Flies swarmed throughout the isolation wards. No effort was made to utilize salvage window glass for windows without panes. Some of the windows have been screened by Amgot. Flies are now being sprayed by sprayers loaned by Maj. Glackman. These sprayers should be replaced after the present loan is up. There is no soap in any of the hospitals. There is little disinfectant; what there is is not used correctly nor to advantage. The sterilizing unit at the civilian hospital has not been used correctly.

(6) Discharge of Patients: According to the Mayor, all persons discharged from the hospitals are examined two or three times to ensure that they are not carriers. Military medical personnel, however, point out that patients were being discharged from the hospitals while still acting as carriers. There is no follow-up of discharged cases.

(7) Food for Patients: It is claimed that it is not possible to get proper food for patients.

d. Miscellaneous.

(1) Benevento Health Committee: A committee, composed, at the present time, of the Senior Medical Officer, C.M.T.C. (Lt. Col. Holman), the Pathologist, 105 G.H. General Hospital (Maj. Glackman), the Town Mayor (Capt. Gillard), the Garrison Engineer (Capt. Yates), Lt. Harding, and the Mayor, Provincial Medical Officer, Vice Sanitary Officer, and a few other city officials, has been in operation for some time. It was at the meetings of this committee that many of the health problems were presented and discussed.

(2) Questionnaires: Questionnaires devised by Majors Cherry and Glackman are used by Italian medical students to tabulate the cases of typhoid fever, as regards number, location, source of milk and food, and so on.

3. CONCLUSIONS.

a. From the facts contained in paragraphs 1b and 2b it is apparent that the disease is spread by direct contact with human feces - [illegible] of the people coming in direct contact with the fecal matter, and [illegible] This is borne out by

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[illegible], sheets, and mattress covers were provided by [illegible].

(4) Ambulance: A truck is now used to move cases to hospitals.

(5) Sanitary measures: Sanitary measures in all the hospitals had not been good. Flies swarmed throughout the isolation wards. No effort was made to utilize salvage window glass for windows without screens. Some of the windows have been screened by Ismital. Flies are now being sprayed by sprayers loaned by Maj. Gluckman. These sprayers should be replaced after the present loan is up. There is no soap in any of the hospitals. There is little disinfectant; what there is is not used correctly nor to advantage. The sterilizing unit at the civilian hospital has not been used correctly.

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(2) Questionnaires: Questionnaires devised by Majors Cherry and Gluckman are used by Italian medical students to tabulate the cases of typhoid fever, as regards number, location, source of milk and food, and so on.

3. CONCLUSIONS.

a. From the facts contained in paragraphs 1b and 2b it is apparent that the disease is spread by direct contact with human feces - the feet of the people coming in direct contact with the fecal matter, and contact from hands to food or mouth easily follows. This is borne out by the scattered distribution of cases as well as by the fact that 18 cases of typhoid fever in the area around the "Campo Sportivo" where the disease declined after installation of latrines. Flies probably play a secondary role in the spread of the disease. Data does not point to sewage a factor in the spread.

b. The lack of co-operation from the civilian doctors in reporting cases is not a negligible factor in the spread of the disease, as too is the reluctance of the Provincial Medical Officer in trying to make use of means at hand to handle the cases; this applies equally well to other local officials.

c. It is felt that the problem is one which falls squarely into the hands of local municipal authorities to treat their own thoroughly



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for public health work, to educate the people in health matters, and to enforce laws concerned with infectious diseases. A good start has been made in this direction in this town.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS.

a. It is recommended that assistance in the form of advice as to procedure in health matters and help in procuring medical, sanitary, and building supplies be given as long as practicable.

W. W. SAMPSON,
1st Lt., Sn C.

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Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

W. W. BAMESON,
1st Lt., Sn C.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX B
Sheet 1.

ACC/3010/7/PH

27 September 1944

SUBJECT : Typhoid and Smallpox in Benevento.

TO : Director, Public Health Sub-Commission, A.C.C.

Pursuant to conferences with Lt. Col. Miles, Naples, the writer proceeded to Benevento on 22 September where conferences were held with Maj. Jno. Gluckman, 106 S.A. General Hospital, with Lt. Sampson, Sanitary Corps, and with the Medico Provinciale.

From 1 July thru 21 Sept. there have been reported 267 typhoid cases with 37 typhoid deaths. Including the earlier outbreak in April, there has been a total of 393 cases. 941 inoculations against typhoid have been completed over all this period, whereas the Medical Students have done over 17,282 smallpox vaccinations since starting recently. For example on 20 and 21 September, 1254 smallpox vaccinations were done by the students in the homes and 5 people inoculated for typhoid during this 2 day period by the civilian health officials. This reflects their general interest and cooperation in tackling their typhoid problem.

Attached are lists showing numbers of cases of typhoid reported chronologically from July 1, and numbers of cases of smallpox reported since 20 August.

At a previous visit the Medico Provinciale had complained bitterly over not being provided with an ambulance to transport smallpox patients to Cotugno Hospital in Naples. I advised him to secure a place locally to isolate and care for these patients as I felt sure, with their lackadaisical methods of control, there would be more cases. His answer was that no place was available. On being unable to wish these patients off on another province, isolation facilities were secured locally at an isolation hospital in which refugees had been housed, but of which no mention was made. The place is equipped for this purpose and was formerly used for it, and all that was necessary was to remove the few refugees and clean it up. Maj. Gluckman has succeeded, through one of the assistant sanitary officers there (non-medical) in having it screened. This person is very cooperative and has even spot mapped the locations of smallpox cases. However, on the date I visited there the Officials Sanitario had not even given Major Gluckman the field records on a single smallpox case within the past week although forms had been provided for this purpose by Col. Miles at my request.

Maj. Gluckman and his group of volunteer medical students deserve great credit from this Sub-commission for their efforts in getting accomplished those things which should have been done routinely by any public health official worthy of the name.

Pursuant to conferences with Lt. Col. Miles, Naples, the writer proceeded to Benevento on 22 September where conferences were held with Maj. Jno. Gluckman, 106 S.A. General Hospital, with Lt. Sampson, Sanitary Corps, and with the Medico Provinciale.

From 1 July thru 21 Sept. there have been reported 237 typhoid cases with 37 typhoid deaths. Including the earlier outbreak in April, there has been a total of 393 cases. 941 inoculations against typhoid have been completed over all this period, whereas the Medical Students have done over 17,282 smallpox vaccinations since starting recently. For example on 20 and 21 September, 1854 smallpox vaccinations were done by the students in the homes and 5 people inoculated for typhoid during this 2 day period by the civilian health officials. This reflects their general interest and cooperation in tackling their typhoid problem.

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Maj. Gluckman and his group of volunteer medical students deserve great credit from this Sub-Commission for their efforts in getting accomplished those things which should have been done routinely by any public health official worthy of the name.

One other thing impressed me enormously. Mr. Alberti notified each of the employees in his plant that they were to be immediately vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against typhoid fever or not report for work. The result was 100% successful and each employee was given an extra days' pay. This, is a nice example of industrial health in its infancy in a rural community and is deserving of mention to the Inspector General of Public Health in Italy who should commend this employer on his wise action.

ROBERT L. CHERRY, Major, M.C.,
Communicable Disease Officer.

RLC/mto/ae

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APPENDIX B
Sheet 2.

NUMERO DEI CASI DI TIFO DENUNCIATI DAL COMUNE DI BENEVENTO
(dal 1º luglio a tutt'oggi)

| Data di denuncia | No dei casi denunciati | No dei casi ospedalizzati | No dei casi guariti | No dei casi decessi |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 2/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 3/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 4/7/1944 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 5/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 6/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 7/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 8/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 9/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 10/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 11/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 12/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 13/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 14/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 15/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 16/7/1944 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 17/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 18/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 19/7/1944 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 20/7/1944 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 21/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 22/7/1944 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 23/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 24/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 25/7/1944 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| 26/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 27/7/1944 | 5 | 5 | - | - |
| 28/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 29/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 30/7/1944 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 |
| 31/7/1944 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| -- | | | | |
| 1/8/1944 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| 2/8/1944 | 5 | 5 | - | 2 |
| 3/8/1944 | 4 | 1 | - | - |
| 4/8/1944 | 7 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 5/8/1944 | 5 | 1 | - | 2 |
| 6/8/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 7/8/1944 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 8/8/1944 | 9 | 4 | - | - |

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 2/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 3/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 4/7/1944 | 2 | 1 | - | 1 |
| 5/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 6/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 7/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 8/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 9/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 10/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 11/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 12/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 13/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 14/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 15/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 16/7/1944 | 1 | - | - | 1 |
| 17/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 18/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 19/7/1944 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 20/7/1944 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 21/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 22/7/1944 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 23/7/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 24/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 25/7/1944 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| 26/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 27/7/1944 | 5 | 5 | - | - |
| 28/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 29/7/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 30/7/1944 | 2 | 2 | - | 2 |
| 31/7/1944 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| -- | | | | |
| 1/8/1944 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| 2/8/1944 | 4 | 3 | - | 2 |
| 3/8/1944 | 7 | 1 | - | - |
| 4/8/1944 | 5 | 4 | - | 1 |
| 5/8/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 |
| 6/8/1944 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 7/8/1944 | 9 | 4 | - | - |
| 8/8/1944 | 5 | 4 | - | - |
| 9/8/1944 | 9 | - | 3 | 1 |
| 10/8/1944 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 11/8/1944 | 4 | 1 | - | - |
| 12/8/1944 | 19 | 1 | - | 2 |
| 13/8/1944 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| 14/8/1944 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| 15/8/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 16/8/1944 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 |
| 17/8/1944 | 5 | 1 | 3 | - |
| 18/8/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 19/8/1944 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 20/8/1944 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 21/8/1944 | | | | |

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ALLEGATO
Sheet 3.

| Data di denuncia | No dei casi denunciati | No dei casi ospedalizzati | No dei casi guariti | No dei decessi |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22/8/1944 | 1 | 3 | - | - |
| 23/8/1944 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 24/8/1944 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 25/8/1944 | 3 | - | - | - |
| 26/8/1944 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 27/8/1944 | 6 | 3 | - | 3 |
| 28/8/1944 | 21 | 3 | - | 2 |
| 29/8/1944 | 5 | 2 | - | - |
| 30/8/1944 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| 31/8/1944 | 21 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| -- | | | | |
| 1/9/1944 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 2/9/1944 | 16 | 3 | - | 2 |
| 3/9/1944 | - | 1 | 3 | - |
| 4/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 5/9/1944 | 11 | 1 | - | - |
| 6/9/1944 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| 7/9/1944 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 8/9/1944 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| 9/9/1944 | 3 | - | - | - |
| 10/9/1944 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 11/9/1944 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 12/9/1944 | 4 | - | - | 2 |
| 13/9/1944 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 14/9/1944 | 3 | - | 7 | - |
| 15/9/1944 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 16/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 17/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 18/9/1944 | 4 | 1 | 4 | - |
| 19/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 20/9/1944 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 21/9/1944 | 2 | 1 | 6 | - |

NUMERO DEI CASI DI VAIOLO VERIFICATISI NEL COMUNE DI BENEVENTO
(dal 20 Agosto al 21 Settembre 1944)

| Data di denuncia | No dei casi denunciati | No dei casi ospedalizzati | No dei casi guariti | No dei decessi |
|---|---|---|---|---|

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| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27/8/1944 | 6 | 3 | - | 2 |
| 28/8/1944 | 23 | 3 | - | 2 |
| 29/8/1944 | 6 | 2 | - | - |
| 30/8/1944 | 3 | 2 | - | - |
| 31/8/1944 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| -- | | | | |
| 1/9/1944 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 2/9/1944 | 15 | 2 | - | 2 |
| 3/9/1944 | - | 1 | 3 | - |
| 4/9/1944 | - | 1 | - | - |
| 5/9/1944 | 11 | 1 | - | - |
| 6/9/1944 | 2 | - | - | 2 |
| 7/9/1944 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 8/9/1944 | - | 1 | 1 | - |
| 9/9/1944 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 10/9/1944 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 11/9/1944 | 4 | - | - | - |
| 12/9/1944 | 4 | - | - | 1 |
| 13/9/1944 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 14/9/1944 | 2 | 1 | 3 | - |
| 15/9/1944 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 16/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 17/9/1944 | - | 1 | - | - |
| 18/9/1944 | 6 | 1 | 1 | - |
| 19/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 20/9/1944 | 2 | 1 | - | - |
| 21/9/1944 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 |

NUMERO DEI CASI DI VAIOLO VERIFICATISI NEL COMUNE DI BENEVENTO
(dal 20 Agosto al 21 Settembre 1944)

| Data di denuncia | No dei casi denunciati | No dei casi Ospedalizzati | No dei casi guariti | No dei decessi |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20/8/1944 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| 21/8/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 22/8/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 23/8/1944 | - | -- | - | - |
| 24/8/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 25/8/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 26/8/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 27/8/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 28/8/1944 | 2 | 2 | - | - |
| 29/8/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 30/8/1944 | - | | | |
| 31/8/1944 | - | - | - | - |

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APPENDIX B
Sheet 1.

| Data di denuncia | No dei casi denunciati | No dei casi ospedalizzati | No dei casi guariti | No dei decessi |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1/9/1944 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 2/9/1944 | 1 | 2 | - | - |
| 3/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 4/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 5/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 6/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 7/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 8/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 9/9/1944 | 2 | - | - | - |
| 10/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 11/9/1944 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 12/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 13/9/1944 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 14/9/1944 | 3 | 3 | - | - |
| 15/9/1944 | 3 | 7 | - | - |
| 16/9/1944 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 17/9/1944 | 1 | 1 | - | - |
| 18/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 19/9/1944 | - | - | - | - |
| 20/9/1944 | 4 | 4 | - | - |
| 21/9/1944 | 2 | 2 | - | - |

N. delle vaccinazioni antivaiuolose :

giorno 20 - n. 579
giorno 21 - n. 675

N. delle vaccinazioni antitifiche - via ipodermica :

giorno 20 - n. --
giorno 21 - n. 5

APPENDIX 'C' SHEET I

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

ACC/3010/7/PH

27 September 1944

SUBJECT : Typhoid in Sardinia.

TO : Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

Pursuant to orders the writer left Rome 13 September enroute to Sardinia and spent 14 September in conference at Naples with Lt.Col. Miles and Lt. Chieffo regarding the smallpox and typhoid situation at Benevento.

In Sardinia, Col. Pengouich being absent from Cagliari, I reported to Lt. Col. Dobos, the Regional Public Health Officer. Here it was learned that typhoid was nowhere above normal incidence except at Orani, where an outbreak of epidemic proportions existed.

The following day, 16 September I accompanied Lt. Col. Dobos on a 3 day automobile trip to Carbonia, Sassari, Porto Torres, Nuoro and Orani.

At Carbonia, in addition to visiting the malaria laboratory, we visited the Director of the Ospedale Civile. Here it was ascertained that during the spring and summer they had had about 35 cases of typhoid, which he considered "normal". There were no field records on these cases of an epidemiological nature, they had not been hospitalized, there had been no laboratory work (either for diagnosis or release of cases), and there had been no immunizations done, all of which is an indication of negligence on the part of local civilian public health officials.

At Portotorres we visited the local malaria laboratory.

At Nuoro, we conferred with the local Medico Provinciale, and, accompanied by him, proceeded to Orani, where he estimated about 80 cases of typhoid had occurred during the preceding 2 months. None of these had been reported to him until about 30 cases existed. The reason the acting Ufficiale Sanitario in Orani gave for not reporting these cases was that he did not recognize them as typhoid since he had "never seen a case before" - this from a practitioner of medicine about 60 years old in a country where typhoid is endemic. We did not have an opportunity to interview this Dr. Chessa in Orani, for he was conspicuous by his absence from our conferences with Dr. Guerra, the mayor and other city officials. At the Municipio a list of all known cases with their occurrence chronologically was obtained and this was left in Cagliari with Lt. Col. Dobos, along with certain other data which he is to send to this office.

Immediately on being advised of the situation in Orani, Lt. Col. Dobos conferred with Prof. Brotzu, in charge of Sanitation in Sardinia, who immediately dispatched assistance to the area, in the person of Dr. Morone, the former Ufficiale Sanitario of Orani, plus additional [illegible]

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Immediately on being advised of the situation in Orani, Lt. Col. Dobbs conferred with Prof. Brotzu, in charge of Sanitation in Sardinia, who immediately dispatched assistance to the area, in the person of Dr. Morena, the former Ufficiale Sanitario of Orani, plus additional workers in sanitation from Nuoro. Much credit is due Prof. Brotzu for his prompt and energetic action in this epidemic.

Orani has a population of some 5000. Sanitation is primitive, there being no sewage or household latrine facilities and defecation on the streets is common. The water supply for the city is derived from springs about 3 kilometers away and flows by gravity to a reservoir at the side of the city. No chlorination is practiced ordinarily. A battalion of Italian Infantry from Cremona has recently been bivouacked adjacent to the town and, although the battalion had 2 medical officers, Tenente Milani and Sottotenente Ronetti, the latrines for the troops were dug within 15 meters of the water storage for the

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city. Before the troops left, one officer and one soldier had been diagnosed typhoid. Samples of water from this reservoir and from city mains had disclosed B. Coli, but so had samples from the spring source and from two pipes therefrom which by-pass the reservoir and serve the city directly. The case against the water supply can not be proven, therefore, but with 30 cases and 13 deaths from typhoid, most of the cases occurring within a couple of weeks (see Lt. Col. Debes' figures), it certainly must be suspected as a contributor. Sanitation is no better or no worse probably than in years previous here, and city records only show about 5 cases in the past 5 years, indicating the explosive nature of this outbreak.

As usual, no field records, save name and address and age, were kept of patients and under such circumstances, attempting to determine sources of infection and transmission is largely guess-work in epidemiology. This, everywhere with typhoid, typhus and smallpox is sadly neglected in Italy save where we have devised forms and insisted on their use. Appended hereto is a sample of the form used in the Benevento outbreak for the consideration of Lt. Col. Debes.

Only 20 of the patients had been hospitalized at Nuoro, due to the fact that hospital facilities were not available. This situation is caused by the fact that the Italian Army has insisted on maintaining its agreement with the civil hospital there for use of 120 of the existing 130 beds, although there are many vacant beds in Sardinian military hospitals now and there is really no longer occasion for using this civilian hospital for this purpose. This policy in the present instance, is a definite threat to civilian life and health for bed space is sorely needed for these typhoid cases. Sanitary facilities do not exist for their proper care in Orani.

Prof. Brotzu has had Dr. Morena, the doctor he dispatched, commence immunizations and about 1/3 of the City's population has been given their first typhoid inoculation. They were planning on 8 day interval between doses but it was recommended that this be reduced to 5 days. In addition, a closed structure has been erected around the spring source, the spring has been chlorinated, as has the reservoir and distribution system and samples negative for B. Coli had been secured at all points 48 hours later. Notifications to boil water and milk and thoroughly wash all raw fruit and vegetables have been issued. Use of human excreta for fertilizing vegetable gardens has been temporarily forbidden and the Sanitary Inspector from Nuoro is being used to see that human excreta from all cases is being properly handled and disinfected. Again, Prof. Brotzu is to be complimented, with Lt. Col. Debes, on the handling of this outbreak.

Recommendations:

1. Proper epidemiological field records on these and all future cases of typhoid by Italian civil health authorities at the time the case is reported.

2. Hospitalization of cases at Nuoro Hospital.

3. Better and more laboratory work on cases; especially should cases be released only on repeated negative stool cultures.

4. Improvement in standards of sanitation.

5. Typhoid immunizations.

In the instance of the above outbreak, the officials sanitario and the [illegible]

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4. Improvement in standards of sanitation.

5. Typhoid immunizations.

In the instance of the above outbreak, the officials sanitario and the two (2) Medical Officers who permitted the location of the latrines in proximity to the city water supply, are culpable; the former is guilty of gross negligence or incompetence, or both, in the discharge of his duties and the latter two are guilty of gross carelessness.

Robert L. Cherry

ROBERT L. CHERRY,
Major, M.C.
Communicable Disease Officer.

RLC/mac/cs.

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APPENDIX "C" SHEET 3

(3) TYPHOID CASES IN ORANI

| Day of Month | July | | August | | September | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Onset Of cases | Cases Reported | Onset of cases | Cases Reported | Onset of cases | Cases Reported |
| 1 | | | | | 2 | |
| 2 | | | | | 4 | 1 |
| 3 | | | | | 2 | |
| 4 | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 5 | | | | | 1 | |
| 6 | | | | | 2 | 7 |
| 7 | | | | | 2 | 10 |
| 8 | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 9 | | | | | 2 | |
| 10 | | | 1 | | 8 | 1 |
| 11 | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 12 | | | | | 6 | 3 |
| 13 | | | | | 8 | |
| 14 | | | | | 5 | 12 |
| 15 | | | 2 | | 2 | 6 |
| 16 | | | | | 6 | |
| 17 | | | | | | 15 |
| 18 | | | 1 | | | 8 |
| 19 | | | | 1 | | |
| 20 | | | 3 | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | 1 | | |
| 23 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 24 | | | | | | |
| 25 | | | 1 | | | |
| 26 | | | 1 | | | |
| 27 | | | 1 | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | 1 | 1 | | |
| 31 | | | 1 | | | |

Notes

*Date telegram received by Lt.Col. Debos at which time Prof. Brotzu sent assistance.

(1) In 9 instances no date of onset available.

(2) With 13 deaths, there is probably about a 50 or 60 percent knowledge of actual cases that have occurred, especially since local Doctor says there have been many recent "non-specific" cases of a diarrheal nature.

(3) Orani's typhoid experience:

| 1938-43 | Inc.Cases |
|---|---|
| 1938 | 2 |
| 1939 | 1 |
| 1940 | 0 |
| 1941 | 0 |
| 1942 | No record |
| 1943 | No record |

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| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9 | | | | | | 12 | |
| 10 | | | 1 | | | 8 | 1 |
| 11 | | | | | | 1 | 2 |
| 12 | | | | | | 6 | 3 |
| 13 | | | | | | 8 | |
| 14 | | | | | | 6 | 12 |
| 15 | | | 2 | | | 2 | 6 |
| 16 | | | | | | 5 | |
| 17 | | | | | | | 15 |
| 18 | | | 1 | | | | 8 |
| 19 | | | | 1 | | | |
| 20 | | | 3 | | | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | |
| 22 | | | | 1 | | | |
| 23 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | |
| 25 | | | 1 | | | | |
| 26 | | | 1 | | | | |
| 27 | | | 1 | | | | |
| 28 | | | | | | | |
| 29 | | | | | | | |
| 30 | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 31 | | | 1 | | | | |

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(3) Grant's typhoid experience:

| 1938-43 | Inc.Cases |
|---|---|
| 1938 | 2 |
| 1939 | 1 |
| 1940 | 0 |
| 1941 | 0 |
| 1942 | No record |
| 1943 | No record |



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APPENDIX "B"

HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION
Malaria Control Branch
APO 394

1 October 1944

MEMORANDUM ON MALARIA AND ITS CONTROL
IN LIBERATED ITALY, 1 JANUARY - 30 SEPTEMBER, 1944.

PAUL F. RUSSELL, COLONEL M.C.
MALARIOLOGIST, A.C.C.

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1. INTRODUCTION:

Official data on malaria incidence and control in Italy during 1944 will not be available for many months and accurate civil statistics probably never can be compiled because of the disruption of war. But it seems logical to gather together in this interim report some of the facts and figures which are at hand, with notes on historical background and epidemiology.

2. HISTORICAL NOTES:

For centuries malaria has thrived on the chaos inherent in war. Unaware of master races, co-prosperity spheres, or the four freedoms, making no distinction between despoiler and liberator or between soldier and civilian, malaria parasites, allied with Anopheles mosquitoes, have carried on an aerial invasive warfare which in the present world conflict has immobilized thousands of soldiers and has greatly heightened the incidence of fever among civilians in many countries.

Of all the theatres of war none has been so intimately or for so many centuries concerned in the written history of malaria as the Italian. For example, Cicero referred to "the old Fever Temple on the Palatine" where the cult of the Fever goddess had long existed. Virgil noted that settlement of land around Rome was prevented by "the summer fever". In the same areas this fever seriously disrupted Caesar's campaigns in the Roman Civil Wars. Again, when the Gauls were besieging Rome, malaria so plagued their forces that they retreated in disorder. In the XIIth Century this disease is said to have disorganized the army of Frederick Barbarossa, who was attempting to capture Rome. His defeat was commemorated by Godfrey of Viterbo who wrote,

> " Those from whom Rome was unable to defend herself,
> Were dispersed by the air,
> At whose breath the German youth fell".

At that time, and until the latter part of the XIXth Century malaria was thought to be caused by bad air arising from marshes. The Italian words mal and aria meaning "bad air" were first used to describe the cause of the so-called Roman or intermittent fevers. Gradually, the words came to be used to name the disease itself. Finally, in 1760, Ferrara [illegible]

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In 1590, Sixtus V died of malaria following an inspection of the Pontine Marshes which he was attempting to drain. A month later, Urban VII also died of the same disease, probably contracted in the Vatican. There, too, at the Conclave in 1623, eight cardinals and thirty secretaries caught malaria and died of it. Many others at the Conclave had the disease.



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Quoting Hackett, "The efforts of Caesar and Augustus, of Sixtus V and Pius VI, of Napoleon himself, and of all the engineers from the Risorgimento to the Great War, failed utterly to dislodge malaria from this little region lying about a city which was, in many ways, the center of the world; and what is more remarkable, there is no evidence that Roman authority, technical skill, or financial resources in the slightest degree influenced the imperturbable rhythm of malarial comings and goings".

By the latter part of the Middle Ages, the "Roman fire" had an evil reputation throughout all Christendom. As Peter Damian wrote:

> "Rome, voracious of men, breaks down the strongest human nature. Rome, nothed of fevers, is an ample giver of the fruits of death".

In 1712, following the arrival of cinchona bark in Italy, Porti observed that malaria fever could be separated from others by its response to specific treatment. By 1890 the Italians Marchiafava, Celli and Golgi had uncovered many of the secrets of the malaria parasite which had been discovered by Laveran, in Constantine, in 1880. Then, in 1898, Bignami, Bastianelli and Grassi in Rome, were first to prove completely that the human malaria parasite is transmitted by Anopheles mosquitoes. Ross, in India, in 1897 had discovered the parasite in a mosquito and, by demonstrating the cycle of avian malaria in 1898, had clearly pointed the way.

So, at the beginning of the XXth century, the road had been opened to better malaria control and treatment. This resulted in Italy in a decline in malaria mortality from 710 per million population in 1887 to 57 per million in 1914.

Then came the first World War, and, as invariably happens, malaria made what it could of an opportunity to exploit a disorganized economy. Malaria mortality rates per million in Italy rose to 105 in 1915, 137 in 1916, 237 in 1917, and 324 in 1918. Rates had not been so high since 1901. Following the war, rates fell gradually to 68 by 1926.

In 1924 the Rockefeller Foundation, in collaboration with the Italian Health Department, established a Malaria Experiment Station in Rome and began a demonstration and practical application of scientific principles of malaria control, including and emphasizing an attack on the mosquito vector. As a result, malaria morbidity rates per million dropped from 104 in 1924 to 14 in 1939.

A large factor in the reduction of malaria in Italy since 1887 has been a tremendous amount of intelligent land reclamation. The so-called Bonifiche schemes have included not only drainage, but treatment of malaria cases at special dispensaries, screening of houses, use of paris green as a larvicide, and introduction of Gambusia fishes into canals. All five fundamental lines of attack on malaria have been followed, viz:

a. Treatment of malaria carriers
b. Protection from adult mosquitoes
c. Destruction of mosquito larvae
d. Permanent elimination of breeding places

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a Treatment of malaria carriers
b Protection from adult mosquitoes
c Destruction of mosquito larvae
d Permanent elimination of breeding places
e Use of naturalistic measures of control.

One of the tragedies of the war has been the systematic destruction by the German Army of the great land reclamation projects or so-called bonificho of Italy. Not only has this smashing of pumps, blocking and mining canals, and deliberate reverse diversion of sea and river water greatly increased the breeding of Anopheles malaria mosquitoes. It has also driven from their homes thousands of peasants, has flooded thousands of acres of farm land and has set back disastrously the economy of entire provinces. The areas of farm land in



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South Italy flooded by the germans is estimated at 37,000 hectares or 95,000 acres. This figure includes only the areas South of Rome. It is probable, from the air photos, that the Po delta in the north east has been similarly sabotaged.

This flooding has in no case retarded the movement of Allied troops more than a few hours. However inept the Germans may be in practical psychology they are seldom stupid in the technical details of warfare. The Public Health and agricultural aspects of sabotaging Italian bonifiche must have been obvious to German engineers and medical entomologists who are known to have prowled about the areas in 1943 just prior to the flooding.

This wanton destruction did not hamper Allied transport but it dealt a terrible blow to Italian peasants and it increased the malaria potential enormously. It is no exaggeration to say that in some areas, as in the Agro Romano, the appearance of the countryside when the Germans were driven back, was that of 1880 before the earliest advances in land reclamation had been made.

Fortunately, Italian engineering has been sound. Prompt action, stimulated by ACC, as noted below, has and will result in considerable salvage. But complete recovery must await pumps not now available in Italy. It will then take some years for the land to sweeten again.

While flooded bonifiche have constituted an important factor in the greatly increased malaria potential in Italy in 1944, there have been several other reasons why this disease presented a serious hazard to Allied Forces. Breeding places for malaria mosquitoes have been created where canals or rivers have been blocked by the debris of wrecked bridges, by hastily built causeways without culverts, or by destruction of embankments. Bomb and shell craters are numerous in some areas. Moreover, at a time of greater need for mosquito control under these conditions there has been a disruption of the normal control organization and a dearth of all essential supplies and equipment for civilian use.

The civil population has been more exposed to infection by destruction of window and door screens, demolition of homes, mass evacuation, and by flight into open country to escape combat danger. This increased exposure has been coincidental with greatly reduced medical personnel, dispensary facilities, and anti-malarial drugs. Refugees and Italian soldiers, many of them malaria carriers, have returned to certain areas where they have constituted foci of infection.

Finally, in some areas livestock has been depleted so that Anopheles which normally feed on animal blood may have attacked man.

In other words, all the epidemiological factors which go to create malaria among a population have been intensified in 1944. Here in Italy was a situation which if not properly handled might well have resulted in widespread epidemic malaria with many deaths and with disastrous loss of fighting strength within the Allied forces. Fortunately, neither unhappy result has occurred.

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3. CHRONOLOGY:

It is useful to keep in mind the following dates in connection with the malaria control program of ACC.

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September, 1943 - Salerno landings on the 9th. At this time many of the canals of the Salerno and Paestum bonifiche were blocked by bomb, shell, and tank action. There was evidence that many of the canals had been neglected for several years.



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October, 1943 - Naples occupied on the 1st. Volturno River crossed on the 12th. The Liri, Volturno, and Sessa bonifiche were sabotaged during September and early October by destruction of pumps and canal banks, blocking of canals, and diversion of water into low areas.

In the Foggia area there was some damage incidental to fighting but the chief difficulty was that the canals had been neglected for several years.

November, 1943 - During November while fighting was static the systematic destruction of the Pontine Marsh reclamation projects was carried out. Canals were blocked, water diverted into low areas. Pumps were mined but not blown until May 1944. They were kept out of operation, however, so that the winter rains produced very extensive flooding.

January, 1944 - Anzio beachhead established on the 22nd. Extensive mosquito control measures carried out by the Army in the beachhead area from time of occupation until June.

May, 1944 - Minturno push started on 11th. Cassino captured on 18th, Anzio beachhead broke through at Cisterna on 23th. The Germans blew up the Pontine pumps before leaving the area.

June, 1944 - Rome captured on the 4th. The Agro Romano pumps were blown in late May or early June as the Germans left. But the Agro Romano area had been allowed to flood from early in the year. In Maccarese, water from the Tiber had been diverted into low areas.

July, 1944 - pumping resumed in some areas of the Agro Romano. Extensive canal clearance started in Pontine and Agro Romano areas.

September, 1944 - Pisa captured on the 2nd. Reports received that Po delta area has been extensively flooded by sabotage of canals and pumps, similar to the Pontine destruction.

4. EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MALARIA IN ITALY:

a. General Distribution: No large region in Italy is normally free from malaria but, as always, this mosquito-borne infection is unevenly distributed geographically, seasonally, and from year to year. Malaria throughout the theater is generally found below 2000 feet altitude and in rural rather than urban conditions. Such cities as Naples, Rome, and Palermo are not malarious, although the disease may approach the municipal limits and occasionally penetrate them. Rural towns on the plains of South Italy are apt to be foci of the disease. As a rule the clinical incidence of malaria begins to increase slightly in April due, it is believed, mostly to relapsing cases infected during the previous year. In 1944 such a rise has been seen in both civilian and military malaria. The seasonal upswing due to new infections makes its appearance in May and the curve climbs steeply in June and July, reaching a peak in August. Thereafter it declines in September. In

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January, 1944 - Anzio beachhead established on the 22nd. Extensive mosquito control measures carried out by the Army in the beachhead area from time of occupation until June.

May, 1944 - Minturno push started on 11th. Cassino captured on 18th, Anzio beachhead broke through at Cisterna on 25th. The Germans blew up the Pontine pumps before leaving the area.

June, 1944 - Rome captured on the 4th. The Agro Romano pumps were blown in late May or early June as the Germans left. But the Agro Romano area had been allowed to flood from early in the year. In Maccarese, water from the Tiber had been diverted into low areas.

July, 1944 - pumping resumed in some areas of the Agro Romano. Extensive canal clearance started in Pontine and Agro Romano areas.

September, 1944 - Pisa captured on the 2nd. Reports received that Po delta area has been extensively flooded by sabotage of canals and pumps, similar to the Pontine destruction.

4. EPIDEMIOLOGY OF MALARIA IN ITALY:

a. General Distribution: No large region in Italy is normally free from malaria but, as always, this mosquito-borne infection is unevenly distributed geographically, seasonally, and from year to year. Malaria throughout the theater is generally found below 2000 feet altitude and in rural rather than urban conditions. Such cities as Naples, Rome, and Palermo, are not malarious, although the disease may approach the municipal limits and occasionally penetrate them. Rural towns on the plains of South Italy are apt to be foci of the disease. As a rule the clinical incidence of malaria begins to increase slightly in April due, it is believed, mostly to relapsing cases infected during the previous year. In 1944 such a rise has been seen in both civilian and military malaria. The seasonal upswing due to new infections makes its appearance in May and the curve climbs steeply in June and July, reaching a peak in August. Thereafter it declines in September, in some areas shows a modest secondary peak in October, (following September rains) and then falls sharply, coming to its lowest point in March.

b. Malaria Mosquitoes: Although there are several Anopheles in Sicily, only one is an important carrier of malaria. This one is named Anopheles labranchiae labranchiae Falleroni, 1926. It is one of several morphologically similar species which comprise the so-called maculipennis complex. These species can be differentiated by characteristic egg patterns, but not by larval or adult anatomical features.

Labranchiae is found in its aquatic stages chiefly in small indentations and pools of rivers, streams, canals, and irrigation channels,



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and often above an elevation of 2000 feet. It breeds in ponds, marshes and shallow agricultural wells, or water points. It will tolerate brackish water with salt content up to about 1.5 percent. This mosquito in some situations will travel from a breeding place as far distant as two miles, in numbers sufficient to propagate malaria. Labranchiae adults habitually rest in houses, huts, animal sheds, and outbuildings in the day-time, feeding almost exclusively after sunset and having a strong preference for human blood.

Labranchiae is also the chief anopheline in Sardinia where its habits resemble those in Sicily.

In Italy itself there are several malaria vectors. South of Naples, both east and west, the chief vector is Anopheles sacharovi, Favr. 1903, assisted in the southeast by Anopheles superpictus Grassi, 1899. North of Naples, in the west, labranchiae is the carrier, while sacharovi extends up the east coast, with labranchiae assisting. In the Delta Region of the river Po, sacharovi is assisted by Anopheles labranchiae atroparvus van Thiel, 1927, another member of the maculipennis complex and closely similar to labranchiae labranchiae.

Anopheles sacharovi has sometimes been called plutus. In its aquatic stages it is often found associated with labranchiae, but sacharovi will tolerate a greater degree of salinity, with content up to 2.2 percent. Hence it is apt to be more prevalent closer to the sea. Both labranchiae and sacharovi will breed in either still or slowly moving water, both feed by preference on man, both habitually rest in the daytime in man-made structures. Sacharovi is somewhat hardier, flying a two-miles radius more often and in greater numbers, and more effectively withstanding hot-dry and cold-wet seasons. Both species undergo a semi-hibernation and it is believed that occasionally either one may cause a winter infection. Both species begin to breed in April and have greatest prevalence in May and June. Larvae become scarce by the end of September and the density of adults is soon markedly reduced.

Superpictus is usually found in small streams in hill or mountain country. Shallow residual pools, sometimes beneath the stream-bed stones and thus hidden from casual view, are typical breeding places. This species, like sacharovi is a strong flier, feeds on man, and rests in man-made structures. It does not tolerate brackish water. Atroparvus is similar to labranchiae in its habits, but possibly a little more tolerant to salinity and somewhat less particular as to its blood meals, feeding on animals almost as readily as on man.

There are other species of the maculipennis complex in Italy. For example, Anopheles maculipennis maculipennis Meigen, 1818, Anopheles messeae Falleroni, 1926 and Anopheles melanoon melanoon Hackett, 1934, are found in the marshes, rice fields, and inland lakes. But ordinarily these three anophelines do not feed on man and hence are not vectors. Whether the animal population has been sufficiently reduced in some areas so that these species will feed frequently enough on man to become man-time carriers of malaria is a question which must be kept in mind.

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c. Malaria parasites: The following statements represent a consensus of opinion. 2384

a) P. vivax, P. falciparum, and P. malariae all occur in Italy.

b) P. vivax in the overall picture is most common and P. malariae least prevalent.

c) In some areas P. falciparum is more common than P. vivax and there are a few small foci of predominant P. malariae malaria.

d) There is usually a seasonal swing, with P. vivax most prominent in spring and early summer, while P. falciparum takes the lead in late summer and autumn.

e) Mixed infections are fairly common.

f) The majority of relapses are due to P. vivax.

g) Some strains of P. falciparum in Italy are more virulent than average.

d. Malaria cycle: Under usual summer conditions malaria mosquitoes in Italy will develop through egg, larva, and pupa stages in 10 - 12 days. Adult females will feed the second or third night after emergence. If a mosquito ingests suitable gametocytes these will undergo development and become infective sporozoites in about 12 days. Of course, temperature and species as well as other factors will modify these periods. When an individual is infected with sporozoites, he will usually develop clinical malaria in about 14 days, depending on species of plasmodia. The minimum incubation period for vivax is 8 days and the maximum for malariae may exceed a month. Under suppressive medication the onset of symptoms may be postponed until some weeks or even months after the drug has been withheld.

These figures are averages, but it is apparent that the first new infections each season will appear clinically not sooner than 5 to 6 weeks after the vector mosquito begins actively to oviposit. As the weather becomes warmer, the cycle becomes shorter, but probably in this theater it is rarely less than 30 days. With each cycle the numbers of gametocyte carriers increase and a unusual epidemic takes shape. It is important to remember these time relationships and to realize, for example, that the mosquito breeding observed in an area may be reflected clinically in malaria the next month.

5. ACC MALARIA CONTROL ORGANIZATION:

a. Headquarters:

On 7 August 1943, a malaria control officer (Lt. M.A. Manzolli, SC) was appointed by the Public Health Division of AMG, for work in Sicily. This officer was transferred to Italy on 10 October 1943. In both Sicily and South Italy considerable assistance was given in the distribution of anti-malarial drugs and in re-establishing civilian dispensaries and malaria control agencies. It was possible to initiate a certain amount of larva control with Paris green in Sicily but the season was over in South Italy before AMG civilian control could be started.

The Allied Control Commission was activated on 10 November 1943 and the Malaria Control Officer AMG was transferred to the Public Health Sub-Commission A.C.C. During the winter months this officer made surveys and assisted in setting up programs and budgets for the 1944 season in Matera, Potenza, Salerno, Sardinia, Naples, Benevento, and Avellino.

On 14 March, 1944 Col. Paul F. Russell, M.C. was assigned by AFHQ to ACC as Chief Malariologist with the Public Health Sub-commission and on 15 April, 1944 a Malaria Control Branch was established within this Sub-Commission, at Adv. HQ. Naples until 16 June when the Branch was moved to Rome.

As of 1 September 1944 the Malaria Control Branch, Public Health Sub-Commission was organized as follows:

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CHIEF: Paul F. Russell, Colonel M.C.

Civilian Control Unit

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Malaria Engineer | - | T.P. Anderson, Major, Sn C. |
| Medical Officer | - | V.P. Tunio, Capt. M.C. |
| Entomologist | - | M.A. Manelli, Capt. Sn C. |
| Entomologist | - | J.A. Wohrle, 1st Lt. CAC |
| Consultant | - | Doctor A. Corradetti (Inst. Igiene, Rome) |
| Consultant | - | Doctor P. De Muro (Polyclinic, Rome). |



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The public library said has been given freely by Prof. A. Mia-
sirolli, head of the Malaria Laboratory of the Institute of Hygiene in Rome.

Demonstration Unit

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Director | - | Dr. F.W. Soper | (The Rockefeller Foundation) |
| Chief Malariologist | - | Dr. H.A. Kuhn | " " " |
| Entomologist | - | Dr. L.A. Richi | " " " |
| Malaria Engineer | - | Mr. F.W. Knipe | " " " |
| Executive Officer | - | R.W. Hanley, 1st Lt. Inf. | |
| Chief Inspector | - | Dr. Guido Cosini | |
| Medical Officer | - | Dr. G. Cipolat | |
| Medical Officer | - | Dr. L. Aloj | |
| Medical Officer | - | Dr. P. Longo | |
| Medical Officer | - | Dr. A. Rubino | |

Also 1 interpreter, 6 clerks, 1 draughtsman, 4 drivers, 2 field inspectors and 2 laborers. The Institute of Hygiene in Rome generously furnished laboratory and office space for the Demonstration Unit.

The functions of the Civilian Control Unit have been to assist the regional and AMG health officers in developing an effective civilian malaria control program primarily to provide the best possible extra-cantonment protection of the Allied Forces from malaria and secondarily to prevent malaria among the civilians of Italy, Sicily, and Sardinia.

The functions of the Demonstration Unit, as established by arrangement between AFHQ and ACC, have been to develop practical methods of using the new insecticide, DDT, against anopheline larvae and adults.

The Malaria Control Branch has cooperated and been fully coordinated with the Surgeon, NATOUSA, the DMS and ADH, and the Consultant Malariologist, all of AFHQ. Also with the Malariologist, NATOUSA, the DMS and ADH, AAI, the Surgeon SOS, the Malariologists of the Armies, AAF, RAF, base Sections, Areas and Districts. One of the outstanding features of malaria control in Italy in 1944 has been the very high degree of co-operation between the many and varied Allied Force Malaria Officers and Units and the ACC Malaria Control Officers.

b. Regional:

Each Regional Public Health Officer ACC has been concerned with malaria control and all have been successful in re-establishing and stimulating civilian control agencies. There have been full time ACC Malaria Control Officers, in addition to sanitary officers, in Regions I, III, IV, V, and VIII for varying periods during the season. Lt. Col. Herbert Spencer, SN C. has served as Malaria Officer in Regions I, IV, and V. Major S.O. Hill SN C. has been the Malaria Officer in Region III. Capt. M.T. Hill, SN C. served as Malaria Officer in Regions I and VIII.

c. Civil:



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c. Civil:

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Each Province in Italy in peace time has had a Health Officer (Medico Provinciale) appointed by the Minister of the Interior and approved by the Prefect. In provinces where malaria is a problem there has usually been a Malaria Control Committee (Comitato Provinciale Antimalarico) to plan and direct the provincial control program, including the operation of malaria dispensaries. This Committee, generally headed by the provincial health officer, has included the provincial public works engineer (Genio Civile) the provincial malariologist, and frequently the provincial inspector of state railways.

Malarious provinces have generally had malaria dispensaries, and local control stations with budgets and plans for canal maintenance, use of Paris green larvicide, distribution of prophylactic and therapeutic anti-



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colonial drugs, a certain amount of spleen and parasite survey work, with some courses of instruction for anti-malaria workers.

In Sicily, the provincial medical officer and Malariologist function directly, without provincial committees.

Regional Public Health Officers, ACC have devoted a great deal of attention to the problem of rehabilitating and restaffing the malaria control organization which had disintegrated in many provinces. By 1st September each malarious province in liberated Italy had a reasonably good control organization in operation.

6. ALLIED MILITARY MALARIA CONTROL:

The malaria control program of the Allied Forces in Italy in 1944 has been extensive and very successful. Not only has it kept military rates low but it has also benefited many civilian communities.

Active, continuous, and full co-operation has been maintained between the malaria officers of ACC and those of such military echelons as AFHQ, AAI, AAF, RAF, USN, 5th and 8th Armies, SOS, FBS, IBS, RAAC, Districts and Areas, CEF, and the Italian cobelligerent Army.

7. BUDGETS.

A considerable amount of money has been allotted to malaria control and land reclamation in South Italy in 1944. Complete or accurate figures are not available but the following table gives a fair approximation of the total sums provided by the Ministry of the Interior and the individual provinces.

| REGIONS | Lire allotted primarily for | | TOTALS |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Malaria Control | Land Reclamation | |
| I | 34,357,000 | - | 34,357,000 |
| II | 4,343,206 | - | 4,343,206 |
| III | 13,832,228 | - | 13,832,228 |
| IV | 4,283,591 | 51,850,000 | 56,133,591 |
| V | 513,000 | 41,857,987 | 42,370,987 |
| VI | 12,132,389 | - | 12,132,389 |
| VII | 3,530,372 | - | 3,530,372 |
| VIII | 236,281 | 2,350,000 | 2,586,281 |
| Rome | 5,177,283 | 17,100,000 | 22,277,283 |
| Lire Totals | 78,325,350 | 113,157,987 | 191,583,337 |
| Dollar Totals | 783,954 | 1,131,880 | 1,915,834 |
| Rand Totals | 195,988 | 282,975 | 478,963 |

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Note: (Areas north of Grosseto province not included).

The bulk of these monies have been and are being spent under the supervision of Public Health or Public Utility officers of ACC, Headquarters or Regional.

8. SUPPLIES:

a. Antimalarial Drugs:

In order that no civilian in liberated Italy suffering from malaria in 1944 should remain untreated for lack of specific remedies, the

Medical Supply Branch in cooperation with the Malaria Control Branch, ACC, before the onset of the malaria season, made available from the USA some 11,000,000 tablets of atabrine (0.1 gm.) and 125,000 ampules of quinine (for intravenous use in comatose cases). This supply has been augmented by captured drugs and a moderate amount of quinine and pralchine remaining to local authorities from 1943, so that there is an abundant reserve. Prompt distribution of adequate supplies has been made by ACC to every provincial capital in Allied hands.

b. Larvicidal Oil:

At the beginning of the 1944 season Paris green was not available through ACC for civilian use. It was essential that all AFHQ stocks of this item be held for the Allied Forces in view of the very high malaria potential which existed. Therefore, arrangements were made before the onset of the anopheline breeding season for the distribution of anti-mosquito oil through the agency of the Comitato Italiano Petroli. The following allotments were made available from 1 April:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Region | I | 10,000 | gals monthly |
| " | II | 8,652 | " " |
| " | III | 25,734 | " " |
| " | V | 10,000 | " " |
| " | VII | 5,964 | " " |
| | TOTAL | 60,320 | gals monthly. |

Region VI had reserve stocks of paris green remaining from 1943 and also acquired some oil from other sources. Other regions had not been occupied.

Although Italians for the most part have been accustomed to using Paris green rather than oil for malaria control, the oil allotted was immediately put to good use. For spreading the oil, some 700 knapsack sprayers were distributed from ACC stocks.

c. Paris Green:

By the first of June it was possible, through the recommendation of the DMB and ADK AAI, to obtain from AAI British stocks, 10 tons of Paris green for use by civilian agencies in the vicinity of military installations. Again in July and in August the same amount was made available so that all together 30 tons of Paris green have been distributed by the Malaria Control Branch to the several regions. (I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and Rom.). This supply made available by AAI, has been of immense help to civilian agencies who were equipped, by past experience and with apparatus, from previous seasons, to mix and spread the Paris green in an effective manner.

There were 15 tons of Paris green held in Rome by the Institute of Hygiene for 1944 distribution. An additional 10 tons of captured German Paris green was found in Rome, making a total of 55 tons available for civilian use in 1944.



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d. Miscellaneous:

Other material distributed through the Malaria Control Branch included 400 sets of repaired uniforms and 3000 pairs of repaired Army shoes (obtained from Economic and Supply Branch, Region III, ACC) for regional malaria control laborers; 1000 picks and 1000 shovels (from AAI) for use in canal clearance; 560 insecticide spray guns (purchased locally).

By arrangement with CIP a small stock of Italian grown pyrethrum flowers was processed into a kerosene-pyrethrum spray for use against adult mosquitoes. More than 30,000 liters had been distributed by the end of September. Organized spraying programs were being carried



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out in a few towns in Regions IV and VIII, under the RSHO's.

In cooperation with the Industry Sub-Commission ACC, the Malaria Control Branch made arrangements for the manufacture of 10,000 spray guns of an improved pattern, developed by the Demonstration Unit.

It is a fair statement that in spite of very great difficulties inherent in malaria control in a country devasted and disorded in a total war there have been distributed anti-malaria supplies adequate to carry out a comprehensive and successful civilian malaria control program in that part of Italy in Allied hands at the onset of the 1944 season.

9. LABOR:

The following table gives average numbers of laborers employed by civilian agencies for malaria control in the various regions. Probably an equal number of civilians have been employed for the same purpose by military units.

| | Malaria Laborers 1944 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Regions | Number | Regions | Number |
| I | 2680 | VI | 587 |
| II | 455 | VII | 330 |
| III | 1275 | VIII | 169 |
| IV | 982 | Rome | 644 |
| V | 719 | TOTAL | 7,775 |

There have been many and serious difficulties in regard to food and transport for malaria laborers. In some areas Army units have furnished free transportation for malaria laborers working on projects of special benefit to their installations.

The daily wages of laborers have averaged 75 lire for which they have given generally six hours work. Many laborers have also had their own farms and it was considered important to permit them to produce as much food as possible.

10. WORK ACCOMPLISHED:

a. Control:

It is impossible to give more than rough estimates of the malaria control work done by civilian agencies. But the following table is probably a fair statement of the totals for a few items up to 1 September, 1944.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canals cleaned, cleared or relug | 2,000,000 | meters |
| | 20,000 | hectares |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Canals cleaned, cleared or redug | 2,000,000 | meters |
| Flooded land drained | 20,000 | hectares |
| Pumps repaired or replaced | 15 | units |
| Paris green applied | 20 | tons |
| Oil applied | 200,000 | gals |
| Atabrine distributed | 5,000,000 | tablets |
| Money appropriated | 191,583,337 | lire |

b. Rome Region:

The following table for the Rome Region is a good example of the type of work done by civilian malaria control agencies and is a more accurate report than is available from other regions. (Total area of Rome Region 180,000 hectares).

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Rome Region Malaria Control

22 June to 1 September 1944

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Funds allotted | 22,277,283 | lire (only partly spent by 1 Sept.) |
| Laborers (max) | 644 | |
| Man hours | 159,634 | |
| Canals cleared | 96,850 | linear meters |
| Flooded land drained | 4,850 | hectares |
| Bridge debris cleared | 22,126 | cu meters |
| Paris green applied | 1,435 | kg. |
| Oil Applied | 1,496 | cu meters |
| Civilian apartments or rooms sprayed with DDT | 5,300 | |
| " " sprayed weekly with pyrotarum | 200 | |
| Pumps repaired | 7 | |
| Pumps operated | 1,829 | hours |
| Craters filled | 650 | |
| Atabrine distributed | 299,353 | tablets |

This Rome Region program was under the immediate supervision of Maj. Anderson of the Malaria Control Branch, ACC at the request of and in cooperation with the RMMO. The use of insecticides was supervised by Dr. Kuhl of the Demonstration Unit.

c. Littoria Province:

Although, due to the extensive flooding, there has been considerable malaria in Littoria Province, the disease has not been unknown. In fact, only one death from malaria was reported from this province in August. The following table summarizes some aspects of the control program instituted by civilian agencies with help from ACC.

Laborers employed for malaria control

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Comitato Provinciale Antimalarico | 316 | |
| Comitato di Bonifica di Littoria | 400 | |
| Comitato di Bonifica di pontinia | 213 | |
| TOTAL | 929 | |
| Dispensaries opened for treatment of malaria | 14 | |
| Malaria staff of Medico Provinciale (Malariologist, inspectors and nurses) | 32 | |
| Paris green spread by airplane (U.S. Army plane) | 2 | tons |
| Paris green 1 per cent dust applied by civilians | 44,977 | liters |
| Canal clearing projects completed | 25 | |
| Money allotted to canal clearance | 43,000,000 | lire |
| Antimalarials received by the Province: | | |
| Quinine sulfate | 18.6 | kg. |
| Quinine bichloride | 1.6 | kg. |
| Atabrine tablets | 1,305,270 | |
| Plasmochine tablets | 25,790 | |

11. BULLETINS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| sprayed weekly with pyrethrum | 200 | |
| Pumps repaired | 7 | |
| Pumps operated | 1,329 | hours |
| Crators filled | 650 | |
| Atabrine distributed | 299,363 | tablets |

This Rome Region program was under the immediate supervision of Maj. Anderson of the Malaria Control Branch, AOC at the request of and in cooperation with the RMMG. The use of insecticides was supervised by Dr. Kunz of the Demonstration Unit.

c. Littoria Province:

Although, due to the extensive flooding, there has been considerable malaria in Littoria Province, the disease has not been unopposed. In fact, only one death from malaria was reported from this province in August. The following table summarizes some aspects of the control program instituted by civilian agencies with help from AOC.

Laborers employed for malaria control

| | |
|---|---|
| Comitato Provinciale Antimalarico | 316 |
| Comitato di Bonifica di Littoria | 400 |
| Comitato di Bonifica di Pontinia | 212 |
| TOTAL | 929 |
| Dispensaries opened for treatment of malaria | 14 |
| Malaria staff of Latina Provinciale (Malariologist, inspectors and nurses) | 32 |
| Paris green spread by airplane (U.S. Army plane) | 2 tons |
| Paris green 1 per cent dust applied by civilians | 64,077 liters |
| Canal clearing projects completed | 25 |
| Money allotted to canal clearance | 43,000,000 lire |
| Antimalarials received by the Province: | |
| quinine sulfate | 18.6 kg. |
| quinine bichloride | 1.8 kg. |
| Atabrine tablets | 1,805,270 |
| Plasmochine tablets | 25,790 |

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11. BULLETINS:

Several technical bulletins have been prepared and issued by the Malaria Control Branch AOC as follows:

T.B. No. 1 - A Note on the Epidemiology of Malaria in Italy (English)

T.B. No. 2 - Larvicidal Oiling (English and Italian)

T.B. No. 3 - Hand-Killing Adult Mosquitoes (English and Italian)

T.B. No. 4 - Note on the Treatment of Malaria with Atabrine/Mepacrine (English and Italian)



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T.B. No. 5 - Anopheles Control by Field Mixing and Hand-casting Paris Green (English and Italian)

T.B. No. 6 - Phlebotomus Fever (English).

DDT Bull. No. 1 - Airplane Spreading of DDT

DDT Bull. No. 2 - Use of DDT as a Spray (Dust and Liquid) in Dwellings.

12. DEMONSTRATION UNIT:

A separate report will be prepared for the Demonstration Unit. It may be noted here that the special program of this unit set up at the request of AFHQ, has been:

a. Development of airplane spraying with DDT in diesel oil and fuel oil.

b. Development of methods of spraying dwellings to attack adult mosquitoes and flies.

c. Development of special spraying apparatus for the effective application of DDT in oil.

d. Evaluation of hand-casting and knapsack dusting with DDT powder for larvicidal purposes.

All that may be said here is that the Allied Forces have been able to make practical use of several of the methods suggested by the Demonstration Unit.

13. RESULTS:

This is an interim report in which it is not possible to present final results as measured by malaria incidence figures. These will not be available for many months, and then only in part, because of the confusion of war. But it is possible at this date to make some general statements to supplement data on work accomplished, as shown above.

In broad outline, it is an outstanding fact that the Allied malaria control program in Italy in 1944 has effectively kept this disease in check throughout the liberated provinces and the armed forces in spite of a very high malaria epidemic potential, a disorganized public health service, and a serious lack of transport and supplies, in a country defeated and disrupted in a total war.

The following meager statistics are all that are available:

Region I - Population 1,000,078 Malaria cases reported in 1944 up to 31 August ----------2171

Region II - Population 3,180,284 Malaria cases reported in 1944 up to 31 August ---------- 493

Region IV, Littoria Province (population 245,000) Malaria cases

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a. Development of airplane spraying with DDT in diesel oil and fuel oil.

b. Development of methods of spraying dwellings to attack adult mosquitoes and flies.

c. Development of special spraying apparatus for the effective application of DDT in oil.

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The following meager statistics are all that are available:

Region I - Population 4,000,078 Malaria cases reported in 1944 up to 31 August ----------2171

Region II - Population 3,180,284 Malaria cases reported in 1944 up to 31 August ---------- 493

Region IV, Littoria Province (Population 245,000) Malaria cases reported in 1944 up to 31 August ----- 20,749

Only 1 malaria death reported.

Region VI - Cases reported in Sardinia (Population 1,034,306):

Jan - July, inclusive - 1943 - 4065
1944 - 1852.

The reports of the RPHOs have been searched and they are notable for the brevity of references to malaria. Obviously, the presence



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of devastating epidemics would have been reported. So, too, the Italian press has rarely referred to malaria during July and August, the peak of the season. The few references noted have been to the Pontine marsh area. The 1944 malaria season has been so quiet that it has not aroused comment. To those who have had experience of serious epidemics of malaria this fact is very significant.

In other words, although the usual seasonal rise in the incidence of malaria has taken place in the usual places at the usual time, yet the greatly increased malaria epidemic potential has been so checked that there have been no fulminant outbreaks behind the lines. Civilian reconstruction and rehabilitation activities have not been deterred and the war effort has not been delayed by malaria. Indeed, already there has been lay comment to the effect that Italy has not proved to be a very malarious place, after all. To these few specialists who know the disease and its local possibilities, this is high praise for the effectiveness of the control program.

It is a fact, that in spite of the chaos of total war, in spite of everything the Germans could do to intensify the malaria potential, malaria in its classical role in Italy during the 1944 season has been so well controlled by military and civilian agencies that it has not been a deterring factor either in or behind the combat area.

DEFINITION OF ACC REGIONS IN ITALY

| Region | Population | Area |
|---|---|---|
| I | 4,000,078 | Sicily |
| II | 3,160,284 | Potenza, Matera, Taranto, Lecce, Brindisi, Bari provinces |
| III | 3,698,695 | Salerno, Avellino, Napoli, Benevento provinces |
| IV | 1,810,426 | Latina, Frosinone, Roma, Rieti, Viterbo, Terni, Perugia Provinces. |
| V | 2,676,702 | Foggia, Campobasso, Chieti, Aquila, Pescara, Teramo, Ascoli, Macerata, Ancona, Pesaro provinces. |
| VI | 1,034,206 | Sardinia |
| VII | 1,777,651 | Reggio Calabria, Catanzaro, Cosenza Provinces. |
| VIII | 2,974,439 | Grosseto, Siena, Livorno, Pisa, Firenze, Arezzo, Lucca, Pistoia, Massa Provinces. |

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[illegible] provinces will make the disease and its local persistence; this is high praise for the effectiveness of the control program.

It is a fact, that in spite of the chaos of total war, in spite of everything the Germans could do to intensify the malaria potential, malaria in its classical home in Italy during the 1944 season has been so well controlled by military and civilian agencies that it has not been a deterring factor either in or behind the combat area.

DEFINITION OF ACCREDITED IN ITALY

| Region | Population | Area |
|---|---|---|
| I | 4,000,078 | Sicily |
| II | 3,189,284 | Potenza, Matera, Taranto, Lecce, Brindisi, Bari Provinces |
| III | 3,698,695 | Salerno, Avellino, Napoli, Benevento Provinces |
| IV | 1,610,426 | Littoria, Frosinone, Roma, Rieti, Viterbo, Terni, Perugia Provinces. |
| V | 2,578,702 | Foggia, Campobasso, Chieti, Aquila, Pescara, Teramo, Ascoli, Macerata, Ancona, Pesaro Provinces. |
| VI | 1,034,206 | Sardinia |
| VII | 1,777,651 | Reggio Calabria, Catanzaro, Cosenza Provinces. |
| VIII | 2,574,439 | Grosseto, Siena, Livorno, Pisa, Firenze, Arezzo, Lucca, Pistoia, Massa Provinces. |
| IX | 3,339,059 | Emilia Compartiment |
| X | 4,973,049 | Liguria and Piemonte Compartiments |
| XI | 5,836,342 | Lombardia Compartiment |
| XII | 5,984,092 | Venezia Giul., Veneto, and Venezia Giulia and Zara Compartments |
| Roma | 1,562,580 | Roma Governatorato |



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## ABBREVIATIONS USED

| | |
|---|---|
| AAF | U.S. Army Air Forces component of NATOUSA. |
| AAI | Allied Armies in Italy. This is the next lower echelon under AFHQ and has both U.S. and British components. |
| ACC | Allied Control Commission in Italy. |
| ADH | Assistant Director of Hygiene. |
| ADV | Advance. |
| AFHQ | Allied Forces Headquarters - Mediterranean Theater. |
| AMG | Allied Military Government - a separate organization prior to 10 November 1943, but thereafter a division of ACC. |
| CEF | French Expeditionary Corps, component of AAI ("Corps Expéditionnaire Français"). |
| CIP | Comitato Italiano Petroli. |
| DDT | Dichloro-diphenyl-trichlorethane, a new insecticide. |
| DMS | Director Medical Services. |
| HQ | Headquarters. |
| IBS | Island (Sicily) Base Section, U.S. Army component of SOS. |
| MC | Medical Corps, U.S. Army. |
| NATOUSA | North Africa Theater of Operations, U.S. Army. This is the entire U.S. Army component in the Mediterranean Theater. |
| PBS | Peninsular Base Section, U.S. Army component of SOS. |
| RAAC | Rome Area Allied Command, a component of AAI. |
| RAF | Royal Air Forces, component of AFHQ. |
| RPHO | Regional Public Health Officer, ACC. |
| SOS | U.S. Army Service Forces, a component of NATOUSA ("Services of Supply") |
| SC. C. | Sanitary Corps, U.S. Army. |
| USN | U.S. Navy, component of AFHQ. |

| | |
|---|---|
| ADV | Advance. |
| AFHQ | Allied Forces Headquarters - Mediterranean Theater. |
| AMG | Allied Military Government - a separate organization prior to 10 November 1943, but thereafter a division of ACC. |
| CEF | French Expeditionary Corps, component of AAI ("Corps Expéditionnaire Français"). |
| CIP | Comitato Italiano Petroli. |
| DDT | Dichloro-diphenyl-trichlorethane, a new insecticide. |
| DNS | Director National Services. |
| HQ | Headquarters. |
| IBS | Island (Sicily) Base Section, U.S. Army component of SOS. |
| MC | Medical Corps, U.S. Army. |
| NATOUSA | North Africa Theater of Operations, U.S. Army. This is the entire U.S. Army component in the Mediterranean Theater. |
| PBS | Peninsular Base Section, U.S. Army component of SOS. |
| RAAC | Rome Area Allied Command, a component of AAI. |
| RAF | Royal Air Forces, component of AFHQ. |
| RPHO | Regional Public Health Officer, ACC. |
| SOS | ~~U.S. Army Service Forces, a component of NATOUSA (Services of Supply")~~ |
| San. C. | Sanitary Corps, U.S. Army. |
| USN | U.S. Navy, component of AFHQ. |
| Districts and Areas | Service components of the British Army under AAI. |

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PROGRESS REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE MALARIA CONTROL DEMONSTRATION UNIT IN THE NATIBES AREA DURING THE MONTHS OF JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST, 1944.

OUTLINE

I. DURATION OF TOXICITY TO MOSQUITOES OF A SINGLE APPLICATION OF DDT TO INSIDE SURFACES OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL QUARTERS.

A. Introduction.

B. Malaria Index.

C. Determination of Race of Anopheles maculipennis present.

1) Determinations of June.

2) Determinations of August.

D. Method of Application of DDT.

1) Spray:

a) Date
b) Brief description of equipment and method

2) Dust:

a) Date
b) Brief description of equipment and method.

E. Procedure.

1) Daily release of 100 adult females in mosquito proof test room.

a) Method:

(i) Culture of adults
(ii) Hours of release
(iii) Hours of counts

b) Observations on knockdown time and interval of death

2) Survey stations for adult mosquitoes.

a) Location:

a' Within sections
b' [illegible]

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... OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL QUARTERS.

A. Introduction.

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1) Spray:

a) Date
b) Brief description of equipment and method

2) Dust:

a) Date
b) Brief description of equipment and method.

E. Procedure.

1) Daily release of 100 adult females in mosquito proof test room.

a) Method:

(i) Capture of adults
(ii) Hours of release
(iii) Hours of counts

b) Observations on knockdown time and interval of death

2) Survey stations for adult mosquitoes.

a) Location:

a' within sections
b' around periphery

(i) Bedrooms
(ii) Stables
(iii) Pigsties

b) Method

(i) Counts
(ii) Hours of Counts
(iii) Number of people surveying

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3) Survey stations for larvae.

a) Location
b) Method
(1) County
c) Discussion of larval records.

E. Discussion.

G. Summary and Conclusions.

H. Results.

Table 1. Percent of various species of Anopheles caught in stables in Castelvolturno area on August 4, 1944.

Table 2. Interval in days and percent kill of adult anopheline mosquitoes by DDT residue from spray or dust, and effect of ventilation on persistance of treatment. In each test room 100 adult anopheline mosquitoes released each day.

Table 3. Number of adult anophelines caught on 5 square meters in bedrooms treated with DDT in kerosene spray, DDT in pyrophyllite powder and in untreated bedrooms, in the Castelvolturno area, Italy.

Table 4. Average number of adult anophelines caught on 4 square meters of stables treated with DDT in kerosene spray, DDT in pyrophyllite powder and of untreated stables, in the Castelvolturno area, Italy.

Table 5. Average number of adult anophelines caught on one square meter in pigsties treated with DDT in kerosene spray, DDT in pyrophyllite powder and in untreated pigsties, in the Castelvolturno area, Italy.

Figure 1. Number of adult anophelines caught daily after treatment on 4 square meters of stables treated with DDT in kerosene spray and DDT in pyrophyllite powder, in the Castelvolturno area, Italy.

II. CONTROL OF FLIES OBTAINED WITH A SINGLE APPLICATION OF DDT TO INSIDE SURFACES OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL QUARTERS.

A. Introduction.

B. Method of Survey.

1) Location of survey stations

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Table 1. Percent of various species of Anopheles caught in stables in Castelvolturno area on August 4, 1944.

Table 2. Interval in days and percent kill of adult anopheline mosquitoes by DDT residue from spray or dust, and effect of ventilation on persistence of treatment. In each test room 100 adult anopheline mosquitoes released each day.

Table 3. Number of adult anophelines caught on 5 square meters in bedrooms treated with DDT in kerosene spray, DDT in pyrophyllite powder and in untreated bedrooms, in the Castelvolturno area, Italy.

Table 4. Average number of adult anophelines caught on 4 square meters of stables treated with DDT in kerosene spray, DDT in pyrophyllite powder and of untreated stables, in the Castelvolturno area, Italy.

Table 5. Average number of adult anophelines caught on one square meter in pigsties treated with DDT in kerosene spray, DDT in pyrophyllite powder and in untreated pigsties, in the Castelvolturno area, Italy.

Figure 1. Number of adult anophelines caught daily after treatment on 4 square meters of stables treated with DDT in kerosene spray and DDT in pyrophyllite powder, in the Castelvolturno area, Italy.

II. CONTROL OF FLIES OBTAINED WITH A SINGLE APPLICATION OF DDT TO INSIDE SURFACES OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL QUARTERS.

A. Introduction.

B. Method of Survey.

1) Location of survey stations
   a) Use of:
      (i) kitchens
      (ii) stables

2) Method of Count
   a) Use of 24 hour interval with sticky fly tape.
   b) Surveys made at weekly intervals.

C. Results.

Table 6. Average number of adult flies caught in 24 hours on 108 square inches of sticky fly tape in kitchens and stables treated with DDT in kerosene spray, DDT in pyrophyllite powder and in untreated kitchens and stables, in the Castelvolturno area, Italy.

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APPENDIX "B" - SECTION #3

I. DURATION OF TOXICITY TO MOSQUITOES OF A SINGLE APPLICATION OF DDT TO INSIDE SURFACES OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL QUARTERS.

A. Introduction.

In the report of the Malaria Control Demonstration Unit for May 1944 some description of the experimental area at Castelvolturno and the houses is given. It seems desirable to present some additional information at this time.

The experiment was carried out in the bonification zone of the lower Volturno south of the river. This area is a valley lying between the course of the river Volturno, bounding it on the north, the Naples-Rome railway bounding it on the east, the region of Lago di Patria on the south and the Mediterranean on the west.

At the end of the month of September last year, the German troops in retreat destroyed the 3 pumping stations of the area by mines, and thus during the winter the region around the Lagno and particularly a zone some 8 miles long and 1½ miles wide to the south of the river was flooded to a height of approximately a meter and a half above the ground level, flooding also a considerable part of the houses. During the years before the present war, work had been in progress for the colonization of the zone, with the construction of roads, farm houses, etc.

A river, the Regio Lagno which has water all the year round, runs through the zone from east to west and divides the experimental area into a northern third and a southern portion approximately twice as large. There are six bonification canals parallel to the river. Some of them enter the river near its mouth and the others below the level of the river connect to a pumping station which lifted the water directly into the river. This pumping station was destroyed but has not yet been reconditioned.

A short canal from the pumping station at the edge of the Regio Lagno and two large canals running from west to east across the flooded area communicate with a second pumping station located about ½ a mile south of the Regio Lagno at the western edge of the flooded low area. A large main canal running south from the second pumping station along the entire western edge of the flooded area provides an interconnection to a third pumping station at the northern edge of Lago di Patria. Water pumped into Lago di Patria flowed into the sea. The pumping station at Lago di Patria has not yet been reconditioned.

The second pumping station lifted the water into a canal sufficiently above the Regio Lagno to cause a flow into the river and then to the sea. Drainage of the canals entering this pumping station would reduce the water level of most of the flooded area. Efforts were made by A.C.C. to recondition the pumps, and the pumping station was put in operation about June 1, 1944.

Operation of the reconditioned pumping station during the summer months and through August has reduced the width of the flood area to the previously mentioned large canal running parallel to the sea at the west-



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[illegible] river Volturno, bounding it on the north, the Naples-Rome railway bounding it on the east, the region of Lago di Patria on the south and the Mediterranean on the west.

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Operation of the reconditioned pumping station during the summer months and through August has reduced the width of the flood area to the previously mentioned large canal running parallel to the sea at the western edge of the area. The large and some of the small contributory drainage canals of the area have remained full of water. Maintenance such as clearing vegetation, etc., has been in progress only on the main large canals and this has reduced anopheline breeding to a minimum in these. Even though the flooded area was being steadily reduced there were sufficient sites available for anopheline breeding well into the month of August.

b. Malaria Index.

In the past and prior to the drainage program instituted by the pre-war Italian government, the area was known to be highly malarious. The

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incidence of the disease had been markedly reduced by the bonification work and accompanying anti-larval measures used on canals and rivers, and by the use of quinine and atebrine prophylaxis.

Changes in population occurred with the war. Certain families left the area and others moved in. Some of those coming into the area originated from highly malarious regions and others from vicinities free of malaria.

With probable gametocyte carriers present and the increased opportunity for mosquito production offered by the flooding, the area between the Volturno river and Lago di Patria became in the spring of 1944 a potentially important malarious area.

As it is stated in the report for May, the index of malaria was determined before anti-adult measures were begun. All children up to and including those 12 years old were censused. Palpation of the spleen, according to Schuffner's method, and parasite index by thin and thick blood smears was taken for each child. Results of the index are as follows:

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Section A: | Spleen index | 36% | - | Parasite index | | 17.1%. |
| " B: | " | " | 46% | - | " | " 26.1%. |
| " C: | " | " | 33% | - | " | " 8.3% |
| " D: | " | " | 72% | - | " | " 35.7% |
| " E: | " | " | 60% | - | " | " 12.5% |
| " F | " | " | 21% | - | " | " 13.4% |

P. vivax 99.1%; P.Malariae 0.9%; other species -----

A second malaria index conducted the same as the first, using spleen palpation and blood smears, and done by the same doctors was made during the month of August. Examination of the slides has not yet been completed and results will be given in a later report.

C. Determination of Race of Anopheles maculipennis present.

1) Determinations of June. Early in June, 200 blooded adult Anopheles female mosquitoes were collected from several locations in the experimental area of Castelvolturno. Determination of species and race was based on examination of eggs laid by the females on pieces of damp white blotting paper. Separation was made according to chorionic patterns proposed by Hackett and Missiroli (1). Results of the determination showed that of the mosquitoes collected all were Anopheles labranchiae.

2) Determinations of August. On August 4, 1944 a survey was made of

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quality for mosquito production offered by the [illegible] between the Volturno river and Lago di Patria became in the spring of 1944 a potentially important malarious area.

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| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Section A: | Spleen index 38% - | Parasite index 17.1%. | | | |
| " B: | " | " | 46% - | " | " 26.1%. |
| " C: | " | " | 33% - | " | " 6.3% |
| " D: | " | " | 72% - | " | " 35.7% |
| " E: | " | " | 60% - | " | " 12.5% |
| " F | " | " | 21% - | " | " 18.4% |

P. vivax 99.1%; P. malariae 0.9%; other species -----

A second malaria index conducted the same as the first, using spleen palpation and blood smears, and done by the same doctors was made during the month of August. Examination of the slides has not yet been completed and results will be given in a later report.

C. Determination of Race of Anopheles maculipennis present.

1) Determinations of June. Early in June, 200 blooded adult Anopheles female mosquitoes were collected from several locations in the experimental area of Castelvolturno. Determination of species and race was based on examination of eggs laid by the females on pieces of damp white blotting paper. Separation was made according to chorionic patterns proposed by Hackett and Missiroli (1). Results of the determination showed that of the mosquitoes collected all were Anopheles labranchiae.

2) Determinations of August. On August 1, 1944, a survey was made of adult anophelines present in Castelvolturno area. The determination of species was made according to the method mentioned above and used in the June survey. Results of the survey are given in Table 1.

D. Method of Application of DDT.

1) Spray. Sections E and D were treated with 5% DDT in kerosene applied as a spray by means of a hand-operated knapsack sprayer having a Bordeaux type nozzle. Spraying of all houses in these sections was completed in the period May 17 to May 20. The dosage of approximately 60 milligrams of DDT concentrate was applied per square foot of sprayed surface.

(1)- See note on Sheet 13

D. Discussion.

E. Summary and Conclusions.

III. AIRPLANE SPRAYING.

A. Procedure. (Licola area near Naples).

1) Figure 2.(') A-20 airplane spraying March Pond A with a solution of 5% DDT in Navy Fuel Oil from an M-10 Smoke Tank mounted on the wing.

2) Use of Navy Fuel Oil as base for DDT.

3) Study of larval build-up after termination of DDT treatment.

4) Larvae surveys in marsh receiving weekly application of Paris Green.

B. Results.

Table 7. Weekly Summary Sheet - Larvae and Pupae. Pond A. Bonifica Varcaturo, Naples. Airplane application of 5% DDT in Oil.

Table 8. Weekly Summary Sheet - Larvae and Pupae. Pond H. Bonifica Varcaturo, Naples. Airplane application of 2½% Paris Green in Lime.

C. Discussion.

IV. PERSONNEL.

(') See Note on Sheet #3.



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2) Dust. Sections E and F. were treated with 10% DDT powder during the period May 22 to May 24. The powder was applied to wall surfaces by means of a small plunger type hand dust gun, the Hudson Admiral. A dosage of approximately 20 milligrams of DDT concentrate was applied per square foot of powdered surface.

For further details of methods and procedure used in treating the houses, refer to the report of the Malaria Control Demonstration Unit for the month of May 1944.

During the latter part of June, results obtained in sections E and F indicated that effective control of adult mosquitoes was no longer being obtained in houses treated with 10% DDT powder. It was decided to re-treat these houses with 10% DDT powder during the first week of July.

The powder used was mixed under field conditions. Pyrophyllite, the base used in powder manufactured in the United States, was not available in Italy. However, a supply of talc, processed for use as face powder, was available and this was used as a base for the powder. The percentages of DDT and base were calculated on a weight/weight basis. The proper amounts of DDT concentrate and talc were placed in a steel drum of approximately the same size as a 55-gallon oil drum and having a tight lid held in place by a circular clamp. Two sections of iron pipe 2 inches in diameter and slightly shorter than the length of the barrel were placed in the barrel to serve as grinding surfaces for the ingredients. The barrel was then placed on its side on a concrete platform and rolled by hand. After some 12 hours of turning, particle size of the DDT concentrate was still much too large. The sections of iron pipe were taken out of the barrel and smooth hard stones, approximately the size of a man's fist, were substituted as grinding surfaces. A sufficient number of these to fill the barrel approximately half-way were placed inside. About 100 pounds of the powder mixture was then placed in the barrel. The barrel was closed and rolled as had been done previously. Powder was removed after 2-hour intervals of grinding. Mixing was continued with other batches until approximately 300 pounds of powder had been mixed. The mix was then screened through triple layers of cheese cloth, and any large particles of DDT concentrate remaining were crushed by hand and stirred into the mixture until as uniform a mix as possible under these conditions was obtained.

The quality of mix obtained was not equal to that of powder prepared commercially in the United States. During the application some of the DDT concentrate did not adhere to wall surfaces but fell to the floor because particles of DDT were still too large.

B. Procedure.

1. Daily release of 100 adult females in mosquito proof test rooms.

As mentioned in the report for May, 1944, several treated bedrooms and stables for use in the study of persistence of DDT toxicity were randomly selected after treatment of the area had been completed. Windows of the bedrooms used in this study were equipped with glass sections

to refresh these houses with 10% DDT powder during the first week of July.

The powder used was mixed under field conditions. Pyrophyllite, the base used in powder manufactured in the United States, was not available in Italy. However, a supply of talc, processed for use as face powder, was available and this was used as a base for the powder. The percentages of DDT and base were calculated on a weight/weight basis. The proper amounts of DDT concentrate and talc were placed in a steel drum of approximately the same size as a 55-gallon oil drum and having a tight lid held in place by a circular clamp. Two sections of iron pipe 2 inches in diameter and slightly shorter than the length of the barrel were placed in the barrel to serve as grinding surfaces for the ingredients. The barrel was then placed on its side on a concrete platform and rolled by hand. After some 12 hours of turning, particle size of the DDT concentrate was still much too large. The sections of iron pipe were taken out of the barrel and smooth hard stones, approximately the size of a man's fist, were substituted as grinding surfaces. A sufficient number of these to fill the barrel approximately half-way were placed inside. About 100 pounds of the powder mixture was then placed in the barrel. The barrel was closed and rolled as had been done previously. Powder was removed after 2-hour intervals of grinding. Mixing was continued with other batches until approximately 300 pounds of powder had been mixed. The mix was then screened through triple layers of cheese cloth, and any large particles of DDT concentrate remaining were crushed by hand and stirred into the mixture until as uniform a mix as possible under these conditions was obtained.

The quality of mix obtained was not equal to that of powder prepared commercially in the United States. During the application some of the DDT concentrate did not adhere to wall surfaces but fell to the floor because particles of DDT were still too large.

E. Procedure.

1. Daily release of 100 adult females in mosquito proof test rooms.

As mentioned in the report for May, 1944, several treated bedrooms and stables for use in the study of persistence of DDT toxicity were randomly selected after treatment of the area had been completed. Windows of the bedrooms used in this study were equipped with glass sections which could be opened, and mosquito proofed with screening exterior to the glass. In certain of the rooms the windows and doors remained closed at all times, but in others ventilation was obtained by leaving the glass windows open.

One hundred adult female anopheline mosquitoes were released in each test bedroom each day. The mosquitoes were caught from nearby untreated stables and released in the bedrooms between the hours of 1300 and 1400. The following morning, approximately between the hours of 0900 and 1000, counts were made of the mosquitoes dead and alive. When the counting had been completed, all mosquitoes remaining alive were collected and removed from the room. Results of these studies are presented in Table 2.

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APPENDIX "B" - Sheet 7

After the study had been under way for several weeks there seemed to be a difference in the results found between closed versus ventilated rooms. Additional rooms were chosen for use as ventilated rooms and the use of an untreated room was incorporated in the study.

Limited observations on the mode of action of DDT on adult mosquitoes were made early in June. A room treated with DDT-kerosene spray was used. At 10.30 hours, two hundred adult mosquitoes were released in the room. When first introduced, the mosquitoes sought the darker parts of the room such as corners and ceiling and rested on these surfaces. After 25 minutes the mosquitoes appeared to be restless and made short flights around the room, resting only momentarily on surfaces where they alighted. After 60 minutes a few of the mosquitoes were no longer able to fly but fell to the floor. They continued to move their wings but were not able to co-ordinate their movements sufficiently to make progress either crawling or flying. At 11.40 hours, some of the mosquitoes on the floor were immobile, but would make faint movements when touched. At 1200 hrs most of the mosquitoes had fallen to the floor; only a few remained on the ceiling or in dark corners. Many of those on the floor were dead and others in various stages of intoxication. At 1500 hours, 4 hours and 40 minutes after the mosquitoes were introduced into the room, all of them had fallen to the floor. At 1600 hours only a few of the mosquitoes were able to make faint movements when disturbed; the others were dead.

The stables were open most of the time. It was soon found that daily release of mosquitoes in the stables was unnecessary; the entrance remained open and animals, and in certain cases men sleeping in the stables, provided attraction. Natural mosquito infestation was sufficient for comparative counts between treatments.

Comparison of the efficacy of DDT applied as a spray versus that applied as a powder in the stables was made by counting daily all mosquitoes both male and female which could be found in an area of approximately 1 square meter in each of the four corners of the ceiling. The counting area was well defined by the beams and cross beams forming the roof supports. Results are presented in Figure(1)

2. Survey stations for adult mosquitoes.

In addition to the daily release of 100 adult anopheline mosquitoes in treated bedrooms and daily counts of mosquitoes present in treated stables, survey stations for adult mosquitoes were chosen randomly in each section. Since the sizes of the sections vary, the number of counting stations within sections is not constant, but an attempt was made to choose counting stations representative of the area both as to number and location. Counting stations are visited once each week. At each counting station the surveyor visits a second floor bedroom, the stable and the pigsty. In the bedrooms, counts were made of all adult mosquitoes present on the section of the ceiling between the first cross beam and the outer wall; this strip is approximately 1 meter wide and 5 meters long. In the stables, counts were made of all mosquitoes present on an [illegible] of the four corners of the ceiling. In

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[illegible] They continued to move their wings but were not able to co-ordinate their movements sufficiently to make progress either crawling or flying. At 11.40 hours, some of the mosquitoes on the floor were immobile, but would make faint movements when touched. At 1200 hrs most of the mosquitoes had fallen to the floor; only a few remained on the ceiling or in dark corners. Many of those on the floor were dead and others in various stages of intoxication. At 1500 hours, 3 hours and 40 minutes after the mosquitoes were introduced into the room, all of them had fallen to the floor. At 1600 hours only a few of the mosquitoes were able to make faint movements when disturbed; the others were dead.

The stables were open most of the time. It was soon found that daily release of mosquitoes in the stables was unnecessary; the entrance remained open and animals, and in certain cases men sleeping in the stables, provided attraction. Natural mosquito infestation was sufficient for comparative counts between treatments.

Comparison of the efficacy of DDT applied as a spray versus that applied as a powder in the stables was made by counting daily all mosquitoes both male and female which could be found in an area of approximately 1 square meter in each of the four corners of the ceiling. The counting area was well defined by the beams and cross beams forming the roof supports. Results are presented in Figure(1)

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In addition to the daily release of 100 adult anopheline mosquitoes in treated bedrooms and daily counts of mosquitoes present in treated stables, survey stations for adult mosquitoes were chosen randomly in each section. Since the sizes of the sections vary, the number of counting stations within sections is not constant, but an attempt was made to choose counting stations representative of the area both as to number and location. Counting stations are visited once each week. At each counting station the surveyor visits a second floor bedroom, the stable and the pigsty. In the bedrooms, counts were made of all adult mosquitoes present on the section of the ceiling between the first cross beam and the outer wall; this strip is approximately 1 meter wide and 5 meters long. In the stables, counts were made of all mosquitoes present on an area of 1 square meter at each of the four corners of the ceiling. In the pigsties the square meter of the ceiling furthest from the entrance was used for counting.

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In the latter part of May surveys for adult and larval mosquitoes seemed to indicate a difference in infestation in the various sections. It was decided at that time to establish survey stations in the untreated houses of the periphery of the experimental area. The northern part of section A borders the Volturno river. The nearest untreated houses in this district lay on the other side of the river. The houses and the general topography are essentially the same on both sides of the river. Three survey stations were located in the district immediately north of the Volturno. The eastern boundary of section B is formed by a railroad somewhat elevated above the farmland on each side. Two houses immediately adjacent to the railroad

on the eastern side were chosen as survey stations. Two survey stations were located at the southeastern corner of the experimental area and of the treated houses of section F. These survey stations were immediately adjacent to the flooded portion north of Lago di Patria where conditions for mosquito breeding were very favourable. A single survey station was located on the western border of this flooded area and between it and the treated houses of section E. Two survey stations were chosen in the area northwest of the Regio Lagno river which divides the northern and southern sections of the experimental area. Counts in the survey stations around the periphery of the experimental area were begun in the first week in June and have been continued at weekly intervals thereafter.

A team made up of a doctor and a clerical assistant was assigned to each of the two districts of the experimental area. The district north of the Regio Lagno comprised sections A and B and peripheral catching stations northwest of the Regio Lagno, north of the Volturno river and east of section E. The district south of the Regio Lagno was made up of sections C, D, E and F and the peripheral catching stations on the southeast and southwest corners of the experimental area. Each team was responsible for the daily release and counts of mosquitoes in the treated test bedrooms and stables and weekly visits to the survey stations for adults and larvae within its district.

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Results of mosquitoes found in survey stations for adults are presented in Tables 3, 4 and 5.

3. Survey stations for larvae.

In the program drawn up at the beginning of the experiment it was planned to make larval surveys in each section to determine whether reduction of adult density by house treatment would affect larval density. Due to the drainage of the area occurring after the pumping station was returned to operation, conditions of water and mosquito breeding were under constant change; therefore larval surveys are difficult to evaluate and do not carry the same significance that they might have had if water conditions had remained constant.

However, survey stations for larvae were established in each district and in the zone around the periphery of the experimental area. These stations were visited at weekly intervals. Twenty dips were made at each station. The larvae found in each dip were segregated into respective instars and any pupae found were listed. Records were kept of both anopheline and culicine larvae found. Due to the above-mentioned difficulties, no attempt is made here to summarize the results of larval surveys. However, it can be stated that larval incidence was not reduced to zero at any time in any of the treated sections.

F. Discussion.

When the experimental area was first surveyed in late April, it seemed to offer relatively uniform conditions for anopheline breeding and somewhat equal mosquito density throughout. Some gravity drainage was taking place at that time but prospects that this would affect gen-

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F. Discussion.

When the experimental area was first surveyed in late April, it seemed to offer relatively uniform conditions for anopheline breeding and somewhat equal mosquito density throughout. Some gravity drainage was taking place at that time but prospects that this would affect general water conditions in the area seemed slight. However, due to certain military necessity, mosquito control was intensified with clearing and opening of canals in areas A and B. As a result of this, gravity flow of water into the Regio Lagno was improved and much of the water available for mosquito breeding in these sections eliminated. With the operation of the pumping station, the marsh south of the Regio Lagno steadily diminished in width and produced drainage of canals with the result that water conditions for mosquito breeding in section D were greatly reduced. Large canals which could have served for mosquito breeding were cleared of vegetation at regular intervals, thereby reducing mosquito breeding in these to the minimum. While it is feasible that mosquitoes could have flown to any point within the area, sections bordering the marsh showed a much higher density during the months of June, July and August than those more distant.

In considering the results shown in Tables 3, 4 and 5 the reader should bear in mind the differences in the various sections of potential mosquito density. It is unfortunate that such differences existed, but experiments conducted under present conditions cannot always be as carefully controlled for a single purpose as the experimenter might like.

Sections A, B, the peripheral zone north of the Volturno river and east of section B are quite comparable with regard to mosquito breeding and distance from good breeding localities. Section D is within flight range of the large marsh offering favorable conditions for mosquito breeding, but more removed than sections B and F. It might be possible to compare mosquito densities in area D with those in the peripheral district northwest of the River Lagno. Sections C, E, F and the peripheral zones on the southeast and southwest border of the marsh are all comparable in potential adult mosquito density.

Results of the adult mosquito survey conducted in June show that A. labranchiae was the predominant species. However, observations in surveying for larvae indicated that larvae of A.labranchiae would be found only where certain species of Ceratophyllum, Potamogeton and other fine-leaved moss-like plants were barely covered or hardly emergent from the water surface. Where lemna or algae covered the water surface, few if any larvae of A.labranchiae would be found. The latter condition was the general case in contributory and even some of the large canals. With the change of predominance from A.labranchiae to A.sacharovi as shown in the adult survey conducted in August, anopheline larvae could be found in the smaller canals throughout the area. However, weather conditions were much warmer in late July and August, and past work in Italy has indicated a low point in the peak of adult mosquito incidence approximately at this time of the year.

As is shown in Table 2, 100% kills were obtained for 105 consecutive days in the closed test bedroom sprayed with DDT in kerosene. The kill in the ventilated sprayed test room fluctuated around 90% during the same period. This result agrees with observations in survey stations for adults where the rooms are ventilated and mosquitoes have access to them during their flight activity. Mosquito counts in sprayed stables as shown by the solid lines in Figure 1, agree favourably with counts of adults in the survey stations as presented in Table 4.

Reduction of adult mosquitoes by powder treatment of the inside surfaces of human and animal quarters does not seem to be as satisfactory as that obtained where DDT-kerosene spray was used. In the closed test room treated with powder, complete kill of mosquitoes released daily was obtained for 42 consecutive days with a sharp fall in percent kill occurring thereafter. In the ventilated dusted room, complete kills of mosquitoes were obtained for only a few days. After 17 days the percent kill varied from 60 to 75%. This compared to the death rate of 40% after 24 hours in an untreated room and 50% after 48 hours, shows less effectiveness than was being obtained in sprayed rooms. It is true that higher kills were shown in powdered rooms after a 48 hour exposure, while some of the mosquitoes released in untreated rooms lived as long as 6 days.



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The comparison of control obtained with spray versus powder is best shown in Figure 1(1). With the exception of one day, counts of adults in the sprayed stables were less than 20, while counts in powdered stables averaged around 300.

The single high count of mosquitoes in sprayed stables shown in Figure 1(1) occurred on May 30. In the afternoon of May 29 a rather stiff wind blew from the sea across the marsh towards the test stable. The wind continued during the night and the day of May 30. Counts of the mosquitoes present in the stable were made in the morning of May 30. It is conceivable that mosquitoes emerging during the day of May 29 were carried from the marsh to the vicinity of the treated stable in larger numbers than would have occurred from normal flight activities. That the

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mosquitoes did not remain in the stable is shown by the count of 1 on May 31 and 2 on June 1.

In planning the experiment it had been decided to attempt an evaluation of malaria control in sections treated with spray versus those treated with powder. Late in June it was evident that slight control of adult mosquitoes was being obtained in powdered sections. At that time it was decided to retreat these sections, and this was done with the powder mixture described earlier in the report. While there was a reduction of mosquito counts after the second powder treatment, as shown in Figure 1 (') and borne out in Tables 3, 4 and 5, mosquitoes were still more numerous in quarters treated with powder than in those having had only a single application of spray. Some of the reduction in adult mosquitoes occurring after the second powder treatment might be attributable to the warm weather beginning at this time and the known low adult density during this period of the year.

Results available at this time indicate however that sections treated with powder have shown a considerably lower density of adult mosquitoes than comparable untreated sections. Since results of the malaria index conducted in August are not yet available, no statement can be made here regarding the efficacy of the powder treatment in malaria control.

G. Summary and Conclusions.

An index of malaria by palpation of spleens and examination of blood smears of children up to and including those 12 years of age was made between May 5 and May 13, and repeated during the period August 7 to August 19, 1944.

During the interval May 13 to May 24, 88 houses in sections B and D were sprayed with 5% DDT in kerosene, applying DDT at the rate of 60 milligrams per square foot of sprayed surface. 63 houses in sections E and F were treated with 10% DDT powder applying DDT at the rate of 20 milligrams per square foot. Section A comprised of 51 houses on the northwest corner of the experimental area, and 12 houses in section C about the middle point on the western side of the area, were left untreated. Sections E and F receiving powder were re-treated during the first week of July.

Surveys of the species of Anopheles present in the area were conducted the first weeks of June and August.

Observations on the persistence of toxicity of DDT were conducted in bedrooms treated with DDT in kerosene spray or pyrophyllite powder. 100 adult mosquitoes were released in each room each day. The same number of mosquitoes was released in an untreated room and counted daily to determine length of life. Further introduction of mosquitoes into the untreated room was made at frequent intervals, and closed and ventilated conditions were used alternately.

Daily counts were made of mosquitoes present in stables treated with spray and in those treated with powder. Survey stations for adults and

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Results available at this time indicate however that sections treated with powder have shown a considerably lower density of adult mosquitoes than comparable untreated sections. Since results of the malaria index conducted in August are not yet available, no statement can be made here regarding the efficacy of the powder treatment in malaria control.

G. Summary and Conclusions.

An index of malaria by palpation of spleens and examination of blood smears of children up to and including those 12 years of age was made between May 3 and May 13, and repeated during the period August 7 to August 19, 1944.

During the interval May 15 to May 24, 88 houses in sections B and D were sprayed with 5% DDT in kerosene, applying DDT at the rate of 60 milligrams per square foot of sprayed surface. 63 houses in sections E and F were treated with 10% DDT powder applying DDT at the rate of 20 milligrams per square foot. Section A comprised of 51 houses on the northwest corner of the experimental area, and 12 houses in section C about the middle point on the western side of the area, were left untreated. Sections E and F receiving powder were re-treated during the first week of July.

Surveys of the species of Anopheles present in the area were conducted the first weeks of June and August.

Observations on the persistence of toxicity of DDT were conducted in bedrooms treated with DDT in kerosene spray or pyrophyllite powder. 100 adult mosquitoes were released in each room each day. The same number of mosquitoes was released in an untreated room and counted daily to determine length of life. Further introduction of mosquitoes into the untreated room was made at frequent intervals, and closed and ventilated conditions were used alternately.

Daily counts were made of mosquitoes present in stables treated with spray and in those treated with powder. Survey stations for adults and larvae were established in each section of the experimental area and in 5 localities around the periphery.

1) For 105 consecutive days after treatment with 60 milligrams of DDT per square foot of sprayed surface, the kill of 100 adult anophelines released daily:

(a) was complete each day in the room remaining closed

(b) fluctuated around the 90% level in the room with the window open.

2) Effective control of adult mosquitoes entering human and animal quarters was obtained for a period of 80 days after treatment with 5% DDT

in kerosene at the rate of 60 milligrams DDT per square foot of surface sprayed.

3) Treatment with 5% DDT in kerosene spray at the rate of 60 milligrams DDT per square foot of surface sprayed gave more effective control of adult anophelines in human and animal quarters than treatment with 10% DDT powder in which only 20 milligrams of DDT per square foot adhered to treated surfaces.

II. CONTROL OF FLIES OBTAINED WITH A SINGLE APPLICATION OF DDT TO INSIDE SURFACES OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL QUARTERS.

A. Introduction.

In the last week of June, some 36 days after treatment, it was decided to take records of the number of flies present in the various sections. It was convenient to use the same stations as those being used for adult mosquitoes. Kitchens and stables were chosen as sites in which to make fly counts.

B. Method of Survey.

After some consideration, sticky fly tapes were chosen as traps for the flies. The tapes used were 31 inches long, 12 inches wide, impregnated on both sides and had a total surface area of approximately 108 square inches. Tapes were placed in the kitchen and in the stable of the survey station in the morning, left overnight, and counts of all flies trapped on the tape made 24 hours later. The tape was then removed and destroyed. Counts were made at each station at weekly intervals.

C. Results.

Results are presented in Table 6.

D. Discussion.

In considering the results presented in Table 6, the writer feels that conditions for fly breeding and density are comparable in the untreated section A to those of the sprayed sections B and D and the powdered section F. Comparison can be made between untreated section C and powdered section E.

The writer is not able at this time to offer a good explanation of the differences in fly density in the untreated sections A and C. Casual inspection indicated ample opportunity for the breeding of Musca domestica in both localities. Further investigation of this matter is under way and will be reported at a later date.

E. Summary and Conclusions.



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A. Introduction.

In the last week of June, some 36 days after treatment, it was decided to take records of the number of flies present in the various sections. It was convenient to use the same stations as those being used for adult mosquitoes. Kitchens and stables were chosen as sites in which to make fly counts.

B. Method of Survey.

After some consideration, sticky fly tapes were chosen as traps for the flies. The tapes used were 31 inches long, 1½ inches wide, impregnated on both sides and had a total surface area of approximately 108 square inches. Tapes were placed in the kitchen and in the stable of the survey station in the morning, left overnight, and counts of all flies trapped on the tape made 24 hours later. The tape was then removed and destroyed. Counts were made at each station at weekly intervals.

C. Results.

Results are presented in Table 6.

D. Discussion.

In considering the results presented in Table 6, the writer feels that conditions for fly breeding and density are comparable in the untreated section A to those of the sprayed sections B and D and the powdered section F. Comparison can be made between untreated section C and powdered section E.

The writer is not able at this time to offer a good explanation of the differences in fly density in the untreated sections A and C. Casual inspection indicated ample opportunity for the breeding of Musca domestica in both localities. Further investigation of this matter is under way and will be reported at a later date.

E. Summary and Conclusions.

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Survey stations previously established for counts of adult mosquitoes in the various sections of the experimental area were utilized for counts of fly density beginning June 26, 1944. A sticky fly tape having an impregnated surface area of approximately 108 square inches was placed in the kitchen and stable at each station. After 24 hours all flies trapped on the tape were counted. Counts were repeated at weekly intervals.

1) While elimination of flies was not obtained, considerable reduction of fly density is evident in sections where inside surfaces of human and animal quarters were treated with DDT either in kerosene spray or pyrophyllite powder.

2) More effective control of flies was obtained in sections treated with 5% DDT in kerosene than in those treated with 10% DDT in powder.

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III. AIRPLANE SPRAYING.

A. Procedure.

A photograph of an A-20 airplane (') spraying Marsh Pond A in the Licola area near Naples with a solution of 5% DDT in Navy fuel oil from an M-10 Smoke Tank mounted on the wing is shown in Figure 2.

Application of oil solutions of DDT by airplane were continued at Marsh Pond A in the Licola area near Naples. Results of this work summarized in the report for May, seemed to indicate no residual action from a single treatment, and the question arose concerning evaporation of a light oil such as No.2 Diesel oil and whether the use of a heavier oil would cause a more persistent oil film and might thereby produce longer persistence of toxicity from a single application. Accordingly, it was decided to substitute Navy fuel oil as a base for DDT. Navy fuel oil is a very heavy, only slightly refined petroleum oil. The first application of 5% DDT in Navy fuel oil was made on July 14. Surveys made on the fourth and eighth day after treatment seemed to indicate that no greater persistence had been obtained than with No.2 Diesel oil, and weekly applications of DDT in Navy fuel oil were continued until August 11. At this time military necessity for mosquito control in this area was relieved, and treatment of Marsh Pond A was discontinued.

Some survey observations in other treated ponds had seemed to indicate that after several applications of DDT in oil, larvae were not able to complete their larval cycle beyond the second instar. Upon termination of treatments in Marsh Pond A, surveys were made at regular intervals to follow larval build up if it occurred.

A large flooded area, approximately a mile south of Marsh Pond A, had received an application of 5% DDT in No.2 Diesel oil on July 2 and a second application of 5% DDT in Diesel oil on July 10. On July 18, this area was treated with Paris Green applied at the rate of one pound per acre by airplane. Treatments with Paris Green have continued at weekly intervals since that date. It was decided to establish a survey area for larvae in the flooded area receiving Paris Green treatment and to compare larval incidence there with that found in Marsh Pond A. Surveys were made in both areas on the same days and conditions of water and mosquito breeding are somewhat comparable.

B. Results.

Results of larval surveys in Marsh Pond A treated with DDT in oil and Marsh Pond H treated with Paris Green, are summarized in Tables 7 and 8.

C. Discussion.

It had been hoped that treatment of the Marsh Pond H with Paris Green would be stopped at about the same time as DDT in oil treatment of Marsh Pond A and that larval build-up in these could be compared. However, the decision was made that military needs warranted continued treatment of Marsh Pond H. It is interesting to observe in Table 7 that no fourth

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[illegible] of toxicity from a single application. Accordingly, it was decided to substitute Navy fuel oil as a base for DDT. Navy fuel oil is a very heavy, only slightly refined petroleum oil. The first application of 5% DDT in Navy fuel oil was made on July 14. Surveys made on the fourth and sixth day after treatment seemed to indicate that no greater persistence had been obtained than with No.2 Diesel oil, and weekly applications of DDT in Navy fuel oil were continued until August 11. At this time military necessity for mosquito control in this area was relieved, and treatment of Marsh Pond A was discontinued.

Some survey observations in other treated ponds had seemed to indicate that after several applications of DDT in oil, larvae were not able to complete their larval cycle beyond the second instar. Upon termination of treatments in Marsh Pond A, surveys were made at regular intervals to follow larval build up if it occurred.

A large flooded area, approximately a mile south of Marsh Pond A, had received an application of 5% DDT in No.2 Diesel oil on July 2 and a second application of 3% DDT in Diesel oil on July 10. On July 28, this area was treated with Paris Green applied at the rate of one pound per acre by airplane. Treatments with Paris Green have continued at weekly intervals since that date. It was decided to establish a survey area for larvae in the flooded area receiving Paris Green treatment and to compare larval incidence there with that found in Marsh Pond A. Surveys were made in both areas on the same days and conditions of water and mosquito breeding are somewhat comparable.

B. Results.

Results of larval surveys in Marsh Pond A treated with DDT in oil and Marsh Pond H treated with Paris Green, are summarized in Tables 7 and 8.

C. Discussion.

It had been hoped that treatment of the Marsh Pond H with Paris Green would be stopped at about the same time as DDT in oil treatment of Marsh Pond A and that larval build-up in these could be compared. However, the decision was made that military needs warranted continued treatment of Marsh Pond H. It is interesting to observe in Table 7 that no fourth instar anopheline larvae have been found in Marsh Pond A during the 20-day interval after the last treatment on August 11. The mosquito control program conducted in this general area has made it difficult to find a comparable marsh which could be left untreated. Figures therefore on larval density in untreated ponds are not available, and one wonders what factors outside of DDT application might have interfered with completion of the larval cycle in Marsh Pond A.

IV PERSONNEL.

The Malaria Control Demonstration Unit was fortunate to have Major R. H. Young and Capt. R. A. Elliot on detached service from the 12th General Hospital. Major Young reported for duty on April 8 and Capt. Elliot

on May 2. They were both recalled and returned to their hospital on June 12, 1944.

Sgt. Aaron Horshkowitz detached from the 23rd Malaria Control Unit to the Malaria Control Branch Demonstration Unit, A.C.C. was assigned to the 137th Medical Composite Platoon F.A., effective August 1, 1944. The commanding officer of this platoon agreed to let Sgt Horshkowitz remain on detached service with the Malaria Control Demonstration Unit until October 1, 1944 and will grant an extension of time if necessary and convenient.

Dr. Giuseppe Cipolat was transferred on June 1, 1944 from Typhus Control Service to Malaria Control Demonstration Unit.

Visentini, Filippo and Visentini, Ivo were hired on July 1, 1944 as clerks and assigned to duty in the Castelvolturno area.

Corsi, Ottavio and Verdi, Amodeo, both clerks in Castelvolturno, quit on June 15, and Anciolotti, Giuseppe and Rossi, Maggino, also clerks in Castelvolturno, quit on July 31, 1944.



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Visentini, Eligio and Visentini, Ivo were hired on July 1, 1944 as clerks and assigned to duty in the Castelvolturno area.

Corsi, Ottavio and Verdi, Amelio, both clerks in Castelvolturno, quit on June 15, and Arciolotti, Giuseppe and Rosi, Maggino, all clerks in Castelvolturno, quit on July 31, 1944.

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(1) Hackett, L. W. and Missiroli, A., The varieties of Anopheles maculipennis and their relation to the distribution of malaria in Europe, Rivista di Malariologia XIV (Sec.1, No.1) pp. 1-67 (1935).

(') Owing to the impossibility of reproducing Figure No. 2, it is regretted that it is, of necessity, omitted from this report.

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TABLE 1. PERCENT OF VARIOUS SPECIES OF ANOPHELES CAUGHT IN SPAYED DWELLINGS CASTELVOLTURNO AREA ON AUGUST 4, 1944.

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| Section | Number of catching stations | Species found | Number of each species found | Percent of each species found | Area totals for each species | Area percents for each species |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 1 | A. sacharovi | 20 | 71.5 | | |
| | | A. labranchiae | 5 | 17.8 | | |
| | | A. maculipennis | 2 | 7.1 | | |
| | | A. messeae | 1 | 3.6 | | |
| | | | 28 | | | |
| B | 1 | A. sacharovi | 35 | 94.6 | | |
| | | A. labranchiae | 1 | 2.7 | | |
| | | A. maculipennis | 1 | 2.7 | | |
| | | | 37 | | | |
| C | 3 | A. sacharovi | 12 | 80.- | | |
| | | A. maculipennis | 2 | 13.3 | | |
| | | A. messeae | 1 | 6.7 | | |
| | | | 15 | | | |
| D | 1 | A. sacharovi | 40 | 95.2 | | |
| | | A. maculipennis | 2 | 4.8 | | |
| | | | 42 | | | |
| E | 2 | A. sacharovi | 18 | 85.7 | | |
| | | A. labranchiae | 3 | 14.3 | | |
| | | | 21 | | | |
| F | 1 | A. sacharovi | 15 | 48.5 | | |

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| Section | Number of catching stations | Species found | Number of each species found | Percent of each species found | Area totals for each species | Area percents for each species |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | 1 | A.sacharovi | 20 | 71.5 | | |
| | | A.labranchiae | 5 | 17.8 | | |
| | | A.maculipennis | 2 | 7.1 | | |
| | | A.messeae | 1 | 3.6 | | |
| | | | 28 | | | |
| B | 1 | A.sacharovi | 35 | 94.6 | | |
| | | A.labranchiae | 1 | 2.7 | | |
| | | A.maculipennis | 1 | 2.7 | | |
| | | | 37 | | | |
| C | 3 | A.sacharovi | 12 | 80.- | | |
| | | A.maculipennis | 2 | 13.3 | | |
| | | A.messeae | 1 | 6.7 | | |
| | | | 15 | | | |
| D | 1 | A.sacharovi | 40 | 95.2 | | |
| | | A.maculipennis | 2 | 4.8 | | |
| | | | 42 | | | |
| E | 2 | A.sacharovi | 18 | 85.7 | | |
| | | A.labranchiae | 3 | 14.3 | | |
| | | | 21 | | | |
| F | 1 | A.sacharovi | 16 | 48.5 | | |
| | | A.labranchiae | 2 | 6.1 | | |
| | | A.maculipennis | 12 | 36.4 | | |
| | | A.messeae | 3 | 9.- | | |
| | | | 33 | | | |
| | | A.sacharovi | | | 142 | 80.1 |
| | | A.labranchiae | | | 11 | 6.3 |
| | | A.maculipennis | | | 19 | 10.8 |
| | | A.messeae | | | 5 | 2.8 |
| | | | | | 176 | |

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TABLE 2. INTERVAL IN DAYS AND PERCENT KILL OF ADULT ANOPHELINE MOSQUITOES BY DDT RESIDUE FROM SPRAY OR DUST, AND EFFECT OF VENTILATION ON PERSISTENCE OF TREATMENT. IN EACH TEST ROOM 100 ADULT ANOPHELINE MOSQUITOES RELEASED EACH DAY.

| Treatment | DDT conc. per sq.ft. wall | Room Closed: Days after treatment | Room Closed: % Kill 24 hrs. | Room Closed: % Kill 48 hrs. | Room Ventilated: Days after treatment | Room Ventilated: % Kill 24 hrs. | Room Ventilated: % Kill 48 hrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spray: 5% DDT in kerosene | 60 mg. | 105 | 100 | | 24 | 60 | |
| | | | | | 105 | 90 | |
| Powder: 10% DDT in pyrophyllite | 20 mg. | 42 | 100 | | 17 | | 60 |
| | | 43 | 88 | | 20 | 60 | |
| | | 44 | 64 | | | | |
| | | 46 | 80 | | | | |
| Powder: 10% DDT in pyrophyllite | 20 mg. | | | | 18 | 75 | 83 |
| Powder: 10% DDT in pyrophyllite. Room ventilated 17 days then closed | 20 mg. | Days after closing: 1 | | 60 | | | |
| | | 3 | 60 | | | | |
| | | 12 | 85 | | | | |
| | | 24 | 68 | 97 | | | |
| | | 26 | 99 | | | | |
| Without treatment | none | | 40 | 50 | | 40 | 50 |

[illegible] AND PERCENT KILL OF ADULT ANOPHELINE MOSQUITOES BY DDT RESIDUE FROM SPRAY OR DUST, AND EFFECT OF VENTILATION ON PERSISTENCE OF TREATMENT. IN EACH TEST ROOM 100 ADULT ANOPHELINE MOSQUITOES RELEASED EACH DAY.

| Treatment | DDT conc. per sq.ft. wall | Room Closed: Days after treatment | Room Closed: % Kill 24 hrs. | Room Closed: % Kill 48 hrs. | Room Ventilated: Days after treatment | Room Ventilated: % Kill 24 hrs. | Room Ventilated: % Kill 48 hrs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Spray: 5% DDT in kerosene | 60 mg. | 105 | 100 | | 24 | 60 | |
| | | | | | 105 | 90 | |
| Powder: 10% DDT in pyrophyllite | 20 mg. | 42 | 100 | | 17 | | 60 |
| | | 43 | 88 | | 20 | 60 | |
| | | 44 | 64 | | | | |
| | | 46 | 82 | | | | |
| Powder: 10% DDT in pyrophyllite | 20 mg. | | | | 18 | 75 | 83 |
| Powder: 10% DDT in pyrophyllite. Room ventilated 17 days then closed | 20 mg. | Days after closing: 1 | | 60 | | | |
| | | 3 | 60 | | | | |
| | | 12 | 35 | | | | |
| | | 24 | 68 | 97 | | | |
| | | 26 | 99 | | | | |
| Without treatment | none | | 40 | 50 | | 40 | 50 |

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APPENDIX "E" - Sheet 16

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TABLE 3. NUMBER OF ADULT ANOPHELINES CAUGHT ON 5 SQUARE METERS IN BEDROOMS TREATED WITH DDT IN KEROSENE SPRAY, DDT IN DIROPHILLITE POWDER AND IN UNTREATED BEDROOMS, IN THE CASTELVOLTURNO AREA, ITALY.

| Month | Week | Untreated and Periphery | | | | 5% DDT in Kerosene | | 10% DDT dust | | Untreated & Periphery | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sect. A. | North | North East | North West | Sect. B. | Sect. D. | Sect. E. | Sect. F. | Sect. C. | South | South East |
| 5 | 1-7 | .1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8-14 | 0 | | | | .1 | 6.2 | 12.3 | 15.5 | 16. | | |
| | 15-21 | .3 | | | | .3 | 7. | 9.6 | 24.3 | 21. | | |
| | 22-28 | .1 | | | | Treated 0.0 | Treated .3 | Treated 0. | Treated 1.6 | 21.6 | | |
| 5-6 | 29-4 | 2.1 | | | | .5 | .3 | 0. | 1.2 | 11.6 | | |
| 6 | 5-11 | 2. | | | | .4 | .7 | 5. | 11.0 | 14.3 | | |
| | 12-18 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 16. | 3.1 | .7 | 6. | 10.4 | 16.6 | 24.3 | |
| | 19-25 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 16. | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 23.6 | 8 | 35.7 | |
| 6-7 | 26-2 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1. | 31. | 1.6 | 0 | 7.3 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 38.7 | 1000 |
| 7 | 3-9 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 59. | 1.6 | 1.7 | .3 | 12. | 6. | 55. | 1000 |
| | 10-16 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3. | 16.5 | 1.3 | 3. | Treated 0. | Treated 10.4 | 3. | 52.7 | 350 |

TABLE 3. NUMBER OF ADULT ANOPHELINES CAUGHT ON 5 SQUARE METERS IN BEDROOMS TREATED WITH DDT IN KEROSENE SPRAY, DDT IN PYROPHYLLITE POWDER AND IN UNTREATED BEDROOMS, IN THE CASTELVOLTURNO AREA, ITALY.

| Month | Week | Untreated and Periphery | | | | 5% DDT in Kerosene | | 10% DDT dust | | Untreated & Periphery | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sect. A. | North | North East | North West | Sect. B. | Sect. D. | Sect. E. | Sect. F. | Sect. C. | South | South East |
| 5 | 1-7 | .1 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8-11 | 0 | | | | .1 | 6.2 | 12.3 | 15.5 | 16. | | |
| | 15-21 | .3 | | | | .3 | 7. | 3.6 | 21.3 | 21. | | |
| | 22-28 | .1 | | | | Treated 0.0 | Treated .3 | Treated 0. | Treated 1.6 | 21.6 | | |
| 5-6 | 29-4 | 2.1 | | | | .5 | .3 | 0. | 1.2 | 11.6 | | |
| 6 | 5-11 | 2. | | | | .4 | .7 | 5. | 11.0 | 14.5 | | |
| | 12-18 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 16. | 3.1 | .7 | 6. | 10.4 | 16.6 | 84.3 | |
| | 19-25 | 3.3 | 4.3 | 1.5 | 16. | 1.1 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 23.6 | 8 | 39.7 | |
| 6-7 | 26-2 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1. | 31. | 1.6 | 0 | 7.5 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 38.7 | 1000 |
| 7 | 3-9 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.5 | 59. | 1.6 | 1.7 | .3 | 12. | 6. | 35. | 1000 |
| | 10-16 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3. | 16.5 | 1.3 | 3. | Treated 0. | Treated 10.4 | 5. | 53.7 | 350 |
| | 17-24 | 1.3 | 2. | 2. | 13. | 1.2 | 6.5 | 4. | 2.7 | 4.3 | 51.5 | 1000 |
| | 25-31 | .9 | 1.3 | 0. | 12. | 1.4 | 4. | 8. | 5.2 | 5.3 | 41.3 | 300 |

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APPENDIX [illegible] - SHEET 17

TABLE 4. AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULT ANOPHELINES CATCHES ON 4 SQUARE METERS OF STABLES TREATED WITH DDT IN KEROSENE SPRAY, DDT IN PYROPHYLLITE POWDER AND OF UNTREATED STABLES, IN THE CASTELVOLTURNO AREA, ITALY.

| Month | Week | Untreated and Periphery | | | | 5% DDT in Kerosene | | 10% DDT Dust | | Untreated & Periphery | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sect. A. | North | North East | North West | Sect. B. | Sect. D. | Sect. E. | Sect. F. | Sect. C. | South | South East |
| [illegible] | 1-7 | 2.8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8-14 | 16. | | | | 12.5 | 35.5 | 256.6 | 151. | 17.5 | | |
| | 15-21 | 9.1 | | | | 23.2 | 18.3 | 175.0 | 260.8 | 36. | | |
| | 22-28 | 19.4 | | | | Treated .4 | Treated 0. | Treated 4.6 | Treated 179. | 282.5 | | [illegible] |
| 5-6 | 29-4 | [illegible].1 | | | | 3.5 | 7.3 | 12. | 12.3 | 85.3 | | |
| 6 | 5-11 | 59. | | | | 4.7 | 8.3 | 15. | 27.8 | 33.7 | | |
| | 12-18 | 59. | 28.7 | 36.5 | 105. | 12.7 | 6. | 32.6 | 38.4 | 92.3 | 680. | |
| | 19-25 | 14.3 | 10. | 105.5 | 450. | 5.9 | 6. | 17.7 | 92.6 | 188.7 | 450. | |
| 6-7 | 26-2 | 14. | 4.3 | 5.5 | 1087.5 | 8.6 | 1.3 | 19. | 45.0 | 349.3 | 490.7 | 1000 |
| 7 | 3-9 | 17.1 | 7.7 | 15. | 624. | 1.1 | 5. | 22.7 | 321.4 | 65.3 | 666.7 | 1000 |
| | 10-16 | [illegible] | 6.3 | [illegible] | 586. | [illegible] | 13. | Treated [illegible] | Treated 211. | 158. | 490. | [illegible] |

TABLE 4. AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULT ANOPHELINES CAUGHT ON 4 SQUARE METERS OF STABLES TREATED WITH DDT IN KEROSENE SPRAY, DDT IN PIROPHILLITE POWDER AND OF UNTREATED STABLES, IN THE CASTELVOLTURNO AREA, ITALY.

| Month | Week | Untreated and Periphery | | | | 5% DDT in Kerosene | | 10% DDT Dust | | Untreated & Periphery | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sect. A. | North | North East | North West | Sect. B. | Sect. D. | Sect. E. | Sect. F. | Sect. C. | South | South East |
| 5 | 1-7 | 2.8 | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8-14 | 16. | | | | 12.5 | 39.5 | 256.6 | 151. | 17.5 | | |
| | 15-21 | 9.1 | | | | 23.2 | 18.3 | 175.0 | 280.6 | 36. | | |
| | 22-28 | 19.4 | | | | Treated .4 | Treated 0. | Treated 4.6 | Treated 179. | 282.5 | | |
| 5-6 | 29-4 | 14.1 | | | | 3.5 | 7.3 | 12. | 12.5 | 83.3 | | |
| 6 | 5-11 | 59. | | | | 4.7 | 8.3 | 13. | 27.8 | 53.7 | | |
| | 12-18 | 59. | 28.7 | 36.5 | 105. | 12.7 | 16. | 32.6 | 38.4 | 92.3 | 680. | |
| | 19-25 | 44.3 | 10. | 105.5 | 450. | 5.9 | 6. | 17.7 | 92.6 | 188.7 | 450. | |
| 6-7 | 26-2 | 34. | 4.3 | 5.5 | 1087.5 | 8.6 | 1.3 | 19. | 45.8 | 349.3 | 480.7 | 1000 |
| 7 | 3-9 | 17.1 | 7.7 | 15. | 614. | 4.1 | 5. | 22.7 | 323.4 | 65.3 | 666.7 | 1000 |
| | 10-16 | 9.4 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 585. | 4.9 | 13. | Treated 9.3 | Treated 214. | 158. | 480.7 | 75 |
| | 17-24 | 12.9 | 5.3 | 13.5 | 573. | 4.1 | 11. | 67.3 | 65. | 378.7 | 687.5 | 2000 |
| | 25-31 | 12. | 6.3 | 56. | 151. | 5.7 | 18. | 64. | 112. | 205.7 | 469.7 | 450 |

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TABLE 5. AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULT ANOPHELINES CAUGHT ON ONE SQUARE METER IN PIGSTIES TREATED WITH DDT IN KEROSENE SPRAY, DDT IN PYROPHYLLITE POWDER AND IN UNTREATED PIGSTIES, IN THE CASTELVOLTURNO AREA, ITALY.

| Month | Week | Untreated and Periphery | | | | 5% DDT in Kerosene | | 10% DDT Dust | | Untreated & Periphery | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sect. A. | North | North East | North West | Sect. B. | Sect. D. | Sect. E. | Sect. F. | Sect. C. | South | South East |
| 5 | 1-7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8-14 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15-21 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 22-28 | | | | | Treated | Treated 0. | Treated 0. | Treated 0. | | | |
| 5-6 | 29-4 | 167.0 | | | | 42.5 | 3. | 2. | 12.5 | 328.6 | | |
| 6 | 5-11 | 48.4 | | | | 29.5 | 1.7 | 7. | 21.8 | 203.3 | | |
| | 12-18 | 42.3 | 19.0 | 26.5 | 24.5 | 23.6 | 3.3 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 326.0 | 0. | |
| | 19-25 | 60.9 | 110.7 | 53. | 766. | 37.6 | 4.7 | 9.3 | 23.2 | 349.7 | 53. | |
| 6-7 | 26-2 | 25.8 | 20. | 16. | 582. | 29.5 | 3.6 | 13.3 | 42.6 | 699.0 | 160 | 1000 |
| 7 | 3-9 | 23.1 | 15.3 | 12.5 | 505.5 | 16.4 | 1.3 | 23. Treated | 26.4 Treated | 169.7 | 50. | 1000 |

TABLE 5. AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULT ANOPHELINES CAUGHT ON ONE SQUARE METER IN FIGHTERS TREATED WITH DDT IN KEROSENE SPRAY, DDT IN PEROPHYLLITE POWDER AND IN UNTREATED FIGHTERS, IN THE CASTELVOLTURNO AREA, ITALY.

| Month | Week | Untreated and Periphery | | | | 5% DDT in Kerosene | | 10% DDT Dust | | Untreated & Periphery | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Sect. A. | North | North East | North West | Sect. B. | Sect. D. | Sect. E. | Sect. F. | Sect. C. | South | South East |
| 5 | 1-7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 8-14 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 15-21 | | | | | Treated | Treated | Treated | Treated | | | |
| | 22-28 | | | | | | 0. | 0. | 0. | | | |
| 5-6 | 29-4 | 167.0 | | | | 42.5 | 5. | 2. | 12.5 | 328.6 | | |
| 6 | 5-11 | 48.4 | | | | 29.5 | 1.7 | 7. | 21.8 | 203.3 | | |
| | 12-18 | 42.3 | 19.0 | 26.5 | 24.5 | 23.6 | 3.3 | 15.3 | 15.6 | 326.0 | 0. | |
| | 19-25 | 60.9 | 110.7 | 58. | 766. | 37.6 | 4.7 | 9.3 | 23.2 | 349.7 | 53. | |
| 6-7 | 26-2 | 25.8 | 20. | 16. | 582. | 29.5 | 3.6 | 13.3 | 42.6 | 699.0 | 160 | 1000 |
| 7 | 3-9 | 23.1 | 15.3 | 12.5 | 505.5 | 16.4 | 1.3 | 23. | 26.4 | 109.7 | 50. | 1000 |
| | 10-16 | 23.1 | 16.7 | 23. | 417.5 | 16.4 | 6.3 | Treated 10.3 | Treated 3. | 409.7 | 43. | 500 |
| | 17-24 | 21.1 | 12. | 20. | 537. | 11.3 | 15. | 74.5 | 34.2 | 437.0 | 130. | 1000 |
| | 25-31 | 13.7 | 5. | 24. | 35.5 | 21.6 | 8. | 83. | 31.5 | 134.3 | 212. | ---- |

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TABLE 6. AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULT FLIES CAUGHT IN 24 HOURS ON 100 SQUARE INCHES OF STICKLY FLY TAPE IN KITCHENS AND STABLES TREATED WITH DDT IN KEROSENE SPRAY, DDT IN PYROPHYLLITE POWDER AND IN UNTREATED KITCHENS AND STABLES, IN THE CASTELVOLTURNO AREA, ITALY.

| | | KITCHENS | | | | | | STABLES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Month | Week | Untreated | | 5% DDT spray | | 10% DDT dust | | Untreated | | 5% DDT spray | | 10% DDT dust | |
| | | Sect. A | Sect. C | Sect. B | Sect. D | Sect. E | Sect. F | Sect. A | Sect. C | Sect. B | Sect. D | Sect. E | Sect. F |
| 5 | 15-21 | | | Treated | Treated | Treated | Treated | | | Treated | Treated | Treated | Treated |
| | 36 days | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-7 | 26-2 | 506 | 115 | 144 | 175 | 259 | 297 | 268 | 17 | 52 | 46 | 127 | 123 |
| 7 | 3-9 | 755 | 238 | 91 | 70 | 67 | 177 | 231 | 33 | 35 | 37 | 86 | 77 |
| | | | | | | Treated | Treated | | | | | Treated | Treated |
| | 10-16 | 609 | 139 | 62 | 64 | 74 | 225 | 256 | 15 | 40 | 26 | 42 | 165 |
| | 17-24 | 652 | 57 | 95 | 74 | 20 | 170 | 175 | 26 | 31 | 41 | 15 | 87 |
| | 25-31 | 722 | 95 | 117 | 39 | 25 | 117 | 213 | 30 | 33 | 25 | 14 | 34 |
| 8 | 1-7 | 318 | 56 | 146 | 34 | 44 | 87 | 115 | 21 | 42 | 21 | 21 | 25 |

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| Month | Week | KITCHENS | | | | | | STABLES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Untreated | | 5% DDT spray | | 10% DDT dust | | Untreated | | 5% DDT spray | | 10% DDT dust | |
| | | Sect. A | Sect. C | Sect. B | Sect. D | Sect. E | Sect. F | Sect. A | Sect. C | Sect. B | Sect. D | Sect. E | Sect. F |
| 5 | 25-31 | | | Treated | Treated | Treated | Treated | | | Treated | Treated | Treated | Treated |
| | 36 days | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6-7 | 26-2 | 306 | 115 | 144 | 175 | 259 | 307 | 268 | 17 | 32 | 46 | 127 | 183 |
| 7 | 3-9 | 755 | 238 | 91 | 79 | 67 | 177 | 231 | 33 | 39 | 37 | 26 | 77 |
| | 10-16 | 609 | 138 | 62 | 64 | Treated 74 | Treated 285 | 256 | 15 | 40 | 26 | Treated 42 | Treated 164 |
| | 17-24 | 652 | 57 | 95 | 74 | 20 | 170 | 175 | 26 | 31 | 41 | 15 | 87 |
| | 25-31 | 722 | 35 | 117 | 39 | 29 | 117 | 213 | 30 | 33 | 25 | 14 | 34 |
| 8 | 1-7 | 318 | 36 | 148 | 34 | 44 | 87 | 115 | 21 | 42 | 21 | 21 | 29 |

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TABLE V  Appendix "E" - Sheet 19

MALARIA CONTROL BRANCH A.C.C. DEMONSTRATION UNIT

WEEKLY SUMMARY SHEET - LARVAE AND PUPAE

Month ..Port A.....Location Bonifacio Vacuo-turo, Naples.....Period covered July 1 to July 31, 1944

Type of treatment applied to the area ..Airplane application of a 5% solution of DDT in petroleum oils at rate of 2 quarts per acre by M-10 Tank.....

Name of inspector ..D. Burns.....Observations ..Results for week of July 1 to July 5 doubtful due to additional application of oil by some outside agency.....

| Date | Treatment applied | Days after treatment | No. of areas sampled | No. of dips made | Number of anopheline larvae/pupae: Larval instars I | II | III | IV | pupae |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6/30/44 | DDT in N. F. Diesel Oil | | | | | | | | |
| 7/1/44 | | 1 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/4/44 | | 4 | 1 | 50 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/10/44 | | 2 | 1 | 50 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/13/44 | | 6 | 1 | 50 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/14/44 | DDT in Navy Fuel Oil | | | | | | | | |
| 7/15/44 | | 1 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/17/44 | | 1 | 1 | 50 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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| Date | Treatment applied | Days after treatment | Area sampled | No. of dips made | Larval instars I | II | III | IV | Pupae |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6/30/44 7/1/44 | 5% DDT in N. 2 Diesel Oil | 1 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/4/44 | | 1 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/10/44 | | 2 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/13/44 | | 5 | 1 | 50 | 16 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/14/44 7/15/44 | 5% DDT in Navy Fuel Oil | 1 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/18/44 | | 4 | 1 | 50 | 33 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/20/44 | | 6 | 1 | 50 | 27 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/21/44 7/22/44 | 5% DDT in Navy Fuel Oil | 1 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/25/44 | | 4 | 1 | 50 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/27/44 | | 6 | 1 | 50 | 59 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/28/44 7/29/44 | 5% DDT in Navy Fuel Oil | 1 | 1 | 50 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

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TABLE 7 (cont'd) Appendix "B" - Sheet 3

MALARIA CONTROL BRANCH A.C.C. DEMONSTRATION UNIT
WEEKLY SURVEY - LARVAE AND PUPAE

Marsh Pond 4 Location Sanitice Varco-Ungo, Uganda Period covered August 1 to August 31, 44

Type of treatment applied to the area Airplane application of a 5% solution of DDT in petroleum oils at rate of 2 quarts per acre by M-10 Tank

Name of inspector Dr. Robins Observations

| Date | Treatment applied | Days after treatment | No. of areas sampled | No. of dips made | Number of anopheline larvae & pupae: Larval instars I | II | III | IV | Pupae |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7/29/44 | 5% DDT in Navy Fuel Oil | | | | | | | | |
| 8/1/44 | | 4 | 1 | 30 | 17 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/3/44 | | 6 | 1 | 29 | 39 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/4/44 | 5% DDT in Navy Fuel Oil | | | | | | | | |
| 8/5/44 | | 1 | 1 | 30 | 23 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 8/8/44 | | 4 | 1 | 30 | 45 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/10/44 | | 6 | 1 | 30 | 22 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 8/11/44 | 5% DDT in Navy Fuel Oil | | | | | | | | |
| 8/12/44 | | 1 | 1 | 30 | 24 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/15/44 | | 4 | 1 | 30 | 34 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/17/44 | | 6 | 1 | 30 | 20 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/19/44 | | 8 | 1 | 29 | 21 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/22/44 | | 11 | 1 | 30 | 23 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

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| Date | Treatment applied | Days after treatment | No. of treatments applied | No. of dips made | Number of adsorption larvae & pupae: Larval instars I | II | III | IV | Pupae |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7/28/44 | 1% DDT in Navy fuel oil | | | | | | | | |
| 8/1/44 | | 4 | 1 | 50 | 17 | 18 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/3/44 | | 6 | 1 | 50 | 29 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 7/28/44 | 1% DDT in Navy fuel oil | | | | | | | | |
| 8/3/44 | | 1 | 1 | 50 | 35 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 8/8/44 | | 4 | 1 | 50 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/10/44 | | 6 | 1 | 50 | 32 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 8/11/44 | 1% DDT in Navy fuel oil | | | | | | | | |
| 8/12/44 | | 1 | 1 | 50 | 38 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/15/44 | | 4 | 1 | 50 | 34 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/17/44 | | 6 | 1 | 50 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/19/44 | | 8 | 1 | 50 | 31 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/22/44 | | 11 | 1 | 50 | 32 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/24/44 | | 13 | 1 | 50 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/31/44 | | 20 | 1 | 50 | 32 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 |

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MALARIA CONTROL BRANCH A.S.C. DEMONSTRATION UNIT
WEEKLY SHEET - LARVAE AND PUPAE

Market Page 3 Location Sonfiles Varca-tuto, Manila Period covered August 1 to Aug. 31, 1944

Type of treatment applied to the area 20% mixture of Paris green in lime applied by airplane at rate of 1 pounds per acre

Name of inspector J. Rubino Observations This pond is part of a large area 2 miles long and about 3/4 mile wide.

| Date | Treatment applied | Days after treatment | No. of areas sampled | No. of dips made | Number of anopheline larvae & pupae: Larval instars I | II | III | IV | Pupae |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | 324 | | | | |
| 8/1/44 | 1 lb. Paris Green per acre | | | | | | | | |
| 8/3/44 | | 4 | 1 | 30 | 41 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| 8/8/44 | 1 lb. Paris Green per acre | 6 hrs. | 1 | 30 | 12 | 4 | | | |
| 8/10/44 | | 2 | 1 | 30 | 32 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/12/44 | | 4 | 1 | 30 | 36 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| 8/15/44 | 1 lb. Paris Green per acre | 6 hrs. | 1 | 30 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| 8/17/44 | | 2 | 1 | 30 | 12 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/19/44 | | 1 | 1 | 30 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/22/44 | 1 lb. Paris Green per acre | 6 hrs. | 1 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 8/24/44 | | 2 | 1 | 30 | 32 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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| | | |

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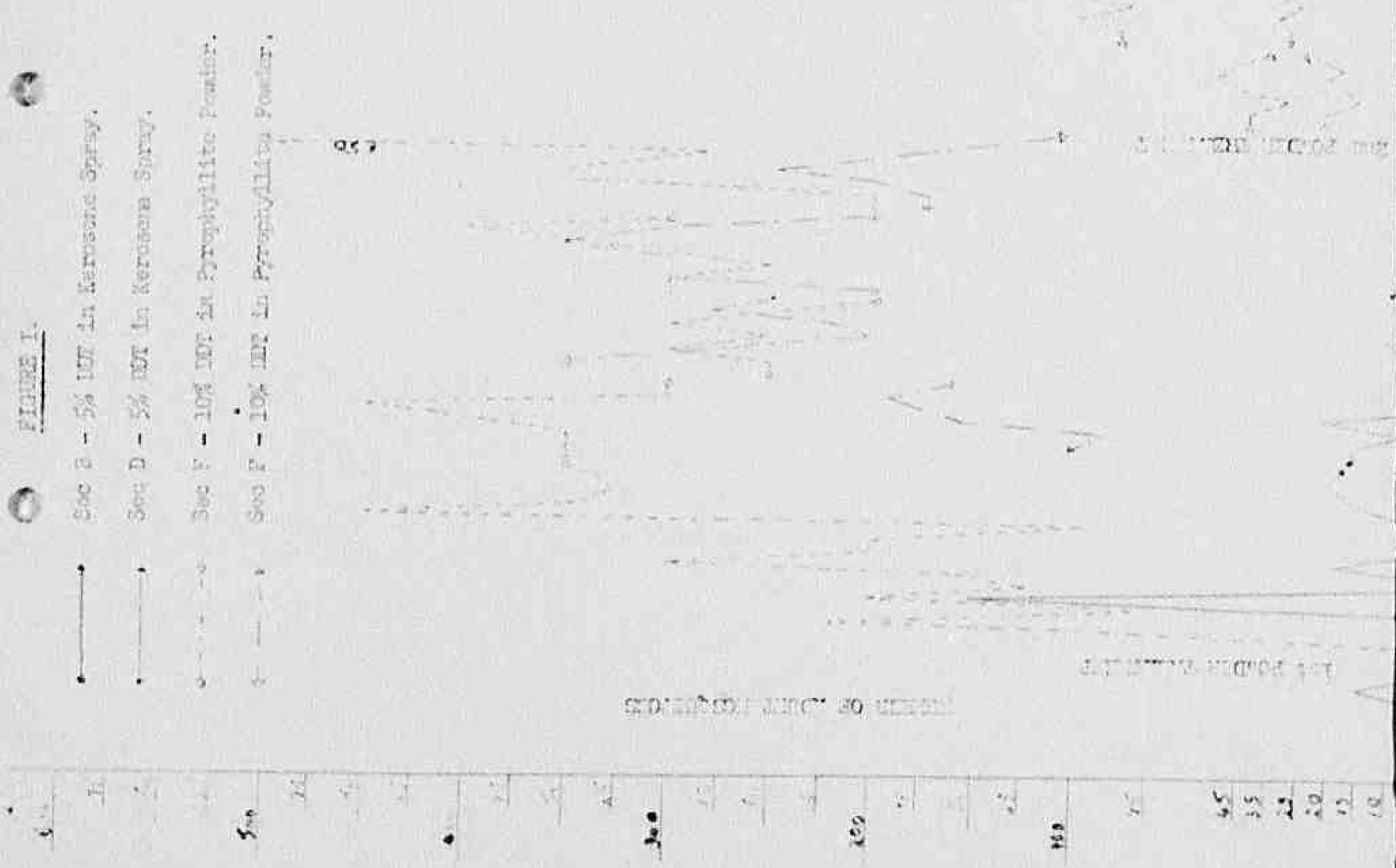

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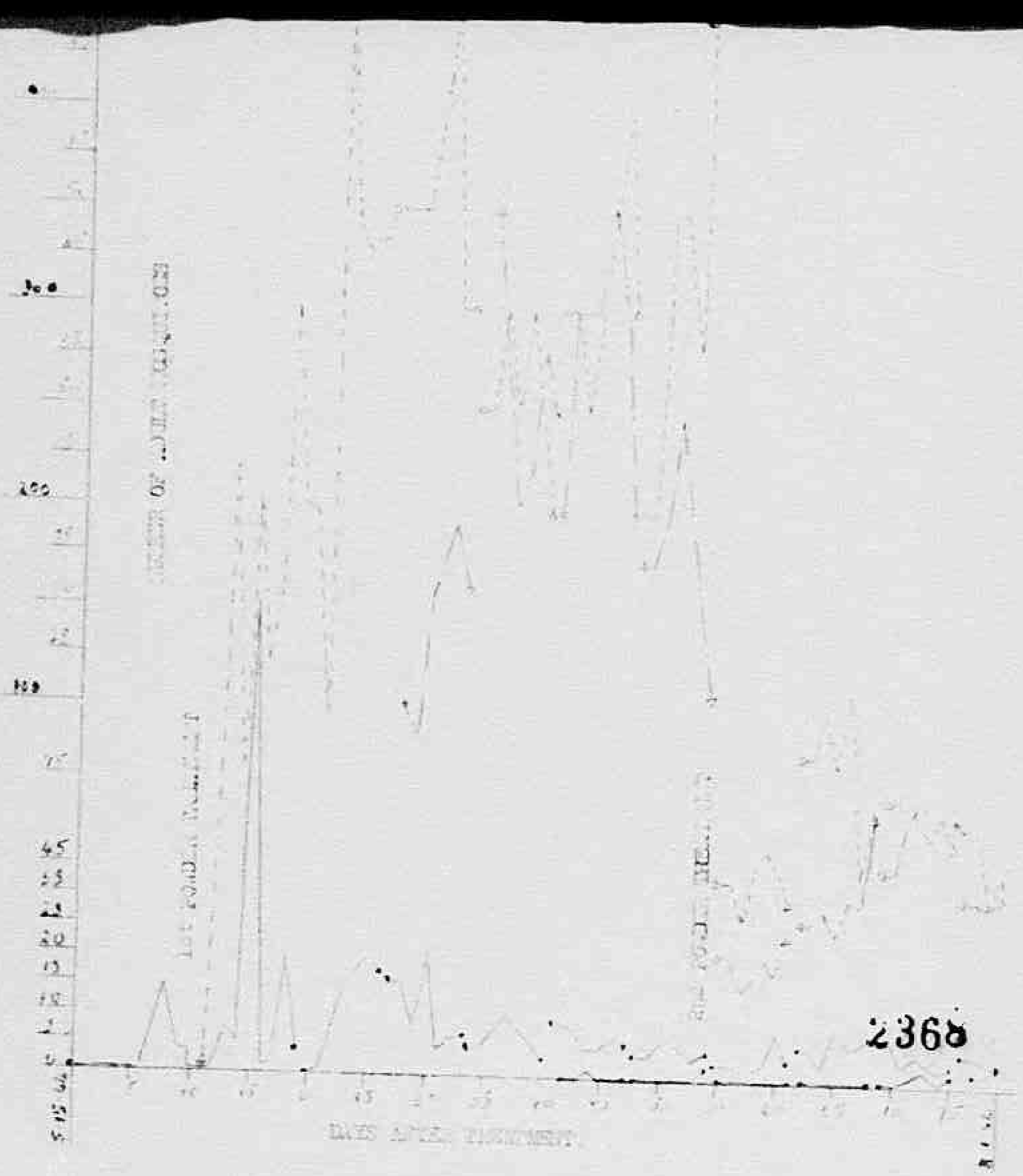


FIGURE I. NUMBER OF ADULT ANOPHELINES CAUGHT DAILY AFTER TREATMENT OF 4 SQUARE METERS OF STARTING DISLODGED WITH DDT IN KEROSENE SPRAY AND DDT AS PYROPHYLLITE POWDER, IN THE CASTELVOLTURNO AREA, ITALY.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "B"

30 September, 1944.

ACC/3008/PH.

SUBJECT: Report of Veterinary Activities for period 1 to 30 September, 1944.

TO : Director, Public Health Sub-Commission, HQ, A.C.C.

1. Foot and mouth disease continues to spread causing serious economic losses. The average 2 percent mortality rate in cattle, sheep, swine and goats is not really a serious economic factor except in dairy and working cattle, and breeding stock because the meat from infected carcasses is used to full advantage by the civilians. It is a pleasure to report that vaccine production has progressed very satisfactorily during the month. The responsible officials in Perugia have supported the program enthusiastically since learning first hand of its importance. Lt. Molyneaux though only a temporary acting Agricultural Officer in Perugia has personally supervised the purchase, assembly, and loading of cattle in Perugia for shipment to Rome. A total of 374 cattle have been received from Perugia. The officials in Ascoli-Piceno have also been very cooperative in allowing the movement of cattle to Rome for vaccine production. A total of 14,500 doses of vaccine have actually been distributed in the provinces of Rome, Naples, Foggia, Perugia, and Frosinone. Sufficient vaccine has been distributed in the Rome area to immunize all milk producing cattle. Though a very few herds became infected prior to vaccination the vast majority of the milk supply to Rome has been assured for the remainder of this season. Considerable material for additional vaccine production is now available and electricity has been restored to the laboratory all of which helps to facilitate production of additional vaccine. Work will continue on this problem with a view to preventing the really serious economic losses of milk to populated areas of central Italy now and northern Italy later. The recent report from the Stazione Zooprofilattica di Perugia that the disease exists there was made in error. Upon investigation the disease could not be found.

2. The Provincial Veterinarian, Foggia reports that impounding of dogs there has progressed very well. A total of 131 stray dogs have been impounded to date. No human rabies has been reported in Rome during the month though stray dogs have been impounded. The incidence of rabies will undoubtedly decline during the winter months but the control measures should not be relaxed.

3. The incidence of hog cholera is expected to decline with cool weather. The disease continues to exist on a small scale in many provinces.

TO : Director, Public Health Sub-Commission,
HQ, A.C.C.

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3. The incidence of hog cholera is expected to decline with cool weather. The disease continues to exist on a small scale in many provinces. The supply of vaccine is most abundant and has afforded excellent immunity in every instance where it has been utilized in accordance with the directives. 90,000 doses of vaccine have been distributed to date.

4. Swine erysipelas has temporarily reached epidemic proportions in Rieti Province during the past few days. The disease continues to occur sporadically in numerous provinces. Antiserum and vaccine are available for treatment and prevention of swine erysipelas.

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5. Anthrax has been reported in Foggia Province in a small area. Due to the lack of transportation for veterinarians there the widespread existance of hog cholera, and lack of initiative on the part of the provincial veterinarian, only a part of the livestock in the infected area had previously been immunized against anthrax. Vaccination of animals is proceeding in and around the infected area.

6. Four more horses with open glanders have been destroyed in Foggia Province. This disease presents a very serious problem and drastic control measures including the destruction of all animals upon positive reaction to the intradermic mallein test must be employed before it will be eradicated. However, it appears as though this disease is not as highly contagious in Italy as it is generally believed to be in the United States.

7. The veterinary supplies received during the period include 1990 liters hog cholera antiserum and 50,000 c.c. of virus, for use in Yugoslavia. Doctor Jesic, Yugoslavian veterinarian with the Medical Mission, was contacted and has taken the supplies for use there. Supplies amounting to 3,500,000 lire were requisitioned for use by Italian veterinarians.

8. Piroplasmosis is quite prevalent in cattle and horses in the Rome area. 5000 doses of pirevon for use in the treatment of piroplasmosis was requisitioned on 21 August but only 500 doses have been made available and that in Sardinia. A second request was made on 29 September for a supply of this drug. Triporlavine fairly good for such treatment may be available from captured supplies within the next few days.

9. The Italian veterinary personnel serving temporarily in the Ministry of the Interior is now adequate to carry on the functions of that division. Doctors Ducce and Mancini were added to that staff during the period. An outline of the daily incoming and outgoing correspondence in that division, is now furnished this branch for information. A meeting is held daily to discuss current problems. Dr. Manicnetti has been ordered to Naples so as to become acquainted with the provincial veterinary service in anticipation of his being appointed provincial veterinarian there in the near future. Additional replacements will be sent to other provinces in the near future for the same purpose.

ROWLAND W. HUSHMORE,
Major, Vet. Corps,
Chief, Veterinarian Branch.

RWH/mto.

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RWR/mtc.

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "G"

ACC/3072/PH

30 September 1944.

MONTHLY REPORT MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH - SEPTEMBER

1. After three months without receipts of supplies from the USA approximately 600 tons were off loaded at Naples during the period 25 September to 28 September. This represents the first shipment on the replenishment requisition for the period 1 July to 31 December, 1944. Shortages have occurred in many of the Liberated Provinces of Italy and as far north as Rome due to this delay in receipt of supplies. Because of the great bulk of supplies received it will require a few days to prepare a proper inventory after which requisitions from all provinces will be filled as rapidly as possible.

2. Representatives of this Branch visited Regions IV, V, VIII and Southern Region to assist with supply problems. 5th and 8th Army AMG were visited and supply problems discussed. A stock of supplies and a factory at Ancona were inspected by Major Wilhelmi. The finished medical items are being inventoried by Region V preparatory to making local distribution. The pharmaceutical factory, requisitioned by Ordnance was also inspected by a representative of the Chemical Branch, Industry Sub-Commission and in view of facilities found at Florence and the status of requisition of building it was decided not to press for the return of this plant to its owner.

3. The Instituto Chimico Farmaceutico Militare at Firenze (Florence) has been requisitioned for Medical Supply Branch, ACC, and Capt. Bushard put in charge of the buildings and materials. This Institute was badly damaged as to machinery by the Germans but the storage buildings are in good shape. Quantities of unfinished or raw materials were found, some of it damaged and these are being repacked and inventory made. Finished medical material was also found and this is being inspected and inventory made. Letter has been written to Minister of War requesting that this material be made available to the Public Health Department, Ministry of Interior for the fabrication of medical items for the civilian population of Italy, with the finished items made available for the same purpose.

4. A meeting was held by the SPHO 5 Army, SPHO Florence and the manufacturers of pharmaceuticals of Florence which was attended by the undersigned. An organization was formed of these manufacturers to control production and allocation of raw materials. This same group agreed to maintain wholesale prices at the lowest possible level in order to protect the buying power of the lire.

5. The village of San Jacopo north of Pisa was visited and a store of supposed medical supplies inspected. This supply or cache was walled up in an Old Peoples Home and was found to consist of hospital linen, blankets and dressters. It was suggested that SPHO 5 Army take charge of this material for distribution to hospitals in this area.

6. As a result of three months work and conferences with the Italian Government a successful meeting was held on 29 September which resulted in the official formation of a National Wholesale Druggist Association to act for the Italian Government in the distribution of medical supplies in the Provinces of Liberated Italy. This meeting was attended by representatives of Treasury, Interior and Public Health of the Italian Government with members of this Sub-Commission, the Finance Sub-Commission and Wholesale Druggists. It is planned to have this newly

filled as rapidly as possible.

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5. The village of San Jacopo north of Pisa was visited and a store of supposed medical supplies inspected. This supply or cache was walled up in an Old Peoples Home and was found to consist of hospital linen, blankets and sheets. It was suggested that SPHO 5 Army take charge of this material for distribution to hospitals in this area.

6. As a result of three months work and conferences with the Italian Government a successful meeting was held on 29 September which resulted in the official formation of a National Wholesale Druggist Association to act for the Italian Government in the distribution of medical supplies in the Provinces of Liberated Italy. This meeting was attended by representatives of Treasury, Interior and Public Health of the Italian Government with members of this Sub-Commission, the Finance Sub-Commission and Wholesale Druggists. It is planned to have this newly constituted organization in effect by 1 October, 1944 and to begin operation not later than 15 October, 1944.

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7. The undersigned visited G-5, AFHQ, and Medical Section NATOUSA to determine status of proposed MTO Civilian Medical Depot but due to absence of Lt. Col. Duke and Lt. Col. Lewis no definite decision had been made. The necessity for an early decision with protection of EM now on T/D with the 2675 Regt. was stressed.

8. The Clothing Warehouse has been comparatively inactive this month. A warehouse has been located at Livorno and Naples, supplies will be shipped to Livorno in October.

M. E. Griffin

M. E. GRIFFIN, Colonel, M.C.,
Chief, Medical Supply Branch.

MG/MSB/etc.

Declassified E.O. 12356 Section 3.3/NND No. 785016

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HEADQUARTERS
ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

APPENDIX "H"

ACC/3075/PH.

3 October, 1944.

SUBJECT: - Sept Report - Welfare Branch.

TO : - Director, Public Health Sub-Commission.

1. The Ministry of Interior has issued instructions regarding the appointment of provincial and communal commissioners for the Opera Nazionale Maternita' ed Infanzia (O.N.M.I.). These Commissioners assume the function of the President and the Executive Committee of the Provincial Federation and of the Communal Committees. The measure is temporary, pending action by the Italian Government on the form which O.N.M.I. eventually will take.

2. A financial emergency arose in the O.N.M.I. during late August and early September. Many provincial federations telegraphed to the Central Headquarters of the organization that they had no money to continue to operate, and unless some was received, they would have to close. Finally, a sum was made available, but it did nothing more than to meet the current crisis. The whole question of the budget for this organization remains unsolved.

3. According to O.N.M.I. Authorities, L. 150,000,000 has been granted for the fiscal year, 1944-1945. In order to raise the activities of this organization to their 1942 level, at current prices, in excess of 4 times that amount should be granted. At the present time, a new request is being prepared by the organization, setting forth in detail the various services to be rendered and the amounts necessary on the basis of unit costs and number of persons to be served.

4. The Italian Government, as a general policy, appears reluctant to expend adequate sums for the relief of destitute and helpless persons. The chief complaint arising from those who desire to place needy children in institutions is that Prefettos often evade their obligation in this regard, stating that funds are lacking. The same situation arises in respect to subventions to institutions for the care of children. The situation of these may be summarized as follows: normally they are supposed to be supported largely by the income from their patrimonies, but this has decreased, or at most remained constant, while living costs have increased tremendously. Various governmental bodies provided income for them, paying daily rates for the care of children, but generally these rates have increased only slightly. For example, the national government now pays L. 11 a child a day, and most communes not more than L. 7. The cost of feeding a

1. The Ministry of Interior has issued instructions regarding the appointment of provincial and comunal commissioners for the Opera Nazionale Maternita' ed Infanzia (O.N.M.I.). These Commissioners assume the function of the President and the Executive Committee of the Provincial Federation and of the Comunal Committees. The measure is temporary, pending action by the Italian Government on the form which O.N.M.I. eventually will take.

2. A financial emergency arose in the O.N.M.I. during late August and early September. Many provincial federations telegraphed to the Central Headquarters of the organization that they had no money to continue to operate, and unless some was received, they would have to close. Finally, a sum was made available, but it did nothing more than to meet the current crisis. The whole question of the budget for this organization remains unsolved.

3. According to O.N.M.I. Authorities, L. 150,000,000 has been granted for the fiscal year, 1944-1945. In order to raise the activities of this organization to their 1942 level, at current prices, in excess of 4 times that amount should be granted. At the present time, a new request is being prepared by the organization, setting forth in detail the various services to be rendered and the amounts necessary on the basis of unit costs and number of persons to be served.

4. The Italian Government, as a general policy, appears reluctant to expend adequate sums for the relief of destitute and helpless persons. The chief complaint arising from those who desire to place needy children in institutions is that Prefettos often evade their obligation in this regard, stating that funds are lacking. The same situation arises in respect to subventions to institutions for the care of children. The situation of these may be summarized as follows: normally they are supposed to be supported largely by the income from their patrimonies, but this has decreased, or at most remained constant, while living costs have increased tremendously. Various governmental bodies provided income for them, paying daily rates for the care of children, but generally these rates have increased only slightly. For example, the national government now pays L. 11 a child a day, and most comunes not more than L. 7. The cost of feeding a child exceeds L. 15 a day. Institutions therefore must obtain sums to balance their deficits, and these are supposed to be provided by the Ministry of Interior through the Prefetto. In practice, such subventions are extremely difficult to obtain, so that institutions personnel is sometimes driven to desperation by lack of funds.

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5. The conditions existing in the field in this regard, of which ACC has knowledge, have been made known to the Ministry of Interior. The excuses given are two: a) that the Ministry of Finance will not allow additional funds, and b) that, anyway, there is no use supplying money if goods are not available. At the same time, however, consideration is given to increase in employees salaries.

6. The confused administrative situation in regard to relief makes extremely difficult the determination of the amounts finally allowed in the budget. It is believed that an analysis of them will be available from the Finance Sub-Commission at the end of this week, at which time their sufficiency will be evaluated.

5304

EDWARD I. SILVEIRA,
Capt. Spec. Res.
Chief, Welfare Branch.

EIS/mto.

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MONTHLY [illegible] - SEPTEMBER

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

2/3.5/24 15 Oct 44

1 Defascism. - The preliminary stage of organising the machinery to carry out defascism is drawing to its end. It has been necessary not only to draw up the decrees, form the courts, recruit the personnel judicial and clerical draw up rules of procedure and the like. Now the machine is beginning to turn over, as it is run in it will be possible to accelerate.

Defascising is carried out under four heads:

a) the punishment of fascist crimes that is acts contrary to the old constitution. The first trials are commencing. Graziani has been tried and executed and several other trials are scheduled for Oct.

b) The removal of fascists from the Administration of 126 "trial" commissions 62 have been established. Over 6000 cases are already in hand of which nearly 3500 have already been referred for "trial" a large number of persons are suspended pending trial. The cases of senior grades of officials are being given priority.

c) The recovery of improperly gained riches nearly 1500 cases are already under investigation. The property involved in one group of 20 persons alone exceeds 47 million pounds.

d) Recovery of the property of fascist organisations no overall figure is available yet but in Rome alone property to the value of nearly 3/4 million pounds has been recovered.

[illegible] ADVISORY SUB-COMMISSION

2 Prefects and Officials. - Arrangements have been made with the Ministry of Interior for the selection of suitable Prefects for provinces not yet liberated. To overcome the shortage of personnel, the Ministry, on the recommendation of this Sub-Commission, have promoted a number of Vice Prefects. Many changes and transfers of junior officials have been made to strengthen the Italian Administration in AMG provinces where staff vacancies have been reported.

3 Local Government. -

a) Grosseto (3-7 Sep) - A representative visited Grosseto Province and conferred with the PG and his staff, as also with the Prefect and Vice Prefect, on Local Government problems. He also conferred with the President and members of the Deputazione Provinciale on their reorganisation and functions.

b) Lucca, Pisa, Pistoia, Terni and Rieti (22-27 Sep) - At the request of 5 Army, an officer visited the first three provinces for the purpose of ascertaining the state and condition of the Italian Civil Administration and to advise the respective PGs. Visits were also made to Terni and Rieti with the view of ascertaining the position of Local Government there. The PGs and Prefects were interviewed.

[illegible] - The Sub-Commission referred [illegible]

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4 Reorganization of Rome City. - The Sub-Commission conferred with the Ministry of Interior and with the Finance, Legal and Public Works Commissions on the proposed draft Decree for the reorganization of Rome City. A new draft has been drawn up. In view of the importance of the administration of Rome/I to be modified this should be to the advantage of the City. the usual relationship between it and the Province

5 Defascism. - Personal contact has been made with the members of the Epuration Commission. Detailed instruction for the compilation of reports as to its work and progress have been given to it. Public Safety and Public Health Sub-Commissions whose epuration activities are co-ordinate by this Sub-Commission have been instructed similarly.

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PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

6 Formation of New Regions. - During the month Public Safety Officers have been withdrawn from Southern Regions and formed into Regional teams ready to occupy the industrial north. On 25th September a meeting was held at Fifth Army B[illegible]e, when the newly appointed Regional Public Safety Officers discussed with Army Public Safety Officers plans for policing the northern regions.

7 Carabinieri for Northern Regions. - The strength of CC RR for northern Italy has been fixed as follows ; -

| Region | Spearhead | Final |
|---|---|---|
| Emilia | 1120 | 3616 |
| Liguria | 580 | 1557 |
| Piemonte | 790 | 3810 |
| Lombardia | 1910 | 6021 |
| Venezia | 1250 | 4508 |
| | 5650 | 20312 |

The final figure will however depend on the number of CC RR found in the north. In spite of difficulties of obtaining the men, equipping and transporting them, 3300 CC RR are now standing by at Florence, while the remainder of the spearhead force is being held in centres further south.

8 Strength of Police. - Efforts are being made to increase the strength of the Police Forces by incorporating Italian troops into the CC RR, by securing the release of Prisoners of War and by a recruiting campaign.

9 Guard Duties. - In order to make the fullest use of trained police personnel instructions have been issued that in the future no policeman will be used for guard duties or any kind of work other than regular police duties. Those already employed will be withdrawn after 14 days notice.

10 Public Order. - Public order has been well maintained with the exception of one ugly incident in Rome when Caretta, a witness at the trial of Caruso, ex-Questore of Rome, was mobbed inside the Palace of Justice. He was siezed, beaten, thrown into the Tiber and finally strung up by his heels outside Regina Coeli Prison. The police failed to control the situation although present in insufficient numbers. A full enquiry by the Italian Government is proceeding. Disturbances have also occurred in Regina Coeli Prison. Rome, owing to over-crowding and delay in bringing prisoners to trial before Italian Courts. Order has now been restored and steps taken to avoid any repetition.

11 Police Morale - On 22nd September, 1944, the Commanding Generals of the CC RR and GD FF and the Director General of Public Security, Minister of Interior, attended a meeting presided over by the V.P. Administrative Section to discuss measures for raising the morale of the Police. Briefly it was agreed to establish closer contact between officers and men, to encourage initiative and esprit de corps, to obtain to cooperation of the Press and to carry out impartial investigations into complaints against police and award exemplary punishments.

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PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

12 Personnel. - Col Paul F. RUSSELL, Head of the Malaria Control Branch, has left for another theatre.

13 Political. -

a) The Public Health Division of the Ministry of Interior has completely reorganized its Central Staff.

b) A Pool of Doctors is available in Rome from which individuals may be selected to go to forward areas as Medical Provincial. A salary scale for these officials has been fixed.



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14 Public Health. -

a) The typhoid epidemic in Benevento is subsiding. A small outbreak of typhoid in Sardinia is being energetically dealt with.

b) Small Pox in Naples Province continues to decrease. 119,270 vaccinations have been performed during the month. 45 cases of Small Pox have occurred in Benevento.

c) The Malaria Control Programme in Italy in 1944 has effectively kept this disease in check throughout the liberated provinces in spite of a high epidemic potential, disorganized health service and serious lack of transport and supplies.

d) The typhus Demostration Unit will go on tour during October and November

e) The Italian Government has been requested to clarify the position regarding medical supplies for soldiers hospitalized for more than 30 days.

f) The tuberculosis mortality figures for Rome have increased between 1938 and 1943. It is anticipated that the 1944 figures will be found greater than those of 1943 but will none the less be not as large as the figures for 1918.

g) For the first eight months of 1944 the Infant Mortality rate for Rome was 133.4 as compared with 92.6 for a similar period in 1943. It is gratifying to note, however, that the August rate dropped to 146.7 from 221.3 in July.

15 Veterinary. -

a) Foot and Mouth disease tends to spread, but the output of vaccine is showing a satisfactory increase.

b) Hog Cholera is expected to decrease with the onset of winter. 19,000 doses of vaccine have been distributed to-date.

c) Large quantities of Hog Cholera Anti-serum and virus have been handed over to the Yugoslav Medical Commission for use in Yugoslavia.

16 Medical Supply. -

a) 600 tons of medical supplies were received at the end of September and all requisitions should shortly be filled satisfactorily.

b) A National Wholesale Druggist Association has been formed to act for the Italian Government for the distribution of medical supplies to the provinces of liberated Italy.

17 Welfare Branch. -

a) The Opera Nazionale Maternita' ed Infanzia is experiencing difficulty in maintaining its activities due to lack of funds.

b) Many institutions which afford relief to destitute and helpless persons are hard hit because their incomes have decreased or remained constant while the cost of living has increased. They find great difficulty in obtaining money to balance their deficits.

c) The British and American Red Cross personnel are performing invaluable service in this Branch.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

18 Italian Branch - The activities of this Branch cover :-

a) Reorganization of the personnel of the Italian Magistracy in AMG/AMG territories is proceeding.

b) The publication of decree abolishing the death penalty in the Penal Code.

c) the adjustment of jurisdiction over petitions for Pardon and conditional

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b) The publication of decree abolishing the death penalty in the [illegible] Code,

c) the adjustment of jurisdiction over petitions for Pardon and conditional liberty.

d) The preparation and settling of decree providing for the continuity of Italian responsibility in the matter of sequestration of Allied Property.

19 Office of Chief Legal Advisor.- The following are being examined and/or prepared : -

a) Draft of decrees dealing with "Sanctions against Fascism".

b) Preparation first draft of new restoration documents.

c) Consideration of problems of a Petroleum Section of AMG with particular reference to AOIP and ANIC.

d) Consideration of duties and functions of Property Control.



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20 Office of Chief Counsel.- In the course of the month :-

a) General Orders No 33 (petrol cans and other Military property), No 34 (wage adjustments) and Notice No 4 (petrol cans) have been prepared.
b) A directive in respect to Enemy Partisans is under preparation.
c) Preparations of Opinions on Scope of Armistice in hand and
d) an opinion with respect to limitations imposed by Proclamation No 4 (Revised) on payments of benefits is also in hand.

21 Chief Judicial Officer. - The work for month of September was of routine nature; review of cases has continued.

In espionage cases, 4 cases have been submitted for confirmation or commutation of death sentences; in 2 other cases sentences of 10 years have been affirmed.

Four cases have come up for review in which charges have been laid against Italians, left behind by the Germans, who were provided with explosives and demolition equipment for sabotage purposes. In no case yet reviewed has any such person committed or attempted to commit any act of sabotage. Charges are therefore laid under Proc1. No 1 Part II Art 17 (5) for possession of explosives. Sentences have ranged from 10 to 2 years.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

22 Courses. - The courses of study, prepared under the auspices of the Education Sub-Commission last year, have been modified and are being issued in revised form.

23 Elementary text books. - The very large printing project for elementary school text books (totalling about five million copies) has been launched.

24 Secondary School Text Books. - There being a great variety of these, the main problem has been analysing and classifying them as approved, approved with specified pages removed, and ordered confiscated. A Ministerial Commission, aided by the Sub-Commission has completed this work for books available from Rome south, and is publishing a list of 213 books to be confiscated (in addition to the great number of purely fascist books), 546 books approved minus certain pages, and 4,117 books approved.

25 New Directives. - The directives for the opening and functioning of schools on a non-fascist basis, first prepared last year in tiny and gradually amended, have been issued in enlarged form for use in the northern regions.

26 Defascism. - Defascising continues vigorously as new territory is liberated.

27 Survey. - The Survey of Italian Education is making progress, is revealing interesting data, and bids fair to become a major contribution not only to Italian education, but to an understanding of it in other countries.

28 Minister. - The close and effective cooperation with the Minister has continued.

29 Translations. - In consultation with the Minister, the Sub-Commission is undertaking the selection and supervising the translation of a series of books

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30 Field Work. - Italian Government territory is now almost wholly self-operating. The Lazio-Umbria and Marche-Abruzzi Regions are largely organized. Tuscany is being organized province by province as the armies move forward. Preparation for Emilia and Venezia are complete. Summer sessions, where held, wound up during September, and all was in readiness for opening schools pretty generally during October.



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MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

31 Lazio, Umbria Region. -

a) The exhibition of European Masterpieces had an attendance of 47,3[illegible] people during the month. Proceeds from entrance fees and sale of photographs amounted to 1,822,310.25 lire. The balance to date after expenses were paid is 821,044.25 lire;
b) budget submitted of 14,115,000 lire for the most urgent repairs in the Region;
c) inspections of Alatri, Ferentino, Anagni and Umbria;
d) The anti-aircraft protection was removed from the Arch of Ostentine.

32 Abruzzi-Marche Region. - Detailed inspections were carried out in the provinces of Chieti, Pescara, Campobasso and Aquila. Funds advanced for repairs in the Abruzzi amounted to 1,773,153 lire. Further estimates of 2,223,000 lire were submitted. Many repairs were initiated and completed in the provinces of Aquila, Pescara, Chieti and Teramo. Report made on German vandalism and thefts in the Region. Ancona and Loreto repairs initiated.

33 Tuscan Region. - An unusual situation obtained in Tuscany because of the military situation. A division of control for work was established between Army, Regional and Headquarters officers. The work consisted of :-

a) location, examination, and safeguarding of deposits of art;
b) visiting monuments and given first-aid; and
c) coping with problems of movement control, supply and transportation.

All deposits around Florence have now been seen but one. Repairs for monuments in the Region have been planned and many have already been completed.

34 AMG Armies. -

a) Initial report on the condition of monuments in Rimini received.
b) Large-scale first-aid measures taken with regard to the Ponte Vecchio at Pisa.

35 Archives.-

a) The Ministry of the Interior has taken control of archives in Italian controlled territory;
b) The archives of the Superwarine have been restored to the Ministry of the Marine. Fascist industrial archives and Mussolini's Archivio Ordinario safe in the Palazzo Venezia.
c) Archives at Velletri being recovered from the debris.

36 Various. -

a) Report made on German and Italian activities in relation to works of art in Italy.
b) Back-up of removable works of art in Lazio almost completed
c) With acquisition of necessary materials progress is being made in compilation of long overdue photographic record of damage and repair to monuments.
d) Report on War Damaged Monuments in Campania published in Naples by Dr. MOLAJOLI, Superintendent of Galleries.

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PATRIOTS BRANCH

37 The formation of the Italian National Patriot Committee under the presidency of the Prime Minister with General ODDONE as the Executive Head of the Patriot Office, should mean the beginning of the handover of the patriot problem to the Italian Government.

38 Intelligence reports are being collected from all sources and disseminated to HQ of Regions going to North Italy. The idea is to give such up-to-date and last minute news to Regions that, in the event of a sudden collapse, all Regional and Provincial Commissioners will have a clear and helpful picture on the conditions which they may expect to find.



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39 It is important to record that in the majority of cases arms are not being handed in except in very small numbers.

40 The number of recruits who have joined the Italian Army from the Patriots have been remarkably low - under 400 in all from July until end of September. The patriots themselves display no eagerness to volunteer.

## DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

40 General. - On 23rd September 1944, the Internees and Displaced Persons Sub-Commission and Italian Refugee Branch were amalgamated under command of Colonel G.D. FINLAY. The name of the new Sub-Commission is "Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Commission". D.P. & R. Sub-Commission now deals with all Allied National Refugees and Italian Refugees, also with repatriation of Allied Nationals from Italy and Italians back to Italy.

41 Medical.

Food Supplement Rome. - 1475 Allied Nationals with medical certificates are receiving food supplements in Rome. Many others not receiving extra food are anaemic and under weight. These factors diminish resistance to winter's chills and it is hoped that extra food will soon be available.

42 Health. - A sharp outbreak of measles occurred in two camps, each with over a thousand children. A new 50 bed hospital at Poggiardo was opened. This epidemic is now thought to have died down, and should not assume serious proportions in the absence of large numbers of fresh unimmune arrivals. All possible measures were taken regarding quarantine etc., but intelligent co-operation is beyond many refugees. Mumps is also occurring in a mild form. Protection of almost all children against diptheria by immunisation has already been carried out.

43 Records Bureau. - A total of 54,115 displaced persons are recorded in the Records Bureau. Of this number the location of 44,527 is know. The balance of 13,591 have been in Italy within the past year. These records represent 56 nationalities. During September 365 enquiries re to welfare and whereabouts were received and 211 replies made to enquirers.

44 Finance

Relief Payments - Emergency payments were made by the British Military Mission, the Royal Yugoslav Delegation and the Greek Ambassador to several hundred heads of families from funds advanced by this Sub-Commission. Beginning October these payments will also be made by the Banco d'Italia.

45 Currency Conversion. - There is still no action on the repayment of funds to the refugees who went to Palestine in May and to the United States in July.

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