

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

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10000/105/182

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MONTHLY REPORT
NOV. 1944

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/5/56

TEL: 129081 EXT. 620

SUBJECT: Monthly Report for month of November 1944.

TO : Vice President, Civil Affairs Section.

1. Reports from Prefects visiting Rome show that good progress continues to be made in establishing local government in the Abruzzi-Marche region. District Councils have been set up and Siracusa appointed throughout all provinces with the exception of a few counties requiring special treatment. In the main Region a minor disturbance took place at Macerata which resulted in the Prefect leaving his post. He was immediately replaced by General LACCHI and no more complaints have been heard. Irregularities of food distribution have given rise to the reasons for the disturbance. An enquiry into the incident is being conducted.

2. A survey of local government in the provinces of Livorno, Pisa, Pistoia and Lucca has been made and reports are now being prepared.

3. A letter was received from the Ministry of the Interior stating that a People's Court has been set up at Montecatini Terme in the Province of Pistoia. Inquiries from 3000 5 army elicited the information that the Court had been completely dissolved and that a Commissione Provinciale had been appointed in place of the Siracusa. The Court will now be under prefectural rule until such time as a new Siracusa and a Giunta Comunale can be appointed.

4. In addition to the appointment of General LACCHI as Prefect of Bergamo of Bergamo, the transfer of several Vice Prefects and many junior officials have been arranged during the month. Symptoms of reluctance to leave march of some began to be shown. Officials appear to be taking advantage of the Government crisis. A request made to the Ministry to deal firmly with any such cases has already, however, produced a good effect.

5. The appointment of a new Sindaco of Naples has been held up by the Government crisis.

6. The Sub-Commission has advised the Vice President, C. A. Section that the supervision formerly exercised by this Sub-Commission over the appointment of Italian Government officials in Italian Government territory could now properly be discontinued. The Sub-Commission would, however, still require to be notified of appointments of Prefects and that officials appointed by such means not be removed without the consent of the Allied Commission.

7. In Military Government Territory Italian Government officials will be moved with this Sub-Commission's approval and assistance in provision of administrative necessities, but requests for removal for removal of the removal of personnel cannot be considered. A few cases have been put forward lately on these latter grounds but the shortage of staff will be officials and of transport render it

1. A survey of local government in the provinces of Livorno, Pisa, Pistoia and Lucca has been made and a report is now being prepared.
2. A letter was received from the Ministry of the Interior stating that a People's Court has been set up at Livorno. It is the hope of the Ministry that the Court will be able to deal with the minor disturbances which resulted in the Prefect leaving his post. He was immediately replaced by General Zaffari and no more complaints have been heard. Irregularities of food distribution were given as the reasons for the disturbance. An inquiry into the incident is being conducted.
3. A survey of local government in the provinces of Livorno, Pisa, Pistoia and Lucca has been made and a report is now being prepared.
4. In addition to the appointment of General Zaffari as Prefect of Livorno, the transfer of several Vice Prefects and many junior officials have been arranged during the month. Symptoms of reluctance to serve north of Rome began to be shown; officials appear to be taking advantage of the Government crisis. A request made to the Ministry to deal firmly with any such cases has already, however, produced a good effect.
5. The appointment of a new Governor of Naples has been held up by the Government crisis.
6. The Sub Commission has advised the Vice President, C. A. Scattola that the supervision formerly exercised by this Sub Commission over the appointment of Italian Government officials in Italian Government territory could now properly be discontinued. The Sub Commission would, however, still require to be notified of appointments of Prefects and that officials appointed by them would not be received without the consent of the Allied Commission.
7. In Military Government Territory Italian Government officials will be moved with this Sub Commission's approval and assistance on grounds of administrative necessity, but requests for moves for reasons of the personal convenience cannot be considered. A few cases have been put forward lately on these latter grounds but the shortage of both available officials and of transport render it impossible to consider them.
8. Some confusion and delay is stilling vacant administrative posts and been caused by the "Prestoria" Division of the Ministry of the Interior nominating for such posts officials upon whom their reports for the Commission indicate the unsuitability of their employment for security reasons. It is hoped that the strong reprimand addressed by the Prime Minister himself to the department concerned will result in their exercising greater care.
9. Representatives called for are involved from all provinces under the control as to the difficulty of obtaining unpaid salaries and the desirability of paying such officials in forward areas. Although the General feeling seems to be that payment should be made in particular instances the difficulty of obtaining unpaid salaries arises in only a small number of cases and the case for payment are therefore considered not-proven.

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10. The question of recognizing promotions of Italian officials made by AMI was raised by the Italian Government. At an interview with H. B. HARRIS, it was agreed that such promotions do not make any alteration in the officials' permanent rank and grade in the Italian Civil Service and that they are to be regarded as temporary appointments only enabling the officials concerned to use the title, exercise the functions and have the pay of a higher rank while holding such temporary appointments.

11. It was of course agreed by HARRIS that none of these officials could be removed from the posts to which they had been appointed without the consent of the Allied Commission.

12. The Central Committee for Espionage has continued its work and has now considered the cases of fifty officials of Prefect rank in Grades 3 and 4. Seven sentences of dismissal were recommended in the first seven cases which were decided.

R. G. B. SPIDER
Colonel
Director
Allied Government Sub-Commission

WFL/sec

HEADQUARTERS, ALLIED COMMISSION
LNO 344
LEGAL STAFF COMMISSION

12 December 1944

MEMORANDUM : Legal Staff Monthly Report for November 1944.

TO : Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

1. ADVISE

The main problem upon which the advice of the Legal Staff was asked was:
a. Will the 25 June 1944 Order establish the Constituent Assembly. The problem was to extent to which this Order precluded a referendum to decide the institutional question.

b. Where. In order to establish a working basis, COMAC prepared a draft directive for issue by COMAC and a draft agreement with the Italian Government.

c. Purpose of Report. COMAC examined in its territory by members of COMAC to find the issue whether these matters were subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts.

d. Public Policy Point. The proposed agreement is a law for public utility services involving a considerable number of the relevant legislation and the difficulties arising from the proposed methods of eliminating the interest.

e. CTR. A draft letter constituting CTR in the State of Sicily was sent in its spirit with the Italian Government, subject to an exchange of letters to protect its own interests.

f. COMAC. The inability of the local Italian Courts to deal with the situation in the administrative system, led to the decision to establish COMAC in the area.

g. Public Policy. An investigation of the troubles in Sicily could result in the appointment of additional judicial instructors in Rome.

2. COMAC.

a. General Order No. 35 for definition of administration in the territory was completed.

b. Orders for the establishment of other offices under C.O. 35 were prepared.

3. WORK WITH THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND FINANCE.

Only two matters were referred to the Ministry of Justice and Finance.

LEGAL

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In these, the personnel members of the Italian courts found three main methods for speeding the change of personnel which is in certain countries more applied upon the occasion of judicial reform. First, a number of new persons, in particular of judicial staff, is brought into the judicial system. Secondly, attention was also to the courts of justice where the local members of the judiciary is to be reduced and to the Court of Appeal Section at Milan. And a third method was the order to be taken against the Prosecutor, Deputy of P.M. in some years to be transferred with certain limited rights, in connection with his handling of a case involving a legal infraction. Such actions were made to the Ministry regarding further legislation prohibiting itself from and contacts were requested on the recent reform of penal and civil codes. Especially justice concerning the interpretation of criminal Code No. 23 and other matters were requested. The subject

problems of certain groups of offenders and the selection of lay judges for courts of appeals were considered.

4. ITALIAN LEGISLATION AND JURISPRUDENCE

Further discussions were held with the various authorities and the Ministry of Justice to obtain speedy publication of the amended decrees on marriages of members of U.S. Armed Forces in Italy.

A case of contemplated marriage between an American colored soldier and an Italian woman necessitated a detailed study of the present Italian law on this subject.

The possibility of future elections in Italy called for an examination of the question of women's suffrage under Italian law.

Decrees submitted by sub-commissioners or Italian ministries were examined. The subjects covered by these decrees included: execution of high grade officials, liquidation of fascist property, procedural rules for lettings of the administration, appointment of receivers for fascist-controlled economies, revision of sentences passed by fascist tribunals, increased cost of living allowances, emergency housing, reorganization of legal professions, penalties for violations of the rationing laws, and alleged to be trivially owned railways.

5. SUPERVISION OF LAW COURTS

a. Due to the inactivity of the Italian Courts, Government Superior and Summary Military Courts have had to be established in the East District to deal with cases of abuse or damage to Allied supplies and installations.

b. Experience has shown that certain amendments are necessary to the rules of procedure as set out in the Consolidated Instructions for Allied Military Courts. These have not been agreed on and are being pursued for distribution.

c. Reviewing 19 captured cases have been reviewed at this time during the past month, six death sentences being confirmed and one death sentence being commuted to imprisonment for life by the Chief Commissioner and two prison sentences being confirmed. Some revision work has continued.

d. Points from the regions:

(1) Southern Region

Investigations into the forming of units of violence from prison have now been completed. The HRC specially commands the work and cooperation of the various military units in their investigation.

There were two General Military Courts at Naples during the month. One accused was acquitted and the other was sentenced to two years imprisonment for the killing of a British soldier in circumstances that amounted to manslaughter.

Summary of cases:

General Court	1	0	100.0
Summary Court	17	2	61
Summary Court	18	2	94

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5. SUPERVISION OF JUDICIAL COURTS.

a. Due to the incapacity of the Italian Courts, permanent Superior and Summary Military Courts have had to be established in the Bari District to deal with cases of subversion or damage to Allied supplies and installations.

b. Experience has shown that certain judgments are necessary to the rules of procedure set out in the consolidated instructions for Allied Military Courts. These have now been prepared and are being printed for distribution.

c. Reviewing. 9 appeals cases have been reviewed at this HQ during the past month, six death sentences being confirmed as the death sentences being commuted to imprisonment for life by the Chief Commissioner and two prison sentences being confirmed. Now 1 review work has continued.

d. Points from the regions:

(1) Southern Region

Investigations into the forming of a series of releases from prison have now been completed. The PLC specially examining the work and cooperation of the quarters of Naples in their investigation.

There were two General Military Courts at Naples during the month. One accused and convicted and the other was sentenced to two years imprisonment for the killing of a British soldier in circumstances that amounted to manslaughter.

SUMMARY OF CASES.

General Court	1	0	TOTAL
Superior Court	17	1	2
Summary Court	17	50	67
	34	51	95
	34	51	100

(2) A Brindisi-Marche Region

For the second month in succession there has been no case involving the death of or injury to Allied troops.

SUMMARY OF CASES.

Superior Court	3	13	TOTAL
Summary Court	3	27	30
	3	30	33

(3) Toscana Region

SUMMARY OF CASES

Superior Court	3	54	TOTAL
Summary Court	179	145	1714
	182	150	1786

W. J. BARRIS, Colonel,
Deputy Chief of Base Division.

EDUCATION

D/CW/6/m

RECEIVED
 REHABILITATION INFORMATION
 ATC 102

12 December 1944

Report For December 1944

FD/CAN/D/AC

1. Headquarters.

A. Trip with Minister.

One pleasant aspect of the month's work at Headquarters was a jaunt through Tuscany with the Minister of Public Instruction, University pre-rectors, professors, and students met informally with us and the Regional Education Officer (Captain MOE) in Siena, Florence, and Pisa, discussed their problems, and both gave and got some enlightenment. In these brief encounters and in Lucca we also visited with private, public, and other school heads.

Program during the month on work with the Minister was almost first there was the trip, and then there was the cabinet office. There were the Patrons-Schools (student aid) focus, the school building program (new labor), and other large projects being largely in progress.

5. Rehabilitation of Libraries and Laboratories.

One important letter did not start - barely. The trip north convinced both the Minister and me of the imperative need for rehabilitating the libraries and laboratories, particularly of universities and technical schools. Technical schools were touched on for the Journal of the American Medical Association and recent British and American literature on medical progress. Rehabilitation facilities were shown they could prepare the youth of Italy to meet reconstruction problems scientifically and be citizens - scientific officers without scientific journals and books and without laboratory equipment. Engineering and technical school facilities sold of the equipment on their equipment - requisitioned, lost, and destroyed - and the extreme urgency of getting such equipment in Italy was to undertake my rebuilding. Consequently a request was prepared for all universities, libraries and technical institutions to list, in order of priority, their most urgent needs. Mr. Victor Taylor, representative of the President of the United States, was asked to see what he could do toward raising funds in the United States. Professor Bergoni of the University of Chicago was asked to get help from Italian Americans and so on. This was in its infancy, but is an essential activity.

6. Trip Back.

EDUCATION

A. Visit with Minister.

One pleasant aspect of the month's work at headquarters was a jaunt through Florence with the Minister of Public Instruction, University pre-rectors, professors, and students met informally with us and the Regional Education Director (Captain MRE) in Siena, Florence, and Pisa, discussed their problems, and both gave and got good enlightenment. In those three centers and in Lucca we also visited with provincial and other school heads.

Progress during the month on work with the Minister was slow. First there was the trip, and then there was the cabinet crisis. Therefore the Patrons' Association (student aid) decreed the school rebuilding program (see later), and other large projects hung largely in abeyance.

B. Rehabilitation of Libraries and Laboratories.

One important project did not start - barely. The trip north convinced both the Minister and me of the imperatives need for rehabilitating the libraries and laboratories, particularly of universities and technical schools. Minimal facilities branched as far as the Journal of the American Medical Association and recent British and American literature or medical progress. Scientific facilities asked how they could prepare the youth of Italy to meet reconstruction problems scientifically and to continue scientific education without scientific journals and books and without laboratory equipment. Engineering and technical school faculties told of the requests on their equipment - requisitioned, lost, and destroyed - and for enormous array of getting such equipment in Italy was to undertake any rebuilding. Consequently a request was prepared for all universities, laboratories, and technical institutions to list, in order of priority, what was most urgent needs. Dr. Lynn Ayler, representative of the President of the United States, was asked to get what he could do toward raising funds in the United States. Professor Bergami of the University of Chicago was asked to get help from Italian Americans, and so on. This work is in its infancy, but is an essential activity.

C. Find Books.

The text book program moved definitely forward during the month. 400,000 books were requisitioned in Rome, and smaller quantities were getting under way in Florence, Naples, and Palermo. Paper, ink, glue, etc., began to arrive from the United States and is being transhipped to the printing centers. Progress looked bright for a fairly wide distribution of books to the children in the year.

For secondary schools an urgent need to find books, requisitions have been re-established in Naples to consider the quantity of new printings and the availability of manuscripts submitted. A little new printing is being done in Palermo, for Rome, and center for Lucca-Orbassano and Marche-Ancona, considerable quantities of approved books exist in Florence, Lucca-Orbassano, etc., and arrangements have been made for bringing them down by train. The supply for Florence and Naples is more or less adequate.

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The new program of study for elementary and secondary schools, based on these principles under the direction of the Education Subcommission, and revised last summer by the Ministry of Public Instruction, have now been distributed to all the towns from Naples north to us, and the Ministry is having additional copies printed and distributed in the south. Our printing consisted of from 500 to 12,000 each of ten pamphlets averaging 24 pages apiece.

F. Note books.

"Quaderni", or pupil's note books, have been printed in limited number (50,000) in Naples and divided between Naples and Sardinia. Arrangements for printing more in Naples are being made. A million "quaderni" are being printed in Rome on paper bought from the Vatican. In Siena, the Governor and Industry Officer released paper for 100,000 quaderni for distribution in Tuscany.

G. Summing.

Our requisition of last spring for school supplies bounced back on us in November with a protest that quantities should be restudied. In the case of one or two items the protest was apparently justified. An Italian official in estimating amount of ink powder needed, for example, amazingly miscalculated or was planning on a much less concentrated product than that furnished by the United States. Other protests were irrelevant - the fact, for instance, that number of pen holders requested was equal to three months total production in the United States was no indication that an order for the pen holder per year for every three school children in Italy was an exorbitant request. At any rate, figures are now being carefully rechecked, and school children are taking turns with the occasional pen holder, pencils, etc., they can find.

H. School building reconstruction.

The Subcommission, the Minister, the Public Works Subcommission, and its Committee, are beginning to look at, with a small committee of Italian architects and engineers, the enormous problem of repairing and rebuilding school houses throughout Italy. The Italian committee has laid out an excellent plan of work and has some detailed plans on one village (Alghero) as an indication of the way they propose to work. British and American architects and engineers could scarcely have done a more workmanlike, efficient, and extraordinarily rapid job than this committee did when asked to submit a sample of the kind of work it proposed to do.

I. Survey of Italian education (documented by Gentile Vigneri).

1. Part I of the Survey of Italian education (see chronological outline) is now all but complete up to 1939. Part II (the statistical survey of Southern Italy) still lacks certain tables of data never been sent in by Providence, but as the plan is ready for the final editing, this will be left until the whole of Part I has been copied and up to the present day, the thorough re-reading of both parts will be complete. It is hoped that the opportunity will present itself to complete Part II.

quadrant are being printed in Rome on paper bought from the Vatican. In Siena, the Governor and Industry Officer released paper for 100,000 quadrants for distribution in Florence.

2. Smuggling.

Our regulation of last spring for school supplies bounced back on us in November with a protest that quantities should be restricted. In the case of one or two items the protest was apparently justified - on Italian official in collecting amount of ink powder needed, for example, seemingly miscalculated or was planning on a much less concentrated product than that furnished by the United States. Other protests were irrelevant - the fact, for instance, that number of pen holders requested was equal to three months total production in the United States was no indication that an order for one pen holder per year for every three school children in Italy was an exorbitant request. At any rate, figures are now being carefully reckoned, and school children are taking turns with the occasional pen holders, pencils, etc., they can find.

3. School building reconstruction.

This Subcom-Insion, its Minister, the Public Works Subcom-Insion, and its Minister, are beginning to decide, within small committees of Italian architects and engineers, the enormous problem of repairing and rebuilding school houses throughout Italy. The Italian committee has laid out an excellent plan of work and has some detailed plans in one village (Alghero) as an indication of the way they propose to work. British and American architects and engineers could scarcely have done a more workmanlike, efficient, and extraordinarily rapid job than this committee did when asked to submit a sample of the kind of work it proposed to do.

4. Survey of Italian Education (directed by Captain WHEELER).

1. Part I of the Survey of Italian Education (the chronological outline) is now all but complete up to 1930. Part II (the statistical survey of Southern Italy) still lacks certain tables which have never been sent in by Provveditorati, but in the main is ready for the final editing: this will be left until the whole of Part I has been completed up to the present day, for a thorough rechecking of both parts will take place. It is hoped that the government will submit itself to complete Part II for the whole of Italy.

2. As Part I progresses, new areas of importance arise. Thus it has been found desirable to devote a special section to the Garibaldi National (State supported boarding schools), in view of their historic and actual significance in the system as a whole, and the inadequacy of existing accounts. A special section has also been devoted to state-ownership in Education, and a second survey of tables has been prepared showing changes in expenditures of school-teachers of all kinds over the last thirty or forty years, in relation to the cost of living. The importance of this last survey of living needs is speaking.

B. Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts

The Federation of the Catholic Scout Organization (Associazione Cattolica Scoutistica Italiana) and the non-Catholic Scout Organization (Corpo Nazionale Giovani Esploratori Italiani), mentioned as in previous of formation in October, was completed in November and duly signed by the heads of both organizations and the Minister of Public Instruction in the office of the Federation Secretariat. The Federation, formed, with favorable press attention, the limitation of each of the Federation for approval by the International Boy Scouts. The Federation is active in international relations, for general publicity, as for coordinated efforts such as the publication of books of instruction. The component organizations, which are internally autonomous, are proceeding with training courses for scout leaders and the organization of troops.

The Girl Guides are not less far along. But International Headquarters reports that the Boy Scouts are not organized are "being taken under the wing" of the British Girl Guides. And the American Girl Scouts have agreed to foster a movement for having local American troops as other Italian troops as they are organized.

Mr. Logan, Assistant International Commissioner for British Boy Scouts in the Mediterranean area, is presently with the Scout organization in Italy and is working with the Scouts to help the Italians. Mr. Gentry, of the Communication Section, devoted his evenings and holidays to the national headquarters Scout work and some troops. Both men work under the general auspices of the Federation Secretariat in regard to Italian scouting activities. The varied programs of this important work, and the individual comparison of what is the complete organization are due largely to their tact, skill, and energy. Regional Education Officers in giving such aid as is needed in their regions.

C. Education

The Education Commission of the Ministry of Public Instruction has been set up. The latest President, by being over 60 years old, has retarded the work almost to a standstill. At present some important appeals in the area are being noted, and about 250 persons suspended a year ago in Naples are still waiting in vain to pay their taxes. It is hoped that a new, vigorous President can be found and that other necessary can be met.

D. National Work

A. Conference of National Education Office is

All National Education Offices were called in to Rome in November for one of the periodic two-day meetings with the Headquarters staff. In addition to reports on work being done both at headquarters and in regions, several policies were fully discussed.

Policies are subject to more sessions of the CNEC, for example,

The Civil Guides are much the same as the Scouts. But International Headquarters reports that the new groups are organized as "outing" troops under the name of the British Girl Guides, and the American Girl Scouts have agreed to foster a movement for having local American troops sponsor other Italian troops as they are organized.

Mr. Legren, Assistant International Commissioner for British Boy Scouts in the Mediterranean area, said nothing much like to the Scout organization in Italy and to organizing Boy Scouts to help the Italian, Mr. Cotte, of the Commonwealth Subcommission, invites his colleagues and colleagues to the national headquarters Scout year and more troops. Both in work under the present auspices of the Education Subcommission in regard to Italian scouting organization. The varied program of this important work, and the friendly cooperation of that area two competing organizations are due largely to their lack, skill, and energy. National Education Officers are giving much aid as is needed in their regions.

1. Summary.

The Education Commission of the Ministry of Public Instruction has been a dead body. The third president, by being over-zealous, has retarded its work almost to a standstill. At present some important appeals in Rome are not being considered, and about 200 persons suspended from age in Naples are still waiting in vain to have their cases heard. It is hoped that a new, vigorous president can be found so that effective activity can be set up.

2. Regional Work.

4. Conference of Regional Education Officers.

All Regional Education Officers were called in to Rome in November for one of the periodic two-day meetings with the headquarters staff. In addition to reports on working done both at headquarters and in regions, general policies were fully discussed.

Policies in regard to recent revisions of the GHI are, for example, taken up, and the point of view of the Civil Affairs Section in regard to the handling of these Italian troops are fully presented and wholeheartedly accepted.

General Order No. 33 was studied in its entirety for and suggestions in the direction of the memorandum accompanying it were suggested and later incorporated. The Regional Education Officers are in favor of the prompt implementation of this General Order in their regions.

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5. Deficiencies.

The classification of Fascist personnel from the schools is the first job of Regional Education Officers. The data from the administrative section (let it. 51511) are illustrative and fairly typical of the amount of variation in quality: reports, fairly complete, from seven of the eight provinces, show that all provincial and district (provincial school superintendents) had to be replaced, about one out of four of school heads and inspectors (44 out of 175 in Region) had to be suspended, and about one out of twenty teachers (389 out of 7,773).

6. Summary of Deficiencies.

1. Naples Zone (Major J. J. J.) reports practically all rural schools functioning with almost normal attendance, city schools open but struggling for accommodations.

2. Calabria (Captain J. J. J.) reports an interesting tour by the part-time Education Officer to 33 elementary and 10 secondary schools of the island. He found only 19 of the 33 elementary schools actually functioning although all were supposed to be. Attendance was poor, due partly to lack of clothes, partly, especially in the two upper classes (IV and V), to the age of the children on the farms.

It was illustrated by the distribution of many of the children (the cleaner, but no-to-do ones so old as to be segregated in special classes), and the fact that 60% of the children were either bare foot or ill shod. A number, including an occasional teacher, treated him with the Fascist salute, and one school head was called the "Cape Squidra". New text books not having arrived, old ones were being used - in the primer, 2 for Fascism had been changed to 2 for Faring, and 1 for I-poro had been changed to 1 for I-pulitura.

Captain J. J. J. found the "university" schools (trade schools for children 11 to 14 years of age) attended by children as ill clad and dirtier as the elementary ones, and he felt that the teachers of both were ill prepared and doing a formidable job. He was much better satisfied by the secondary schools, where he felt the teachers were well prepared and the children well dressed and well supplied. (In general, in Italy, only about one child in thirty attends the higher secondary schools - Captain J. J. J. therefore saw a highly selected population there). History and literature were being taught without books, to avoid the Fascist propaganda or set to books in those fields. Attendance was low due to difficulty of transport.

On Calabria report winds up with a series of criticisms and suggestions. It points out that 60% of the inhabitants, illiterate for more than a hundred years, are attending the schools and the attendance of the children must be given by local officials.

3. Schools are open up by generally in large areas. The problem in Rome is dealt with later, of trying to do with occupied school buildings.

which were almost normal and quiet, city schools open but struggling for accommodations.

2. Sardagna (Captain Tamm) reports an interesting tour by the part-time Education Officer to 13 elementary and 10 secondary schools of the island. He found only 19 of the 13 elementary schools actually functioning although all were supposed to be. Attendance was poor, due partly to lack of clothes, partly, especially in the upper classes (IV and V), to the sex of the children on the farm.

He was impressed by the dirtiness of many of the children (the cleaner, but not too clean as it is being accepted in special classes), and the fact that 60% of the children were either bare foot or ill shod. A number, including an occasional teacher, treated him with the Fascist salute, and one school head was called the "Ulpo Squadra". New boots being not having any use, old ones were being used - in the prison, I for Fascism had been changed to 2 for Father, and 1 for Father had been changed to 2 for Mother.

Captain Tamm found the "university" schools (trade schools for children 11 to 14 years of age) attended by children as ill clad and dirty as the elementary ones, and he felt that the teachers of both were ill prepared and doing a desperate job. He was much better impressed by the secondary schools, where he felt the teachers were well prepared and the children well dressed and well supplied. (In general, in Italy, only about one child in thirty attends the higher secondary schools - Captain Tamm says the effort was a highly selected population there). History and literature were being taught without books, to avoid the Fascist propaganda to go on to books in those fields. Attendance was low due to the family of support.

The Sardagna report winds up with a series of criticisms and suggestions. It points out that with 35% of the inhabitants illiterate far more personal attention to the schools and the attendance of the children must be given by local officials.

3. Schools are even more by generally in Lancia-Marian. The problem in this is dealt with later, as it has to do with occupied school buildings.

4. In Lancia-Marian, Education Officer has provided for an Italian the final Civilian Specialist to supervising and coordinate the work of the provinces - a job he had been a successful provincial and staff and a temporary central inspector. The plan is working well and will doubtless have to be used in Northern provinces where the Regional Education Officer, without Allied assistance, will have to do the work which heretofore has been done by the three.

independent GIACCI reports that in view of his right provisions, including all those turned over to the Italian Government, the Alto Adige is a complete success as a Communist. In the Italian Government provisions additional teachers are being suggested by the Alto Adige, and in the future and school provisions will be put on the government. GIACCI remarks, "All in all there are definite trends of political infiltration into a rather susceptible and easy target - the Italian public school!"

5. Captain KUI, assisted by Captain E. ILIUM and TILLOS, reports from Florence, as follows: In Florence, school attendance is from 89 to 100% of normal. In Siena, schools are closed (including 42 kindergartens), but had to be temporarily closed because of the floods. The University of Siena was opened partially in November.

The schools in Florence province south of the Arno are functioning rather well, but the military situation has prevented such school activity north of the river. There are, in city and province, 2150 children attending kindergarten; 52,500 attending elementary schools, and 9,600 in secondary schools. The University of Florence continues to conduct its own courses. It is also offering courses to German troops and planning courses for all Allied personnel, in Italian language and the history, literature and art of Italy.

Most schools in Florence are running, including kindergartens in ten communes. In Florence about 80% of the normal number of children are in school - all types of schools are open in the city; most elementary schools and all secondary schools are running at least on a part time basis in the rural areas.

In Lucca, schools are open in five communes, and in the other, Manarville, five of the fifteen schools are running; the school attendance in the province is about 80% of normal. This province has also opened classes for refugees in 34 localities.

From Florence has an kindergarten class for 1222 children. About half the elementary schools were open in November and it was expected that the rest would open in November. But attendance in Florence is low because schools have to be taught largely in teachers' homes. 14 of the 29 secondary schools are open, and seven more were scheduled to open in November. There are also 14 private and church schools in operation. Pisa University has its normal opening in November, but in almost completely in ruins of buildings, through requisitioning. Its engineering school, through the courtesy of the University of Florence, will be conducted in Florence for all students from the Rome-Florence-Bologna section.

In Pistoia most schools are functioning.

2 2457

6. Captain WHITE reports from Italia that VIII Army has asked delay in the opening of schools in "Pavia" and Ravenna provinces; as he has used his time in perfecting plans and directives, obtaining instructional materials, and acquainting himself with the Red line.

7. Building requisitions.

The greatest obstacle to the opening and functioning of schools in all provinces, including Italian Government Territory, is the finding of available buildings. Not only are many school buildings badly damaged or destroyed, but the ones which are reasonably intact are in many cases requisitioned by the Allies, in others by the Italian Army, and in still more by civilian groups - mainly refugees and bombed-out families, but also political parties and other organizations. Requisitions for Subcommission help in procuring fresh Allied requisitions have come recently from Sicily and Puglia, and requisitions have been sent by the Civil Affairs Section to the Local Commissioners for occupation in whether there are necessary and other alternative locations can be found.

In Napoli, Major MURPHY has set up a so-called representing the Questura and the Provveditorato civil. Study which has made personal visits to a large number of schools acquired by refugees, etc., and worked on means for clearing the buildings. The results are encouraging. Both Major MURPHY and Major SIGMUND in Rome have taken the stand that they will not urge the removal of Allied troops from buildings until the Italian authorities have done their part in clearing buildings of Italian civilian occupation, and in repairing, disinfecting, and putting to use the unused buildings.

The Rome situation has been inexorably bad from the standpoint of effective work toward civilian schools even. Rome was turned over to the Italian Government on 15 August. It was a real shortly thereafter by the Minister and Provveditorato that the elementary schools would open 1 October and the secondary schools the first week in November. In the middle of October it was found that very few schools had been opened, that there was no record as to what schools were in shape to open, and that almost nothing had been done by the refugee camps in repairs and disinfection and by the prefect to collect the rest of civilians, although the need for action had been discussed with him a month earlier. The Education Subcommission and Major MURPHY, the Italian Education Officer, had to send their personnel into the school offices and out into the various schools to supervise the preparation of a comprehensive analysis of the exact situation. On 20 October a list of schools of all schools had been compiled what needed to be done to get them available was prepared and submitted to all authorities concerned. From that time to the present Major MURPHY, with assistance from the Italian Army, has devoted a large part of his time to the attempt to get the Italian of schools to let the schools cleared, repaired, and open. His intervention with the bridges brought previous but little result. He is now working successfully with the local military commanders, reducing the number of Allied occupied schools to about one half. The following table, showing the conditions on 20 October and on 1 December, is a summary:

also political parties and other organizations. Requests for Subcomission help in preventing from Allied requisitions have come recently from Sicily and Naples, and numerous have been sent by the Civil Affairs Section to Regional Commissioners to ascertain whether these are necessary and whether alternative housing can be found.

In Naples, Major LUMLEY has set up a committee representing the Quarters and the Provveditorato. The latter which has made personal visits to a large number of schools occupied by civilians, etc., and worked on means for clearing the buildings. The results are discouraging. Both Major MURPHY in Naples and Major HENRY in Bari have taken the stand that they will not urge the removal of Allied troops from buildings until the Italian authorities have done their part in clearing buildings from Italian civilian occupation, and in repainting, disinfecting, and putting to use the unoccupied buildings.

The above situation has been theoretically bad from the standpoint of effective work toward getting schools open. There was turned over to the Italian Government on 15 August. It was agreed shortly thereafter by the Minister and Provveditorato that the elementary schools would open 1 October and the secondary schools the first week in November. In the middle of October it was found that very few schools had been opened, that there was no record as to what schools were in shape to open, and that almost nothing had been done by the military to turn the schools and disinfect them or by him and the prefect toward removal of civilians, although the need for action had been discussed with him a month earlier. The Education Subcommission and Major HENRY, its local Education Officer, had to send their personnel into the school offices and put into the various schools to supervise the preparation of a comprehensive analysis of the exact situation. On 20 October could be made of all schools and data concerning what needed to be done to get schools available were prepared and submitted to all authorities concerned. From that time to the present Major HENRY, with assistance from Lieutenant HILL, has devoted a large part of his time to the attempt to get the Italian officials to get the schools cleared, repainted, and open. His two interviews with the military brought promises but little action. He was much more successful with local and local military commanders, reducing the number of Allied occupied schools to about one half. The following table, showing the conditions on 20 October and on 1 December, is revealing:

	Schools as available						Available
	Occupied by Allies	Occupied by Italian Forces	Occupied by Italian Civil Auth.	Occupied by Italians etc.	Occupied by Political or Court etc.	Available	
Elementary							
20 Oct.	18	1	20	43	12	59	49
1 Dec.	10	1	26	43	12	59	64
Change	8	0	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	15
Secondary							
20 Oct.	16	3	1	13	0	33	38
1 Dec.	6	3	1	13	4	33	65
Change	10	0	NIL	0	4	NIL	13

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and the $\mathbb{Z}_2$ -equivariant Euler characteristic of the fixed point set $X^{\mathbb{Z}_2}$ is

structure, has been reconsidered in its entirety. Efforts are being made to see whether it can be at least partially declassified.

3. Buildings/Residence.

The data given in the foregoing section show the pressing need for repairs of damaged school buildings. The most universal need is for glass. This was forecast a year ago, and efforts were made to get plans manufactured. Lack of cash, and lack of transport to bring coal to factories, made glass manufacture impossible. There have only last spring in India been sent to the United States for glass or glass substitutes. The action has been reported as that requiring it must forward, approved, from all the buildings.

This fall the Industry and Commerce Subcommission stated that they were again investigating the possibility of activating glass factories and asked the Industry Subcommission to furnish exact specifications as to glass and number of workers needed for all schools in Italy. Immediately forces were sent out, through prefects, to conduct in all corners of liberated Italy for precise estimates. The nature of the data required was such as to facilitate securing all possible, and transportation being inadequate, the data have been given in. Now, a number of the Industry Subcommission inform us that a more general estimate in square meters will suffice, but that anyway it is extremely unlikely that less than 100,000 square meters can be used this winter because of the fuel situation.

We have, therefore, concluded that in our present cable we sent requesting earliest possible shipment of 100,000 square meters of glass. Its arrival and delivery to our hands before the winter is now would be a miracle. Consequently any school is still probably have to be closed down for the coldest months.

The building repair situation generally is not satisfactory. Local schools and small schools that they can, with the materials and energy available, and with little help from us. A comprehensive study of the needs, and plans for the future, is just getting started, as indicated in Part I of this report.

4. School Lunches.

The school lunch program is developing as rapidly as local student turn in requests, accompanied by a statement that some have been found for preparing and serving the soup and bread and tables. Instantaneous action in March-April reports that the situation for this lunch is not good. It is, partly because of the difficulty in obtaining to prepare it, and partly because, without milk and eggs, the concentrated soup and vegetables are not a nutrition. Despite such handicaps, the program is developing satisfactorily and more and more school children are getting hot lunches.

Handwritten note: See also 10/1/44

GABRIEL W. WASHBURN
Director, AUS

and the Education Administration to furnish such specifications as to sizes and numbers of children which would be required for all schools in Italy. Immediately forms were sent out, through principals, to schools in all countries of Italy and Italy for specific estimates. The nature of the data required was such as to facilitate measuring all openings, and transportation being inadequate, the data have been also coming in. Now, whether the Education Administration has indicated that a more general estimate in square meters will suffice, but that given it is extremely unlikely that less or less quantities can be used this winter because of the fuel situation.

We have therefore now asked that an urgent cable be sent requesting earliest possible shipment of rolls of flexible glass substitute. Its arrival and delivery is, of course, before the winter is over would be a miracle. Consequently any schools will probably have to be closed down for the coldest months.

The building repair situation generally is not satisfactory. Local materials are not available in the heat they can, with the necessary energy available, and with little help from us. A comprehensive study of the needs, and plans for the future, is just getting started, as indicated in part I of this report.

7. School lunches.

The school lunch program is being carried rapidly as local schools turn in requests accompanied by a statement that there have been found for preparing and serving the soup and bread available. Lieutenant GILSON in March-April reports that the enthusiasm for this lunch does not ride high, partly because of the difficulty in getting some to prepare it, and partly because, without salt and oil, the concentrated soup and vegetables are not too palatable. Despite such obstacles, the program is developing satisfactorily and more and more schools of children are getting hot lunches.

Education and Health Commission
CARLETON W. WASHINGTON
Major, AUS
Director of Education.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

445/3036/24

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2. Materials and Methods

the procedures are being taken to hold a hearing on the matter. It is to be reported, however, that it is not expected that the hearing will be held in the near future. The hearing will be held in the near future.

(v) Italian authorities are to be held in Rome on the day of the hearing. The hearing will be held in the near future. The hearing will be held in the near future.

(vi) During the month of Italian authorities are to be held in Rome on the day of the hearing. The hearing will be held in the near future. The hearing will be held in the near future.

(vii) Summary:

(i) A summary of the activities of the Italian authorities is being held in Rome on the day of the hearing. The hearing will be held in the near future. The hearing will be held in the near future.

(ii) A summary of the activities of the Italian authorities is being held in Rome on the day of the hearing. The hearing will be held in the near future. The hearing will be held in the near future.

(iii) A summary of the activities of the Italian authorities is being held in Rome on the day of the hearing. The hearing will be held in the near future. The hearing will be held in the near future.

(iv) A summary of the activities of the Italian authorities is being held in Rome on the day of the hearing. The hearing will be held in the near future. The hearing will be held in the near future.

(v) The estimate of persons in Sicily for the whole of Sicily up until the end of October 1944 is approximately 50% of the rate over a corresponding period in 1943. Considering that Sicily is one of the most heavily infected of the Mediterranean areas the results obtained are on the high side.

(vi) The director of this Sanatorium recently made a tour of the Sicilian Valley for the purpose of studying disinfection methods which are employed in the area and ascertain the position as to whether any of such methods could, with advantage, be used in Italy.

(c) Venereal Diseases

(i) The incidence of Venereal Diseases amongst the civil population of Sicily is on the decline and the same applies to Sicily. No undue incidence of this disease is reported from the former area.

(ii) In Southern Region the Italian Government has considerably increased the number of beds available for the treatment of venereal diseases. In addition, the Government policy is to not issue in a 24 hour or 48 hour of a general hospital an observation ward for the control of venereal diseases. This ward will have a bed capacity up to one quarter of the total number of beds in the hospital. This number is deemed necessary for the observation of such cases and do not have even claims of infection and contact, therefore, is limited to 25 beds.

(iii) In Rome there is an increasing incidence in the number of cases being treated at the clinics. The October ratio of the number of cases of syphilis as compared with those of gonorrhea is as 1 to 1.

(d) Dysentery

(i) During the month of October an outbreak of dysentery took place in the Republic of San Marino amongst the refugees from Rimini. This was generally attributed to the fact that the refugees were living in close quarters under very bad sanitary conditions. Simultaneously, an outbreak occurred in San Marino which was also attributed to the fact that the majority of cases were of dysentery rather than typhoid and it is estimated that 200 cases occurred in San Marino with 10 deaths. To prevent any further spread of the disease from the Republic to outside areas all civil emigration was stopped for a three week period beginning on the 26th of October. In Rimini 103 cases were reported, but prompt control measures have succeeded in checking the progress of the disease. The greatest possible disinfection is accorded to the Army Medical Services who have, as is always the case, aided in the assistance both with personnel and equipment in the San Marino and Rimini outbreaks. It is also reported that the Italian Provincial of San Marino carried out disinfection and devotedly throughout the epidemic.

(ii) The Venetian outbreak can no longer be considered an epidemic as only 6 cases were reported from the services during the month of November as compared with 20 during the month of October. It is not possible, therefore, to make any further references to Venetian in further reports.

(e) Tuberculosis

(i) The November 1944 for the total deaths in men resulting from tuberculosis, both pulmonary and extrapulmonary, are 173 as compared with 238 in the corresponding month of last year and 210 for the month of October.

(1) The incidence of Dengue Fever, against the overall incidence of this disease is on the decline in the past year. No undue incidence of this disease is reported from the forward areas.

(ii) In Southern Region the Italian Government has considerably increased the number of beds available for the treatment of Dengue Fever. In addition, the Government policy is to set aside in each 70 hospital or 70 ward of a general hospital an observation ward for the control of dengue fever patients. This ward will have a bed capacity up to one quarter of the total number of available beds. This measure is deemed necessary for the isolation of such cases so as not to have any sort of infection and control, therefore, is admitted to 30 wards.

(iii) In Rome there is an increasing incidence in the number of cases being treated at the clinics. The October ratio of the number of cases of dengue fever as compared with those of typhoid is 3 to 1.

(B) Typhoid Fever

(i) In Rome, the ratio of October an outbreak of typhoid took place in the hospital of San Marino amongst the refugees from Berlin. This was generally attributed to the fact that the refugees were living in areas under very bad sanitary conditions. Simultaneously, an outbreak occurred in a local tractable to refugees who had returned from San Marino. The majority of cases were of paratyphoid rather than typhoid and it is estimated that 300 cases occurred in San Marino with 4 deaths. To prevent any further spread of the disease from the Berlin to outside areas all civil emigration was stopped for a three week period beginning on the 20th of October. In San Marino 103 cases were reported, but prompt control measures have succeeded in checking the progress of the disease. The present possible prevention is accorded to the army medical services who have, as is always the case, provided incalculable assistance both with personnel and equipment at the San Marino or Berlin outbreaks. It is also reported that the Italian Provincial of San Marino worked untiringly and devotedly throughout the epidemic.

(ii) The Benavento outbreak can no longer be considered an epidemic as only 6 cases were reported from the province during the month of November as compared with 20 during the month of October. It is not proposed, therefore, to make any further reference to Benavento in further reports.

(C) Tuberculosis

(i) The November figures for the total deaths in Rome resulting from tuberculosis, both pulmonary and extra-pulmonary, are 193 as compared with 218 in the corresponding month of last year but during the month of October.

(2) Gallipoli

(i) On the 14th of November the first case of stillborn was reported from Palermo. Since then a total of 20 have occurred since the birth. All the cases have been treated in a local hospital and all contacts have been isolated and vaccinated. The hospital staff and other contacts have been vaccinated in addition to 400,000 cases. The hospital of Palermo, the highest produced vaccine in the world for this purpose, has been vaccinated and all contacts have been vaccinated in addition to 400,000 cases. The use of vaccine has stopped from 10 during the week ending the 21st of November to 3 during the week ending the 1st of December.

(ii) On the 15th of November a birth outbreak of stillborn occurred in the civilian hospital of Termini. Cases in all have been reported. The hospital has been completely isolated and all the staff, patients and contacts have been vaccinated and placed in quarantine. 20,000 cases of vaccine have been sent to Termini. It is understood that the service provided is high quality and effective with this outbreak and no further cases have been reported.

(iii) The incidence of scallows in Italy provides an index from 363 in October to 317 in November. All the cases have been mild and there have been no deaths.

(iv) The November outbreak has shown a very sharp fall in November figures are 30 compared with 120 in October. There have been no deaths from the disease during the month.

(v) Infant Mortality

(i) The infant mortality for the month of November is 134.7 while that for October is 90.9. There can be compared the last year's figures of 90.6 for November and 101.5 for October.

3. Vaccination

(a) The veterinary principles of vaccination and field are very open, thus leading up to five the number of veterinary schools functioning in liberated Italy, the other three being situated at Naples, Modena and Genoa. There is an excellent laboratory which, in addition to its other contributions for study, is an excellent source for the production of vaccines.

(b) It is gratifying to note that during the month of November there has been a considerable decrease in the incidence of all viral diseases seen in the vaccination weekly reports.

(c) In order to establish the level of vaccination of livestock in human regions at the Institute of Veterinary Medicine, University of Turin, a survey of the horses and cattle was carried out. In addition, the horses of a similar type were obtained for the Veterinary Laboratory in Turin. Every effort is being made in connection with the vaccination of horses to prevent the importation of disease from the South because such disease may be infected with the virus and the vaccination of the horses in Italy would be complete. In November, the provincial veterinary and the authorities are taking every effort to prevent the importation of disease from the South and that the vaccination of the horses will also be found suitable in this work which is of extreme importance in the rehabilitation of livestock and the improvement of their quality.

(d) A culture of scallows has been established from the U.S. Department of War and the President. The Ministry of the Interior, Ministry of Health, as a result, it is hoped that the production of vaccine for horses and cattle will soon begin, and the Veterinary division has arranged its vaccine not only for the vaccine but also for the vaccination of livestock at various points. The report of the Veterinary division is to be published in November and, certainly, within the next few months the vaccine will be available for distribution to livestock producers from Italian laboratories.

4. Vaccination

(e) As we reported in March 1945, the Italian Government administration has been distributing vaccines, but it is no longer necessary for this administration to supply it to the various regions. It is now necessary to supply it to the various regions by the distribution. The report has been made by the vaccination to the various regions, and the vaccination of the various regions is being carried out. The vaccination of the various regions is being carried out by the vaccination of the various regions. The vaccination of the various regions is being carried out by the vaccination of the various regions.

2. **CONCLUSIONS**

4. Global Shift:

100%

6. www.irs.gov

• **Wavelength** is the distance between two consecutive wave crests.

(2) A report has been received at the Ministry of Health, Rome, that in the last few days there has been a sharp increase in the number of cases of typhoid fever in the city of Rome. It is stated that the increase is due to the fact that the Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome. It is stated that the Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome.

(3) The Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome. It is stated that the Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome.

(4) The Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome. It is stated that the Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome.

(5) The Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome. It is stated that the Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome.

(6) The Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome. It is stated that the Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome.

(7) The Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome. It is stated that the Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome.

3. Remarks:

(a) The Veterinary Institute of Rome has been informed that the Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome. It is stated that the Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome.

4. Medical Officer:

(a) The Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome. It is stated that the Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome.

5. Remarks:

(a) The Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome. It is stated that the Italian Government has not yet received the necessary information from the Ministry of Health, Rome, regarding the situation in the city of Rome.

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2007-2008

E. Walters

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U.S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APPENDIX 4
MALARIAL CONTROL BEST OF HOWE DURING THE SUMMER OF 1944
HENRY A. HULL

Prior to the onset of the present war the malarial situation in the Ferro Negro was well under control. Areas such as the Tiber Delta and the Pontine Marshes to the south had been drained, and thriving agricultural colonies were flourishing in the . It looked as if the great malarial menace were well on the way to wiping out the source of the malarial fever, whose evil reputation had been well-known for centuries.

Italian statistics for 1939 to 1942 showed that less than two tenths of one percent of the population living in the provinces of Rome and Littoria contracted malaria each year.

Table 1. - Italian Figures on Civilian Malaria in two provinces - 1939 to 1942.

YEAR	ROME PROVINCE		LITTORIA PROVINCE	
	Number Cases Malaria	Malaria Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants	Number Cases Malaria	Malaria Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants
1939	469	.08	614	2.45
1940	357	.21	572	2.25
1941	159	.09	730	2.83
1942	426	.23	1793	6.84

But as the war advanced that situation changed for the worse. The retreating German and eventually destroyed the piping stations of the Pontine Marshes, flooding huge tracts of country with the dual purpose of rendering more difficult the advance of the Allied armies and of magnifying the malarial menace. Subsequently to be dealt with by the Allied civilian administrations. The full effect of this German sabotage was manifested in Littoria Province in 1944, where the malarial incidence increased to thirty-eight times its pre-war level.

Table 2. - Italian Statistics on Civilian Malaria in Littoria Province during the last two years.

<u>1943</u>		<u>Number of cases of Malaria</u>	
		<u>Diagnosed in Littoria Province</u>	
1943	1217		
1944	36,174		
(To end of Sept. only)			

Although there was a constant stream of troops through Littoria Province, only a few small units were stationed there during the entire year. For

Italian statistics for 1939 to 1942 showed that less than two percent of the population living in the provinces of Rome and Littoria contracted Malaria each year.

Table 1. - Italian figures on civilian Malaria in two provinces - 1939 to 1942.

Year	ROME PROVINCE		LITTORIA PROVINCE	
	Number Cases Malaria	Malaria Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants	Number Cases Malaria	Malaria Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants
1939	459	.28	614	2.45
1940	357	.21	572	2.25
1941	159	.09	730	2.83
1942	423	.23	1793	6.84

But as the war advanced that situation changed for the worse. The retreating German army viciously destroyed the pumping stations of the bond-floods, flooding huge tracts of country with the dual purpose of rendering ore difficult the advance of the Allied forces and of aggravating the problem subsequently to be dealt with by the Allied civilian administrations. The full effect of this German sabotage was manifested in Littoria Province in 1944, where the Malaria incidence increased to thirty-eight times its prewar level.

Table 2. - Italian Statistics on civilian Malaria in Littoria Province during the last two years.

Number of Cases of Malaria
Discovered in Littoria Province

1943	1217
1944	36,174
(To end of September only)	

Although there was a constant element of troops through Littoria Province, only a few small units were stationed there during the entire summer. For that reason no continuous systematic Malaria control program was carried out, with the result that civilian Malaria among the Italian population increased tremendously. A similar epidemic would have appeared in the coastal lowlands west of Rome, but for the preventive measures that were initiated shortly after Allied troops entered that region.

From reliable Italian civilian sources we have been informed that the German gave orders that the Maccaruso pumping station should stop working October 9, 1943. At the same time it was stipulated that the irrigation pumping machines should continue to operate, the resulting extensive flooding of the Maccaruso plain. On October 1943 the drainage pumps on Isola Sacra ceased to function by order of the Germans and at the same time the tide gates on the cut-

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Sheet 2

let canal were kept permanently open. Two of the pumps at Ostia Antica were destroyed at this station and the main effluent canal; the 2nd was at 1000 ft in three places. It was during this period also that practically all of the pumping stations in the Pontine region were systematically sabotaged. As a result of these crimes are below sea level, it is impossible to keep them dry without the use of pumps.

Professor Isidoro estimated that in December 11, 1943, 3,000 hectares of land over the Tiber Delta were submerged, with 6,000 hectares were inundated in the Pontine Marshes. Figures on the chloris incidence in the years 1943 and 1944 at Pignatone and Ostia Antica show the effect on the Italian civil population of this deliberate policy of extensive flooding that was ordered by the military command.

Table 3a - Italian Statistics on civil population during the past two years at Pignatone and Ostia Antica

Year	Area of Town	Total Exposed Population	% of Total of Exposed	Percent of Exposed Population that Developed Chloris
1943	Ostia Antica	9248	105	2.4
1944	Ostia Antica	1504	674	34.3
(up to October 31st)				
1943	Pignatone	7080	127	1.8
1944	Pignatone	6150	1430	23.3
(up to October 31st)				

The flooded area west of Rome was a menace not only to the indigenous inhabitants of the region but also to all non-Italian allied troops stationed near Ostia Antica, of which there were at times considerable numbers. Two thousand planes were drawn up to treat the flooded areas near Ostia Antica and in 1944. Since with weekly applications of insecticides until such a time as the pump could be put back into operation again. By careful observation of the effects of the treatment applied, it was hoped that a night bomb run about the best mode of distributing DDT from planes for larvicidal purposes.

On July 3rd and 4th the Ostia lagoons were sprayed down three times with oil and dusted in four occasions with Paris green. Each day then the plane visited the area, a smoke fire was lit in a convenient place to indicate to the pilot the velocity and direction of the prevailing wind. Up until the middle of August 1944 all was sprayed from 10-15 miles tanks mounted on the wings of at 1-20.

But the 100 gallons of insecticide that could be carried in that manner proved insufficient to treat the area as large as the lagoon area, so eventually three 100-gallon tanks of oil were mounted in the back bay of Mosley B-25 and those were dispatched through a well west. By the latter device an adequate coverage of the entire flooded area was finally secured.

A good dispersal of larvicidal oil was obtained when the plane flying at 2000 feet per hour travelled at an altitude of 75 feet above the ground. If a moderate wind was blowing across the line axis of the spray, satisfactory results

Table 3. - Italian statistics on malaria, malaria deaths, the past two years at Chiusi and Ostia Lido.

Year	Area of Town	Total Malaria Incidence	No. of Cases of Malaria Discovered	Percent of Malaria Population that Developed Malaria
1943	Ostia Lido	5000	125	2.5
1944	Ostia Lido	1000	670	34.5
(up to October 31st)				
1943	Chiusi	7050	127	1.8
1944	Chiusi	4250	1630	21.5
(up to October 31st)				

The flooded areas west of Rome were a menace not only to the indigenous inhabitants of the region but also to 11 non-Italian allied troops stationed near Ostia Lido, of which there were at times considerable numbers. For three seasons plans were drawn up to treat the flooded areas near Ostia Lido and in Lido. Since with weekly applications of larvicide until such a time as the pupae could be put back into operation again, by careful observation of the effects of the treatment applied, it was hoped that a night team could about the best methods of distributing DDT from planes for larvicidal purposes.

Between July 3rd and September 4th the Ostia Lido area was sprayed seven times with oil and dusted on four occasions with Paris Green. Each day when the plane visited the area, a smoke fire was lit to a substantial place to indicate to the pilot the velocity and direction of the prevailing wind. Up until the middle of August DDT in oil was sprayed from D-10 tanks mounted on the wings of D-10's.

But the D-10 gallons of larvicide that would be carried in that manner proved insufficient to treat an area as large as the Ostia Lido area, so eventually three 100-gallon tanks of oil were mounted in the bomb bay of another D-10 and these were discharged through a tail cone, by the latter device an adequate coverage of the entire flooded area was finally secured.

A good dispersal of larvicide oil was obtained when the plane flying at 200 miles per hour travelled at an altitude of 70 feet above the ground. If a moderate wind was blowing across the low axis of the wing, successive passes that were 125 steps wide proved rather heavy.

We would like to have found out whether 1, 2, and 3% solutions of DDT in kerosene oil were equally effective, but the results obtained were not convincing largely because a complete overrun of the area was not obtained until August. Therefore, it was not possible to decide whether the larger larvae that survived the spraying given on July 24th escaped because only a 1% solution was used or because there was an incomplete coverage of the breeding area.

APPENDIX "A" Sheet 3

1/2 brought out in Table 4, a cc photo kill was obtained on August 7th, one of the days on which Tr. Nishi himself was in the flight with the pilot and saw to it that the oil was properly sprayed everywhere. The final disappearance of anopheline breeding from this area should be attributed, not to the last spraying with 3" DDT in Diesel Oil that was given on Septe ber 4th, but to the fact that the entire swamp was kept dry between August 21st and September 12nd.

Table 4. - Results of 11/irplane applications of larvicides to Anopheles breeding areas in the Y. Lingun Marsh near Catic Lation.

Date	Treatment applied	Days after treatment	No. of dips	No. of Anopheline larvae taken	No. of Anopheline Larvae per 50 dips			
					1st	2nd	3rd	Total
July 9	Paris Green							
July 10	Paris Green							
July 12		2	150	24	3	4.6	1	5.4
July 15		5	215	29	2	4.6	0.5	5.1
July 17	Paris Green 1" DDT in No. 2 Diesel Oil							
July 19		2	100	33	9	14.5	0.0	14.5
July 21		4	225	55	11	12.2	2.4	14.6
July 22		5	350	175	24	25.0	3.4	28.4
July 24	1" DDT in No. 2 Diesel Oil							
July 25		1	340	125	29	19.2	4.5	23.7
July 27		3	300	141	21	56.3	3.5	60.3
July 28	Paris Green							
Aug. 1		4	300	476	80	79.3	13.0	92.6
Aug. 2		6	250	289	96	57.6	19.2	76.8
Aug. 5		8	250	256	77	81.6	15.4	67.0
Aug. 7	3" DDT in No. 2							

Date	Insecticide applied	Days after treatment	No. of flies taken	No. of Anopheles larvae				No. of Anopheles larvae for 50 flies			
				1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	Total
July 3	Paris Green										
July 10	Paris Green										
July 12		2	150	14	3	1.6	1	5.4			
July 15		5	215	20	2	4.6	0.5	5.1			
July 17	Paris Green 1" DDT in No. 2 Diesel Oil										
July 19		2	180	12	0	14.5	0.0	14.5			
July 21		4	220	55	11	12.2	2.4	14.6			
July 22		5	350	175	24	25.0	3.4	28.4			
July 24	1" DDT in No. 2 Diesel Oil										
July 25		1	325	125	29	19.2	4.5	23.7			
July 27		3	300	241	21	54.5	3.5	60.3			
July 28	Paris Green										
Aug. 1		4	300	476	80	79.2	13.3	92.5			
Aug. 3		6	250	282	36	57.6	19.2	76.8			
Aug. 5		8	250	258	77	51.6	15.4	67.0			
Aug. 7	3" DDT in No. 2 Diesel Oil										
Aug. 9		1	200	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0			
Aug. 10		3	250	200	3	60.0	0.6	60.6			
Aug. 12		5	200	67	3	16.3	0.3	17.6			

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Table 4. - (continued).

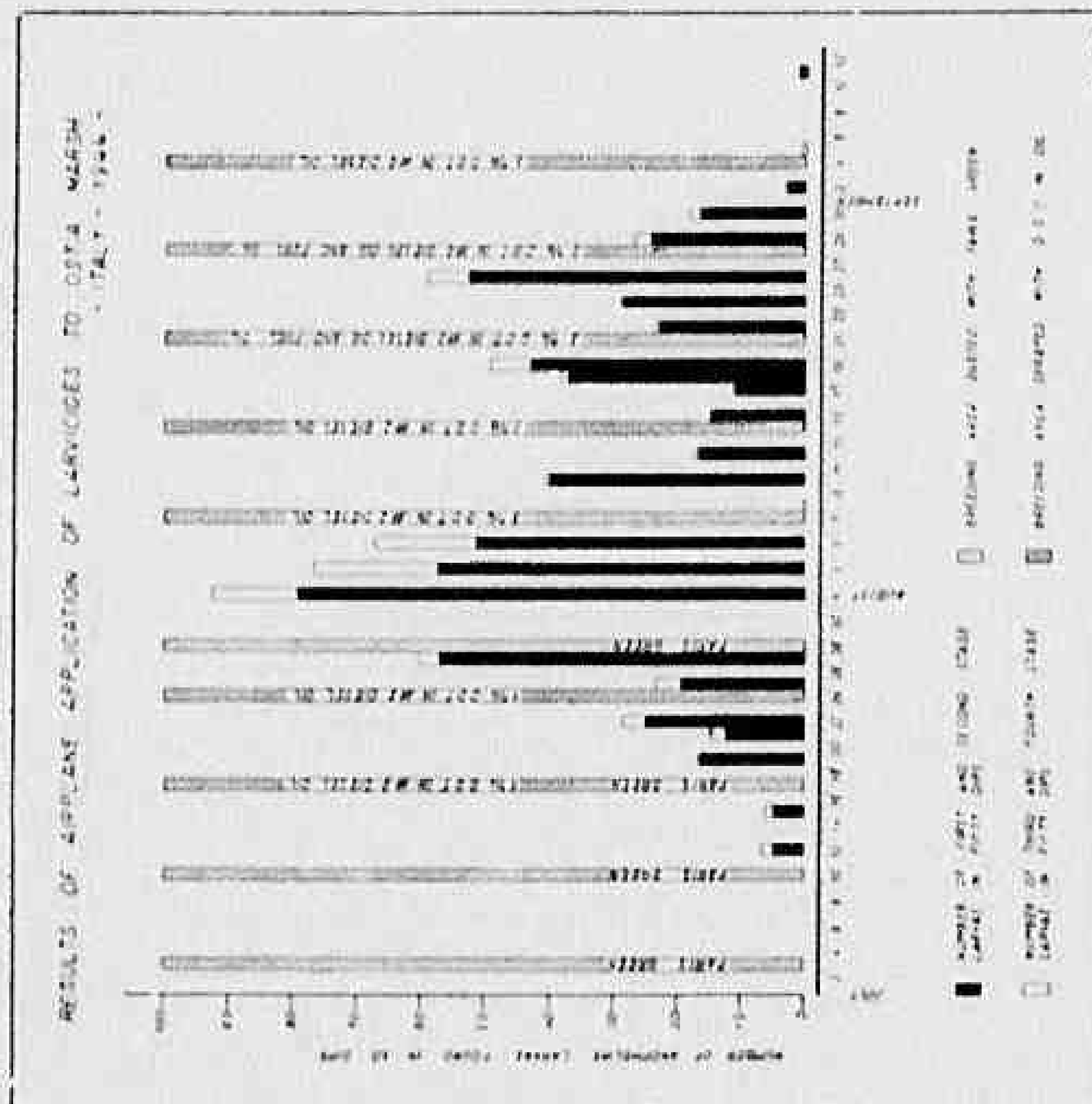
Aug. 14	3 rd DET in No. 2 Diesel Oil								
Aug. 15		1	200	59	0	14.8	0.0		14.8
Aug. 17		3	100	29	0	11.5	0.0		11.5
Aug. 18		4	150	112	3	37.5	1.0		38.3
Aug. 19		5	200	173	25	43.5	6.3		49.6
Aug. 21	2 nd DET in Diesel Oil and Navy Fuel Oil								
Aug. 22		1	230	93	2	20.3	0.5		20.8
Aug. 24		3	150	88	9	29.3	0.0		29.3
Aug. 26		5	200	210	28	52.5	7.0		59.5
Aug. 28	2 nd DET in Diesel Oil and Navy Fuel Oil								
Aug. 29		1	200	98	11	24.5	2.8		27.3
Aug. 31		3	300	100	9	16.7	1.5		18.2
Sept. 2		5	180	6	0	3.0	0.5		3.5
Sept. 4	3 rd DET in Diesel Oil								
Sept. 5		1	250	0	2	5.0	0.4		0.4
Sept. 7		3	300	0	0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Sept. 9		5	228	0	0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Sept. 11		7	200	2	0	0.5	0.0		0.5
Sept. 12		8	250	0	0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Sept. 14		10	200	1	0	0.3	0.0		0.3
Sept. 16		12	200	0	0	0.0	0.0		0.0
Sept. 22		18	230	0	0	0.0	0.0		0.0

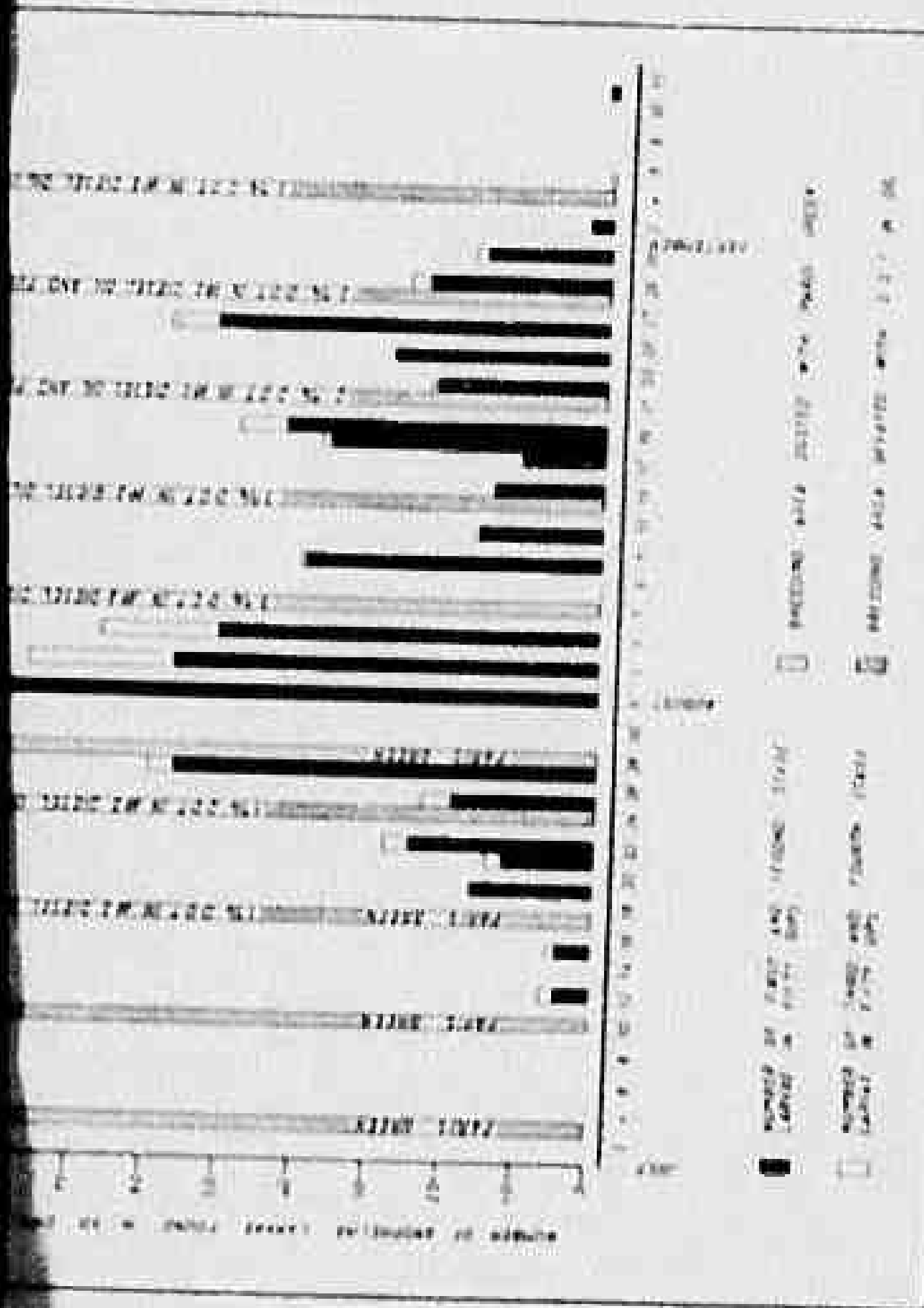
	200	173	28	43.5	6.3	49.8
Aug. 21	2 nd DPT in Diesel Oil and Navy Fuel Oil					
Aug. 22	2	200	95	2	23.3	0.5
Aug. 24	3	150	80	0	29.3	0.0
Aug. 26	5	200	210	27	52.5	7.0
Aug. 28	2 nd DPT in Diesel Oil and Navy Fuel Oil					
Aug. 29	1	200	98	11	24.5	2.0
Aug. 31	3	300	100	9	16.7	1.5
Sept. 2	5	100	0	0	3.0	0.4
Sept. 4	2 nd DPT in Diesel Oil					
Sept. 5	1	250	0	2	6.0	0.4
Sept. 7	3	300	0	0	0.0	0.0
Sept. 9	5	228	0	0	0.0	0.0
Sept. 11	7	240	2	0	0.5	0.0
Sept. 12	8	250	0	0	0.0	0.0
Sept. 14	10	200	1	0	0.3	0.0
Sept. 16	12	200	0	0	0.0	0.0
Sept. 22	18	200	0	0	0.0	0.0
Sept. 29	25	60	1	0	0.8	0.0

There was no indication that 3% solution of DDT in Diesel Oil gave slightly better results than 1% or 5%, but we found no evidence whatever of any residual toxic effect on herring larvae. Neither were eggs killed by DDT in Diesel Oil or Navy Fuel Oil, because in strong first stage larvae usually appeared within three days or less. Perhaps we had expected too much from this type of treatment, when we hoped for complete destruction of all living anchovy larvae.

[illegible]

use by this method. To obtain a small, it would surely be necessary not only to spray the center of the specimen with a plane but also to treat all the halo-edges with Kieselack spray as well. It was evident, however, that considerable numbers of larvae were killed particularly following treatment with the 3 solutions.





Results of airplane dustings and spraying of the La Lingua Marsh near Otis Island.

In addition to weekly treatments of the Otis lagoons, Isola Sacra was visited ten times for the purpose of spraying the principal canals and residual swampy areas breeding Anopheles on that island. Table 5 shows the concentrations of the solutions used and the numbers of larvae secured at the periodic surveys made following each larvicidal application. The findings seemed to indicate that on Isola Sacra, just as in the La Lingua Marsh near Otis, airplane spraying with 1% DDT was not effective.

Table 5. - Results of Airplane Applications of Larvicides to Anopheles Breeding Areas on Isola Sacra.

Date	Treatment applied	Days after treatment	No. of dips made	No. of Anopheles larvae taken	No. of Anopheles larvae per 50 dips	Total
July 17	1% DDT in 1000 cc. of water	2	20	1st 1st, 2nd 1st, 3rd 1st, 4th 1st, 5th 1st	1.0	1.0
July 19		2	20	1st 1st, 2nd 1st, 3rd 1st, 4th 1st, 5th 1st	1.0	1.0
July 21	1% DDT in 1000 cc. of water	3	20	1st 1st, 2nd 1st, 3rd 1st, 4th 1st, 5th 1st	1.0	1.0
July 23	1% DDT in 1000 cc. of water	3	20	1st 1st, 2nd 1st, 3rd 1st, 4th 1st, 5th 1st	1.0	1.0
July 25	1% DDT in 1000 cc. of water	3	20	1st 1st, 2nd 1st, 3rd 1st, 4th 1st, 5th 1st	1.0	1.0
July 27	1% DDT in 1000 cc. of water	3	20	1st 1st, 2nd 1st, 3rd 1st, 4th 1st, 5th 1st	1.0	1.0
July 29	1% DDT in 1000 cc. of water	3	20	1st 1st, 2nd 1st, 3rd 1st, 4th 1st, 5th 1st	1.0	1.0
July 31	1% DDT in 1000 cc. of water	3	20	1st 1st, 2nd 1st, 3rd 1st, 4th 1st, 5th 1st	1.0	1.0
Aug. 2	1% DDT in 1000 cc. of water	3	20	1st 1st, 2nd 1st, 3rd 1st, 4th 1st, 5th 1st	1.0	1.0
Aug. 4	1% DDT in 1000 cc. of water	3	20	1st 1st, 2nd 1st, 3rd 1st, 4th 1st, 5th 1st	1.0	1.0
Aug. 6	1% DDT in 1000 cc. of water	3	20	1st 1st, 2nd 1st, 3rd 1st, 4th 1st, 5th 1st	1.0	1.0
Aug. 7	1% DDT in 1000 cc. of water	3	20	1st 1st, 2nd 1st, 3rd 1st, 4th 1st, 5th 1st	1.0	1.0

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Table 5. - (continued)

Aug. 8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	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Aug. 30	2	100	1	1.2	2.5	6.0	31.5
Sep. 4	3 rd run in No. 2 Ponded (1)						
Sep. 9	5	8	0	0	0.0	1.0	3.1
Sep. 11	3 rd run in No. 2 Ponded (1)						
Sep. 13	3	25	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Sep. 16	5	121	0	3	1.0	1.2	1.2
Sep. 18	7	100	50	1	12.1	0.0	11.0
Sep. 17	8	200	40	0	10.1	1.0	10.0
Oct. 30	19	66	8	0	1.1	0.0	6.1

The extent of the winter flooding on the island had been very great and for that reason anopheline breeding may have been tremendous in the early part of the summer. In the middle of July in one of the houses, known as Pedere (see 2144), we caught as many as 100 *A. lebrunhi* in fifteen minutes. That form was only two miles in a straight line from Lila (1).

At about that time adult anopheline were found in tide at noon itself, in barnacks occupied by troop units. In all farm houses examined near the Ostia lagoons, in tents on the tide at noon directly, and also in every house that we visited on Isola Sacra. Because of the obvious danger of rain situation to troop units stationed in and around Ostia Lido, two F.B.I. pump spray teams were sent up and they worked in the area from July 28th to August 9th. In the tide itself they treated 2400 rooms with 355 gallons of 5% DDT in kerosene. That gave them an average figure of 6.2 medium-sized rooms per gallon of insecticide.

On August 8th and 9th they worked on the island of Isola Sacra with two British spray teams. As both of the F.B.I. pump sprayers broke down on August 7th they had to leave. The British malaria control units completed the remainder of the ill houses on the island by August 19th. Subsequent adult surveys, however, revealed some unexpected results.

For instance, a farm house called Pedere (see 2144) was treated by one of the F.B.I. teams on August 8th and eight days later 70 anopheline were caught there. Fifteen days after the original spraying 112 *A. lebrunhi* were taken, mostly in the farm and the pigsty. In so far as we could find out the F.B.I. teams had been running their machines too fast and that may have been one of the reasons that they broke down. Accordingly, on August 29th, the farm and pigsty at Pedere (see 2144) were retreated with a kerosene sprayer, special attention being given to the ceilings and the tops of the walls. Subsequent surveys have produced no further anophelines from Pedere (see 2144).

In other farm called Pedere (see 2144), sprayed by one of the British teams on August 9th, we examined two weeks later and 23 *A. lebrunhi* were caught. Thirty one days after the original spraying 59 adult anophelines were caught.

APPENDIX 1 - Sheet 7

taken, none of the beetles on the ceiling of the jars, which was too high to be reached by the spraying equipment, but that what was found. It was evident that in order to obtain a 10% beetle reduction effect with DDT it was quite essential that the original spray had been applied in a spray form. It will be necessary to obtain suitable apparatus, which will enable to reach the ceiling or also the spray must be able to operate in the future from a distance of 10 feet or more of some sort, and they are working in this.

Table 6 shows the results of adult captures made by means of a vacuum aspirator, which was used after the spraying had been done. At about this time the beetle found out that each of the beetles could be obtained by means of the vacuum aspirator at only 25 pounds air pressure. The first line of the pressure tank should operate at 25 pounds and the pressure on the air line to the spray gun should be 10 pounds less than on the liquid line, or about 7 pounds. These conditions would be a spray spray which hits the beetle and kills it, and leaves sufficient residue of DDT crystals to produce a more lasting effect.

Table 6. - Results of Adult Captures made by Vacuum Aspirator, and Relation of Beetle Score.

Date	Treatment applied	No. of Beetles captured	Time spent spraying, in hours	Adult beetle population	
				Total No. taken	Average per jar, or hour
July 19		4	5.4	1189	1189.0
July 20		7	1.75	144	864.0
Aug. 2		5	1.25	397	243.1
Aug. 8	Induced, worms, & beetles sprayed with 25 DDT in jars.				
Aug. 16		6	1.5	100	35.7
Aug. 21		5	1.5	97	71.6
Aug. 30		8	1.4	24	15.0
Sept. 7		13	1.0	254	102.1
Sept. 14		10	1.0	614	142.3

Using the procedure recommended by Dr. Duggan, all numbers in this table of vacuum aspirator spray, with 25 DDT in jars, and between August 25th and September 6th. Note a lower average and a lower total number of beetles captured.

Table 1. - Result of Spraying Houses in the Town of Chungking with DDT in 1944.

Date	Treatment applied	No. of houses examined	No. found with mosquitoes	No. found with <u>Culex</u>	No. found with <u>Culex</u>
Aug. 18 and 17		57	33	70.2%	
Aug. 20	DDT fogging				
21	in all 115				
22	DDT fogging				
23	DDT fogging				
24	DDT fogging				
25	DDT fogging				
26	DDT fogging				
27	DDT fogging				
28	DDT fogging				
29	DDT fogging				
30	DDT fogging				
31	DDT fogging				
32	DDT fogging				
33	DDT fogging				
34	DDT fogging				
35	DDT fogging				
36	DDT fogging				
37	DDT fogging				
38	DDT fogging				
39	DDT fogging				
40	DDT fogging				
41	DDT fogging				
42	DDT fogging				
43	DDT fogging				
44	DDT fogging				
45	DDT fogging				
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Notes: 1. - Low rooms, which had been locked at the time that the DDT teams visited these houses, were examined separately with the following results:

Date	No. of untreated rooms examined	No. with <u>Culex</u>
------	---------------------------------	-----------------------

Aug. 18	7	1
Aug. 19	4	0
Aug. 20	1	1
Aug. 21	3	2
Aug. 22	1	1

Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
Sept. 1	Balance			
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	100.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	200.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	300.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	400.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	500.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	600.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	700.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	800.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	900.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	1000.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	1100.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	1200.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	1300.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	1400.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	1500.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	1600.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	1700.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	1800.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	1900.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	2000.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	2100.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	2200.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	2300.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	2400.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	2500.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	2600.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	2700.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	2800.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	2900.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	3000.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	3100.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	3200.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	3300.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	3400.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	3500.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	3600.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	3700.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	3800.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	3900.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	4000.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	4100.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	4200.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	4300.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	4400.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	4500.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	4600.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	4700.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	4800.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	4900.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	5000.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	5100.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	5200.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	5300.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	5400.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	5500.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	5600.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	5700.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	5800.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	5900.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	6000.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	6100.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	6200.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	6300.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	6400.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	6500.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	6600.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	6700.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	6800.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	6900.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	7000.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	7100.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	7200.00
Sept. 1	to Cash		100.00	7300.00

Date	No. of untreated trees examined	No. with mushrooms	No. with Balea
Aug. 11	7	0	1
Aug. 15	10	0	0
Aug. 25	15	1	1
Oct. 2	2	1	1
Oct. 9	1	0	1

[illegible]

August 17, 68 - Sheet 2

epidemic. But although Oatis Action was sprayed every Wednesday from August 16th to October 23rd almost nothing was accomplished, because the insecticide used proved to be inert. Probably that pyrethrum had been oxidized, because it was found to be almost devoid of lethal action against mosquitoes. Therefore, Oatis Action merely served as an untreated control for the pyrethrum experiment.

Table 3. - Results of Spraying houses in the Town of Oatis from 16th August to 23rd October.

Date	Treatment applied	No. of rods examined	No. found with Anopheles	No. found with Anopheles	No. found with Oatis
Aug. 16		9	0	100.0	
Aug. 17		11	3	27.3	72.7
Aug. 18	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Aug. 23	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Aug. 25		12	8	66.6	33.4
Aug. 30	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Sep. 5	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Sep. 12		120	3	2.5	97.5
Sep. 13	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Sep. 19		73		5.2	94.8
Sep. 24	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Sep. 25		39		3.6	96.4
Sep. 27	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Sep. 30		105	4	3.8	96.2
Oct. 3		110	0	0.0	100.0
Oct. 4	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Oct. 10		10	0	0.0	100.0

DATE	TIME	WIND	TEMP	HUMID	WIND	TEMP	HUMID
Aug. 10	9		100.74				
Aug. 11	11		27.3	8			72.76
Aug. 16	Sprayed with pyrethrum						
Aug. 23	Sprayed with pyrethrum						
Aug. 24	1	8	44.43	16			51.54
Aug. 30	Sprayed with pyrethrum						
Sep. 6	Sprayed with pyrethrum						
Sep. 10	120	9	7.58	75			62.53
Sep. 13	Sprayed with pyrethrum						
Sep. 19	75		3.12	44			55.45
Sep. 20	Sprayed with pyrethrum						
Sep. 23	89		3.13	44			60.74
Sep. 27	Sprayed with pyrethrum						
Sep. 30	105	6	3.22	60			57.16
Oct. 3	110	0	6.26	57			51.84
Oct. 4	Sprayed with pyrethrum						
Oct. 10	109	0	0.06	32			21.43
Oct. 11	Sprayed with pyrethrum						
Oct. 18	Sprayed with pyrethrum						

2447

ACTIVITY 14 - 24 Oct 10

Until June of this year Oatis Antio was occupied by German troops but since July when the civilians began to come back accurate records have been kept of the weekly prevalence of malaria. There was a peak in the first week in August, and indicates that more than a third of the entire population of the commune came down with that disease before the middle of October.

Table 9. - Weekly Prevalence of Primary Cases of Malaria Diagnosed in the Commune of Oatis Antio during the Summer of 1946.

Town of Oatis Antio				Rural areas in the same commune		
Weeks	Vivax Malaria	Falciparum Malaria	Total No. Primary Cases	Dates when town was sprayed with pyrethrum	Vivax Malaria	Total No. of Primary Cases
July 5-9	25	-	25		10	10
July 10-16	39	-	39		23	23
July 17-23	34	-	34		24	24
July 24-30	34	-	34		13	13
July 31 to Aug. 6	36	-	36		26	26
Aug. 7-13	47	-	47		23	23
Aug. 14-20	23	-	23	Aug. 15	15	15
Aug. 21-27	27	-	27	Aug. 23	34	34
Aug. 28 to Sep. 3	30	-	30	Aug. 30	38	38
Sep. 4-10	22	-	22	Sep. 6	29	29
Sep. 11-17	15	-	15	Sep. 13	33	33
Sep. 18-24	8	-	8	Sep. 20	17	17
Sep. 25 to Oct. 1	4	-	4	Sep. 27	10	10
Oct. 2-8	-	-	-	Oct. 4	11	11

Rural areas in the same province		Rural areas in the same province			
Weeks	Vivax malaria	Falciparum malaria	Total No. primary cases	Dates when town was sprayed with pyrethrum	Vivax malaria Falciparum malaria Total No. of primary cases
July 3-7	25	-	25		10 - 10
July 10-16	39	-	39		23 - 23
July 17-23	34	-	34		24 - 24
July 24-30	34	-	34		13 - 13
July 31 to Aug. 6	36	-	36		26 - 26
Aug. 7-13	47	-	47		23 - 33
Aug. 14-20	25	-	25	Aug. 16	15 - 15
Aug. 21-27	27	-	27	Aug. 23	34 - 34
Aug. 28 to Sep. 3	30	-	30		38 - 39
Sep. 4-10	22	-	22	Aug. 30 Sep. 6	29 - 29
Sep. 11-17	19	-	19	Sep. 13	13 - 15
Sep. 18-24	8	-	8	Sep. 20	17 - 18
Sep. 25 to Oct. 1	4	-	4	Sep. 27	10 - 10
Oct. 2-8	4	-	4	Oct. 4	11 - 11
Oct. 9-15	5	2	7	Oct. 11	11 - 11
Oct. 16-22	1	-	1	Oct. 18	- -
Oct. 23-29	1	-	1	Oct. 25	3 - 3
TOTALS:	359	2	365		299 15 314

The total population in the province of Santa Fe in 1961, was 74, or 24.3% developed malaria. In the year 1961, in the other hand the population of Santa Fe was 124 or 24.3% contracted malaria.

There seems to be little doubt that if vigorous control measures had not been put into effect at this time, the same thing would have happened there that occurred in Santa Fe. As described above, the flooded lands in the province were treated weekly with DDT, but the results were not satisfactory. The results could be finally improved, but before that could be done the breaks in the channel, not being removed. By the end of September the local farmers were plowing for winter crops much of the ground that had been all summer beneath the water of the flooded areas.

The spraying of all inhabited houses along the northern and eastern edges of the Rio Grande was undoubtedly a valuable measure, as was the treatment of all farms in Santa Fe. But perhaps the most valuable type of all was ordering the concentration of every Italian civilian living in the northern part of Santa Fe and also those dwelling in a band a quarter of a mile wide on both sides of the Rio Grande. This insured that, even if Anopheles mosquitoes flew the two miles from Santa Fe to the Rio, at least they would not arrive already infected with malaria parasites. A gratifying result to us, and the report that there had been no cases of malaria all summer among troops stationed constantly in the town of Rio de Janeiro.

...area was undoubtedly a valuable measure. as and the treatment
of all forms of malaria. But perhaps the most valuable move of all was
ordering the evacuation of every Italian civilian living in the northern part
of the Diocese and also those dwelling in a band a quarter of a mile wide on
both sides of the River River. This insured that, even if mosquitoes
flew the two miles from India across to the line, at least they would not arrive
already infected with malarial parasites. A gratifying result to us, and the
report that there had been no cases of malaria all summer since troops stationed
constantly in the town of Lila at that time.

2446

the fact that the Government has been unable to obtain the necessary information to enable it to make a proper assessment of the situation. The Government has been unable to obtain the necessary information to enable it to make a proper assessment of the situation. The Government has been unable to obtain the necessary information to enable it to make a proper assessment of the situation.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1861. It is a very important document, as it sets out the President's policy towards the Southern States, which had just seceded from the Union. The President states that he will not recognize the secession, and that he will maintain the Union by force if necessary.

Frederick W. Preston
John W. Edwards, Major Am. Corps,
Capt. 10th Regt. N.Y. Inf.

[illegible]

The above information was obtained from a review of the records of the Bureau of Prisons, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, United States Department of Justice, Washington, D.C.

Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosure

2444

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10

• The basic decision in *United States v. Gaudin* is not easy.

5. Some argue that the United Nations:

[illegible]

THE 1970s FORD FALCON

Q. How long has the defendant been in the United States?

James S. Edwards,
Curtis Studio, Reno.

126

The Journal of the American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

1. Strength of Corps.
2. Transfer of License from City of Dallas to State.
3. Reception of License.
4. Police Regulations.
5. Discipline.
6. Transfer of License.
7. Police Police.
8. Police in Training.
9. License.
10. Police Training School.
11. Recruiting Agents of Public Security.
12. License Appointment.
13. Clothing and Equipment.
14. Inspection Visit.
15. Discipline and Administration.
16. General Inspection, Security.
17. Transfer of License.
18. Institution.
19. License.

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BRUNNEN, D. DEUTSCH, 67 THULES

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23.	Indigo with only locality known.	..	..
24.	Everest Summit & all the Himalayas	..	..
25.	Collected in India	..	..
26.	Everest Summit	..	..
27.	Many plants very common	..	..
28.	Such plants (but not all of them)	..	..
29.	Everest	..	..

2004年11月 第31卷第11期 • 1115 •

[illegible]

PUBLIC
SAFETY

2442

- Police & Fire Training
- Police Training School
- Intervening Agents of Public Security
- Quarters, appointments
- Ditching on Equipment
- Inspection Visits
- Discipline and Administrative
- Physical Personnel, Goals
- Transfer of Units
- Prostitution
- Boards

Section B. SECURITY

- 11. Public Disturbances
- 12. Bricks

Section C. OTHER OF CHARGE

- 23. General

Section D. SECURITY

- 25. Limited with Area Security Areas
- 26. Internal Security of all buildings
- 27. Internal Security
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Section E. PRISON

- 39. Incident at Buena Vista Prison
- 40. Prisoners
- 41. Prisoners
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Section F. FIRE & FLOOD

- 39. Fire & Flood Equipment
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- 100. Fire & Flood Equipment

SECTION 6. RE-ENTRY AND DEPORTATION.

Para. 38. Basic entrance and exit facilities	1
39. Confidential Guide for Refugees	1
40. Entry and Exit Station Cards	1
41. Inter Vehicle Circulation Permits	1
42. Personnel Transport, Rules	1
43. Vehicles used by Personnel	1
	7

SECTION 7. CONTROL OF PERSONNEL MOVEMENT.

Para. 44. Adjustment of Post Army Control Line	1
45. Regulations in Connection with Issue of Passes	1
46. Military Travel Authorizations	1
47. Use of Military Force and Division Vehicles	1

SECTION 8. PERSONNEL AT THE BARRICADES.

Para. 48. Headquarters Establishments	1
49. Personnel in Barricades	1

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Journal of Management Inquiry 22(1) 3-17

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• Transfer of assets can be tricky

• **How to use the book**

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6. Plans for the future.

6. Plans for the future. The plans for the future are being prepared. Recently 10 officers of the army arrived from the East Africa and 2 officers of the navy from the East.

7. Military Police.

The military police is being prepared. The plans for the future are being prepared. Recently 10 officers of the army arrived from the East Africa and 2 officers of the navy from the East.

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12. Military Police.

The military police is being prepared. The plans for the future are being prepared. Recently 10 officers of the army arrived from the East Africa and 2 officers of the navy from the East.

During the first phase the treatment will be complete, closer to civilian movements, and during the second phase only those persons in the region of Military Training Administration will be subject to arrest in the future. Details of the number of those arrested and the number of those arrested by Military and Police are being reported in the second phase of the operation.

1. Summary

It has been pointed out to the Italian Government that in existing regulations which require civilians merely to declare to the police the existence of firearms in their possession is an inadequate safeguard under present circumstances. It has been suggested that the civilian should be allowed to receive a license which he may then present to the police, who would then be able to determine that the applicant is of trustworthy character and that he is a suitable person for having a weapon. The Italian Government is now considering the taking of steps of this nature.

2. Police Training School

The school of police was started on 11 November 1944, by officers of the San-Cambridge, and a section of the training school was attached. Strong measures were taken to ensure that the school was not used for any other purpose, and the school placed on a permanent basis. The school was a day school, and the students were allowed to return to their homes at night. The school was a day school, and the students were allowed to return to their homes at night. The school was a day school, and the students were allowed to return to their homes at night.

3. Recruitment Agents of Public Security

Recruitment of persons who are very good, energetic, energetic the agents of the Director of Public Security, and difficult to trust are always working to maintain a new course with the current of events.

4. Questionnaire

During the month, the recruitment of persons, involved as questions of Risa was completed. This official was transferred from Palermo, where he had been arrested for his work and ability for the allied commission officers. He, however, reported that the recruitment of persons involved with that of November, 1944. Other transfers of persons from Palermo to other parts of the country were made, particularly to replace those who were unable or otherwise reported in the newly occupied territory.

5. Training and Equipment

Overseas training has been conducted with reference to planning, organization, and the use of equipment, and an application has been submitted for this equipment for a supply of arms and equipment.

6. Armaments Supply

Dr. Mancini, Director General of the Director of Public Security Department, has conducted a series of inspections of the Director of Public Security, and has conducted a series of inspections of the Director of Public Security, and has conducted a series of inspections of the Director of Public Security.

[illegible]

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are bounded and tend to zero as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is stable. The second part of the paper is devoted to the study of the asymptotic behavior of the solutions of the system (1) as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable. It is shown that the solutions of the system (1) are unbounded and tend to infinity as $t \rightarrow \infty$ if the matrix A is not stable.

2.2. THEORY OF QUANTUM

doi:10.1017/S0022278X12000507

• *Staphylococcus aureus*

A. Robert Davies, Jr., MD, PhD

17. Mountains of Europe.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

[illegible]

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- *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 2000; 284: 1039-1044

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C. GUSTAFSSON, H. HEDGECOCK

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24

23. Question with answer already given

24. Enthalpy Surroundings at Constant Pressure

• **Prevalence** = the proportion of a population that has a disease at a particular point in time

20. Investigative Results.

While review of the file for the period from 1967 to 1970 was in progress, it was determined that the file was not complete. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review.

21. Review of the File.

The review of the file was completed on 10/10/70. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review.

(b) The review of the file was completed on 10/10/70. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review.

22. Review of the File.

Investigations were conducted regarding the matter discussed in the report of the review of the file. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review.

23. Conclusion.

Summary of the results of the review of the file. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review.

Summary

24. Summary of the Results of the Review of the File.

Investigations were conducted by the review of the file. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review.

25. Conclusion.

Summary of the results of the review of the file. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review. It was determined that the file was not complete as of the 1970 review.

$$\text{Prob}(\mathcal{E}_1 \cup \mathcal{E}_2) \leq \text{Prob}(\mathcal{E}_1) + \text{Prob}(\mathcal{E}_2) \leq 2e^{-\frac{1}{2}n^2}.$$

Fig. 1. α - β transition.

Discussion

SC. Incorporated in N. Carolina.

VOLUME

2439

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26. Patrol for Five Zones

When the Department of the Interior of the United States by which patrol was allotted for the five zones, the Department of the Interior will be notified. The Department will be notified by the Department of the Interior.

27. Patrol for Five Zones

Arrangements have been made for the Department of the Interior to be notified by the Department of the Interior. The Department will be notified by the Department of the Interior.

28. Patrol for Five Zones

29. Patrol for Five Zones

(a) Arrangements have been made with the Department of the Interior for the Department of the Interior to be notified by the Department of the Interior. The Department will be notified by the Department of the Interior.

(b) Arrangements have been made with the Department of the Interior for the Department of the Interior to be notified by the Department of the Interior. The Department will be notified by the Department of the Interior.

30. Patrol for Five Zones

Arrangements have been made with the Department of the Interior for the Department of the Interior to be notified by the Department of the Interior. The Department will be notified by the Department of the Interior.

31. Patrol for Five Zones

Arrangements have been made with the Department of the Interior for the Department of the Interior to be notified by the Department of the Interior. The Department will be notified by the Department of the Interior.

32. Patrol for Five Zones

Arrangements have been made with the Department of the Interior for the Department of the Interior to be notified by the Department of the Interior. The Department will be notified by the Department of the Interior.

22. Internal Security - Civilian

1. The following are the results of the investigation of the internal security of the civilian population in the United States, as conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, in accordance with the provisions of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794, and the Espionage Laws, Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 2381 and 2382, and the Espionage Laws, Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 2383 and 2384.

23. Internal Security - Military

1. The following are the results of the investigation of the internal security of the military population in the United States, as conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, in accordance with the provisions of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794, and the Espionage Laws, Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 2381 and 2382, and the Espionage Laws, Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 2383 and 2384.

24. Internal Security - Foreign

1. The following are the results of the investigation of the internal security of the foreign population in the United States, as conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, in accordance with the provisions of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794, and the Espionage Laws, Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 2381 and 2382, and the Espionage Laws, Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 2383 and 2384.

2. The following are the results of the investigation of the internal security of the foreign population in the United States, as conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, in accordance with the provisions of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794, and the Espionage Laws, Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 2381 and 2382, and the Espionage Laws, Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 2383 and 2384.

25. Internal Security - Civilian

1. The following are the results of the investigation of the internal security of the civilian population in the United States, as conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, in accordance with the provisions of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794, and the Espionage Laws, Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 2381 and 2382, and the Espionage Laws, Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 2383 and 2384.

26. Internal Security - Military

1. The following are the results of the investigation of the internal security of the military population in the United States, as conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, in accordance with the provisions of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794, and the Espionage Laws, Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 2381 and 2382, and the Espionage Laws, Title 50, U.S.C., Sections 2383 and 2384.

27. Internal Security - Foreign

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Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

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John W. Graham
General, J.A.A.I.
National Public Safety
Institute

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Ext. 374
RECONSTRUCTION MILITARY COMMISSION
AND
CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

14 December 1944.

Ref: 55/1/Ext.

To: Civil Affairs Section.

PATRIOTS BRANCH REPORT FOR NOVEMBER

1. Patriot Problem.

The patriot problem has reached a critical phase. Patriots began in the latter part of the month to be encountered in such large numbers in the Army areas that the A.M.C. authorities were no longer able to handle them under the ad hoc arrangements which had hitherto been applied. These former arrangements have in fact proved quite inadequate to meet the present situation. The best intelligence sources suggest that in the near future one hundred thousand patriots will be encountered in the Army areas.

2. Reception Centres and Reception Points.

To meet this situation the Director of the Patriots Branch made a tour of the Army areas. In agreement with the Army A.M.C. authorities he established a system of Patriot Reception Centres and Points. In the V Army area two Reception Points were established at PLOTTA and LISAIA, and two Reception Centres at FASOL and HEDRUS. In the VIII Army area a Reception Centre was established at FOMIL.

In A.M.C. Patriot Officer in V Army and another in VIII Army were made responsible for the administration of this new system. Each Patriot Reception Centre was placed in charge of a Centre Commandant. He will be an Allied officer and will have an Italian military patriot representative to assist him. The two Reception Points in V Army area were placed in charge of an Allied Officer who will also be assisted by an Italian military patriot representative. An Allied E.M.O. will be assigned to each of the five Reception Centres and Points.

Accommodation for three hundred patriots is being provided at each of the Patriot Centres and Points and the intention is that patriots will be dispersed in them and, as far as possible, allowed to rest, recuperate, be finally disarmed and re-equipped for their future life after arrival. They will be interviewed at the Reception Centres and Points, by the Italian Army recruiting agencies, and they will be dispersed thence to their homes or to such employments as may be found for them. It is hoped to employ Patriot Bands en bloc on heavy essential

PATRIOTS

Patriots

1. Patriot Evacuation

The patriot problem has reached a critical phase. Patriots began in the latter part of the month to be encountered in such large numbers in the Army areas that the A.M.C. authorities were no longer able to handle them under the ad hoc arrangements which had hitherto been applied. These former arrangements have in fact proved quite inadequate to meet the present situation. The best intelligence sources suggest that in the near future one hundred thousand patriots will be encountered in the Army areas.

2. Reception Centres and Reception Points.

To meet this situation the Director of the Patriots Branch made a tour of the Army areas. In agreement with the Army A.M.C. authorities he established a system of Patriot Reception Centres and Points. In the V Army area two Reception Points were established at PAVING and LAMPA, and two Reception Centres at PISCIA and MONTES. In the VIII Army area a Reception Centre was established at POGGI.

An A.M.C. Patriot Officer in V Army and another in VIII Army were made responsible for the administration of this new system. Each Patriot Reception Centre was placed in charge of a Centre Commandant. He will be an Allied officer and will have an Italian military patriot representative to assist him. The two Reception Points in V Army area were placed in charge of an Allied Officer who will also be assisted by an Italian military patriot representative. An Allied D/CP will be assigned to each of the five Reception Centres and Points.

Accommodation for three hundred patriots is being provided at each of the Patriot Centres and Points and the intention is that patriots will be dispersed in that area, as far as possible, allowed to rest, regenerate, be finally discharged and re-equipped for their future life after arrival. They will be interviewed at the Reception Centres and Points, by the Italian Army Recruiting Agencies, and they will be dispersed thence to their homes or to such employments as may be found for them. It is hoped to employ Patriot Bands en bloc on heavy essential labour in the Army areas.

3. Supply Problem.

Experience has shown:

- (a) That patriots, when they are first encountered, are in practically every case in a destitute condition.
- (b) That patriots will not accept employment in labour camps on any ration scale which is appreciably lower than the Allied military scale.

Application has accordingly been made to A.T.S. for authority to be given for the issue to an overall total of up to one hundred thousand patriots of rations approximately on the Allied military scale, at the discretion of V and VIII Army Commanders.

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2.

Authority has also been asked for the release from Allied military sources of boots, blankets, bed clothes clothing, socks, straitjackets and underwear for issue to the same overall total. Authority was asked at the same time for the release of accommodation stores for use in the Reception Points and Centers mentioned above.

Lack of transport has proved a crippling handicap, and application for trucks has been made to A.M.P.C.

4. Reorganization of the Patriots Branch.

In the light of five months' experience the Patriots Branch is in process of complete reorganization. The admitted column in Slovakia has been closed, and the distribution of intelligence reports to Regional Commissioners and others from the Advanced Detachment has consequently ceased. It was felt that the ground was sufficiently covered already by reports put out by other authorities.

5. Hospitalization of Patriots.

Application has been made to A.M.P.C. and since requested to A.M.P.C. for authority to be given for patriots wounded while fighting at the side of the Allied troops, or immediately before their arrival, to be hospitalized in Italian military hospitals. In many instances, however, Italian military hospitals are not available, and in such cases authority has been asked for wounded patriots to be hospitalized in Allied military hospitals. It is felt that this concession will be reasonable and timely on grounds not only of humanity and justice, but of military necessity also. It is regarded as essential that patriot morale should be maintained on the highest possible level.

6. I.M.P.C.

Political difficulties, and the onset of the Italian political crisis at the end of November, crippled the work of the Italian National Front Committee for a great part of the month. A decision was reached, however, that emergency allowances could be paid to all fighting patriots, and that identification and pensions on a par with those in force in the Italian Armed Forces would be paid to wounded patriots and to the families of the dead. As the funds previously made available by the Italian Government for that purpose are now exhausted, a fresh grant in aid is now an urgent matter. It is important to avoid an invidious inequality arising between patriots mentioned above and those being encountered now.

It has been necessary to inform the I.M.P.C. that no certificates other than those signed by the Allied Command in Chief can be issued in military Government territory, and that no visits by officials of the I.M.P.C. or of the Italian Patriot Office into military Government territory or into the Army areas can be authorized. The I.M.P.C. has further been informed that no further conditions other than those stipulated by A.M.P.C. can be permitted in military Government territory.

In the light of five months' experience the Enghelab Armen is in process of complete reorganization. The Advanced Section in ELIZABETH has been closed, and the distribution of intelligence reports to Regional Commissioners and others from the Advanced Section has consequently ceased. It was felt that the ground was sufficiently covered already by reports put out by other authorities.

5. Hospitalization of Patriots.

Application has been made to A.M.E. and since reported to A.M.E. for authority to be given for patriots wounded while fighting at the side of the Allied troops, or immediately before their arrival, to be hospitalized in Italian military hospitals. In many instances, however, Italian military hospitals are not available, and in such cases authority has been asked for wounded patriots to be hospitalized in Allied military hospitals. It is felt that this concession will be reasonable and timely on grounds not only of humanity and justice, but of military necessity also. It is regarded as essential that patriot morale should be maintained on the highest possible level.

6. I.M.P.C.

Political difficulties, and the onset of the Italian political crisis at the end of November, crippled the work of the Italian National Patriot Committee for a great part of the month. A decision was reached, however, that monetary allowances would be paid to all fighting patriots, and that immediate and personal care be given to those in force in the Italian regular army would be paid to wounded patriots and to the families of the dead. As the funds previously made available by the Italian Government for this purpose are now exhausted, a fresh grant in aid is now an urgent matter. It is important to avoid any further inequality arising between patriots encountered some time ago and those being encountered now.

It has been necessary to inform the I.M.P.C. that no certificates other than those signed by the Allied Commander in Chief can be issued in Military Government territory, and that no visits by officials of the I.M.P.C. or of the Italian Patriot Office into Military Government territory or into the army areas can be authorized. The I.M.P.C. has further been informed that as Patriot Committees other than those constituted by A.M.E. can be permitted in Military Government territory.

7. Patriot Representations.

All patriot representatives of the G.I.B. in any area have been withdrawn, and all patriot representatives, military or G.I.B., will be withdrawn from Italian Government territory by 31 November. It is considered that the work of the patriot representatives in Italian Government territory should have been completed by this date.

8. Welfare.

The problem of welfare is under close and constant consideration, and it is hoped that practical steps will be taken shortly to ensure that this work is placed on a sound foundation.

A.M.E. OFFICE,
Colonel,
Director,
Patriots Branch.

To : Chief General Advisor.

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CONDITION OF MONUMENTS IN NEWLY-OCCUPIED TERRITORY

1. a. SUMMARY. Preliminary reports show that, with the possible exception of S. Anselmo in Clases, which has been hit by several shells and could not be inspected, none of the most important monuments have suffered serious damage. The churches of S. Giovanni Battista and, it is believed, S. Maria in Porto Perti, have been destroyed. A significant feature is the widespread damage in the town caused chiefly by three night raids. All the major monuments have had narrow escapes. Another feature, which seriously affects the value of the monuments is that, following on the reports of the fire which destroyed Santa Chiara in Madrid in 1943, all protective timber revetments (except fortunately S. Anselmo in Clases) were dismantled and could later only be partially replaced in other materials.
- b. DETAILS. Detailed inspection by Prof. Lavagnolo, of the Directorate General of Fine Arts, confirms that the Monumental Museum can be restored. It will be a major task, notably the facade, which has settled out of the ground, but no essential feature has been destroyed.

2. General. The damage has inevitably suffered widespread damage. The monuments have been damaged in various ways. The monuments of 'Pelli' have escaped serious damage.

REPAIRS TO WAR-DAMAGED MONUMENTS

2. General. Repairs have continued and are in many cases now complete. In the case of monuments in Madrid which received direct damage; also in the monuments in the destroyed town around Santa Cecilia. Work has begun on the churches of Santa. Repairs and clearance are reported from some 25 other buildings, including churches in Madrid, Madrid A. S. S. S. S.

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MS. A. 1. 1

1. The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/50, regarding the results of the 1949 Census of the United States, with respect to the distribution of the population in the various States and Territories. The results are as follows: The total population of the United States in 1949 was 150,697,000. The population of the United States in 1940 was 122,766,000. The increase in population between 1940 and 1949 was 27,931,000, or 22.7 percent.

2. The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/50, regarding the results of the 1949 Census of the United States, with respect to the distribution of the population in the various States and Territories. The results are as follows: The total population of the United States in 1949 was 150,697,000. The population of the United States in 1940 was 122,766,000. The increase in population between 1940 and 1949 was 27,931,000, or 22.7 percent.

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ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS OF THE 1949 CENSUS

4. The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/50, regarding the results of the 1949 Census of the United States, with respect to the distribution of the population in the various States and Territories. The results are as follows: The total population of the United States in 1949 was 150,697,000. The population of the United States in 1940 was 122,766,000. The increase in population between 1940 and 1949 was 27,931,000, or 22.7 percent.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5. The following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C., on 10/10/50, regarding the results of the 1949 Census of the United States, with respect to the distribution of the population in the various States and Territories. The results are as follows: The total population of the United States in 1949 was 150,697,000. The population of the United States in 1940 was 122,766,000. The increase in population between 1940 and 1949 was 27,931,000, or 22.7 percent.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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EXHIBITIONS

6. The exhibition of European masterpieces to the Palazzo Venezia continues to attract 600 visitors daily and has been extended to 11 Dec. During the month it was visited by the Marquis Alfred Comander, Nationalist in France, who expressed his satisfaction at the interest aroused among troops. It is hoped to replace this exhibition early in the New Year with one drawn from private collections in Italy. Exhibitions of Flammarion and Shades masterpieces will shortly open in Palazzo and Alfa.
7. In Italy a part of the Galleria of Modern Art has been reopened and exhibitions will be advanced for the reopening of the Barbican Gallery. Michelangelo's works have been reopened, including 25, from four years of protection consequently; and the salon of St. Louis Palace has almost completely closed.
8. In all the European Art exhibitions report that certain individual protective conferences are being discussed and collections reopened to view.

ARTOGRAPHIC EXHIBITION

7. 5. Distribution of equipment and supply to Italy. So far the sub- commission has not been able to locate suitable resources to acquisition in place of the land bordered in an order of the Power Commissioner. Italy has passed the approval in Washington negotiation for films, paper and chemicals.
8. Major D. C. Gar and Capt. W.B. Pomeroy have special plans to visit and visit to record process of work in these cities.
9. A third group of photographs (including copies of works of art in Italy) has been forwarded to Washington and London. A fourth (on films and illustrations) is in preparation.

INSPECTION OF EXHIBITION

6. During the month the Deputy Inspector visited and reported on Italy (Palazzo, Alfa, Palazzo, Palazzo); Vittorio, Palazzo, Palazzo (the Palazzo Palazzo and Italy); Vittorio.
7. Deputy Inspector visited the Italy area to inspect archives, notably at Palazzo and at Alfa, Palazzo, Palazzo.
8. At the time of submission of this report the Inspector is absent in the north visiting Palazzo, Alfa, and Italy.

ARCHIVES

9. The Subcommittee received a visit of inspection from Italy. Stefano, archival adviser to the State Department, Washington. In a report addressed to the Inspector it was noted an agitation with the work of the Subcommittee.

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PROTONEN-PHIC 330/AD

7. a. Division of equipment and supply for vehicles. So far the Division has not been able to locate suitable amounts to requisition in place of the one allotted in an order of the Chief Commissioner. We have secured for approval an allocation a requisition for films, paper and chemicals.
- b. Major S. Deister and Capt. A.S. Dwyer pass - special visas to Mexico and Central to record presence of work in those cities.
- c. "Third group of photographer (illustrating) ⁶⁴quantity of works of art in Mexico) has been forwarded to Division and Bureau. A fourth (as advised and authorized) is in preparation.

1989-2000

6.
 2. During the month the Deputy Director visited and reported on Austria (KARLS, ASSIST, AUSTRO, ASSIST); VIENNA, VIENNA, and CHURCH (the Austrian Museum and Church); VIENNA.
 3. Capt. Brooke visited the following sites to inspect archivers, mostly at night, and at 1000 miles distance.
 4. At the time of submission of this report the Director is absent in the north visiting ELIZABETH, ELIZABETH, and ELIZABETH.

Abstract

9. The Subcommittee received a report of inspection from L. Paul K. Gilman, special advisor to the State Department, Washington, in a report submitted to the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation with the work of the Subcommittee and in continuing with the present arrangement to the location and safe-keeping of Italian archives.

1993-1994

- [illegible]

Paula F. Davidson

[illegible]

SECRET.

ALIBI COMMISSION
420 394
Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Commission

DR/34-1/AM

14th December, 1944.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1944.

<u>Para</u>	<u>Sub Para</u>	<u>Subject.</u>
1.	(i) (ii) (iii)	<u>GENERAL</u> Evacuation Blankets Clothing
2.		<u>DISSEMINATION</u>
3.	(i) (ii) (iii) (iv)	<u>INTERNAL</u> Inspection Evacuation from Greece Southern C.A.M. Dental attention for Refugees
4.	(i) (ii)	<u>WILLOW BRIDGE</u> Movement and Registration Stolly - Refugees for North.
5.	(i) (ii)	<u>REPAIRS PROGRAM</u> General Welfare and Miscellaneous Enquiries.
6.	(i) (ii) (iii)	<u>REPARATION</u> General Fortifications M.T.A.'s obtained.
7.	(i) (ii)	<u>FINANCE</u> Emergency Financial Assistance Currency Conversion.

DP+R

SECRET

ALBANY COMMISSION

ALB 394

Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission

1. GENERAL

(1) Evacuation.

A general exodus of Yugoslavs to their home country began from Southern Italy during the month. At the beginning of November a request was received for the return of 1,500 agriculturalists. On the completion of this move a further request was made for another 1,000 agriculturalists to return to the Yugoslav Islands. Before this further request had been agreed to, the Central Committee of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, Bari, stated that they wished to return all the slaves to their home country. This was approved by A.E.H.C. and by the end of the month 2,537 had been evacuated. The attention of the Yugoslav Representative was drawn to the fact that conditions for orphan children might be difficult in Yugoslavia and an offer was made to care for these orphans in Italy until conditions improved for their return. The Yugoslav Minister to the Advisory Council stated he would inform the Central Committee of this offer, but unfortunately these orphan children were sent by the Committee to Yugoslavia on December, 1945.

Subsequent moves have been cancelled by the Yugoslav Government due to lack of accommodation and food in Yugoslavia.

(11) Blankets

The situation regarding blankets for Allied and Italian Refugees still remains acute.

(111) Clothing.

The majority of Displaced Persons in the Southern Group have received full issue of winter clothing. In a few instances certain kinds of pants or small shoes have not been available. In the case of the Yugoslavs, it has been noted that the majority of clothing is being looted and hidden away to take back to NOVEMBER.

2. ORGANIZATION.

Group Commissions have conducted with energy the difficulties confronting them in Forward Camps under extremely adverse climatic conditions.

The workshops staffed by refugees in the static camps are doing excellent work. Many of our refugees are such in facilities and shoes have been sent, to a certain degree, from our own resources. Such work gives the refugee a positive interest and if certain tools could be supplied the output could be increased enormously.

3. REMARKS

(1) Inspection.

The D.D. visited all Forward Camps during the month with the intention of

to their home country. This was approved by I.F.H.A. and by the end of the month 2,597 had been evacuated. The attention of the Yugoslav Representative was drawn to the fact that conditions for orphan children might be difficult in Yugoslavia and an offer was made to care for these orphans in Italy until conditions improved for their return. The Yugoslav Minister to the Advisory Council stated he would inform the Council Committee of this offer, but unfortunately these orphan children were sent by the Committee to Yugoslavia on December 14th.

Subsequent moves have been cancelled by the Yugoslav Government due to lack of accommodation and food in Yugoslavia.

(II) Blankets

The situation regarding blankets for Allied and Italian Refugees still remains acute.

(III) Clothing

The majority of Displaced Persons in the Southern Camps have received full issue of winter clothing. In a few instances certain types of pants or overalls have not been available. In the case of the Yugoslavs, it has been noted that the majority of clothing is being looted and hidden away to take back to Yugoslavia.

2. ORGANIZATION

Camp Commanders have labored with energy to alleviate conditions confronting them in Forward Camps under extremely adverse climatic conditions.

The workshops staffed by refugees in the static camps are doing excellent work. Many of our requirements such as palliasses and shoes have been met, to a certain degree from our own resources. Such work gives the refugee a positive interest and if certain tools could be obtained the output could be increased enormously.

3. MEDICAL

(1) Infection

P.D.H. visited all Northern Camps during the month with the exception of FLORENCE. General conditions of refugees fair. Up to 50% to 75% scabies reported with varying degree of louse infestation (5% to 50% reported). Living conditions are very trying in overcrowded and muddy camps. There is a very urgent need for more blankets, palliasses, clothes etc., and well as beds or bed boards.

(II) Repatriation of Italians from Greece

The medical condition of the Italian repatriates from Greece, who arrived in Italy during the month was much better than was expected from the reports which had been sent concerning them.

(III) Southern Camps

Hospitals in Southern Italy have had average number of admissions. The most prevalent disease has been scabies at the Organisms at Camps. No cases have been the second most prevalent disease. The majority of cases have occurred

occurred in DI LUNA. They have been isolated and treated in the Centre. Four cases of suspected typhus were reported in No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugees). On the confirmed typhus, the Minister Magisterial salaries. All precautions had been taken by the time the cases were confirmed.

(iv) Dental attention for Refugees.

A dental clinic has been opened in HSE for the benefit of refugees living at CHU, CHU, RECEPTION CENTRE. Dental examinations have been made in the Southern Camps, with the object of carrying out treatment required.

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES

(1) Refugee Movement.

(a) After being out of operation the railway from - HSE was working again on 6th November and refugee registration to the South by rail began on 6th November.

(b) Refugees moved were as follows:-

From the North to HSE	1046
From the South to HSE	4800
Refugees under a special permit	180
Total number moved	19249

(12) Sicily - Refugees for Italy.

At the end of the month SICILY had the following numbers only, for registration to the North:-

for FROSINONE	210
for LITOMIRO	1789
for FROSINONE & LITOMIRO	31
Total	1790

Any question of restricting to HSE and LITOMIRO at present is ruled out for a period of at least four months. The present conditions in these provinces are such that it is not possible to get further reinforcements who would merely increase the difficulties with which they have to contend.

5. REGIONAL REPORT

(1) General.

A total of 63,150 displaced persons are now recorded. Of this number the location of 51,000 is known and the balance of 12,150 are known to have been in Italy during the last year. These records show that 65 nationalities. During the month MAY 1946, HSE, Director of the Foreign Relations Department of the British Red Cross visited this Headquarters. She stressed that more information be given to camps, Red Cross workers and others report 122 the number

(6) After being out of operation the railroad was - WPLTS was working again on 6th November and repairs to the south by rail began on 6th November.

(b) Summary of work as follows:-

From the North to North	7746
From the North to South	4800
(Interpretation)	
From the North to South	1501
(Interpretation)	
Total number moved	13859

(11) SICILY - Western Sicily

At the end of the month SICILY was the following number only. For information to the Ministry.

For FISHING	210
For LIFELINE	1799
For FISHING & LIFELINE	51
TOTAL	1790

Any question of re-entrance to Sicily and LIFELINE at present is ruled out for a period of at least four months. The present conditions in these provinces are such that the Government cannot further re-entrance the would merely increase the difficulties with which they have to contend.

5. RECYCLING BUREAU

(1) General

A total of 63,150 disclosed persons are now recorded. Of this number the location of 52,000 is known and the balance of 11,000 are known to have been in ITALY during the last year. These records were sent 65 millionaires.

During the month 13th S.P. Bureau, Director of the Foreign Relations Department of the British Red Cross visited this Headquarters. She stressed the importance of the British Red Cross in the war, and others in the same and enquiry services rendered by the Red Cross Bureau.

(11) Western Sicily

During the month 629 enquiries were received and processed. 258 replies were made to enquiries. Outgoing postal messages to the International Red Cross, 1943, for enemy occupied territory totalled 25. Outgoing messages to killed, neutral and recently liberated territory amounted to 162.

During the month 933 communications were received and sent in addition 166 communications concerning Italian prisoners were passed to the Italian Red Cross for action.

6. RECYCLING BUREAU

(1) General

The work concerning re-entrance to increasing work considerably and the 73 cents.

Page 3.

proceeding of these would be repatriation remains a lengthy procedure. Exile of Jews to PALESTINE continues to be under discussion and is in no sense until the arrival in 1948 of a Jewish Representative from PALESTINE.

Nationals of some twenty-six nations have been registered for repatriation.

(11) Repatriation Formulation.

Formulation for repatriation of groups are under way as follows:-

- 175 Maltese for Libya
- 61 Maltese for Malta
- 30 Latin Americans (Priests)
- 29 Priests for India
- 77 East Africans (various countries)
- 118 Greeks for Libya.

(11) U.S.A.'s obtained.

U.S.A.'s were granted to nationals of the following countries, though at the end of the period under review no more had been yet taken place.

Greeks for Libya	12	Americans for Libya	1
Greeks for France	1	Cypriotes	12
British for U.K.	1	Maltese for Malta	6
Egyptians	2	Iran	1
Swedes for U.K.	1	Latins for U.K.	2
Dutch for U.K.	3	Italians for Malta	2
Dutch for U.K.	1	Indonesians	1
Dutch for U.K.	5	Austrians	2
British Honduras	2	Ethiopia	5

7. FINANCE

(1) Emergency Financial Assistance.

November was the premiere of cash loans to Allied Nationals through the Bank of Palestine and its branches functioning. Payments were authorized to be made in El Province and some 4,200 displaced persons received loans totalling 10,000,000 Lira to cover a cost of 2,000 Lira per person per month. At least 100,000 Lira per month of nationalities have been added to these loans.

(11) Currency Conversion

Information was received early in the month that the U.S. Treasury license had been issued to the American Joint Distribution Board to effect transfer of American funds to the U.S.A. and it was also agreed that U.S.A. would also receive the refugee camps to U.S.A. for life collected by the U.S. Commission. No information has been received that payment has been made.

Policy regarding currency conversion of further refugees leaving Italy still remains a matter.

29 Priests for INDIA
77 East Africans (various countries)
118 Greeks for LIBYA.

(11) U.F.A.'s obtained.

M.F.A.'s were granted to nationals of the following countries, though at the end of the period under review no visas had as yet been placed.

Greeks for Libya	12	Americans for Libya	1
Greeks for Greece	1	Cypriotes	12
British for U.K.	1	Maltese for Malta	6
Egyptians	2	Irish	1
Norwegians for U.K.	1	Danes for U.K.	2
Dutch for U.K.	3	Italians for Malta	2
Germans	1	Yugoslavs	1
British Honduras	5	Australians	2
	2	Ethiopians	5

7. FINANCE

(1) Emergency Financial Assistance.

November was the progress of cash loans to Allied Nationals through the Dance Division and its branches functioning. Payments were authorized to be made in 21 Provinces and some 1,236 displaced persons received loans totalling 10,000,000 lire or more of 2,070 lire per person per month. Displaced persons of 18 different nationalities have been aided by these loans.

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Information was received early in the month that a U.S. Treasury license had been issued to the American Joint Distribution Board to effect transfer of funds to BALTIMORE and it was also agreed that J.D.B. would also repay the refugees loan to U.S.A. for lire collected by the sub-Commission. No information has been received that payment has been made.

Policy regarding currency conversion of further refugees leaving Italy still awaits a ruling.

IN THE DEPARTMENT.

C.F. Kelly

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

2432

DISPATCHES.

Civil Affairs Section, A.C. 12
H.A. M.I. Sub-Section, A.C. 2
H.A. Southern Region, A.C. 1
Major Duffour C.I. Section, H.A. A.I. 1
Sir C. Heston-Smith

H.A. R.A. A.C. 12
H.A. R.A. A.C. 1
File
Fleet
Spence

MONTHLY REPORT - NOVEMBER

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

15 Dec 44

2/3.10/CA

1 Defascism - The problem in Italy is very different from that in France; in Italy the roots of fascism go back over 20 years - fascist decrees passed many years ago have not merely to be repealed but measures have to be found to undo what they effected. It may take a considerable time and work to undo a wrong done a dozen or more years ago. The Italian Govt is tackling the problem methodically and consistently. It may not be generally realized that since July 43 it has published 70 decrees on this subject, 10 of which it had published before the invasion of the mainland had commenced and this does not take into account decrees which merely appoint new controllers to bodies set up under Fascist Regime.

With regard to Epuration of the Government machinery in 8 out of the 13 Ministries all suspect senior officials (down to Grade IV incl) had by the 30 Nov either been dismissed or suspended and the other 5 Ministries were (at the 30 Nov) expected to be completed within the next few days. Lack of transport had caused delay in certain investigations.

With regard to the lower ranks at the 30 Nov 25,000 cases had been or were under consideration. Of these 1,700 persons had been suspended at the request of the Commission, statistics are not available as to the numbers suspended by the Ministries themselves without reference to the High Commission but they are believed to exceed by far those suspended on the request of the High Commission, and nearly 7,000 cases i.e. 25% of the cases investigated have been referred to the hearing Commissions for decision as to whether or not the persons concerned should be dismissed.

With regard to Fascist "Crimes" for which punishment from death downward may be awarded, over one thousand two hundred cases have been investigated of which in only five cases has it been decided that the evidence does not justify trial; the cases have already commenced to be heard. These do not include crimes committed by Fascists which are punishable under the ordinary penal code such as the recent Caruso trial.

Nor does this report deal with epuration of small undertakings in the provinces, the provincial commissions are only now in the process of formation, some few have actually started, but generally speaking this work is only about to commence.

GO 25 and Admin Instructions setting up machinery for the epuration of the Italian Administration, during the period between occupation of recovered territory and its restoration to a degree of tranquillity such that the Italian Govt can undertake its own epuration, has been drawn up. It provides for investigation of the antecedents of officials of certain grades and for deciding whether or not they should be suspended. It does not come into effect in any region without approval of this HQ.

2 Devastated Areas - Progress continues to be made in Devastated Areas by the provision of materials for the repair of houses and clothes and blankets for the inhabitants. Up to date 75,000 metres of canvas have been handed over to the Consorzio at Frosinone for the repair of houses.

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2 Devastated Areas - Progress continues to be made in devastated areas by the provision of materials for the repair of houses and clothes and blankets for the inhabitants. Up to date 75,000 metres of canvas have been handed over to the Consorzio at Frosinone for the repair of houses and further 25,000 mms are being dispatched to Livelli for the same purpose.

The position with regard to glass is being investigated. AC Headquarters have informed the Italian Govt that they are willing that all glass table tops existing in the HQ building be taken for use in hospitals and other damaged buildings. A housing expert is at present making an examination of the repairs necessary to buildings in devastated areas.

4,000 blankets are due to arrive for distribution in devastated areas early in December. A drive has been inaugurated in Rome for the collection of blankets.

3 Mine Clearance - Progress continues to be made in the clearance of mines in Italy particularly at Pescara, Livelli and Pisa. The town of Pescara and Pisa are reported now to be clear of mines. Planning for the Northern Provinces is being undertaken in close collaboration with the Italian Govt. Various proposals put forward are being considered.

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LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

4 Local Government

- a) Reports from Prefects continue to show good progress in the establishment of local government in the Abruzzi Marche Region. In the same region, a minor disturbance took place at Macerata which resulted in the Prefect leaving his post. His place has been taken by Gen. Zanetti as Prefetto Reggente and no more complaints have been received. An enquiry is being held.
- b) A People's Court was set up at Montecatini in Pistoia Province but was promptly dissolved.

- 5 Appointment of Italian Government Officials - Some confusion and delay in filling vacant administrative posts has been caused by the 'Personale' Division of the Ministry of the Interior nominating for such posts officials upon whom reports indicate the undesirability of their employment for security reasons. Steps have been taken to ensure that greater care is taken in such matters by the Ministry in future.

6 Sindaci

- a) Reports were received from AMO Provinces as to the difficulty of obtaining unpaid Sindaci and the desirability of paying such Officials in forward areas. The general feeling was that payment should only be made in particular instances but as the difficulty of obtaining unpaid Sindaci arose in only 5% of all Communes, the case for payment was considered not proven.
- b) The appointment of a new Sindaco of Naples has been held up owing to the Government crisis.

- 7 Emigration - The Central Committee for Emigration has continued its work and it has now considered the cases of 50 officials in the higher grades.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

- 8 Police - ASHQ has approved the transfer of the Piceco Division of the Italian Army to the CC FR. This involves a total of 181 officers, 4141 OR's. An equal number of CC FR will therefore become available for duty in the North. The movement of personnel should be completed by 24 December.

9 Recruiting

- a) In agreement with Land Forces Sub-Commission (ASMA), 4% of men accepted into the army will be enrolled as CC FR. They will be selected by CC FR officers and it is anticipated 1000 recruits will be obtained in the period December/January.
- b) 1500 recruits are at present under training and 3500 army OR's will be transferred to CC FR in the near future. In all 5000 additional men will be available for CC FR service at the beginning of 1945.

- 10 Mobile Battalions - All agencies concerned have agreed on the formation of Mobile, light armoured battalions of CC FR. The scheme will start in Sicily and later on the mainland. This should make for marked increase in efficiency.

- 11 Prisoners of War - CC FR POW are now being re-patriated. 12 officers.

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- 7 Expiration - The Central Committee for Expiration has continued its work and it has now considered the cases of 50 officials in the higher grades.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

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- 11 Prisoners of War - CC FR POW are now being re-patriated. 12 officers, 643 OR's have recently arrived from Africa and Greece.

- 12 Railway Police - The Ministry of the Interior has planned to recruit 1200 Agents of Public Security to form a special Railway Police. Pending training of these men, ex-railway employees will be used. 2430

- 13 Policing the frontiers - It is generally agreed that during the first phase, frontiers of North Italy will be closed to civilian movement and that during the second phase, persons with Military Travel authorizations only will be permitted to cross the borders. Details for policing by Allied and Italian Personnel are now being worked out with AFHQ and AAI.

- 14 Prisons - Following the riot of prisoners in Regina Coeli Prison, Rome, 700 prisoners were transferred to other prisons. The same prisoners are,

however, still attempting to create trouble, using the excuse that they received 500 grams of bread a day in Regina Coeli prison and now only receive 300 grams in other prisons. The whole matter of rations for prisoners at present under consideration with a view to equalization throughout the country.

Prison Supplies - There still exists generally a great shortage of necessary items for prisoners such as beds, mattresses, blankets, medical supplies, shoes, clothing and cooking utensils steps are being taken to have this remedied.

Crime - Crimes of violence have shown an increase in Southern Italy. These crimes are committed largely by Allied Military Personnel, or persons masquerading as such. Joint patrols of Italian and Allied Military Police are being used to combat this situation. In the same area counterfeiting of currency is appearing more frequently. Crime generally throughout liberated Italy can be considered as well in hand with no increase above the previous month. This is particularly so in the city of Rome. The so called black market continues to be a major problem but in many instances and in the case of many items, it is the legitimate market hoarding and selling at exorbitant prices, the determining factor, as usual, being the question of supply and demand.

Fire and PAB - In forward areas, in the vicinity of Florence UNPA under the direction of fire and PAB officers is being used in Mine Clearance work with excellent results.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

Political - Complete control of Public Health matters in the Island of Sardinia has now been handed over to the Italian Authorities. The Public Health Policy in liberated Italy is to act more and more in a consultative and advisory capacity to the Italian authorities and to assume no executive responsibility. The Sanita' Pubblica Branch of the Ministry of the Interior on its part welcomes this policy and is assuming an increasing responsibility in Public Health administration.

- Public Health
- a) Four cases of 'endemic' or murine typhus have been reported from Naples Province, the illness assumed a mild form and there were no deaths. The Typhus Demonstration Unit completed successfully its tour of Southern Region and Sicily and arrangements were made for similar demonstrations to be held in Rome for teams from the Provinces of Lazio Umbria Area. The Unit will in due course undertake tours of the forward areas. A waiting station has been set up at the Prenestina Railway Station, Rome, where refugees are treated with anti-typhus powder on arrival. A report has been prepared on malarial control work in the Ostia Lido and Fiumicino areas. In preparation for next season's malaria work a series of classes has been begun at the Institute of Hygiene to be attended by Medical Provincial for instruction in the most up-to-date methods of malarial control. In addition, discussions are taking place with the Italian Govt for the purpose of planning for the coming malarial season, while it is proposed to start in the Volturno area experimental work on the destruction of hibernating mosquitoes.
 - b)

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- b) A report has been prepared on malaria control work in the Ostia Lido and Fiumicino areas. In preparation for next season's malaria work a series of classes has been begun at the Institute of Hygiene to be attended by Medici Provinciali for instruction in the most up-to-date methods of malaria control. In addition, discussions are taking place with the Italian Govt for the purpose of planning for the coming malaria season, while it is proposed to start in the Volturno area experimental work on the destruction of hibernating mosquitoes. The Director of the Sub-Commission has submitted a report on Malaria Control in the Nile Valley.
- c) The incidence of Venereal Disease in the more southerly regions is decreasing and the Italian Government is actively engaged in providing additional beds in its hospitals for the treatment of this disease.
- d) Outbreaks of typhoid at San Marino and Rimini were energetically dealt with and much assistance was afforded by the Army Medical Services. The Benevento epidemic has now subsided.
- e) November tuberculosis figure for Rome is 193 as compared with 238 in November 1943.
- f) During November, 29 cases of smallpox were reported from the Palermo area. Isolation of cases and contacts has been effected and 400,000

vaccinations have been performed. In the middle of November six cases of smallpox were reported from a civil hospital in Terni but no further cases have occurred since then; the customary isolation and vaccination precautions have been taken. The Benevento outbreak has subsided to 30 cases during November while Naples Province had 317 cases, 46 less than in October.

g) The home infant mortality figure for November is 134.9.

Veterinary - The Veterinary Schools of Perugia and Pisa have been opened once more and the Perugia Laboratory is producing vaccine for swine erysipelas. During the month there has been a considerable decrease in the incidence of all animal diseases previously reported. Twenty seven condemned horses have been procured for the Sclavo Institute, Siena, in order to maintain its production of antiserum for human beings. A culture of Brucella Abortus has been received from the United States and delivered to the Italian authorities in order that they may begin production of the appropriate vaccine.

Medical Supply - ENIMEA, the Italian Government organization has begun distribution of medical supplies of which further shipments were landed at Leghorn during the month and transferred to Florence. A small quantity of medical supplies was sent to Greece and Yugoslavia. A shipment of 750 tons from the Middle East is anticipated. A considerable quantity of quinine captured by the 5th Army at Salino has been released for the use of the civil population and allocation has also been made to the Italian Army. The clothing Section with all its personnel has been transferred to the Transportation Sub-Commission.

Welfare - In Southern Region and Sicily the Italian Government is increasing its interest in welfare activity. The Italian Welfare Director for Sicily visited Rome to discuss welfare questions with the Undersecretary for the Interior and suggested that a Provincial Welfare Department should be created for every province in Italy. The Welfare Branch feels that the ONMI should devote greater interest to its activities outside Rome.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

REL No 151 Constituent Assembly - The Legal Sub-Commission advised on the function of the Constituent Assembly established by REL No 151 of the 25th June 44 and expressed the opinion that it was the function of this Assembly to determine whether the Italian Constitution should be monarchical or not.

Status of Yugoslav missions - The question of the status of the members of the Yugoslav missions in Bari was considered and the opinion was given that upon the basis of existing law, members of these missions were subject to the jurisdiction of the Allied Military Courts.

Rome Coeli Prison Riots - The troubles at the Regina Coeli Prison in Rome were investigated and found to be largely the result of the delays in the pre-trial procedure of the Italian Courts. In order to lessen these delays, arrangements were made for the appointment in Rome of four additional judges.

- 21 Medical Supply - EMMEGA, the Italian Government organization has begun distribution of medical supplies of which further shipments were landed at Leghorn during the month and transferred to Florence. A small quantity of medical supplies was sent to Greece and Yugoslavia. A shipment of 750 tons from the Middle East is anticipated. A considerable quantity of quinine captured by the 5th Army at Salino has been released for the use of the civil population and allocation has also been made to the Italian Army. The clothing Section with all its personnel has been transferred to the Transportation Sub-Commission.
- 22 Welfare - In Southern Region and Sicily the Italian Government is increasing its interest in welfare activity. The Italian Welfare Director for Sicily visited Rome to discuss welfare questions with the Undersecretary for the Interior and suggested that a Provincial Welfare Department should be created for every province in Italy. The Welfare Branch feels that the CMI should devote greater interest to its activities outside Rome.
- LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION
- 23 AIL No 151 Constituent Assembly - The Legal Sub-Commission advised on the function of the Constituent Assembly established by AIL No 151 of the 29th June 44 and expressed the opinion that it was the function of this Assembly to determine whether the Italian Constitution should be hierarchical or not.
- 24 Status of Yugoslav missions - The question of the status of the members of the Yugoslav missions in Bari was considered and the opinion was given that upon the basis of existing law, members of these missions were subject to the jurisdiction of the Allied Military Courts.
- 25 Reine Gelli Prison Riots - The troubles at the Regina Gelli Prison in Rome were investigated and found to be largely the result of the delays in the pre-trial procedure of the Italian Courts. In order to lessen these delays, arrangements were made for the appointment in Rome of four additional judges.
- 26 AIL No 20 - Labour Relations - Rules under General Order No 20 have been settled and provide for the operation of the Provincial and Regional Labour Offices and lay down the arbitration procedure in cases of labour disputes.
- 27 Italian Judges - In view of the anticipated shortage of Italian judges in the Northern Regions, arrangements have been made for Italian Military Tribunals to sit in those areas. The necessary decree to give effect to this policy has been prepared.
- 28 Spionage trials - The cases tried in Army Courts and reviewed by the Sub-Commission included nine cases of espionage. Of these cases six death sentences were confirmed, one death sentence was commuted owing to the youth of the accused and two prison sentences were confirmed.

EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

29 Visits - The Acting Director and the Minister of Public Instruction visited the Provveditorato agli Studi and the pro-rectors and other staff members of the Universities in Siena, Florence, Lucce and Pisa. There were a number of informal and informative conferences with school officials and students.

30 Printing -

- a) The "summer printing" of new elementary school text books are now reaching the book shops and the children. A large distribution will take place in December throughout liberated Italy. Paper, ink, etc. have begun to arrive in quantity from America.
- b) The new programmes of study for elementary and secondary schools have been printed and distributed.

31 Universities and Schools

- a) Education work is progressing in all Regions with Toscana Region being the field of major activity. The universities of Pisa and Siena have been ceremonially opened but their buildings have been almost entirely requisitioned. Some work is carried on in improvised quarters.
- b) Schools are open and functioning wherever suitable locations can be found. From 50% to 100% of the children normally attending school are at school, the percentage varying according to local conditions.
- c) A hot mid-day meal for school children is being offered to schools. Schools are beginning to avail themselves of this and the program is being extended and will, it is hoped, eventually cover all schools.

32

Boy Scout movement and Girl Guides -

- a) The two National Boy Scout organisations in Italy, Catholic and non Catholic, have federated, with Vatican approval, each retaining internal autonomy. Requests have been forwarded to the International Commissioner of Boy Scouts for recognition of the federation and its two component organisations.
- b) The Girl Guide organisation in Italy is slowly being got under way.

33

Requisitioning of school buildings - Requisitioning of school buildings proceeds too slowly, but Allied forces are more helpful than Italian officials, so far Allied persuasion (authority being lacking) has been ineffective particularly in Rome where schools continue to be occupied by all sorts of bodies including leading political parties.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ANTIQUES SUB-COMMISSION -

34

Condition of monuments in newly occupied territory -

- a) Verona - First reports show that, with the possible exception of S. Apollinare in Classe, on which a detailed report is awaited, none of the great Byzantine monuments have suffered serious damage.
- b) Milano - Detailed inspection by Italian experts confirms that the Temple Malatestiano, despite heavy damage, will be restorable without grave loss to its essential character.
- c) In general damage in the Romagna has inevitably been widespread.

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- b) Rimini - Detailed inspection by Italian experts confirms that the Tempio Malatestiano, despite heavy damage, will be restorable without grave loss to its essential character.
- c) In general damage in the Romagna has inevitably been widespread. Forli' escaped surprisingly lightly.

35

Repairs to monuments - First-aid repairs to war damaged monuments have continued throughout Ravenna and AC territory. In particular work has started on the churches of Pisa, and substantial repairs are at last under way in Viterbo. An inspection of Naples reveals great progress since the summer.

36

Monuments in enemy-held Italy - Detailed examination of air photographs shows that so far damage to monuments in Verona and Parma has been very limited. In Bologna damage is far less than might be expected.

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37 Organized deposits of works of art -

- a) Reports have been forwarded on deposits in Tuscany and German removals therefrom, and on the subsequent fate of some of the objects removed, based on information obtained from intelligence and diplomatic sources.
- b) Report on movable works of art in Lazio, now complete, reveals a very small percentage of loss.
- c) There are indications that in North Italy some deposits of works of art have been moved to the Alpine Valleys.

38 Exhibitions -

- a) The Exhibition of European Masterpieces at the Palazzo Venezia continues to attract 800 visitors daily and has been extended to 31 Dec. Similar exhibitions will open shortly at Florence and at Siena.
- b) In Rome preparations are well advanced for the reopening of the Borghese Gallery and of a part of the Gallery of Modern Art. Michelangelo's Moses and the mosaics of Santa Costanza have been cleared of their protective covering.

39 Photographic record -

Difficulties of equipment and supply continue to hamper the compilation of essential photographic record. The documentation of Naples and Benevento is well advanced. A third group of photographs, illustrating deposits of works of art in Tuscany, has been sent to Washington and London.

PATRIOTS BRANCH

40

Reorganisation - A reorganisation of the Patriots Branch has taken place in light of 5 months' experience. The advanced Echelon in Florence has been closed, and the distribution of Intelligence Reports to Regional Commissioners and others from the Advanced Echelon has ceased. It was felt that the ground was already sufficiently covered in reports put out by other authorities.

41

Planning for the North - Arrangements are being made to meet the probability of patriots being encountered in the future in very much larger numbers than hitherto. Centres and points for the reception of patriots are being established in the Army Areas. Authority has been sought for a large scale release of boots, clothing of all kinds, and blankets from military sources for the use of patriots. Authority has also been sought for:
 a) the issue of rations on a scale approximate to the Allied military ration to patriots employed in labour gangs in the Army areas or being handled in the reception centres behind the front.
 b) The hospitalisation of wounded patriots in Italian or Allied military hospitals.

42

Monetary Allowances - The INPC has decided that monetary allowances will be paid to all fighting patriots, and that indemnities and pensions on a par with those in force in the Italian Regular Army will be paid to wounded patriots and to the families of the dead.

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Certificates issued to Patriots - The INPC have been informed that no certificates other than those signed by the Allied Commander in Chief can be issued in Military Government territory. They have been informed further

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43 Certificates issued to Patriots - The IMFC have been informed that no certificates other than those signed by the Allied Commander in Chief can be issued in Military Government territory. They have been informed further that no Patriot Committees other than those constituted by the Allied authorities can be tolerated in Military Government territory.

44 Withdrawal of Patriots from Italian Government territory - The IMFC have been informed that all patriots ~~representatives of the Italian Government~~ ^{representatives of the Italian Government} have been ordered to leave Italian Government territory by 31 December. It is considered that their work should have been completed by this date.

DISTANCED PERSON & REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

45 Yugoslavs - A general exodus of Yugoslavs returning to their home country began from Southern Italy during the month. The original request for 1,500 agriculturalists to return was followed by a request for a further 1,500 agriculturalists to be sent to the Yugoslav Islands. Finally the Committee of National Liberation Army, Yugoslavia at Bari stated that they wished to return all Yugoslavs to their home country. By the end of the month 2,537 had been evacuated. The attention of the Yugoslav Representative was drawn to the fact that conditions for orphan children might be very difficult in Yugoslavia and suggesting that these might be left in Italy to benefit from Allied care during the winter months.

46 Health in Camps and Hospitals

- a) All Northern Camps were visited during the month, with the exception of Florence. General conditions of refugees fair. Up to 60% or 70% scabies reported with varying degrees of louse infection (5% to 50% reported). Living conditions are very trying in water logged and muddy camps and the shortage of blankets is an acute problem.
- b) Hospitals in Southern Italy have average number of admissions. The most prevalent disease was mild mumps. One confirmed case of typhus was reported from GILIC cage at No 1 Transit Camp (Refugee). Appropriate measures were taken.
- c) A dental clinic has been opened in Rome for the benefit of refugees living at Cinecitta' Reception Centre.

47 Repatriation - Nationals of some twenty six nations have been registered for repatriation. The work is increasing very considerably but the processing of these, would be repatriates, remains a lengthy procedure.

48 Refugee Movements etc.

- a) Italian Refugees moved from the North to Rome totalled 7,096 and 4,000 Southerners in Rome were repatriated to the South.
- b) At the end of November Sicily had 4,790 persons who wished to return to Provenza and Littoria. Rome, Comabbasso and Naples. Due to present conditions in Provenza and Littoria, no repatriation is possible for at least two months.

49 Loans to Allied Nationals - November saw the programme of cash loans to Allied Nationals through the Banca d'Italia and its branches functioning. Payments were authorised to be made in 21 provinces and some 4,230 displaced persons received loans totalling 10,435,000 lire an average of 2,470 lire per person. Displaced persons of 16 different nationalities have been aided by this scheme. Information was received early in the month that a US Treasury licence had been issued to American Joint Distribution Board to effect transfer of funds to Palestine and it was also agreed that Joint Distribution Board would repay the refugees sent to USA for lire collected by the Sub-Commission. No information has been received that payment has been made.

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