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REPORTS & R
NOV., DEC. 19

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REPORTS & RETURNS, MONTHLY REPORTS, SUB-COMMS.
NOV., DEC. 1944

ITALY: MILITARY TERRITORY
SUBCOMMISSION
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUBCOMMISSION

REF: A89081 ZVT. 620

AC/27/13/LS

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. (Vintre Council have been set up and Sindona Appointed throughout all provinces with the exception of a few communes requiring special treatment. In the same region a minor disturbance took place at Macerata which resulted in the Prefect leaving his post. He was immediately replaced by General Ezzetti and no more complaints have been heard. Irregularities of fuel distribution were given as the reason 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. Evidence from 2000 5 army admitted the information that the Court had been promptly dissolved and that a Commissioner Prefectural had been appointed in place of the Sindona. The measure will thus be under prefectural rule until such time as a new Sindona and a Giunta Comunale can be appointed.

4. In addition to the appointment of General Ezzetti as Prefetto Regente of Macerata, 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 minor; officials appear to be facing 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 Sindona 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 ASI would 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 or groups of administrative necessity, but requests for moves for reasons of the personal convenience cannot be considered. Few cases have been put forward lately on these latter grounds but the shortage of very valuable officials and of transport render it

to be from the same source. In the same Region a General has been set up for the same Region a exception of a few houses requiring in the Prefect leaving minor disturbance took place at Avenue which resulted in no more complaints this post. He was immediately replaced by General Edouard and no more complaints have been heard. Irregularities of food distribution were given as the reason for the disturbance. An enquiry into the incident is being conducted.

for the assistance. All requests for the assistance in the protection of persons, property, and the safety of the community, should be referred to the local authorities.

In addition to the opportunities afforded by any kind of direct travel, the transfer of several Vice Consuls to serve portions of Macedonia, the transfer of consular systems of relatives of the Government have been arranged during the month. Officials appear to be taking advantage of the Government's name began to be shown. Officials appear to be taking advantage of the Government's name began to be shown. Officials appear to be taking advantage of the Government's name began to be shown.

6. The Sub Commission has advised the Vice President of the supervision formerly exercised by this Sub Commission over the appointments of Italian Government officials in Italian Government territory would require to be notified of appointments of prefects and what officials appointed by all would not be removed without the consent of the Allied Commission.

7. In Military Government Territory Italian Government officials will be sent with this Six Comission's approval to assist in the process of administrative reorganization. A few more 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.

B. Some confusion and delay in filling vacant administrative positions has been caused by the "Personnel" Division of the Ministry of the Interior insisting upon more reports from other departments. It is hoped that this will result in greater uniformity of their employment for security reasons. The Minister himself has directed himself to the department responsible for appointments addressed by the Prime Minister's office. This will result in their exercising greater care.

10. The question of recognizing appointments of Italian officials made by ABE was raised by the Italian Government. At an interview with M. E. BRENDEL, it was agreed that such promotions do not raise any question 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 draw the pay of a higher rank while holding such temporary appointments.

11. It was agreed by BRENDEL 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 Evaluation has continued its work and has now considered the cases of fifty officials of Despatch rank in Grades 3 and 4. Seven sentences of dismissal were recommended in the first seventeen cases which were decided.

R. G. B. APICER
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

WVZ/500

HL JUSTICE, ITALY COMMISSION
 AFO 384
 LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

/RFB
 12 December 1944.

42/4043/L.

SUBJECT: Draft S/C Monthly Report for November 1944.

TO: Chief Commissioner, Allied Commission.

1. ADVISE

The main problems upon which the advice of the Legal S/C was asked were:

- a. All of 5 June 1944 when we visited the Constituent Assembly. The problems as the extent to which this decree precluded a referendum during the transitional question.
- b. IUGRA. In order to establish a working basis. IUGRA prepared a draft instruction for issue by ARGO and a draft agreement with the Italian Government.
- c. Jurisdiction. Cases committed in the territory by members of IUGRA raised the issue whether these members were subject to the jurisdiction of the Courts.
- d. Public Utility Rates. The proposed increase in rates for public utility services involved a comprehensive study of the relevant legislation and the difficulties arising from the proposed method of calculating the increase.
- e. CIR. A draft decree constituting CIR as a State of Government was finally served with the Italian Government and set to an early day of letters to protect Italian interests.
- f. Bari. The availability of the local Italian Courts to deal with the offenses in the Commission Report led to the decision to establish the Courts in the area.
- g. Regina Coeli. An investigation of the troubles in Regina Coeli Prison led to the appointment of a judicial auditor stationed in Rome.

2. COMES.

- a. General Order No. 35 for the execution of administration in the territory was completed.
- b. Order for the establishment of a law office under the C.G. #28 was prepared.
- c. WORK WITH THE MINISTRY OF WAR AND JUSTICE.

2. All 194 of 25 June 1944 which established the Constituent Assembly. The problem was the extent to which this decree precluded a referendum to decide the institutional question.

1. Italy. In order to establish a foreign basis, WASH prepared a draft directive for issue by USA and a draft agreement with the Italian Government.

2. Italy. WASH prepared a draft directive for issue by USA and a draft agreement with the Italian Government.

3. Italy. The proposed program for action for public utility services involved a comprehensive study of the relevant legislation and the difficulties arising from the proposed method of eliminating the increase.

4. Italy. A draft directive establishing C.I. as a basis of operations was finally agreed with the Italian Government subject to an exchange of letters to protect Italian interests.

5. Italy. The inability of the local Italian Courts to deal with the offenses in the administration deposit led to the decision to establish AMI Courts in the area.

6. Italy. An investigation of the facilities in the Italian Court of Cassation led to the appointment of a judicial administrator in Rome.

2. Germany

1. Germany. General Order No. 35 for a function of administration in AMI Territory was completed.

2. Germany. Orders for the establishment of Labor Offices under G.O. #28 were prepared.

3. WASH WITH THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE AND JUSTICE

Only two meetings with the Minister of Justice and Justice were held due to the resignation of the Italian Government.

In these, the personnel problems of the Italian Courts figured prominently. Three main methods for solving the shortage of personnel which had developed in certain categories were suggested upon presentation of qualified candidates. Lower courts, recruitment of new personnel, reorganization of judicial functions, and the use of lay judges. Particular attention was given to the courts of appeal where the lay judges of the judiciary are being reduced and to the Court of Cassation in Rome. Also discussed were the measures to be taken against the Procurator General of S. Maria della Vittoria and his team charged with certain irregularities in connection with the handling of a case involving a listed interest. Suggestions were made to the Ministry regarding further legislation abolishing trial by jury and companies were requested on the recent reform of penal and civil law. Ministerial questions concerning the administration of National Order No. 25 on labor matters were answered. The subject

problems of certain groups of officials and the situation of 20 judges for courts of justice were considered.

4. ITALIAN LEGISLATION AND JUDICIARY.

Further discussions were held with the Italian authorities and the Ministry of Justice to obtain speedy publication of the second decree on marriage 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 situation of women's suffrage under Italian law.

Decrees submitted by sub-commissions or Italian Ministries were examined. The subjects covered by these decrees included: defacement of high grade officials, liquidation of fascist property, structural rules for reform of the administration, appointment of recruits for fascist-controlled concerns, revision of sentences passed by fascist tribunals, increased cost of living allowances, emergency housing, reorganization of labor production, penalties for violations of the rationing laws, war damage to privately owned railways.

5. SUPERVISION OF THE COURTS.

A. Due to the integrity of the Italian Courts, permanent Superior and Summary Military Courts have had to be established in the Bari District to deal with cases of sabotage 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 standardized instructions for Allied Military Courts. These have now been agreed and are being printed for distribution.

C. Reviewing. 9 espionage cases have been reviewed by this PG 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. Naval review work has continued.

D. Points from the regions:

(1) Southern Region

Investigations into the forging of passports of prisoners from prison have now been completed. The RUC specially concerned the work and cooperation of the Quarter of Naples in their investigation.

There were two General Military Courts at Bari during the month. One accused was acquitted and the other was sentenced to two years imprisonment for the killing of an Italian soldier in circumstances that admitted to manslaughter.

Summary of cases.

General Court	1	0	201.1
Superior Court	17	50	67
Summary Court	14	918	932
	32	968	1000

cases submitted by sub-commissions or Italian Ministries were examined. The subjects covered by these decrees included: definition of high grade officials, liquidation of fascist property, structural rules for administration of the administration, appointment of receivers for fascist-controlled concerns, revision of sentences passed by fascist tribunals, increased cost of living allowances, emergency housing, reorganization of labor production, penalties for violations of rationing laws, and damage to privately owned railways.

5. SUPERVISION OF MIL COURTS.

1. Due to the incapacity of the Italian Court, permanent Superior and Summary Military courts have had to be established in the Paris District to deal with cases of espionage or sabotage to allied supplies and installations.

2. Experience has shown that certain amendments are necessary to the rules of procedure as set out in the General Orders Instructions for Allied Military Courts. These have not been prepared and are being printed for distribution.

3. Reviewing. 9 espionage 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 prisoners sentenced being confirmed. Work in this area has continued.

4. Points from the regions.

(1) Southern Region

Investigations into the crimes of various of relevance from prison have now been completed. The HIO especially commends the work and cooperation of the quantity of supplies 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	TOTAL
Superior Court	17	50	67
Summary Court	1	916	917
TOTAL	19	966	1003

(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	0	TOTAL
Summary Court	1	187	188
TOTAL	4	187	191

(3) Tarentum Region Summary of cases

Superior Court	3	0	TOTAL
Summary Court	179	56	235
TOTAL	182	56	238

W. J. J. J.

W. J. J. J., Colonel,
Military Office, London.

AMERICAN ALLIED DOCUMENTS
Education Subcommission
APC 394

ED/SA/2.0/AG

12 December 1944

Report for Nov. Dec. 1944

I. Headquarters.

A. Trip with Minister.

One pleasant aspect of the month's work at Headquarters was a jaunt through Tarragon with the Minister of Public Instruction. University professors, professors, and students met informally with us and the Regional School Inspector (Captain WCI) in Siena, Florence, and Pisa, discussed their problems, and both gave us a good insight into the situation. In these three centers and in Lucca we also visited with provincial school boards and other school heads.

During the month on work with the Minister was slow. First there was the trip, and then there was the cabinet crisis. Thereafter the Petrucci-Socialist (Student aid) crisis, the school building program (and later), and other large projects hung heavily in the air.

B. Rehabilitation of Libraries and Libraries.

Our important work did not start - barely. The trip north convinced both the Minister and us of the imperative need for rehabilitating the libraries and libraries, particularly of universities and technical schools. Several families benched us for the Journal of the American Medical Association and recent British and American literature on medical progress. Scientific facilities in how they would prepare the youth of Italy to work in construction problems scientifically and to continue scientific advance without scientific journals and books and without library equipment. Improving and technical school facilities told of the various on their equipment - requisitioned, loaned, and destroyed - and the various ways of getting such equipment as Italy was to undertake any rebuilding. Consequently a request was prepared for all universities, libraries and technical institutions to list, in order of priority, the items most urgent to them. Dr. Byron Taylor, representative of the University of the United States, was asked to see that he could do toward making funds to the United States. Professor Berglund of the University of Chicago was asked to get help from Italian universities and on on. This work is in the infancy, but is an essential activity.

A. Trip with Minister.

The pleasant aspect of the author'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 Board, in order (Captain NGE) in Siena, Florence, and Pisa, discussed their problems, and both gave and got some enlightenment. In these three centers and in places we also visited with provincial and other school heads.

Programs during the month on work with the Minister was slow. First there was the trip, and then there was the cabinet crisis. Before the Fascist Government (student aid) decision, the school rebuilding program (see later), and other lower projects were largely in abeyance.

B. Rehabilitation of Libraries and Laboratories.

The important matter did not start - hardly. The trip north convinced both the Minister and us of the imperative need for rehabilitating the libraries and laboratories, particularly of universities and technical schools. Medical faculties headed up for the Journal of the American Medical Association and recent English and American literature on medical progress. Scientific faculties headed up for the Journal of the Youth of Italy to meet reconstruction, publish scientific and technical scientific advances without scientific journals and books and without laboratory equipment. Engineering and technical school faculties told of the ravages on their equipment - requisitioned, looted, and destroyed - and the extreme urgency of getting such equipment in Italy was to undertake any other thing. Consequently a request was prepared for all universities, libraries and technical institutions to list, in order of priority, their most urgent needs. Mr. Byron Taylor, representative of the President of the United States, was used to see that he could do some raising funds in the United States. Professor Borghesi of the University of Chicago was asked to get help from Italian Americans, and so on. This work is in its infancy, but is in essential activity.

C. Text Books.

The text book program moved definitely forward during the month. 400,000 books were requisitioned in Siena, and smaller numbers were getting under way in Florence, Rome, and Palermo. Paper, ink, glue, etc., went to arrive from the United States and to be transhipped to the printing centers. Presses looked bright for a fairly wide distribution of books to the children in the land.

For secondary school and university text books, small has been established in Siena to consider the necessity of new printing and the desirability of new editions. A little new printing is being done in Florence. For down, as a center for books - libraries and libraries - considerable deposits of approved books exist in Florence, Milan, and Rome, etc., and students can have been made for bringing them down by train. The supply for Tuscany and Italian appears to be adequate.

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The new programs of study for elementary and secondary schools, based on those prepared under the direction of the Education Subcommission, and revised last summer by the Ministry of Public Instruction, have now been distributed to all regions 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 20 pages apiece.

7. Notes books.

"Quaderni", or pupil's note books, have been printed in limited number (80,000) in Naples and divided between Naples and Sicily. Arrangements for printing were in Naples and being made. A million "quaderni" are being printed in Rome on paper bought from the Vatican. In Siena the Government and industry officials released paper for 100,000 "quaderni" for distribution in Tuscany.

8. Supplies.

Our requisition 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. In an Italian official in estimating amount of ink powder needed, for example, seemingly misestimated 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 times 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 extravagant request. At any rate, figures are now being carefully rechecked, and school children are taking turns with the remainder pen holders, pencils, etc., they can find.

9. School building reconstruction.

The Subcommission, its chairman, the Public Works Subcommission, and its chairman, are beginning to explore, with a small committee of Italian architects and engineers, the numerous problem of repairing and rebuilding school houses throughout Italy. The Italian committee has laid out an excellent plan of work and has done detailed plans on one village (Albano) 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.

10. Survey of Italian Education (directed by Captain Vespa).

1. Part I of the survey of Italian education (the chronological outline) is now all but complete up to 1929. Part II (the statistical survey of Southern Italy) still lacks certain tables which have never been sent in by Provveditori, 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, when the thorough re-reading of both parts will take place. It is hoped that the opportunity my present tour will provide. Part II

E. Smuggling.

Our requisition 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. An Italian official in collecting amount of the powder needed, for example, was simply misinformed or was planning on a much less concentrated protest than that furnished by the United States. Other protests were irrelevant - the fact, for instance, that number of gun holders requested was equal to three times total production in the United States was no indication that in order for an gun 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 gun holder, if should, etc., they can find.

F. School building reconstruction.

This Subcommission, its chairman, the Public Works Subcommission, and its chairman, are beginning to organize, 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 (Albania) as an indication of the way they propose to work. British and American architects and engineers could seriously have done a more workmanlike, efficient, and extraordinarily rapid job when this committee did what seemed to be a sample of the kind of work it proposed to do.

G. Survey of Italian education (conducted by Captain VESPA).

1. Part I of the survey of Italian education (the chronological outline) is now all but complete up to 1890. Part II (the statistical survey of Southern Italy) still lacks certain tables which have never been sent in by Provveditori, 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, then the thorough re-editing of both parts will take place. It is hoped that the opportunity my present staff to complete Part II for the whole of Italy.
2. As Part I progressed, new items of importance arose. Thus it has been found desirable to devote a special section to the Cavallotti-Mario-elli (Cavallotti-Mario-elli) still lacks certain tables which have never been sent in by Provveditori, 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, then the thorough re-editing of both parts will take place. It is hoped that the opportunity my present staff to complete Part II for the whole of Italy.

B. Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

The Federation of the Catholic Scout organizations (Associazione Cattolica Scoutistica Italiana) and the non-Catholic Scout organization (Corpo Nazionale Giovani Espedizionieri Italiani), established in process 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 Education Subsecretary. The document forwarded, with favorable recommendations, the publication of each one of the Federation for approval by the International Boy Scouts. The Federation is acting in international relations, for general publicity, in for coordinated efforts such as the publication of books of instruction. The Boy Scout organizations, which are internally autonomous, are proceeding with training courses for scout leaders and the organization of troops.

The Girl Guides are much less far along. But International Headquarters reports that the Boy Scouts are organized in Italy, under the name of the Italian 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. Tognoli, Assistant International Commissioner for British Boy Scouts in the Mediterranean area, is working much to the Scout organization in Italy and to the Italian Girl Scouts to help the Italian Girl Scouts of the International Scout Organization, devoted to the evenings and holidays to the national headquarters Scout work and to the troops. Both are working under the general auspices of the Education Subsecretary in regard to Italian scouting activities. The varied programs of this important work, and the entire cooperation of that in the preparation of important work, are due largely to their skill, skill, and energy. National Education Officers in Italy such as is needed in their groups.

C. Formation.

The Education Subsecretary of the Ministry of Public Instruction has several days' work. He third president, by being over legalities, has organized the work almost to a skeleton. At present the important aspects of the work are not being worked upon, but about 200 persons suspended a year ago in Italy's two still active in work by the two other hands. It is hoped that a new vigorous movement can be found and that all other activities can be set up.

II National Work.

A. Conference of National Education Officers.

All national education officers were still in the last in November for one of the periodic meetings. It was held at the headquarters staff. In addition, to reports on work being done both at headquarters and in regions, national policies were fully discussed.

ing courses for scout masters and the organization of troops.

The Civil Guides are much less far along. But International Headquarters reports that the four groups now organized are "being taken under the wing" of the British Civil Guides. And the American Civil Scouts have agreed to foster a movement for having local American troops sponsor other Italian troops as they are organized.

Mr. Logan, Assistant International Commissioner for British Boy Scouts in the Mediterranean area, is visiting such time to the Scout organization in Italy and is instructing Italian Scouts to help the Italian. Mr. Carter, of the Communications Information Division, devotes his evenings and holidays to the national headquarters front work and Scout troops. Both men work under the general auspices of the Education Subdivision in regard to Italian scouting activities. The varied programs of this important work and the unified cooperation of what were two competing organizations are due largely to their tact, skill, and courtesy. National Education Officers are giving much aid as is needed in their regions.

1. Examination.

The Canadian Operation of the Minister of Public Instruction has begun down badly. The third regiment, by being over optimistic, has retarded the work almost to a standstill. At present some important appeals in Rome are not being acted upon, and about 250 persons suspended from the army are still waiting in vain to have their status heard. It is hoped that a new, vigorous president can be found and that the staff activities can be set up.

21 National Work.

2. Conference of National Education Officers.

All National 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 work being done both at headquarters and in regions, general policies were fully discussed.

Policies in regard to regional activities of the CEN are, for example, taken up, and the point of view of the Civil Education Division in regard to the handling of these Partisan groups was fully presented and thoroughly adopted.

General Order No. 35 was studied in its preliminary form and certain alterations in its directives and annexes accompanying it were suggested and later incorporated. The National Education Officers were in favor of the urgent implementation of this General Order in their Regions.

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B. Deficiencies.

The elimination of fascist personnel from the schools is the first job of Regional Education Officers. The Latin American situation in Iran (ist. St. SIKHAI) are illustrative and fairly typical of the amount of fascist personnel: reports, totally complete, from seven of the six provinces, show that all provincial and staff (provincial school superintendents) had to be replaced, about one out of four of school heads and inspectors (1/6 out of 179 in Region) had to be suspended, and about one out of twenty teachers (233 out of 7,773).

C. Running of Schools.

1. Douglas Lane (Major Mervin) reports practically all rural schools are functioning with almost normal enrollment, city schools open but struggling for accommodations.

2. Swedberg (Captain Mack) reports an interesting tour by the part-time Education Officer to 13 elementary and 10 secondary schools of the island. He found only 14 of the 30 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 lack of children on the farms.

He was impressed by the dirtiness of many of the children (the cleaner, but for-better have no time being segregated in special classes), and the fact that 50% of the children are either bare foot or ill shod. A number, including a provincial teacher, traveled with the fascist scout, and one school head was called the "Capo Squadra". New text books not having arrived, old ones were being used - in the prison, a few fascists had been charged to I for writing, and I for having had been charged to I for inhibition.

Captain Mack found the "elementary" 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 equipped and doing a very poor 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 secondary schools only about one child in thirty attends no higher secondary schools. Captain Mack therefore saw a highly educated population there). History and literature were being taught without books, to avoid the fascist propaganda which he books in these fields. Attendance was low due to difficulty of transport.

The American report went up with a series of criticisms and suggestions. It points out that with 3% 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 open mostly generally in Latin America. The problem in Iran is dealt with later, and it has to do with occupied school buildings.

...schools open but struggling for food and clothing.

2. S. S. (Captain 1000 055) 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 use of the children on the farms.

He was depressed by the dirtiness of many of the children (the cleaner, better-to-do ones were being separated in special classes), and the fact that 60% of the children were either barefoot or ill shod. A number, including an occasional teacher, trooped him with the Fascist salute, and one school head was called the "Capo Squadra". Her text books notwithstanding, old ones were being used - in the primary, I for Fascism had been changed to 2 for Partia, and I for Empire had been changed to 1 for Italia.

Captain MacGillivray found the "Government" 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 superfluous 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 equipped. (In general, in Italy, only about one child in thirty attends the higher secondary schools - Captain MacGillivray therefore saw a highly selected population there). History and literature were being taught without books, to avoid the Fascist propaganda often to be found in those fields. Attendance was low due to difficulty of transport.

The Education report adds 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 down to by generally in Lacio-Brie. The problem in fact is dealt with later, as it has to do with occupied school buildings.

4. In Marche-Brassai, Lieutenant Storti has provided for, in Italian the local Civilian Administration to supervise and coordinate the work of the provinces - as he had been a successful provincial school staff and a temporary school inspector. The plan is working well and will doubtless have to be used in Northern provinces where the Regional Education Officer, without allied assistants, will have to do the work which here Storti has been done by two or three.

The number of children actually attending school with the normal numbers, a sharp decline in the number of children attending school.

March-April - 1 of 3 provinces.

Type of school	Actual Enrollment	Present Enrollment	Percent of Normal
Kindergarten	30,711	22,769	74.1
Elementary	2,194,453	209,886	9.6
Intermediate	11,829	9,040	76.3
(Lower grade)	12,377	10,807	87.1
Upper secondary	14,827	11,179	75.4

Lieutenant Colonel reports that in seven of his eight provinces, including all those turned over to the Italian Government, the Alto Con- sultative for Education is a Communist. In the Italian Government provinces additional teachers are being suspended by the Alto Con- sultative, and school pressure is being put on the provincial government. School teachers, all in all, there are definite signs of political infiltration into a rather susceptible and very target - the Italian public school.

5. Captain WCH, assisted by Captain H. HUGH and HUGH, reports from Pescara, as follows: In Grosseto, school attendance is from 50 to 105% of normal. In Siena, schools are closed (including 12 kindergarten), but had to be temporarily closed because of the floods. The University of Siena was opened formerly in November.

The schools in Florence province south of the Arno are functioning rather well, but the military situation has prevented much school activity north of the river. There are, in city and province, 2150 children attending kindergarten; 2,100 attending elementary schools, and 9,600 in secondary schools. The University of Florence continues to conduct liberal courses. It is also offering courses to Canadian troops and planning courses for all Allied personnel, in Italian language and the history, literature and art of Italy.

Most schools in Arezzo are running, including kindergarten in ten communes. In Livorno about 50% of the normal number of children are in school - all types of schools are open in the city; most elementary schools and some 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, Borsari, five of the fifteen schools are running; the schools established in the province is about 50% of normal. In a province has also opened classes for refugees in 34 communes.

From November has 12 kindergarten other for 5,170 children. About half the elementary schools were open in November and it was expected that they would open 1 December. But reports in Pisa City is low because

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Lieutenant GIBSON reports that in seven of his eight provinces, including all those turned over to the Italian Government, the Alto Commissario for Education is a Communist. In the Italian Government provinces additional teachers are being suspended by the Alto Commissario, and in Macerata and Ancona pressure is being put on the provincial. Lieutenant GIBSON remarks, "All in all, there are definite trends of political infiltration into a rather susceptible and easy target - the Italian public schools!"

5. Captain M2, assisted by Captains H. TILLY and J. RICE, reports from Toscana, as follows: In Livorno, school attendance is from 89% to 105% of normal. In Luni, schools are closed (including 42 kindergartens), but had to be temporarily closed because of the floods. The University of Siena was opened formally in November.

The schools in Florence Province south of the Arno are functioning rather well, but the military administration has prevented such school activity south of the river. There are, in city and province, 2,350 children attending kindergarten; 12,500 attending elementary schools, and 4,600 in secondary schools. The University of Florence continues to conduct interim courses. It is also offering courses to Canadian troops and planning courses for all allied personnel, in Italian language and the history, literature and art of Italy.

Many schools in Arezzo are running, including kindergarten in ten communes. In Livorno about 90% of the normal number of children are in school - all types of schools are open in the city; most elementary schools and some 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 one other, Massariva, five of the fifteen schools are running; the school attendance in the province is about 90% of normal. This province has also opened classes for refugees in 34 localities.

From province has 22 kindergartens open for 5,122 children. About half the elementary schools were open in November and it was expected that the rest would open 1 December. But attendance in Pisa City is low because schools have to be taught largely in teachers' homes. 19 of the 29 secondary schools are open, and seven have been scheduled to open 1 December. There are also ten private and church schools in operation. Pisa University had its personnel opening in November, but is almost completely paralyzed by the building, through requisitioning. Its engineering school, through the courtesy of the University of Florence, will be conducted in Florence for all students from the Siena-Clorion-Bolinas section.

In Fivola, most schools are functioning.

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6. Captain FRANK reports from Naples that VIII Army has asked delay in the opening of schools in Foggia and Benevento provinces; so he has used his time in perfecting plans and directives, obtaining instructional materials, and acquainting himself with the Region.

D. Buildings requisitioning.

The greatest obstacle to the opening and functioning of schools in all Regions, including Italian Government Territory, is the finding of suitable 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. Requests for Subcommisison help in preventing these Allied requisitions have been recently from Sicily and Puglia, and assistance has been sent to the Civil Affairs Section to the Armed Commission to ascertain whether there are necessary and whether alternative locations can be found.

In Naples, Major MURPHY has set up a commission representing the Questura and the Provveditorato and Studi which has had several visits to a large number of schools equipped by refugees, etc., and worked on means for clearing the buildings. The results are encouraging. Both Major MURPHY in Naples and Major MURPHY 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 from Italian civilian occupation, and in repairing, disinfecting, and putting to use the unoccupied buildings.

The Rome situation has been immeasurably helped from the standpoint of effective work toward getting schools open. Rome 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 prospect of that schools were in shape to open, and that almost nothing had been done by the citizens toward the repairs and disinfection and opening of the schools toward the removal of civilians, although the need for action had been discussed with the North Atlantic. The Education Subcommission and Major MURPHY, the local Education Officer, had to send the 17 personnel into the school offices and set into the various schools to supervising the preparation of a comprehensive analysis of the exact situation. On 20 October a list 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 MURPHY, with assistance from Lieutenant FILLIS, has devoted a large part of his time to the attempt to get the Italian schools open at the schools cleared, repaired, and open. His two assistants with the minutes brought problems but little action. He has not been successful with UNAC and local military cooperation, 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 preliminary:

help in preventing food, Allied requisitions have come recently from Sicily and Puglia, and information has been sent to the Civil Affairs Section to be given to the Italian Government to see that these are necessary and whether alternative locations can be found.

In Naples, Major MURPHY has set up a committee representing the Government and the Provveditorato, which has made personal visits to a large number of schools crowded by refugees, etc., and worked on means for clearing the buildings. The results are promising. Both Major MURPHY in Naples and Major SULLIVAN 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 from Italian civilian occupation, and in repairing, disinfecting, and putting to use the unoccupied buildings.

The Rome situation has been inexcusably bad from the standpoint of effective work toward getting schools open. Rome 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 Ministry to meet the needs and disinfection and on 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 SULLIVAN, the local Education Officer, had to send their personal into the school officials and into the various schools to ascertain the progress of a comprehensive analysis of the exact situation. On 20 October a report came 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 SULLIVAN, with assistance from Lieutenant SULLIVAN, has devoted a large part of his time to the attempt to get the Italian officials to get the schools cleaned, repaired, and open. His two interviews with the Air Corps brought previous but little action. He was such a successful man that 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 representative:

	Schools available					Available
	Occupied by Allied Forces	Occupied by Italian Civil Auth.	Occupied by Refuges	Occupied by Displaced Persons	Requiring Disinfection	
Elementary						
20 Oct.	18	20	43	12	59	49
1 Dec.	10	20	43	12	59	64
Change	8	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	15
Secondary						
20 Oct.	16	1	15	1	33	52
1 Dec.	6	1	15	1	33	65
Change	10	NIL	NIL	1	NIL	13

It will be noted that there are both Allied and Italian military units already cut down in the number of buildings occupied; the conflict and situation, who are the sole authorities for providing civilian and religious aid, under the school buildings, had made almost no progress. The Provost Marshal and Minister of Public Instruction have no power over the prefect and sindaco and find their hands tied by their inability to influence in giving the schools available.

At the time of writing this report, some of Major WELCHER's viatic and persistent action from within of Berlin a little fruit. It is hoped that the report for December will show an improved situation.

In March-April 1941, the situation was that while the VIII Army has not been uncooperative in requisitioning schools in most centers, it has taken everything except an art school in the city of Ancona, including all of the University of Ancona.

The following table shows the situation for seven of the eight provinces of Marche-Ancona Region, in times of these reports:

Occupation by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by 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Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian	Occupied by Italian
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It will be noted that the only occupancy in Marche-Ancona, until now, is by Allied troops, and that it is within the power of occupied, destroyed, and damaged schools to be used, a state in which they are actually in use for schooling at very low level.

The situation as to school buildings in Marche-Ancona is in contrast with the given so comprehensive, in general it is as follows:

By state - 14 buildings occupied by Allies, 4 by Germans.
 Marche-Ancona - all buildings but few occupied by Allies.
 Florence - 12 buildings (2/3 of all schools) occupied by Allies.
 Lyons - 13 schools occupied by Allies.
 13 schools occupied by civilians and refugees.
 62 schools destroyed or badly damaged.
 17 schools - Rome, etc.
 315 schools - Rome, etc.

When a child enrolls in a school in the city of Annapolis, including all of the University of Maryland.

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centers, has been regulated in its activity. Efforts are being made to see that it can be at least partially reorganized.

2. Building Materials

The data given in the survey are not a complete picture of the building materials situation in the country. The data are not complete in that they do not cover the entire country, and efforts are made to get some information. Look at the data, and it is not possible to make any statement about the building materials situation in the country. The data are not complete in that they do not cover the entire country, and efforts are made to get some information. Look at the data, and it is not possible to make any statement about the building materials situation in the country.

These fall in the category of building materials. The data are not complete in that they do not cover the entire country, and efforts are made to get some information. Look at the data, and it is not possible to make any statement about the building materials situation in the country. The data are not complete in that they do not cover the entire country, and efforts are made to get some information. Look at the data, and it is not possible to make any statement about the building materials situation in the country.

We have therefore not asked that in our report we should request the earliest possible shipment of rails of flexible steel. The arrival and delivery of materials before the center is not yet a problem. Consequently, any materials will probably have to be closed down for the present.

The building materials situation generally is not satisfactory. Local standards and civil engineering standards are not satisfactory. The energy available, and with little help from the government, is not satisfactory. The situation for the future, is just starting, as indicated in Part I of this report.

3. Some Conclusions

The building materials situation is not satisfactory. Local standards and civil engineering standards are not satisfactory. The energy available, and with little help from the government, is not satisfactory. The situation for the future, is just starting, as indicated in Part I of this report.

Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

...and the Industry and Commerce. Subsequent findings stated that they were certain to obtain the possibility of not having mass factoring and called the International Submarine Cable Corporation to furnish a list of specifications and to size and number of cables needed for all schools in Italy. Immediately following the factoring, the factoring, the factoring in all countries of Italy for private enterprises. The nature of the data required was such as to necessitate measuring all quantities, and transporting them being inadequate, the data have been also coming in. Now, a number of the Industry Cable Corporation factoring as that a more substantial estimate in square meters will suffice, but that requires it is extremely unlikely that less than 100,000 square meters can be made than winter because of the fuel situation.

We have, therefore, concluded that an urgent cable be sent requesting earliest possible shipment of cable of flexible, less substitute, its arrival and delivery to a certain form, the winter is not such as a miracle. Consequently any schools will probably have to be closed down for the winter months.

The building repair situation generally is not satisfactory. Local handicrafts in civil do the best they can, with the materials and energy available, but 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.

F. School Lunches.

The school lunches are not as satisfactory as they are in the United States. In requests accompanied by a statement that some have been found for preparation and serving the soup and dried vegetables. Lieutenant SIMONI in Murdock-Albany reports that the individual for this lunch does not ride high, partly because of the difficulty in getting means to prepare it, and partly because, without salt or oil, the concentrated soup and vegetables are not so appetizing. Despite such obstacles, the program is developing satisfactorily and more and more school children are getting hot lunches.

Handwritten note: ...and the school lunches.

CARLTON H. WASHINGTON

Major, AUS

Director of Education.

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SUBJECT: - Public Health Officer, Hyderabad, India.

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Tu ... a chief of staff.

3. Motivations

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(v) The estimate of cases in Sardinia for the whole of Sardinia up until the end of October 1941 is approximately 500. The rate over a corresponding period in 1943. Considering that Sardinia is one of the most severely infected of the Mediterranean areas the results achieved are worthy of the highest praise.

(vi) The Director of the Ministry is not recently made a tour of the Valle Valley for the purpose of studying a large control school which are employed in the area and examining the question as to whether any of such schools could, with advantage, be used in Italy.

(C) Venereal Diseases:

(1) The incidence of Venereal Diseases amongst the civil population of Sardinia is on too decline in the last year. The number of cases of this disease is reported from the same source.

(ii) In Southern Sardinia the Italian Government has considerably increased the number of beds available for the treatment of Venereal Diseases. In addition, the Government policy is to set aside in a 1000 bed hospital or in other cases, the Government observation ward for the control of all venereal diseases. This ward will have a bed capacity up to one quarter of the total number of beds. This measure is deemed necessary for the prevention of high rates of infection and to have even plans of infection as a unit, therefore, the infected population.

(iii) In West Sardinia, an increasing incidence in the number of cases being treated at the clinics. In October 1941, the number of cases of gonorrhea is one and with those of syphilis is on 3 to 1.

(D) Typhoid Fever:

(1) During the month of October an outbreak of typhoid 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 huts under very bad sanitary conditions. Simultaneously, an outbreak occurred in Rimini involving a number of refugees who had returned from San Marino. The majority of cases were of paratyphoid rather than typhoid and it is estimated that 200 cases occurred in San Marino with eight deaths. To prevent any further spread of the disease from the Republic of San Marino all civil migration was stopped and a border was posted 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 present epidemic situation is attributed to the lack of medical services and also, it is thought, the case, a varied and inadequate assistance both with personnel and equipment in the San Marino and Rimini outbreaks. It is also reported that the Italian Government in San Marino is not undertaking any further measures to prevent the epidemic.

(ii) The San Marino outbreak can no longer be considered as a danger to Italy. Cases were reported from this province during the month of November as compared with 20 during the month of October. It is not considered, therefore, to make any further reference to San Marino in further reports.

(E) Tuberculosis:

(1) The Government figures for the total deaths in San Marino from tuberculosis, both pulmonary and non-pulmonary, are 193 as compared with 156 in the corresponding month of last year and 16 for the month of October.

(1) The incidence of Paratyphoid fever in the Republic of Vietnam is reported to be declining. The incidence of this disease is reported from the following areas:

(11) In Southern Vietnam the incidence of Paratyphoid fever has considerably increased the number of cases available for the treatment of patients. In addition, the Government policy is to get cases in each of the provinces or districts of a central hospital an observation ward for the treatment of patients. This ward will have a bed capacity of 100 patients. The total number of available beds is 100. This measure is deemed necessary for the observation of patients and to that there is a great chance of infection and control, therefore, is advised to be strict.

(12) In Hanoi there is an increasing incidence in the number of cases being treated at the clinics. The October ratio of the number of cases of paratyphoid fever is 3 to 1 with those of typhoid fever 3 to 1.

(3) Typhoid fever:

(13) During the month of October an outbreak of typhoid fever took place in the Republic of Vietnam among the refugees from China. This was generally attributed to the fact that the refugees were living in caves under very poor sanitary conditions. Simultaneously, an outbreak occurred in a camp for refugees who had returned from San Marino. The majority of cases were of paratyphoid rather than typhoid and it is estimated that 250 cases occurred in San Marino with 100 deaths. To prevent any further spread of the disease from the Republic to outside areas all civil evacuation camps were reported, but prompt control measures have been taken in checking the progress of the disease. The Government has also taken steps to the army medical services who have, as in all cases, provided excellent assistance both with personnel and equipment in the San Marino and Hanoi outbreaks. It is also reported that the Hanoi Provincial Health Department is working very actively and devotedly throughout the epidemic.

(14) The Government outbreak can be considered as evidence as only 6 cases were reported from this 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 Hanoi in further reports.

(4) Tuberculosis:

(15) The Government figures for the total deaths in men requiring chest tuberculosis, both pulmonary and extrapulmonary, are 193 as compared with 238 in the corresponding month of last year and 216 in the month of October.

(5) Malaria:

(16) On the 15th of November the first case of malaria was reported from the Republic of Vietnam. Since then a total of 27 have occurred during the month. All the cases were treated in the Republic hospital. All patients have been isolated and vaccinated. The hospital staff and attendants have been vaccinated in addition to 100,000 inhabitants of Hanoi, the malaria reduced vaccine being analyzed for this purpose. Trains, trams and motor vehicles have been disinfected and close surveillance is being kept over schools, patients, barracks, etc. The first incidence has already been reported during the week ending the 21st of November to 3 during the week ending the 1st of December.

(17) In the 15th of November a total of 100 patients of malaria occurred in the Republic hospital of Hanoi. 6 cases in all have been reported. The hospital has been completely kept and all patients, patients and contacts have been vaccinated and placed in quarantine. 20,000 cases of vaccine have been sent to Hanoi. It is understood that the malaria epidemic is now definitely under control and no further cases have been reported.

1997

L. COLLETTI

(1) It was found that the Italian Government has not been able to identify the person who is the author of the report. It is noted that the report is a very poor quality and it is not possible to identify the person who is the author of the report.

5. Summary:

(a) It is concluded that the Italian Government is constantly increasing its interest in the activities of the Italian Government.

(b) During the month, the Italian Government has been able to identify the person who is the author of the report. It is noted that the report is a very poor quality and it is not possible to identify the person who is the author of the report.

(c) The Italian Government has been able to identify the person who is the author of the report. It is noted that the report is a very poor quality and it is not possible to identify the person who is the author of the report.

(d) The Italian Government has been able to identify the person who is the author of the report. It is noted that the report is a very poor quality and it is not possible to identify the person who is the author of the report.

(e) The Italian Government has been able to identify the person who is the author of the report. It is noted that the report is a very poor quality and it is not possible to identify the person who is the author of the report.

6. References:

(a) The Italian Government has been able to identify the person who is the author of the report. It is noted that the report is a very poor quality and it is not possible to identify the person who is the author of the report.

(b) The Italian Government has been able to identify the person who is the author of the report. It is noted that the report is a very poor quality and it is not possible to identify the person who is the author of the report.

(c) The Italian Government has been able to identify the person who is the author of the report. It is noted that the report is a very poor quality and it is not possible to identify the person who is the author of the report.

7. Notes:

8. References:

(a) The Italian Government has been able to identify the person who is the author of the report. It is noted that the report is a very poor quality and it is not possible to identify the person who is the author of the report.

No. 785016

(c) The Director of the Service Branch is to be granted the right to conduct the activities described in the above paragraph and to be authorized to perform the activities in other areas. The Director Branch is to be authorized to be an interested party in the activities.

• *Journal of Management Education* 29(10):1139-1150

10

2. What is the problem?

(u) Consulate contacted a Milan editor who in the office of Sottocasa has the best knowledge of the Italian situation. The editor also stated that the Italian Government is not aware of any organized political party in Italy, but is assuming a neutral and responsible position. The Editor Publications of the Ministry of the Interior of the Italian Government believes the Italian Government will be able to handle the situation.

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(6) A report has been received from the United States that a large number of Italian citizens have been taken to the United States for the purpose of being used in the construction of the new bridge over the St. Lawrence River. It is stated that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project.

(7) The Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project.

(8) The Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project.

(9) The Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project.

(10) The Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project.

(11) The Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project.

3. ITALY:

(12) The Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project.

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5. ITALY:

(14) The Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project and that the Italian Government is the sponsor of this project.

(4) ADVISORY TO VETERINARIANS (Letter from 1953 to 1954) 236 to 240

1953.

(5) During November 29, 1953, the following letter was received from the Italian Veterinary Association, Rome, Italy, dated November 29, 1953, regarding the situation in Italy. The letter states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy. The letter also states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy. The letter also states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy.

(6) The Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy. The letter also states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy. The letter also states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy.

3. VETERINARIANS

(a) The Veterinary Association in Italy is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy. The letter also states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy. The letter also states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy.

4. HOSPITALS

(a) HOSPITALS. The Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy. The letter also states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy. The letter also states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy.

5. DISCUSSION

(a) In Southern Italy, the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy. The letter also states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy. The letter also states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy.

6. REFERENCES

(a) It is noted that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy. The letter also states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy. The letter also states that the Italian Veterinary Association is currently working to establish a Veterinary Association in Italy.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF PLANT INDUSTRY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20250

MALARIAL CONTROL WORK ON HOW DURING THE SUMMER OF 1944
IN THE P. MALARIA

Prior to the onset of the present war the malaria situation in the Agro-Pugano was well under control. Areas such as the River 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 bonification scheme were well on the way to wiping out the scourge of the fevers, whose evil reputation had been acknowledged for centuries.

Italian statistics from 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	.28	614	2.45
1940	357	.21	572	2.25
1941	159	.09	730	2.83
1942	423	.25	1793	6.81

But as the war advanced that situation changed for the worse. The retreating German army systematically destroyed the pumping stations of the bonifications, flooding huge tracts of country with the dual purpose of rendering more difficult the advance of the Allied armies and of assailing the morale of the enemy. Consequently 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 former level.

Table 2. - Italian Statistics on civilian malaria in Littoria Province during the past two years.

YEAR	Number of Cases of Malaria Diagnosed in Littoria Province
1943	1217
1944	36,174
(To end of Sept. 1944 only)	

Although there was a constant movement 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 in the Littoria Province rose to 36,174 cases.

Statistics for 1939 to 1942 showed that less than two tenths of one percent of the population living in the province of Reggio and Littoria constructed malaria each year.

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

YEAR	REGGIO PROVINCE		LITTORIA PROVINCE	
	Number Cases Malaria	Malaria Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants	Number Cases Malaria	Malaria Rate Per 1,000 Inhabitants
1939	469	.23	611	2.45
1940	257	.21	572	2.25
1941	159	.09	790	2.89
1942	428	.23	1783	6.84

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

Table 2. - Italian Statistics on civilian malaria in Littoria Province during the past two years.

Year	Number of Cases of Malaria Dismissed in Littoria Province
------	---

1940	1217
1944	26,174
(To end of September only)	

Although there was a constant movement 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 peasants increased 2489% annually. 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 Germans gave orders that the Macerata pumping station should stop working on October 9, 1943. At the same time it was stipulated that the irrigation pumping machines should continue to operate, thus producing extensive flooding of the Macerata plain. On October 19th the bridges built on the Macerata river ceased to function by order of the Germans and at the same time the tide gates on the out-

let canal were kept permanently open. Two of the pumps at Ostia Antica were destroyed at this time. The third, in affluent channel, the sea was dried in three places. It was during this period also, that practically all of the pumping stations in the Pontine marshes were systematically sabotaged. In many of these areas, below sea level, it is impossible to keep the land dry without the use of pumps.

Professor Cassireri testified that on December 11, 1943, 3,000 hectares of land near the Tiber Delta were submerged, while 6,000 hectares were inundated in the Pontine marshes. Figures on the malaria incidence in the years 1943 and 1944 at Maccagno and Ostia Antica show the effect on the Italian civil population of this deliberate policy of extensive flooding that was ordered by the German military command.

Table 3. - Italian Statistics on Malaria Malaria during the past two years at Maccagno and Ostia Antica.

Year	Area of Town	Total Malaria Population	% of Cases of Malaria Malaria	Percent of Malaria Population that Developed Malaria
1943	Ostia Antica	5247	128	2.4
1944	Ostia Antica	1364	274	34.3
(Up to October 31st)				
1943	Maccagno	7050	127	1.8
1944	Maccagno	2658	1430	53.5
(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 all non-Italian allied troops stationed near Ostia Antica, of which there were at times considerable numbers. For these reasons plans were drawn up to treat the flood area near Ostia Antica and Maccagno with timely applications of larvicides until such a time as the pumps could be put back into operation again. By careful observation of the effects of the treatment applied, it was hoped that a slight increase in the best methods of distributing the larvicide from planes for limited purposes.

Between July 1943 and Sept. 1943 the Ostia Antica area was sprayed seven times with oil and dusted on four occasions with Paris Green. Each time when the plane visited the area, a smoke flare 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 1943 in oil was sprayed from 1000 foot tanks mounted on the wings of C-47's.

But the 120 gallons of larvicide that could be carried in that manner proved insufficient to treat an area as large as the La Lingua marsh, so eventually three 100-gallon tanks of oil were mounted in the back bay of another C-47 and these were distributed through a tail vort. By the latter device an adequate coverage of the entire floodplain was finally secured.

Good dispersal of larvicide oil was obtained when the plane flying at 200 miles per hour travelled at an altitude of 75 feet above the ground. If a moderate wind was blowing across the line of the spray, the

Flamingo and Ostrich Ranges

Year	Area of Range	Total Exposed Population	% of Range of Exposed Population	Percent of Exposed Population that Deviated
1943	Ostrich Range	5243	125	2.4
1944	Ostrich Range	1344	1676	34.3
(Up to October 31st)				
1945	Flamingo Range	7080	127	1.8
1946	Flamingo Range	6630	1130	31.5
(Up to October 31st)				

The flamingo range test of 1944 was a success not only to the indigenous inhabitants of the region but also to all non-avian allied troops stationed there. Flamingo, of which there were at times considerable numbers, were taken from the range and drawn up to treat the flamingo range with insecticide and on 15th August with weekly applications of insecticide until such a time as the range could be put back into operation again. By careful observation of the effects of the treatment applied, it was hoped that a slight loss of the range would be avoided of distributing 125 from range for insecticide purposes.

Between July 3rd and Sept 2nd the Ostrich Range was sprayed seven times with oil and dusted on four occasions with Paris green. Each time when the plane visited the area, a monkey flew and hit it a convenient place to indicate to the pilot the velocity and direction of the prevailing wind. Up until the middle of August 1946 the oil was sprayed from 10-15 miles tanks mounted on the wings of an F-20.

But the 125 gallons of insecticide that could be carried in that manner proved insufficient to treat an area as large as the Ostrich Range, so usually three 125-gallon tanks of oil were mounted in the bomb bay of another F-20 and these were discharged through a tail vent. By the latter device an adequate coverage of the entire flamingo area was finally secured.

A good dispersant of insecticide oil was obtained when the plane flying at 2000 miles per hour travelled at an altitude of 75 feet above the ground. If a moderate wind was blowing across the range axis of the wing, successive passes that were 125 steps wide proved satisfactory.

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 conclusive largely because of complete coverage of the area was not obtained until August. Therefore, it was not possible to decide whether the large larvae that survived the spraying given on July 2nd escaped because only a 1% solution was used or because there was an incomplete coverage of the breeding area.

APPENDIX 8, Sheet 3

As brought out in Table 1, a co plate kill was obtained on August 7th, one of the days on which Mr. Wohl himself was 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 J-100 in diesel oil that was given on September 4th, but to the fact that the entire swamp was pupal dry between August 21st and September 22nd.

Table 4. - Results of 11 Airborne Applications of Larvicide to Anopheles Breeding Areas in the La Sanga Marsh near Geta Antica.

Date	Treatent applied	Days after treatment	No. of dips	No. of anopheline larvae taken	No. of Anopheles larvae per 50 dips			
					1st	2nd	3rd	Total
July 5	Paris Green							
July 10	Paris Green							
July 12		2	150	14		3	1.6	5.6
July 15		5	205	20		2	4.5	5.1
July 17	Paris Green 1 st dip in No. 2 Diesel Oil							
July 19		2	100	23		0	15.5	16.5
July 21		4	225	55		11	12.2	14.6
July 22		5	350	175		24	25.6	28.4
July 24	1 st dip in No. 2 Diesel Oil							
July 25		1	325	125		29	19.2	23.7
July 27		3	300	342		21	36.8	60.3
July 29	Paris Green							
Aug. 1		4	300	176		10	79.3	92.6
Aug. 3		6	250	205		96	57.6	76.8
Aug. 5		8	250	238		77	51.6	67.9
Aug. 7	1 st dip in No. 2 Diesel Oil							

Date	Applied	Days After treatment	No. of dips made	Anopheline larvae taken	Over 2nd instar			
					1st inst.	2nd inst.	3rd inst.	Total
July 7	Paris Green							
July 10	Paris Green							
July 12		2	150	14	3	4.6	1	5.6
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	130	34	0	16.5	0.0	16.5
July 21		4	225	55	11	12.2	2.4	14.6
July 22		5	350	175	20	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	344	21	56.2	3.5	60.2
July 28	Paris Green							
Aug. 1		4	300	476	88	79.1	13.3	92.6
Aug. 3		6	250	295	96	57.6	19.2	76.8
Aug. 5		8	250	258	77	51.6	25.4	77.0
Aug. 7	3" DDT in No. 2 Diesel Oil							
Aug. 8		1	200	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Aug. 10		3	250	200	3	40.0	0.6	40.6
Aug. 12		5	200	67	3	10.8	0.8	11.6

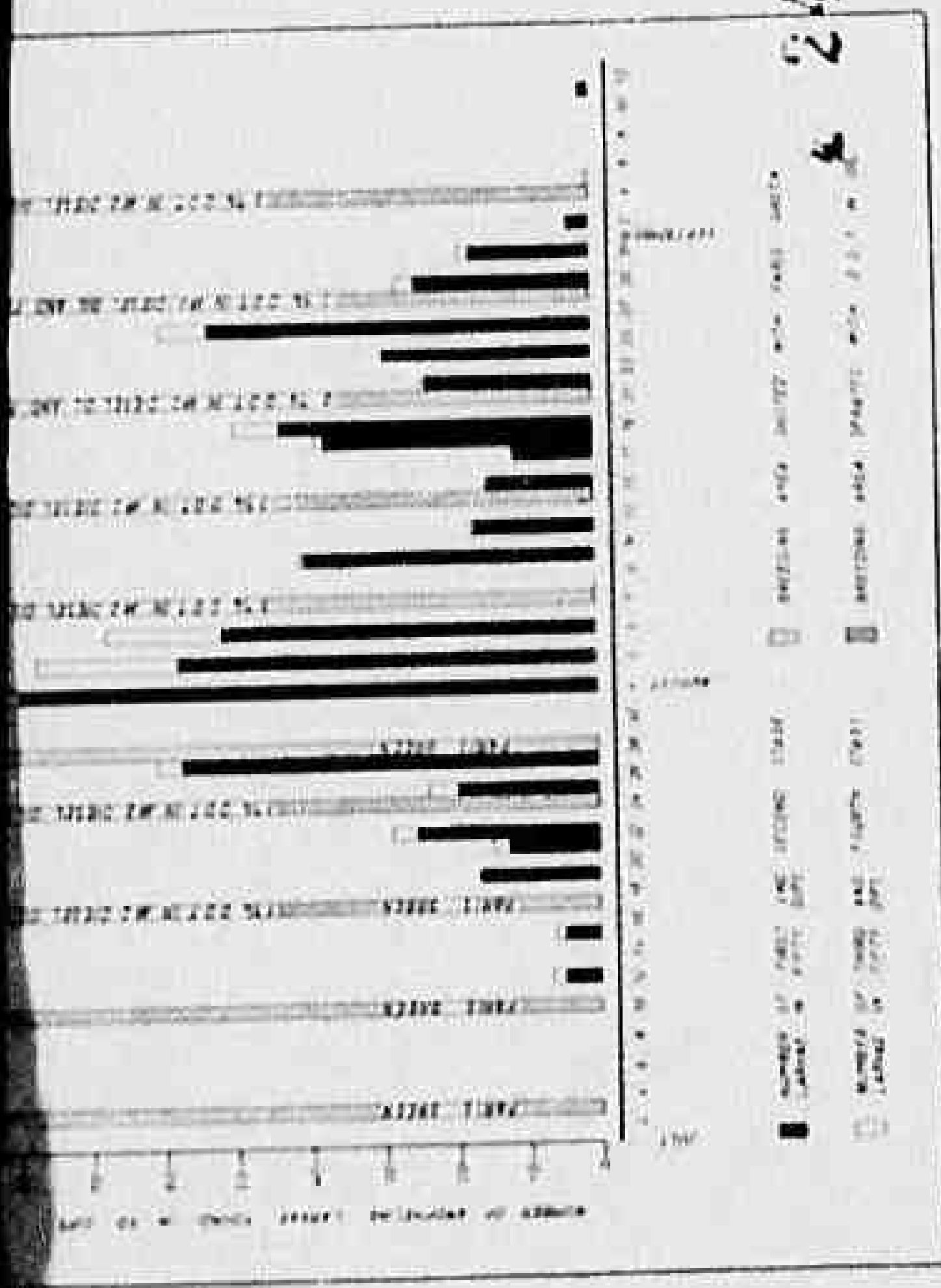
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Table 4. - (continued).

[illegible]

Aug. 21	2" DDT in Diesel Oil and Navy Fuel Oil									
Aug. 22	1	250	93	2	23.3	0.5				23.8
Aug. 24	3	150	88	5	29.3	0.0				29.3
Aug. 26	5	200	210	38	52.5	7.0				59.5
Aug. 28	2" DDT in Diesel Oil and Navy Fuel Oil									
Aug. 29	1	200	98	11	24.5	3.8				27.3
Aug. 31	3	300	130	9	14.7	1.5				16.2
Sept. 2	5	130	6	0	3.2	0.0				3.0
Sept. 4	3" DDT in Diesel Oil									
Sept. 5	1	250	0	3	5.0	0.4				0.4
Sept. 7	3	200	0	0	0.0	0.0				0.0
Sept. 9	5	218	0	0	0.0	0.0				0.0
Sept. 11	7	200	2	0	0.5	3.0				0.5
Sept. 12	8	250	0	0	0.0	0.0				0.0
Sept. 14	10	200	1	0	0.3	3.0				0.3
Sept. 16	12	200	0	0	0.0	0.0				0.0
Sept. 22	18	200	0	0	0.0	0.0				0.0
Sept. 29	25	60	1	0	0.3	0.0				0.3

There was some indication that 3" solution of DDT in Diesel Oil gave slightly better results than 1" or 2", but we found no evidence whatever of any residual toxic effect on anopheline larvae. Neither were eggs killed by DDT in Diesel Oil or Navy Fuel Oil, because numerous first stage larvae usually appeared within three days or less. Perhaps we had expected too much from this type of treatment, and we hoped for complete destruction of all living anopheline lar-



Results of airplane dustings and sprayings of the *L. Lingua* Marsh near Ocala, Florida.

In addition to weekly treatments of the *L. Lingua* Marsh, *L. Lingua* Marsh was visited ten times for the purpose of spraying the principal canals and residual swampy areas breeding *L. Lingua* Marsh. Table 5 gives the concentrations of the solutions used and the numbers of larvae secured at the periodic surveys and following each larvicide application. The findings seemed to indicate that on *L. Lingua* Marsh, just as in the *L. Lingua* Marsh near Ocala, airplane spraying with 1% DDT was not effective.

Table 5. - Results of Airplane Applications of Larvicides to *L. Lingua* Marsh.

Date	Treatment applied	Days after treatment	No. of larvae per 50 dipo	No. of larvae per 50 dipo				Total
				1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
July 17	1% DDT in 10% kerosene	2	75	10	1	6.7	2.0	8.7
July 19		3	300	45	1	11.5	1.0	12.5
July 24	1% DDT in 10% kerosene	2	250	45	121	24.2	114.0	
July 26								
July 28	1% DDT in 10% kerosene							
July 31	1% DDT in 10% kerosene							
Aug. 2								
Aug. 7	1% DDT in 10% kerosene							

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Table 5. - (continued)

Aug. 8	1	20	1	0	2.3	0.0	2.2
Aug. 14	3 rd day in No. 2 Fuel oil						
Aug. 16	2	100	30	1	15.0	0.6	15.6
Aug. 21	2 nd day in No. 2 Diesel oil & fuel oil						
Aug. 23	2	150	39	0	15.0	0.0	15.0
Aug. 28	2 nd day in No. 2 Fuel oil & fuel oil						
Aug. 31	2	100	31	12	3.8	0.9	3.9
Sept. 1	3 rd day in No. 2 Fuel oil						
Sept. 3	5	85	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sept. 11	3 rd day in No. 2 Fuel oil						
Sept. 14	3	20	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sept. 16	5	121	6	3	0.0	1.2	1.2
Sept. 18	7	200	60	1	12.0	0.3	12.3
Sept. 19	5	200	40	0	10.0	0.0	10.0
Sept. 30	19	44	8	0	1.1	0.0	1.1

The extent of the water flooding on the island had been very great and for that reason anopheles breeding must have been tremendous in the early part of the summer. In the middle of July in one of the houses, known as Podere /mon /magi, we caught as many as 400 *A. tritaeniorhynchus* in fifteen minutes. That farm was only two miles in a straight line from Lido di Ostia.

At about that time adult anophelines were found in Lido di Ostia itself, in barracks occupied by troop units. In all farm houses examined near the Ostia lagoons, in tents in the lido di Ostia itself, and also in every house that we visited on Isola Sacra. Because of the obvious danger of this situation to troop units stationed in and around Ostia Lido, the 6th Army Surgeon General sent up and they worked in the area from July 28th to August 9th. In the lido itself they treated 200 rooms with 3% DDT solution of 50% 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 half of the 100% power sprayers broke down on August 9th they had to leave. The British malaria control units completed the remainder of the 100% work on the island by August 19th. Subsequent adult surveys, however, revealed very unexpected results.

For instance, a farm known as Lido Podere /magi/ was treated by one of the 200% teams on August 8th and eight days later 7% anophelines were caught there. Fifteen days after the original spraying 110 *A. tritaeniorhynchus* were taken, mostly in

Aug. 20	2	100	1	21	2.5	1.0	31.5
Sept. 4	37 TWT in No. 2 Pistol pit						
Sept. 9	5	85	0	5	5.0	0.0	4.0
Sept. 11	37 TWT in No. 2 Pistol pit						
Sept. 14	3	25	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sept. 16	5	121	0	3	0.0	1.2	1.2
Sept. 18	7	200	50	1	13.7	0.9	12.8
Sept. 19	8	200	40	0	10.0	0.8	10.8
Sept. 20	10	100	8	0	1.1	0.0	1.1

The extent of the winter flooding on the island had been very great and for that reason mosquito breeding must have been tremendous in the early part of the summer. In the middle of July in one of the houses, known as Pedro's house, a single mosquito was caught as many as 100 *A. albopictus* in fifteen minutes. That farm was only two miles in a straight line from Lido di Sora.

At about that time adult mosquitoes were found in Lido di Sora itself. In barracks occupied by troop units, in all farm houses examined near the Costa Ligure, in tents on the Lido di Sora airstrip, and also in every house that we visited at Lido Sora. Besides of the previous target of this situation to troop units stationed in and around Costa Ligure, two F-4's, 1st Air Group, were sent up and they worked in the area from July 28th to August 9th. In the Lido itself they treated 2000 houses with 35 millions of 1.5 mg in carbamate, that was then an average figure of 6.2 medium-sized rooms per gallon of insecticide.

On August 8th and 9th they worked on the island of Lido Sora with two British spray teams. As both of the F-4's power sprayers broke down on August 9th they had to leave. The British malaria control units completed the remainder of the Lido houses on the island by August 17th. Subsequent adult surveys, however, revealed some unexpected results.

For instance, a farm house called Pedro's Capelle was treated by one of the F-4's team on August 9th and eight days later 70 mosquitoes were caught in it. Fifteen days after the original spraying 112 *A. albopictus* were taken, mostly in the barn and the pigsty. In so far as it could be cut the F-4's team had been running their machines too fast and that may have been one of the reasons that they broke down. Accordingly, on August 20th, the barn and pigsty at Pedro's Capelle were retreated with a backpack sprayer, special attention being given to the ceilings and the tops of the walls. Subsequent surveys were produced as further mosquitoes from Pedro's Capelle.

Another farm called Pedro's Capelle, sprayed by one of the British teams on August 9th, was examined two weeks later and 33 *A. albopictus* were caught. Thirty one days after the original spraying 50 adult mosquitoes were caught.

APPENDIX 1 - Sheet 7

taken, many of them running up the ceiling of the barn, which was too high to be reached by the spraying equipment that was used. It was evident that in order to obtain a low level residual effect with DDT it was quite essential that the original spraying job should be properly done. It will be necessary to obtain suitable extension housing long enough to reach the walls in the spray units may have to operate in the future from platform's or ladders of some sort, when they are working in barns.

Table 6 summarizes the results of a bait experiment made in houses and stables on 15th June before and after the spraying was done. At about this time Mr. Miller found out that when DDT is applied to the walls of a house, the flies come to the bait only 24 hours after spraying. The flies from the pressure tank should be at 14 pounds and the pressure on the air line to the spray gun should be 10 pounds. The flies on the liquid line, at about 7 pounds. These conditions involve a coarse spray which hits the walls and ceiling, and leaves a fine mist residue of DDT crystals to produce a more lasting effect.

Table 6. - Results of Adult Cattle and Horse Baiting, Barns, and Stables on 15th June.

Date	Treatment Applied	No. of houses examined	Time spent in hours	Adult Anopheles mosquitoes caught	
				Total No. taken	Average per house
July 19		4	3.0	1889	472.0
July 26		7	3.70	1671	238.6
Aug. 2		9	4.25	457	50.8
Aug. 3	Houses, barns, & stables sprayed with 5% DDT in kerosene.				
Aug. 16		5	1.5	8	1.6
Aug. 23		6	1.0	17	2.8
Aug. 30		8	1.6	24	3.0
Sept. 7		13	1.4	236	18.2
Sept. 14		15	1.0	644	42.9

Using the procedures described in the Appendix, all houses in the town of Glendale were sprayed with 5% DDT in kerosene between August 25th and September 6th. Both a power sprayer and a backpack sprayer were used.

found. Under conditions involving a coarse spray which sets the table and ceiling, and larvae subjected residues of DDT crystals to produce a very lasting effect.

Table 6. - Results of Adult Captures Made in Homes, Barns, and Pigeons at India Sora.

Date	Treatment Applied	No. of Mosquitoes Examined	Total No. Mosquitoes	Adult Mosquitoes per 1000	
				Total No. Mosquitoes	Adult Mosquitoes per 1000
July 19		4	1189		1189.0
July 20		7	841		841.0
Aug. 2		9	437		203.1
Aug. 3	Houses, barns, & pigeons sprayed with 3% DDT in kerosene.				
Aug. 16		6	3		58.7
Aug. 23		6	97		72.6
Aug. 30		10	25		15.0
Sept. 5		15	296		132.1
Sept. 14		16	114		102.9

Using the procedures recommended by Dr. Hulse, all houses in the town of Flandreau were sprayed with 3% DDT in kerosene between August 23rd and September 6th. Both a power sprayer and several hand-operated knapsack sprayers were used. A total of 3013 rooms were treated with 400 gallons of DDT solution giving a coverage of 7.5 million cubic feet per gallon. The results are shown in Table 7 were excellent. Before the treatment was begun, 78.3% of the mosquitoes contained anophelines and this figure fell to zero and remained a negligible one for more than a month. That mosquitoes were still present in the ground around Flandreau was evident from the entrance traps at India Sora and other series during September and October.

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Continued from Sheet 1

Table 7. - Results of Sampling Houses in the Town of Hurricane with DDT in kerosene.

Date	Treatment applied	No. of houses examined	No. found with anticholera	No. found with amebiasis	No. found with DDT	No. found with DDT and anticholera
Aug. 18 and 19		47	33	70.25		
Aug. 20	3011 room-2					
Aug. 21	in mi. 111-2					
Aug. 22	2nd room house					
Aug. 23	spread with DDT					
Aug. 24	1st DDT solu-					
Aug. 25	tion in kero-					
Aug. 26	1 solo					
Aug. 27						
Aug. 28						
Aug. 29						
Aug. 30						
Aug. 31						
Aug. 11		116	7	0.0	2	2.75
Aug. 12		109	3	2.75	8	7.50
Aug. 13		127	3	0.0	0	0.0
Aug. 14		145	2	0.0	2	2.00
Aug. 15		135	3	0.0	3	3.25
Aug. 16		120	2	0.0	1	0.50
Aug. 17		121	0	0.0	0	0.0

4 low rooms, which had been located at the time that the spray team visited these houses, were examined subsequently with the following results:

Date	No. of untreated rooms examined	No. with amebiasis	No. with DDT
Aug. 14	7	1	1
Aug. 15	0	0	0
Aug. 16	1	0	1
Aug. 17	2	1	1
Aug. 18	1	0	1

In Hurricane and St. Marys, Mo., respectively in the smaller

20. 1 case
21. 1 case
22. 1 case
23. 1 case
24. 1 case
25. 1 case
26. 1 case
27. 1 case
28. 1 case
29. 1 case
30. 1 case
31. 1 case
32. 1 case
33. 1 case
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Sept. 11	116	0	0.0	2	1.7
Sept. 14	107	3	2.84	0	7.54
Sept. 20	123	5	4.0	0	6.0
Oct. 2	145	1	0.0	2	1.43
Oct. 9	12	1	8.3	3	2.2
Oct. 16	124	1	0.0	2	5.46
Oct. 23	121	0	0.0	0	1.0

A few more, which had been locked at the time that had been given 104.9 visited those which, were released immediately with the following results:

Date No. of sprayed
houses examined

Sept. 11	7	1	1	1
Sept. 13	4	0	0	0
Sept. 23	1	0	0	1
Oct. 2	3	1	1	1
Oct. 3	1	1	1	1

In releasing and spraying houses, used principally in the smaller isolated houses that had to be released along various other through the main fields.

During the month of August malaria cases epidemic among Italian civilians living in the camps of Alibon and Santa Maria. We planned to treat all houses in the former with a single application of 10.25% in houses and to spray other with 10.25% pyrethrum insecticide. We had hoped to learn from the experience which showed the 10.25% efficient in combating an

10/20/72 014 - Sheet 2

epidemic. But although Oatis A-tiles and spray on over Mosquitoes, 22 August 1964, to October 1964 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 A-tiles merely served as an untreated control for the insecticide experiment.

Table 6. - Results of Surviving numbers in 10 Traps of Oatis A-tiles with pyrethrum.

Date	Treatment applied	No. of traps examined	No. found with A-tiles	No. found with pyrethrum	No. found with untreated tiles
Aug. 16		9	2	100.0%	
Aug. 24		11	3	27.3%	72.7%
Aug. 16	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Aug. 23	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Aug. 24		10	0	0.0%	100.0%
Aug. 30	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Sep. 6	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Sep. 12		100	1	7.5%	92.5%
Sep. 13	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Sep. 19		73	4	5.5%	94.5%
Sep. 20	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Sep. 26		89	1	1.1%	98.9%
Sep. 27	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Sep. 30		100	4	4.0%	96.0%
Oct. 3		110	0	0.0%	100.0%
Oct. 4	Sprayed with pyrethrum				
Oct. 10		109	0	0.0%	100.0%

Aug. 10	9	2	100.00		
Aug. 14	11	3	27.30	8	72.70
Aug. 18	Sprayed with pyrethrin				
Aug. 23	Sprayed with pyrethrin				
Aug. 25	13	5	44.45	16	88.90
Aug. 30	Sprayed with pyrethrin				
Sep. 6	Sprayed with pyrethrin				
Sep. 12	120	2	7.95	75	32.55
Sep. 13	Sprayed with pyrethrin				
Sep. 18	73	4	5.04	44	36.44
Sep. 20	Sprayed with pyrethrin				
Sep. 25	59	3	3.66	4	60.76
Sep. 27	Sprayed with pyrethrin				
Oct. 30	100	4	2.54	60	57.46
Oct. 3	110	5	6.44	57	51.56
Oct. 4	Sprayed with pyrethrin				
Oct. 10	108	7	5.04	32	29.44
Oct. 11	Sprayed with pyrethrin				
Oct. 15	Sprayed with pyrethrin				

2484

APPENDIX - Sheet 10

Until June of this year Oatis notice was compiled 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 indicate that one-third of the entire population of the commune came down with that disease before the middle of October.

Table 2. - Weekly Prevalence of Primary Cases of Malaria Diagnosed in the Commune of Oatis during the Summer of 1944.

Town of Oatis Sorquets		Rural areas in the same commune				Total No. of primary cases	
Weeks	Vivax Malaria	Paludism malaria	Intensification town was sprayed with pyrethrum	Vivax Malaria	Paludism malaria	Total No. of primary cases	Total No. of primary cases
July 2-9	25	-		10	-	25	10
July 10-16	39	-		23	-	39	23
July 17-23	34	-		24	-	34	24
July 24-30	34	-		13	-	34	13
July 31 to Aug. 6	36	-		26	-	36	26
Aug. 7-13	47	-		33	-	47	33
Aug. 14-20	23	-	Aug. 16	15	-	23	15
Aug. 21-27	27	-	Aug. 23	34	-	27	34
Aug. 28 to Sep. 3	30	-	Aug. 30	38	1	30	39
Sep. 4-10	22	-	Sep. 6	29	-	22	29
Sep. 11-17	19	-	Sep. 13	13	2	19	15
Sep. 18-24	3	-	Sep. 20	17	1	3	18
Sep. 25 to Oct. 1	4	-	Sep. 27	19	-	4	10
Oct. 2-8	4	-	Oct. 4	11	-	4	11

8433

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 3-9	25	-	25		10	-	10
July 10-16	39	-	39		23	-	23
July 17-23	34	-	34		24	-	24
July 24-30	34	-	34		19	-	13
July 31 to Aug. 6	96	-	96		26	-	26
Aug. 7-13	47	-	47		39	-	33
Aug. 14-20	29	-	29	Aug. 15	15	-	15
Aug. 21-27	37	-	37	Aug. 23	34	-	34
Aug. 28 to Sep. 3	30	-	30	Aug. 30	36	1	39
Sep. 4-10	22	-	22	Sep. 6	29	-	29
Sep. 11-17	18	-	18	Sep. 13	19	2	15
Sep. 18-24	6	-	6	Sep. 20	17	1	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	3	7	Oct. 11	-	11	11
Oct. 16-22	1	-	1	Oct. 18	-	-	-
Oct. 23-29	1	-	1	Oct. 25	3	-	3
TOTALS:	358	3	360		299	15	314

the total population of the commune of Oatis Antio, this year was 1964, among whom 674 of 34.3% developed malaria. In the year 1962, on the other hand, the population of Oatis Antio was 1048 of whom only 12 or 1.1% contracted malaria.

There seems to be little doubt that if vigorous control measures had not been put into effect at Lago di Boma, the same thing could have happened there that occurred at Oatis Antio. As described above, the flooded Oatis lagoons were treated weekly with larvicide distributed from planes until the pumps were not working again and the marshes could be finally pumped dry. But before that could be done the floods in the channels had been removed. By the end of September the local farmers were plowing for winter crops when it was found that had laid all summer beneath the water of the flooded areas.

The spraying of all inhabited houses along the Northern and Western sides of Lago di Boma was undoubtedly a valuable measure, as was the treatment of all farms on Lago di Boma. But perhaps the most valuable move of all was ordering the evacuation of every Italian civilian living in the northern part of Lago di Boma and also those dwelling in a band a quarter of a mile wide on both sides of the river. This insured that, even if *Anopheles maculipes* flew the two miles from Lago di Boma to the lake, at least they would not arrive already infected with malarial parasites. A gratifying result to us, was the report that there had been no cases of malaria all summer among troops stationed constantly in the town of Lago di Boma itself.

spreading of all-inhabited houses along the Northern and Eastern edges of Lido di Venezia undoubtedly a valuable measure, and was the treatment of all farms on Lido di Venezia. But perhaps the most valuable move of all was ordering the evacuation of every Italian civilian living in the northern part of Lido di Venezia and also those dwelling in a band a quarter of a mile wide on both sides of the Riva river. This insured that, even if Anopheles mosquitoes clear the two miles from Isola Sacca to the lido, at least they would not arrive already infected with malarial parasites. A gratifying result to us, was the report that there had been no cases of malaria all summer among troops stationed constantly in the town of Lido di Venezia itself.

2483

1. The Veterinary Schools at Padua and Pisa were the only ones operating very well under the existing circumstances. The number of students at these schools was reduced to five. The number of Veterinary Schools in Padua was reduced to five. The number of Veterinary Schools in Pisa was reduced to five. The number of Veterinary Schools in Padua was reduced to five. The number of Veterinary Schools in Pisa was reduced to five.

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5. The Veterinary Schools at Padua and Pisa were the only ones operating very well under the existing circumstances. The number of students at these schools was reduced to five. The number of Veterinary Schools in Padua was reduced to five. The number of Veterinary Schools in Pisa was reduced to five. The number of Veterinary Schools in Padua was reduced to five. The number of Veterinary Schools in Pisa was reduced to five.

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SECRET 2

4. The Public Health Division, Ministry of the Interior has prepared and circulated instructions for regulatory reasons which require of the State and for the protection of these interests. The regulations require that the State be involved in the maintenance of the national food and health program and that the State be involved in the maintenance of the national food and health program.

5. A report of the Public Health Division, Ministry of the Interior has been received from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington. This document has been prepared by the Veterinary Division, Ministry of the Interior. The Division has received that production of a report on the maintenance of the national food and health program and that the State be involved in the maintenance of the national food and health program.

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7. The report of the Public Health Division, Ministry of the Interior has been received from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington. This document has been prepared by the Veterinary Division, Ministry of the Interior. The Division has received that production of a report on the maintenance of the national food and health program and that the State be involved in the maintenance of the national food and health program.

8. The report of the Public Health Division, Ministry of the Interior has been received from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington. This document has been prepared by the Veterinary Division, Ministry of the Interior. The Division has received that production of a report on the maintenance of the national food and health program and that the State be involved in the maintenance of the national food and health program.

Paul W. Bushman
 Paul W. Bushman, Major General,
 United States Army

2. The Italian Government's explanation, EDOSS, mentioned to the Board's report, as regards these matters. For this reason, it has been necessary for the A-2 Unit to wait to await the Government's explanation in writing. Its explanation to the various provisions, the Board has requested that it be provided until it is possible for EDOSS to obtain the two mentioned, and also over the entire responsibility of the matter.

[illegible]

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2481-

APPENDIX 2
Sheet 2

has retained review jurisdiction in the establishment of the national health care system. It is the responsibility of the national health care system to provide health care to the people of the United States. The health care system is a complex of many parts, including the health care system, the health care system, and the health care system. The health care system is a complex of many parts, including the health care system, the health care system, and the health care system.

9. Discussion of the health care system. The health care system is a complex of many parts, including the health care system, the health care system, and the health care system. The health care system is a complex of many parts, including the health care system, the health care system, and the health care system. The health care system is a complex of many parts, including the health care system, the health care system, and the health care system. The health care system is a complex of many parts, including the health care system, the health care system, and the health care system.

Arthur S. Lipp
Arthur S. Lipp, Chairman, 1973
Chairman, National Health Council

RESEARCHERS ALLIED ORGANIZATION

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

AD/507324

SUBJECT: - Report of Wehrhuth Branch
November 1941.

TO : - Director, Public Health Administration,
A.C.

1. Professor G. G. G. G., Director of the State Health Department (London) has been in contact with the State Department for information, and to develop the possibility of providing further information in this. Professor G. G. G. G. is a very experienced and well known in the field.

2. In the last report of G. G. G. G. it was stated that he was in contact with the State Department for information, and to develop the possibility of providing further information in this. Professor G. G. G. G. is a very experienced and well known in the field.

3. The State Health Department is in contact with the State Department for information, and to develop the possibility of providing further information in this. Professor G. G. G. G. is a very experienced and well known in the field.

4. The State Health Department is in contact with the State Department for information, and to develop the possibility of providing further information in this. Professor G. G. G. G. is a very experienced and well known in the field.

5. The State Health Department is in contact with the State Department for information, and to develop the possibility of providing further information in this. Professor G. G. G. G. is a very experienced and well known in the field.

1. Professor Callaghan, Director of the Social Welfare Department (Ireland) on 14 Dec 1964 in a letter to the Under-Secretary for Ireland, J. A. Gorman, and to the Director of the Social Welfare Department, Ireland, in Dublin, Ireland, in which he stated that, under the provisions of the Social Welfare Act, 1964, the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, is required to provide financial assistance to the families of persons who are unable to work because of illness.

2. That the amount of money allocated to the Social Welfare Department in Dublin is not a fixed amount but varies in accordance with the needs of the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, in Dublin, Ireland, in which he stated that, under the provisions of the Social Welfare Act, 1964, the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, is required to provide financial assistance to the families of persons who are unable to work because of illness.

3. That the Social Welfare Department, Ireland, is required to provide financial assistance to the families of persons who are unable to work because of illness, and that the amount of money allocated to the Social Welfare Department in Dublin is not a fixed amount but varies in accordance with the needs of the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, in Dublin, Ireland, in which he stated that, under the provisions of the Social Welfare Act, 1964, the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, is required to provide financial assistance to the families of persons who are unable to work because of illness.

4. That the Social Welfare Department, Ireland, is required to provide financial assistance to the families of persons who are unable to work because of illness, and that the amount of money allocated to the Social Welfare Department in Dublin is not a fixed amount but varies in accordance with the needs of the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, in Dublin, Ireland, in which he stated that, under the provisions of the Social Welfare Act, 1964, the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, is required to provide financial assistance to the families of persons who are unable to work because of illness.

5. That the Social Welfare Department, Ireland, is required to provide financial assistance to the families of persons who are unable to work because of illness, and that the amount of money allocated to the Social Welfare Department in Dublin is not a fixed amount but varies in accordance with the needs of the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, in Dublin, Ireland, in which he stated that, under the provisions of the Social Welfare Act, 1964, the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, is required to provide financial assistance to the families of persons who are unable to work because of illness.

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6. That the Social Welfare Department, Ireland, is required to provide financial assistance to the families of persons who are unable to work because of illness, and that the amount of money allocated to the Social Welfare Department in Dublin is not a fixed amount but varies in accordance with the needs of the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, in Dublin, Ireland, in which he stated that, under the provisions of the Social Welfare Act, 1964, the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, is required to provide financial assistance to the families of persons who are unable to work because of illness.

7. That the Social Welfare Department, Ireland, is required to provide financial assistance to the families of persons who are unable to work because of illness, and that the amount of money allocated to the Social Welfare Department in Dublin is not a fixed amount but varies in accordance with the needs of the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, in Dublin, Ireland, in which he stated that, under the provisions of the Social Welfare Act, 1964, the Department of Social Welfare, Ireland, is required to provide financial assistance to the families of persons who are unable to work because of illness.

SECRET
Page 2

as to the government's institutional organization and child-planning system. These are extremely important activities for which there is the greatest need in Italy to day, and the U.S.S.R. has authority to proceed in this field. The additional cost would be small.

3. The C.I.A.M. budget was not been approved by the Italian government. It will be revealed that the budget is for L. 657,000,000. Only budget and developed by D.M.I. by applying the cost of one ton of steel to the support of persons served in 1962.

4. The basic decision is to limit military policy to any one: a. The Government, whether the so-called system of military cooperation under the direction of the national level, at least, and possibly at the national level, as well, as that they can be directed intelligently and taken over, and eliminated.

b. To suppress all any attempts of a pilot in the interests of identification.

c. The realization of a realistic policy of disarmament.

d. There are to proceed the following matters:

i. A revision of Executive Commission No. 3.

ii. A directive clarifying, and making No. 4.

e. Policies for military to encourage artificial limbs. These requests were made by the Czech National Institute at Geneva.

EDWARD E. SILVERMAN,
Capt. U.S. Air.

THE UNITED STATES
Public Safety and Security

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Section 1. [REDACTED]

Page	Subject
1	1. [REDACTED]
2	2. [REDACTED]
3	3. [REDACTED]
4	4. [REDACTED]
5	5. [REDACTED]
6	6. [REDACTED]
7	7. [REDACTED]
8	8. [REDACTED]
9	9. [REDACTED]
10	10. [REDACTED]
11	11. [REDACTED]
12	12. [REDACTED]
13	13. [REDACTED]
14	14. [REDACTED]
15	15. [REDACTED]
16	16. [REDACTED]
17	17. [REDACTED]
18	18. [REDACTED]
19	19. [REDACTED]

Section 2. [REDACTED]

20	20. [REDACTED]
21	21. [REDACTED]

Section 3. [REDACTED]

22	22. [REDACTED]
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Section 4. [REDACTED]

23	23. [REDACTED]
24	24. [REDACTED]
25	25. [REDACTED]
26	26. [REDACTED]
27	27. [REDACTED]
28	28. [REDACTED]

Section 5. [REDACTED]

29	29. [REDACTED]
30	30. [REDACTED]
31	31. [REDACTED]
32	32. [REDACTED]

Section B. Law Enforcement

Para. 20. Public Disturbances
21. Crimes

Section C. COURTESY OF PRISON

Para. 22. General

Section D. SECURITY

Para. 23. Relations with Army Security
24. Internal Security at all Headquarters
25. Political Inquiries
26. Government Agents
27. Strong Armies Army
28. Arms & Ammunition (General Rules Governed)
29. Corrections

Section E. PRISON

Para. 30. Incident in Prison (to be Prison)
31. Rules
32. Relations (Prison Guards)
33. Supplies

Section F. FIRE & FLOOD

Para. 34. Flood & Fire Equipment
35. Mutual Assistance
36. Patrol for Fire Vehicles
37. Planning for Floods

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Section 5. REGISTRATION & LEADERSHIP.

Para. 38. Radio automobile Club d'Indochine.	Page	7
" 39. Certified Number for for M.	"	7
" 40. Motor Fuel Station Cards.	"	7
" 41. Motor Vehicle Circulation Permit.	"	7
" 42. Passenger Transport.	"	7
" 43. Vehicles used by Consulate.	"	7

Section 6. COMBAT IN CIVILIAN APPROPRIATE

Para. 44. Adjustment of Bear Army Control Line.	7
" 45. Interdiction in Connection with Issue of Passes.	7
" 46. Military Travel Authorization.	7
" 47. Use of Military Force on Civilian.	7

Section 7. PERSONNEL AND DISCIPLINE.

Para. 48. Headquarters Detachments.	7
" 49. Personnel in Regiments.	7

Telephone Call

CC, HP, P.O.D. or are being interrupted. Directly in contact with the
 arrived from that office and officers 11, are the source.

Police Report

The Ministry of the Interior has prepared a plan for requesting the
 of public security to form a Special Police Unit. This unit is to
 be composed of trained, a body of trained men, and a unit of
 men, given to the Ministry of the Interior and a unit of police officers
 and officers.

Police and Frontier

The program has been adopted in the Ministry of the Interior, and the
 of the Ministry of the Interior. It has been decided that the
 of the Ministry of the Interior will be composed of a unit of
 men, given to the Ministry of the Interior and a unit of police officers
 and officers. Details of the plan are being
 the Ministry of the Interior will be composed of a unit of
 men, given to the Ministry of the Interior and a unit of police officers
 and officers.

Police

In addition to the 100 to 150 men in the Ministry of the Interior,
 the Ministry of the Interior will be composed of a unit of
 men, given to the Ministry of the Interior and a unit of police officers
 and officers. Details of the plan are being
 the Ministry of the Interior will be composed of a unit of
 men, given to the Ministry of the Interior and a unit of police officers
 and officers.

Police and Frontier

The 100 to 150 men in the Ministry of the Interior, by officers of this
 the Ministry of the Interior will be composed of a unit of
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Police and Frontier

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Police and Frontier

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 the Ministry of the Interior will be composed of a unit of
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 and officers. Details of the plan are being
 the Ministry of the Interior will be composed of a unit of
 men, given to the Ministry of the Interior and a unit of police officers
 and officers.

[illegible][illegible]

• Continued history of police brutality.

• Wiederholungsfragen (10 Punkte)

• Globalization and multiculturalism.

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1. Public Security and Public Order

(a) Following contact with the Italian Director of Public Security, the V.I. Section has been advised that the Italian Government is currently in the process of reviewing the Italian Constitution and the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure. It is expected that the Italian Government will be in a position to announce the results of this review in the near future.

(b) The Director of Public Security has stated that the Italian Government is currently in the process of reviewing the Italian Constitution and the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure. It is expected that the Italian Government will be in a position to announce the results of this review in the near future.

2. International Relations

Following negotiations between the Italian Government, the High Commissioner for Sicily, the Italian Government and the U.S. Army, the Italian Government has agreed to provide the U.S. Army with a number of Italian soldiers. It is expected that the Italian Government will be in a position to announce the results of this agreement in the near future.

3. Signature of

Following a visit to Rome, the Italian Government has agreed to provide the U.S. Army with a number of Italian soldiers. It is expected that the Italian Government will be in a position to announce the results of this agreement in the near future.

4. Public Security

The Italian Director of Public Security has issued further instructions to the Italian Government regarding the Italian Constitution and the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure. It is expected that the Italian Government will be in a position to announce the results of this review in the near future.

5. Public Order

The Italian Government has issued further instructions regarding the Italian Constitution and the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure. It is expected that the Italian Government will be in a position to announce the results of this review in the near future.

The Italian Government has issued further instructions regarding the Italian Constitution and the Italian Code of Criminal Procedure. It is expected that the Italian Government will be in a position to announce the results of this review in the near future.

Following recommendations from the Indian Government, the High Commissioner for India, this sub-committee and the H.S.S. Security Committee, the Public Security Committee, which was set up in 1951, towards the end of 1952, in connection with the H.S.S. has been studying. As a result certain changes have been made at the Government and educational institutions of Public Security. The to the office of the High Commissioner, however travelling inspectors appointed. The question of officials will have to be available for transfer also here.

17. Transfer of staff.

With a view to reducing the size of the staff, approved has been given to the Indian Director of Public Security to transfer a number of staff from the Headquarters and subordinate Indian Government to the H.S.S. and within the territory. Various posts are proposed to be transferred. It is stated that the the H.S.S. of Provincial Public and the staff concerned is obtained.

18. Education.

The Indian Director of Public Security has issued further instructions to Public Security officials on the staff concerned with the management of the law relating to education.

19. Police.

The growth of the Public Security has been improved generally. This is probably due to the increase in numbers and improved services that have recently been issued from the office of the Indian Director of Public Security. With the infiltration of the youth and into the ranks through the recently opened police training school, it is expected that the service and service will be further improved.

The Government of Orissa has officially and consistently approved in the service is also used in those areas in which it has been possible to it vide the uniform and the H.S.S. lack of administrative staff for expansion to be a major problem with all police agencies.

20. Public Security.

21. Public Security.

(a) As stated in the 1954, the Government of Orissa has approved the Public Security Committee, which was set up in 1951, towards the end of 1952, in connection with the H.S.S. has been studying. As a result certain changes have been made at the Government and educational institutions of Public Security. The to the office of the High Commissioner, however travelling inspectors appointed. The question of officials will have to be available for transfer also here.

As the existing in question various sub-committees have been set up on the basis of the H.S.S. There were 1 different sub-committees established to:-

- Public Security Committee.
- Public Security Committee.
- Public Security Committee.
- Public Security Committee.

(b) These sub-committees are established in Orissa. They are appointed by the Government of Orissa on the basis of the H.S.S.

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2. Control of Traffic

226 Journal of Management Inquiry

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[illegible]

• 1000

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• Threats to internal validity – ability to infer causation.

11. Industrial Systems at 40 Building a new

• *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1001-1005

1. Introduction

Great interest is expressed for release from 372,100,000, a one per cent interest in the United States to be received and an interest in the United States to be received and an interest in the United States to be received.

2. Summary of the Case

(a) The case involves a dispute between the United States and the United States regarding the release of a certain amount of money from the United States to be received and an interest in the United States to be received.

(b) The case involves a dispute between the United States and the United States regarding the release of a certain amount of money from the United States to be received and an interest in the United States to be received.

3. Summary of the Case

The case involves a dispute between the United States and the United States regarding the release of a certain amount of money from the United States to be received and an interest in the United States to be received.

4. Summary of the Case

The case involves a dispute between the United States and the United States regarding the release of a certain amount of money from the United States to be received and an interest in the United States to be received.

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6. Summary of the Case

The case involves a dispute between the United States and the United States regarding the release of a certain amount of money from the United States to be received and an interest in the United States to be received.

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Pool of Fire Supplies

The Italian Military Air Corps has a pool of fire supplies in Rome for the use of fire supplies in Italy. It is known that the pool of fire supplies is in Rome and is in the hands of the Italian Military Air Corps.

Italian Air Corps

In the past, each day one of the Italian Air Corps has been required to provide fire supplies for the use of the Italian Air Corps. The Italian Air Corps has been required to provide fire supplies for the use of the Italian Air Corps.

Italian Air Corps

The Italian Air Corps has been required to provide fire supplies for the use of the Italian Air Corps. The Italian Air Corps has been required to provide fire supplies for the use of the Italian Air Corps.

Italian Air Corps

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(a) The Italian Air Corps has been required to provide fire supplies for the use of the Italian Air Corps. The Italian Air Corps has been required to provide fire supplies for the use of the Italian Air Corps.

(b) The Italian Air Corps has been required to provide fire supplies for the use of the Italian Air Corps. The Italian Air Corps has been required to provide fire supplies for the use of the Italian Air Corps.

Italian Air Corps

The Italian Air Corps has been required to provide fire supplies for the use of the Italian Air Corps. The Italian Air Corps has been required to provide fire supplies for the use of the Italian Air Corps.

Italian Air Corps

53. <http://www.fishbase.org> (accessed 15 April 2009).

57. *Phlox* 400-1000

6. *Autostreptococcus* *Autostreptococcus*

1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 26

• Contact your Commission for questions.

[illegible]44. *Inter-Vehicle Distance* 2 points.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

45. University District and South

THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

[illegible]

1. Examine the following text and answer the questions.

ACQUAINTANCE OF JAMES:

Colony	Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
Colony	Year	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100

Detective Public Safety
Major Director Public Safety
Chief Police Bureau
Detective Office
Police
Investigation
Public Safety
Police Bureau
Police Bureau

2475

10/20/2011

main body.

S/Sgt. L. J. Hunsda
Sgt. Hunsden
1/2nd Lt. Hunsden
2nd Lt. Hunsden

(a) Chief Clerk
(b) Clerk
(c) Clerk
(d) Clerk
(e) Clerk

43. Personnel in the field.

The following personnel are in the field and have been assigned to the following duties:

- 1st Lt. J. Hunsden (a) 1st Lt. Hunsden to 5th Arty. Hqs.
- 2nd Lt. J. Hunsden (b) 2nd Lt. Hunsden to 1st Arty. Hqs.
- 3rd Lt. J. Hunsden (c) 3rd Lt. Hunsden to 1st Arty. Hqs.
- 4th Lt. J. Hunsden (d) 4th Lt. Hunsden to 1st Arty. Hqs.
- 5th Lt. J. Hunsden (e) 5th Lt. Hunsden to 1st Arty. Hqs.

John W. Hunsden

John W. Hunsden
Colonel, U.S.A.
Director, Public Safety
Sub-Committee

11/1/54

200.374

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION

APR 304

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

PATRIOTS BRANCH

Ref: 52/1/Est.

14 December 1944.

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.G. 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 runs a tour of the Army areas. In agreement with the Army A.M.G. authorities he established a system of Patriot Reception Centres and Points. In the V Army area two Reception Points were established at M. DORIA and M. ZANA, and two Reception Centres at P. S. C. and P. S. C. In the VIII Army area a Reception Centre was established at P. S. C.

An A.M.G. 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 Civilian Commission. 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.A.U. 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 their own, as far as possible, allowed to rest, recuperate, be finally dispersed 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 employment as may be found for them. It is hoped to employ Patriot units as also on heavy tactical labour in the Army areas.

RECEIPTS 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.A.G. 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.A.G. authorities he established a system of Patriot Reception Centres and Points. In the V Army area two Reception Points were established at MACCHI and MACCHI, and two Reception Centres at PISOLA and FLORENCE. In the VIII Army area a Reception Centre was established at ROMA.

An A.A.G. 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 Centro-Comandante. 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/C 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 there to their homes or to such employment as may be found for them. It is hoped to employ Patriot Bands on short or heavy essential labour in the Army areas.

3. Summary Problem.

Experience has shown:

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

Application has accordingly been made to A.A.G. 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 Commands.

2474

2.

Authority has also been asked for the release from Allied military sources of boots, blankets, battle-dress clothing, socks, gas masks 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 Centres mentioned above.

Work of transport has proved a crippling handicap, and application for ten trucks has been made to A.S.H.F.C.

4. Reorganisation of the Patriotic Branch.

In the light of five months' experience the Patriotic Branch is in process of complete reorganisation. The advanced section in Flanders has been closed, and the distribution of intelligence reports to National 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. Hospitalisation of Patriots.

Application has been made to A.S.H.F.C. and since reported to A.S.H.F.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 hospitalised in Italian military hospitals. In many instances, however, Italian military hospitals are not available, and in such cases either they have been asked for wounded patriots to be hospitalised in Allied military hospitals. It is felt that this arrangement will be reasonable and timely as regards not only of humanity and justice, but of military necessity also. It is regarded as essential that patriotic morale should be maintained on the highest possible level.

6. I.N.P.C.

Political difficulties, and the onset of the Italian political crisis at the end of November, crippled the work of the Italian National Patriotic 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 insurrection and persons on a par with those in power in the Italian Republic may well be paid to wounded patriots and to the families of the dead. As the funds previously made available by the Italian Government for the purpose are now exhausted, a fresh grant in aid is now an urgent matter. It is important to avoid an inevitable inequality arising between patriots encountered a long time ago and those being encountered now.

It has been necessary to inform the I.N.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.N.P.C. or of the Italian Patriotic Office to military Government territory or into the army areas can be authorised. The I.N.P.C. has further been informed that in Italian Government territory other than those controlled by A.S.H.F.C. can be permitted in military Government territory.

7. Patriot Reorganisation.

of complete reorganization. The advanced echelon in Sicily is in process and the distribution of intelligence reports to Regional Commissioners and others from the Advanced Echelon 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.F., and since reported to A.M.F., 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 early instances, however, Italian military hospitals were 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 expression 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.A.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 incassations and pensions on a par with those in force in the Italian Republic 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 an invidious inequality arising between patriots encountered some time ago and those being encountered now.

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

7. Patriot Representatives.

All patriot representatives of the C.I.A. in army areas have been withdrawn, and all patriot representatives, Military or A.M.F., will be withdrawn from Italian Government territory by 31 December. It is considered that the work of the patriot representatives in Italian Government territory should have been completed by this date.

8. Reliefs.

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.

R. J. J. STICK,
Colonel,
Director,
Patriots Branch.

JMP/PA

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR DISPOSITION

Recommendation for Monuments, Fine Arts and Archives
(Ref. 158081, ext. 412 + 664; 471420)

20541/2214

13 December 1944

Subject: AIIIN Monthly Report, for November 1944.

To : Chief Commanding Officer.

Index

Page.

1. Condition of Monuments in Newly-Secured Territory
2. Reports to War-Damaged Monuments
3. Monuments in Newly-Secured Territory
4. Description of Protected Monuments for Military Purposes
5. Detailed Description of Works of Art
6. Buildings
7. Public Buildings
8. Inscriptions (Ref. 158081)
9. Archives
10. Personnel.

CONDITION OF MONUMENTS IN NEWLY-SECURED TERRITORY

a. GENERAL. Preliminary reports show that, with the possible exception of S. Adolfshaus in Glessen, which has been hit by several shells and could not be inspected, most of the great Roman and medieval monuments have suffered serious damage. The evacuation of S. Adolfshaus in Glessen and, it is believed, S. Ma-rie-la-Rose have been destroyed. A shocking feature in the widespread damage in the town caused chiefly by three night raids. All the major monuments have been severely damaged. Another feature, which probably appears elsewhere, is mentioned in the report, following up the reports of the fire which destroyed S. Adolfshaus in Glessen in 1943, all protective timber revetments (except fortunately in S. Adolfshaus in Glessen) were dismantled and could later only be partially replaced in other materials.

b. DETAILS. Detailed inspection by Prof. Langemann, of the Directorate General of Fine Arts, confirms that the Adolfshaus in Glessen can be restored. It will be a major task, notably the facade, which has suffered out of the

Subjects

Figure 4. Counts in 2^k

1998

1998

[illegible]

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

[illegible]

PLATE 1

[illegible]

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INTEGRAL QUANTIZATION OF BERNSTEIN CENTER

1. S. auratus. Preliminary reports some time ago, with the possible exception of S. apollinaris in Greece, which has been hit by several shells and could not be destroyed, none of the great S. native elements have suffered serious damage. One chamber of S. turanus unguiculata had, it is believed, S. ha- rian in Porto Family have been destroyed. A complete feature in the widespread damage in the last caused chiefly by three light raids. All the major elements have had narrow escapes. Another feature, which probably applied elsewhere at the same time, is that following on the reports of the first which destroyed Santa Clara in March in 1943, all protective timber revetments (except temporarily in S. Apollinaris in Greece) were dismantled and replaced by the only available material I liked for other materials.

D. SPANISH. Detailed suggestion by Prof. Lavender, of the Directorate General of Fine Arts, on June 11 that the Temple of Belzabain can be restored. It will be a major task, notably the facade, which has rotted out of the top and central section has been destroyed.

d. General. The Insurance had evidently suffered uninsured damage. The contractor of Firstaid Service have been buying material. The contractor of

Department of Mathematics, University of Illinois at Chicago

2. TSCA: deposits have continued and are in many cases now causing
valuable property damage. In 1947, which received about 100,000 tons of
the materials in the devastated area around Ponca Vieja. Soil has begun
on the churches of Pisa. Houses and plants are reported from now to
be in a state of ruin. Much of the area, BULLA & SANTI, the

No. 785016

2000-2001

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
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ORDER THE INSTRUCTIONS OF THE COURT

- It is reported that a large number of the prisoners are reported to be in the hands of the Japanese and are being held in the hands of the Japanese. It is reported that the Japanese are holding the prisoners in the hands of the Japanese and are being held in the hands of the Japanese.

- Q. There are at this time no other persons residing in the village.

Documents located at GUSSE, the Collection at JEDAH, JEDDAH, the Collection at S. JEDDAH and the Collection at JEDDAH.

3. USE OF MATERIALS: In the absence of the presence of first-hand copies, work is now being completed.

In the absence of work being completed in JEDDAH, nothing on the part of the JEDDAH-8811 system. Detailed reports to the JEDDAH of the JEDDAH of the JEDDAH are complete. Detailed reports have been submitted for the JEDDAH of the JEDDAH of the JEDDAH and other JEDDAH buildings in the JEDDAH of the JEDDAH and the JEDDAH.

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USE OF MATERIALS

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Quinn T. Hallinan

2. The exhibition of European masterpieces at the Palazzo Venezia continues to attract 800 visitors daily and has been extended to 31 Dec. During the month it was visited by the Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean Theatre, who expressed his satisfaction that interest aroused among troops. It is hoped to replace this exhibition early in the New Year with one drawn from private collections in U.K. Exhibitions of Florentine and Genoese masterpieces will shortly open in Palazzo and Villa.
- b. In March part of the Gallery of Modern Art has been reopened and arrangements are being advanced for the reopening of the Portico Gallery. Michelangelo's David has been displayed, unchanged, for four years of protective concealment; and the section of Renaissance are almost completely cleared.
- c. In all the Museums the changes except that certain individual protective arrangements are being the titled and collections returned to view.

ENCLOSURE

DISC 2110 101 24

100

2. You Subcommittee received two (2) a view of photograph of Oswald + Gilchrist, archival adviser to the State Department, within 100. It is a report which was to the Director of your work association with the work of the Subcommittee and the Subcommittee for the investigation of the assassination and safe-

and contacted the two respondents at the Bayfront Mall. Michelangelo's work has reportedly collapsed, even four years of protective maintenance; and the remains of Santa Barbara are almost completely lost.

[illegible]

PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD

2. Difficulties of equipment and supply continue. So far the Subcommittee has not been able to locate suitable means to relocation in place of the two funded in my - in order of the Chief Commissioner. They have passed the approval in subcommittee for plan, proper will discussed.

Dr. C. West and Capt. W. B. Chandler gave a special visit to
the school at the close of the term of work which ended.

92

[illegible]

2008-2009 English

8. During the summer the Deputy Director visited and reported on Omaha (2001), Ashland, Eugene, Salem; Willamette Valley; Willamette National Forest (the Northwest Forest Act); Willamette National Forest.

Q. At the time of completion of this report the Director is absent in the United States, leaving the acting Director, Mr. and Mrs. [redacted].

Abstract

The Superintendent received a visit of inspection from Mr. Fred W. Stearns, assistant warden of the State Prison, Washington. In a report submitted to the Director he expressed satisfaction with the work of the Administration and in particular with the program arrangements for the inmates and safe-guarding of inmates provided.

WILLIAM J. DODD

[illegible]

References

1891-1892

• **2007** – 100th Anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Turkey

• • •

2007-2008

SECRET

ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Displaced Persons & Repatriation Sub-Commission

DPR/54-1/ADM

14th December, 1944.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR NOVEMBER, 1944.

<u>Para.</u>	<u>Sub Para.</u>	<u>Subject.</u>
1.	(1) (11) (111)	<u>GENERAL</u> Evacuation Shelters Clothing
2.		<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
3.	(1) (11) (111) (111)	<u>MEDICAL</u> Inspection Italians from Greece Southern Camps Health attention for Refugees
4.	(1) (11)	<u>ITALIAN REFUGEE S.</u> Movement and Repatriation Sicily - Refugees for North.
5.	(1) (11)	<u>GENERAL</u> General Welfare and Miscellaneous Enquiries.
6.	(1) (11) (111)	<u>REPARATION</u> General Facilities M.T.A.'s obtained
7.	(1) (11)	<u>FINANCE</u> Emergency Financial Assistance Currency Conversion.

GENERAL
Evacuation
Blankets
Clothing

ORGANIZATION

GENERAL
Inspection
Italian Army (Grave)
Southern Camps
Denial attention for Refugees

ITALIAN REFUGEES
Government and Registration
Sicily - Refugees for North.

REFUGEE BUREAU
General
Welfare and whereabouts Enquiries.

REGISTRATION
General
Formalities
M.A.'s obtained

FINANCE
Emergency Financial Assistance
Currency Conversion.

2411

SECRET

ALGER COMMISSION
ADG 594

Displaced Persons and Registration 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 May, a request was received for the return of 1500 agriculturalists. On the completion of this move, a further request was made for the return of 1500 agriculturalists to return to the Yugoslav Islands. Before this further request had been issued, the Central Committee of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, ZAVH, stated that they wished to return all Yugoslavs to their home country. This was approved by A.F.S.C. and by the end of the month 1,557 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 them, either 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 Trieste on December 14th.

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 Camps have received full issue of winter clothing. In a few instances certain sizes of pants or mail shoes have not been available. In the case of the children, it has been noted that the majority of clothing is being hoarded and hidden away to take back to Yugoslavia.

2. ORGANIZATION.

Camp Commanders have continued 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 requirements such as palliases and shoes have been met. In a certain degree from our own resources. Such work gives the refugees a positive interest and it is certain that the output could be increased considerably.

3. REMARKS

(1) Inspection.

D.A.D.H. visited all Mortorio Camps during the month with the exception of MORTICE.

Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, HZB, stated that they wished to return all Yugoslavs to their home country. This was approved by J.B.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 Switzerland on December, 1944.

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.

(11b) Clothing

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

2. ORGANIZATION

Camp Commanders have cooperated with survey 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 requirements such as palliases and shoes have been met, to a certain degree from our own resources. Such work gives the refugee a positive interest and if certain tasks could be utilized the output could be increased considerably.

3. MEDICAL

(a) Inspection

D.D.B. visited all Northern Camps during the month with the exception of FLORENCE. General conditions of Refugees fair. Up to 50% to 70% scabies reported with varying degrees of louse infestation (5% to 50% reported). Living conditions are very trying in winter lodged and muddy camps. There is a very urgent need for more blankets, palliases, shoes etc., as well as bed coverings.

24.10

(11) 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.

(11b) Southern Camps.

Respirable in Southern Italy have had average number of admissions. The most prevalent disease was bronchitis at the beginning of the month. We also had a few cases of typhoid fever. The majority of cases have recovered.

occurred in VI LAYCA. These have been isolated and treated in the Centre. Four cases of suspected typhus were reported in No. 1 Transit Camp (Refugees). One was confirmed typhus, the remaining unconfirmed. All precautions had been taken by the time the cases were confirmed.

(14) Dental attention for refugees.

A dental clinic has been opened in KID for the benefit of refugees living at OLA. C/O. 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 railroad 2012 - MILITARY was working again on 6th November and refugee repatriation to the South by rail began on 6th November.

(b) Numbers moved were as follows:-

From the North to KID	1946
KID to SOUTH BY TRAIN & SIGHTLY (repatriation)	4800
SOUTH BY TRAIN & SIGHTLY TO KID (repatriation)	150
Total number moved	13996

(11) SIGHTLY - Refugees for KID.

At the end of the month SIGHTLY had the following numbers only, for repatriation to the North:-

for SIGHTLY	2019
" LITHUANIAN	1789
" HUNG. CATHOLIC & 14423	14423
TOTAL	17990

Any question of repatriation to KID is being held in abeyance at present is ruled out for a period of at least four months. The present conditions in these provinces are such that they cannot accept further repatriation and would thereby increase the difficulties with which they have to contend.

5. RECEIVING SURVEILLANCE

(1) General.

A total of 67,150 displaced persons are now recorded. Of this number the location of 53,000 is known and the balance of 14,150 are known to have been in KID during the last year. These figures represent 46 nationalities.

During the month Mrs. E.B. Smith, Director of the Foreign Relations Department of the British Red Cross visited this Headquarters. She stressed the fact that information be given to camps, Red Cross workers and others regarding the on shore and enquiry service rendered by the British Bureau.

the out of operation the railroad WZL - N.M.L. was working again on 24th November and refugee repatriation to the South by rail began on 3th November.

(b) Numbers covered were as follows:-

From the North to 1945	7046
1945 to 1947 IN ITALY & SICILY	4800
(repatriation)	
OUTSIDE ITALY & SICILY IN 1948	150
(repatriation)	
<u>Total number covered</u>	<u>12096</u>

(11) SICILY - Refugees from ITALY.

At the end of the month SICILY and the following number is only. For repatriation to the NORTH:-

FOR REPATRIATION	2010
• LIVERPOOL	1709
• BIRMINGHAM & MANCHESTER	31
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>3750</u>

The question of repatriation to ITALY and LIVERPOOL at present is ruled out for a period of at least four months. The present conditions in these provinces are such that they cannot accept further repatriation and would thereby increase the difficulties with which they have to contend.

5. RECONSTRUCTION

(1) General.

A total of 62,150 displaced persons are now recorded. If this number the location of 55,000 is known and the balance of 7,150 are known to have been in ITALY during the last year. These refugees represent 50 million dollars.

During the month Miss S.B. Wilson, 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 regarding the emergency and emergency services rendered by the Secretary Bureau.

(11) Welfare and other above mentioned.

During the month 525 enquiries were received and processed. 250 replies were made to enquiries. Outgoing postal messages to the International Red Cross, ICRC, for money occupied territory totalled 25. Outgoing messages to Allied, Neutral and recently liberated territory amounted to 150.

During the month 950 communications were received and in addition 50 communications concerning Italian Nationals were passed to the Italian Red Cross for action.

6. INTERPRETATION.

(1) General.

The work done during the month is increasing very considerably and the

1/2 Contd.

Page 3.

proceeding of these would be repatriation remains a lengthy procedure. Repatriation of Jews to PALESTINE continued to be under discussion and is in no way until the arrival in Israel of a Jewish Representative from PALESTINE.

Nationalists of some twenty-six nationalities have been registered for repatriation.

(11) Repatriation Formalities.

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

- 175 Maltese for Libya
- 41 Maltese for MALTA
- 30 Latin Americans (Private)
- 29 Private for INDIA
- 77 East Africans (various countries)
- 116 Greeks for LIBYA.

(11) M.T.A.'s obtained.

M.T.A.'s were granted to nationals of the following countries, though at the end of the period under review no moves had as yet taken place.

Greeks for Libya	12	Americans for Libya	1
Greeks for Greece	1	Cypriotes	12
British for U.K.	1	Maltese for Malta	8
Egyptians	2	Irish	1
Norwegians for U.K.	1	Danish for U.K.	1
Dutch for U.K.	3	Italians for Malta	1
Norwegian	1	Yugoslavs	1
Canada	3	Australia	2
British Handover	2	Ethiopia	5

7. FINANCE

(1) Emergency Financial Assistance.

November 1948 the structure of such loans to Allied Nationals through the British Palestine and its branches functioning. Payments were authorized to be made to 21 provinces and some 1,200 displaced persons received loans totalling 10,000,000 lire or amount of 2,070 lire per person per month. Disbursed portion of 18 million nationalities have been aided by these loans.

(11) Currency Conversion

Information was received early in the month that a U.S. Treasury Memo had been issued to the American Joint Distribution Board to effect transfer of funds to PALESTINE and it was also noted that U.S.D. could also pay the refugees under the U.S.A. for lire collected at the sub-Committee. No information has been received that payment has been made.

Policy regarding currency conversion of current reference records may still enable a ruling.

29 requests for info

77 East Africans (various countries)

118 Greeks for info.

(11) A.T.A.'s obtained.

A.T.A.'s were granted to nationals of the following countries, through at the end of the period under review no moves had as yet taken place.

Greeks for Libya	12	Armenians for Libya	1
Greeks for Greece	1	Carinthians	12
British for U.K.	1	Maltese for Malta	6
Egyptians	2	Iraqis	1
Norwegians for U.K.	1	Dutch for U.K.	2
Dutch for U.K.	3	Italians for Malta	2
Norwegian	1	Swedes	1
Canada	5	Australians	2
British Honduras	2	Ethiopians	5

7. FINANCE

(1) Currency Financial Assistance.

November and the progress of each loan to Allied Nationals through the British Dilemma and its branches functioning. Payments were authorized to be made in 21 provinces and some 4,000 displaced persons received loans totalling 10,000,000 lire on average of 2,170 lire per person per month. Displaced persons of 18 different nationalities have been aided by these loans.

(11) Currency Conversion

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 Palestine and it was also agreed that J.D.B. would also receive the refugees and to U.S.A. for lire collected by the Anglo-American Committee. The information has been received that payment has been made.

Policy regarding currency conversion of further refugees leaving Italy will await a ruling.

FOR THE DIRECTOR.

E. F. Bell
 C.F. W. Bell
 Lieut. Colonel
 Deputy Director.

DISTRIBUTION.

Civil Affairs Section, A.C.	13	U.N.E.S.C. Cairo	1
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Mr C. H. H. H. H. H.	1	Specie	12

ML LY REPORT - NOVEMBER

CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

2/3.10/CA

15 Dec 44

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 realised 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 18 out of the 19 Ministries all suspect senior officials (down to Grade 17 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 Laruso 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.

On 35 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 Comando at Frosinone for the repair of houses and further 25,000 more

...continually 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 Com. alone 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.

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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 Grosseto for the repair of houses and further 25,000 are being dispatched to Chieti 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 estimate 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, Chieti 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.

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 AMG 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 - AFHQ has approved the transfer of the Pistoia 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 (AMLA), 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.

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 - b) The appointment of a new Sindaco of Naples has been held up owing to the Government crisis.
 - 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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 - 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, 643 OR's have recently arrived from Africa and Greece.
 - 12 Railway Police - The Ministry of the Interior has planned to recruit 1500 Agents of Public Security to form a special Railway Police. Pending training of these men, ex-railway employees will be used.
 - 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 Prisoners - 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 same as 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 equalisation 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 counterfeit AN 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' Public 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 dusting station has been set up at the Trenetina Railway Station, Rome, where refugees are treated with anti-louse powder on arrival.
- 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 Medical Provincial 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 future areas experimental work on the destruction of hibernating mosquitoes. The Director of the Sub-Com-

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operating as such. Joint patrols of Italian and Allied Military Police are being used to combat this situation. In the same area counterfeit Italian 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.

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

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

- 18 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.

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- 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 Rome infant mortality figure for November is 134.9.

20 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.

21 Medical Supply - ENIEMEA, 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 RL No 151 Constituent Assembly - The Legal Sub-Commission advised on the function of the Constituent Assembly established by RL 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.

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 Regina 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.

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- 26 DO No 26 - Labour Relations - Rules under General Order No 26 have been settled and provide for the operation of the Provincial and Regional 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 Espionage trials - The cases tried in AMJ Courts and reviewed by this 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, Lucca and Pisa. There were a number of informal and informative conferences with school officials and students.

30 Printing -
 a) The 'summer printings' 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 organizations in Italy, Catholics and non Catholics, 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 organizations.
 b) The Girl Guide organization in Italy is slowly being got under way.

33 Requisitioning of school buildings - Derequisitioning 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, FILM ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

34 Destruction of monuments in newly occupied territory -
 a) Livorno - First reports show that, with the possible exception of S. Apollinare in Maremma, on which a detailed report is awaited, none of the great Byzantine monuments have suffered serious damage.
 b) Fivini - 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.

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MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

34

Condition of monuments in newly occupied territory -

- a) Ravenna - First reports show that, with the possible exception of the great Byzantine monuments have suffered serious damage.
- b) Fimint - 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 the 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 Borgese 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 Reorganization - A reorganization 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 IMPC 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.

- 43 Certificates issued to Patriots - The IMPC 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 - All patriots representatives of the G.N. in Army areas have been withdrawn, and all patriots representatives, Military or G.N., will be withdrawn from Italian Government territory by 31 December. It is considered that their work should have been completed by this date.

DISPLACED 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 1500 agriculturalists to return was followed by a request for a further 1500 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 CSLOC 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 4,800 Southerners in Rome were repatriated to the South.
- b) At the end of November Stally had 4,790 persons who wished to return to Frosinone and Littoria, Rome, Campobasso and Naples. Due to present conditions in Frosinone 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 authorized to be made in 21 provinces and some 4,230 displaced persons received loans totalling 10,435,000 lire an average of 2,570 lire per person. Displaced persons of 18 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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