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MONTHLY REPORTS, SUB-COMMS.
APR. 1945

HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
Education Subcommission
APO 394

ED/CWR/amc

ED/6A/1.0/AC

14 May, 1945

Report for April.

1. Shift to North.

The principal concentration of activity in the Education Subcommission during April was getting ready for the occupation of the Northern Regions, to which Education Officers were sent at the end of the month from all Regions south of Emilia and from Headquarters. This involved the following activities:

a) Final revision of directives. The directives used heretofor were revised to meet the new situation in Northern Regions and to accord with recent Italian Government decrees and A.C. orders and memoranda. These directives, while uniform for all Regions, are issued, in accordance with past practices in this Subcommission, over the signature of the Regional Commissioner in each Region. They are as follows:

Number 1 -- To Provincial Commissioners: Outlines their responsibilities and includes directives 2 to 5 for their files and directives 2 and 3 for transmission to the Prefect.

Number 2 -- To the Prefect: On confiscation of fascist text books, duties of sindaci, and the turning over of GIL properties to the provveditore agli studi.

Number 3 -- To the Prefect: For all sindaci: Gives orders regarding confiscation and storage of fascist text books; finding and making ready suitable buildings for school use; opening communal schools; and inaugurating the school lunch program.

Number 4 -- To the Provveditore agli Studi (Provincial superintendent of schools): Clarifies the relations of the Provveditore to Italian law and AMG; sets up administration and outlines method of appointing personnel; gives specific directives on opening schools and eliminating fascism; provides for such administrative matters as transfers of teachers and students, school organization and programs of study; gives full instructions regarding text books to be used and prices thereof; orders cooperation with prefect and sindaco in finding suitable locations for schools and setting up lunch program; provides for financing of schools; gives orders for the taking over of GIL (Youth Organization) properties for school use and welfare of youth; and provides for systematic reports to [illegible]

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which Education Officers were sent at the end of the month from the Regional Commission of Emilia and from Headquarters. This involved the following activities:

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Number 5 -- To the Provveditore agli Studi: For all school heads: Outlines their responsibilities in regard to opening and defascizing schools and rendering reports.

Number 6 -- To acting heads of universities and other higher institutions learning, cultural organizations, etc.: Gives procedures for defascizing personnel, selection of permanent rectors, deans, etc., rendering reports and submitting budgets.

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b) The Director of the Education Subcommission and Captain NOE, REO for Piemonte called on G-5, IV Corps in Lucca, cleared directives and plans with him, and arranged that directives signed by Regional Commissioners might be used with a covering letter from G-5, IV Corps making them effective in IV Corps areas. A similar plan was proposed to the SCAO's 5 and 8 Army. The Director of the Subcommission then visited Regional Headquarters of the four northern Regions which had not yet begun to function and went through all the directives with them.

c) A meeting of such Regional Education Officers as were available was held in Rome on 27 April for final briefing on plans for the north.

d) A small group of Provveditori agli Studi from Central Italy, selected as the best in all liberated territory, were brought to Rome on 27 and 28 April and prepared to go north as civilian specialist assistants to the Regional Education Officers to make up for the shortage of Allied personnel. They will coordinate and supervise the work of provincial provveditori in each Region where they are used, will interpret to them Italian and Allied decrees and orders, and generally assist the Regional Education Officers.

e) A pool of potential provveditori to head up provinces in the north if suitable personnel should be unavailable locally in some provinces, was prepared with the help of the Minister of Public Instruction. Candidates were called to the Education Subcommission for personal interview.

f) A list of the educational buildings most important to preserve from requisitioning in the North was prepared, at our request, by the Ministry of Public Instruction, and forwarded to G-5, IV Corps, SCAO's 5 and 8 Army, and Regional Education Officers.

g) Provisions were made for handling educational matters in Marche-Umbria and Toscana Regions, while they remain under AMG, through the Education Subcommission, since no Education Officers were being left there. Any Legio educational matters still requiring AC assistance are also being handled by Education Subcommission Hq.

h) Education Subcommission Hq. cut its strength from four to three officers by sending Major VESSELO to Lombardia as REO. It also lost, at least temporarily, Major MARNUS to Displaced Persons, leaving only the Director and Executive Officer (Captain VILLA) at Subcommission Headquarters.

i) Major VESSELO's Survey of Italian Education was mimeographed and forwarded to all Education Officers to give them more complete background for their work.

2. Regional Activities.

Because of the shift to the north at the end of April the regular monthly reports from Regions could not be prepared. Brief statements from the REO's indicate that in Marche-Umbria, Toscana, and Forli' and Ravenna Provinces of Emilia, schools were functioning, books were distributed, note books (quaderni) were being printed (half a million in Toscana alone), lunches were being served to increasing numbers of children, some building repair was going on,

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In general, Toscana (except Apuania province) and Marche-Umbria were in good shape to transfer to the Italian Government. The same was true of Forli' and Ravenna provinces in Emilia.

3. Headquarters activities.

a) The Minister accompanied the Director of the Education Subcommission and the REO of Toscana (Capt. MOE) on a visit to a number of schools in the city and province of Siena and the University of Siena.

b) Requisitions were filed, in revised form, for text book printing supplies and school supplies from the United States for 1945-46.

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c) Tabulation of the great number of requests for books and apparatus to rehabilitate libraries and laboratories continued at the Ministry of Public Instruction. Not yet completed. New requests can be expected from the north, to which forms have been sent.

d) Cultural interchange.

(1) Permission to translate has been obtained, gratis, from authors and publishers of five of the books desired for the series on Allied Education. Four of these are either in the press or being translated.

(2) There has been close liaison between the Education Subcommission and the United States Information Service (USIS), through weekly luncheon meetings and office contacts. Requests received from American and Italian sources are discussed and decision is made as to whether they can be best handled by Education Subcommission or USIS. The USIS Education Bulletin is prepared in consultation with the Education Subcommission, and distributed to schools through the Minister. Plans have been made, in consultation with the Minister, for the USIS to print three books for free distribution to school children next fall. One of these, for fifth grade children (11-year-olds) is on the broad outlines of the geography and history of the principal countries of North and South America. The second, for children 14 and 15 years old, describes the making of the American constitution, the American system of elections, etc. The third, likewise for 14-year-olds, deals with the responsibilities and duties of citizens in a democracy -- it will be an adaptation of one of the best American junior-high-school text books on citizenship. The USIS is further seeking translation rights and Italian publishers for the thirty or forty books of juvenile literature selected on the initiative of the Education Subcommission.

(3) Preliminary contacts have been made with the newly arrived members of the British Council and British Institute. The Education Subcommission has offered to cooperate with them along the same lines as in the case of USIS. They have indicated, however, that they prefer to make their own direct contacts with the Minister of Public Instruction, but will keep the Education Subcommission informed of their activities.

(4) Prof. Caccioppoli, who is supposed to go to the United States to study nuclear physics, is still in Rome due to delays in Washington.

(5) The Columbia Concert Corporation has requested such information from the Education Subcommission looking to an interchange of concert artists between the United States and Italy.

4. Minister of Public Instruction.

There have been the usual twice-a-week meetings between the Minister of Public Instruction and the Director of the Education Subcommission. In addition to matters mentioned above, and many technical matters, the following have been dealt with:

a) A special meeting was held with the Vice President, CA Section, the Education Subcommission and MFA Subcommission to discuss the implementation of PAU 287, especially as regards cultural interchange. In addition to expressing his approval of the actions already underway in this field, the Minister agreed to appoint two commissions to study means of bringing about an interchange of professors and students between Italy and Allied nations.

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b) The Minister is considering a decree to facilitate the employment of foreign professors in Italy.

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c) A decree has been prepared to allow special university examinations for students who were unable to take the regular ones because of work with the Partisans.

d) The Minister has been asked to prepare a decree which would enable the Allies in the North to pay persons employed as temporary provveditori agli studi at the same rate as permanent provveditori.

e) It has been suggested that the Minister arrange for a decree that would make the benefits of DLL 159 retroactive for personnel suspended by AMG before July, 1944.

f) The Minister of Public Instruction, the Minister of Justice and the High Commissioner have finally set up provincial epuration committees under DLL 159 in most of the provinces south of Rhilia.

5. Youth Activities.

a) A working plan for Patronato Scolastico (student aid association) has finally been issued by the Minister.

b) A temporary resolution of the problem of taking over the property of the Fascist Youth Organization (GIL) by the provveditori agli studi, for Youth activities, has been worked out and put into effect for the North. This provides that the Intendente di Finanza in each province will immediately inventory and take titular possession of the physical assets of GIL, and then promptly turn them over, exclusive of cash and securities, to the provveditore agli studi to be used for athletic, cultural, welfare, and educational purposes for youth.

c) The American Junior Red Cross is sending 20,000 packages of school supplies, soap, tooth brush, etc., for distribution to needy school children through the Italian Junior Red Cross.

d) The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are growing in importance and in number of participants. Mr. Cotty visited Florence and talked with the leaders of both Scout organizations and those who are organizing Girl Guides. He found considerable activity and growth, and classes for future leaders of troops. Such classes have been underway for months in Rome for leaders of Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

St. George' Day was celebrated by rallies of each of the Scout organizations and the Girl Guides, in Rome and in Florence, involving an aggregate of several thousand children. The Director of the Education Subcommission and Mr. Cotty visited the Rome rallies. It was good to see great numbers of youngsters out in the beautiful countryside, enthusiastically and with good organization carrying out the typical Scout programs of demonstrations, competitions, camping activities, and songs. There was a real scout spirit. For those who are participating, Scouting is replacing the demoralization of hanging around on the city streets, by wholesome, organized and constructive recreation.

6. Personnel.

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6. Personnel.

The present redistribution of personnel of [illegible] Office Mission is as follows:

Headquarters:

Lt.Col. Carleton W. WASHBURNE (A), Director
Capt. Joseph V. VEILA (B) , Executive Officer
(Major Sir Philip MAGNUS (B) , on loan to Displaced Persons).

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Liguria:

1st Lt. John P. SIMONI (A), Regional Education Officer.

Piemonte:

Capt. Sam V. NOE (A) , Regional Education Officer
Capt. Paul L. HEILMAN (A), Education Officer

Lombardia:

Major Arthur A. VESSELO (B), Regional Education Officer
Capt. Stanley OPENSHAW (B) , Education Officer

Venezia:

Major Francis F. GREGORY (B), Regional Education Officer

Emilia:

Capt. Willis E. PRATT (A), Regional Education Officer.

CARLETON W. WASHBURNE
Lt.Col., A.U.S.
Director of Education.

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Luzon:

Major Francis F. GREGORY (B), Regional Education Officer

Emilia:

Capt. Willis D. PRATT (A), Regional Education Officer.

CARLETON W. WASHBURN
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
Public Health Sub-Commission

AC/3016/PH

PH/GMF/ja
12 May 1945

SUBJECT: - Public Health Sub-Commission,
Report for Month of April 1945.

THRU : - VT, CA Section.

TO : - Executive Commissioner, HQ AC.

1. POLITICAL:

(A) According to the Consolidated Text of the Public Health Laws of 27 July 1934, there was established a Consiglio Superiore di Sanita' which was composed of the following members:

1 Biologist.
2 Engineers, specialized in sanitary engineering.
1 Chemist.
2 Veterinarians, particularly competent in Veterinary hygiene.
1 Pharmacist.
1 Member of the State Council.
1 Expert in Agriculture.
1 Public Health Official, head of a hygiene department.
1 Representative of the National Fascist Party.
1 Representative of the National Fascist Welfare Institute.
1 Representative of the Italian Red Cross.
1 Representative of the National Mother & Child Welfare Organization.
The Director General of Public Health.
The Director General for Civil Administration.
The Commissioner for Migrations and Colonization Work.
The Director General for Higher Education.
The Director General for Italians living abroad.
1 Director General of the Ministry for Colonies, appointed by the Minister for Colonies.
1 Director General of the Ministry of Corporations, appointed by the Minister of Corporations.
The Lt General (Medical), Head of the Military Health Corps.
The Lt General (Medical), General Director of Health for the Navy.
The Chief of the Central Health Office for the Royal Air Force.
The President of the Medical Committee of the National Council for Research.
The President of the Court of Appeal of the Capital.
The Director General for the Merchant Navy.
The Director General for Agriculture.
The President of the Institute for Statistics.
The Head of the Health Office for State Railways.
The Director General for Water and Electrical Installations.
The Director General for Reclaiming of Land.
The Chief of the Military Veterinary Corps.

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The Director General for Italians living abroad.
1 Director General of the Ministry for Colonies, appointed by the Minister for Colonies.
1 Director General of the Ministry of Corporations, appointed by the Minister of Corporations.
The Lt General (Medical), head of the Military Health Corps.
The Lt General (Medical), General Director of Health for the Navy.
The Chief of the Central Health Office for the Royal Air Force.
The President of the Medical Committee of the National Council for Research.
The President of the Court of Appeal of the Capital.
The Director General for the Merchant Navy.
The Director General for Agriculture.
The President of the Institute for Statistics.
The Head of the Health Office for State Railways.
The Director General for Water and Electrical Installations.
The Director General for Reclaiming of Land.
The Chief of the Military Veterinary Corps.
1 Representative of Surgeons } Chosen by their respective
1 Representative of Chemists } local associations.
1 Representative of Pharmacists }
1 Representative of Engineers. }

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The functions of this body were, in broad terms, to examine all matters concerning the public health of the Kingdom which were referred to it by the Director General of Public Health; to initiate scientific research in respect of all aspects of public health, to compile a list of dangerous trades and to take steps to safeguard the health of all workers, especially women and children. The Council was divided into different sections which studied and advised on a diversity of public health problems, while on matters of the greatest importance, the Council met and voted in full session.

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(B) During the war the Council continued to function satisfactorily up until the events of September 1943 when it automatically and of necessity ceased to have any further corporate existence. Since then, the General Direction of Public Health has continued to administer the health services of the country without having a Consiglio to which to refer any problems of a complicated nature.

(C) On 19th April 1945, there was published in the Official Gazette, Legislative Decree of the Lieut General No.136 of the 22nd March 1945 by which there was established a Central Advisory Commission for Public Health, or "Commissione Consultiva Centrale di Sanita". The composition of this Commission is very similar to that of the original Consiglio and its powers and functions are defined by the Decree to be identical with those conferred on the Superior Council for Public Health. The Commisione is to hold office for one year after the end of the war, the reason for this being that by then the time will have come for the formation of a fresh Consiglio which can be composed of members chosen from the whole of Italy.

(D) It is felt that the enactment of this Decree is an excellent measure, indicative of the active interest being taken by the Italian Government in all matters pertaining to the health of the Italian nation.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH DRIVES:

(A) Typhus:

(a) No cases of Typhus have been reported during the month.

(b) Supplies of DDT and Spray-guns have been allocated to all Regional stockpiles for the Northern Regions. On arrival, those supplies will be distributed to the Medici Provinciali of each province with instructions as to their use and as a result every province in Italy will have its emergency stock of DDT for use in case any outbreak of Typhus should occur. At the moment, however, it is thought that such a contingency is remote.

(B) Smallpox:

(a) Despite the fact that over a million persons have been vaccinated in Naples Commune and more than two million in Naples Province, Smallpox continues to persist in that area. It is felt that the vaccination programme is not being carried out with the thoroughness and stringency which is necessary and representations to that effect have been made to the Government. As a result, a special directive has been issued to the Prefect of Naples and an inspector from the Ministry has been sent to Naples to report on the progress of the epidemic and enquire into the efficacy of the prophylactic measures. The Italian Public Health authorities report for the month of April; 274 cases from Naples Province of which 126 occurred in the City and 148 in the Province.

(b) The remaining cases of Smallpox reported in Italy are: 14 from Salerno, 62 from Avellino, 3 from Benevento, 1 from each of the Provinces of Rome, Palermo, Catanzaro and Campobasso, while 6 were reported from Frosinone.

(C) Malaria:

(a) Although small quantities of Paris green have reached this country, no bulk shipment has yet arrived and the lack of this commodity was causing the Sub-Commission considerable anxiety. However, once more the Military Authorities have demonstrated their sympathetic outlook on the problems of AC and have released 50 [illegible]

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(C) Malaria:

(a) Although small quantities of Paris green have reached this country, no bulk shipment has yet arrived and the lack of this commodity was causing the Sub-Commission considerable anxiety. However, once more the Military Authorities have demonstrated their sympathetic outlook on the problems of AC and have released 50 tons to this Sub-Commission, to be repaid immediately AC shipments arrive. Of these 50 tons, 30 have been allocated to the Italian Government for malaria control work in Southern Italy, Sicily and Sardinia, while 10 tons each have been allocated to Venezia and Emilia Regions. Lombardia, Piemonte and Liguria Regions, where the malaria problem is small, have been allocated respectively 1 ton, 1 ton and ½ ton from small stocks in hand.

(b) Work on the Pontine Marshes under Professor Missiroli, Special Commissioner of the Antimalaria Committee of Littoria Province, continues but is hampered by lack of transport. If Colonel Spencer, Major Anderson, Major Hill and Captain Manzelli were able to afford Professor Missiroli transport facilities through the cooperation of the AQ Transport Officer while they were still temporarily attached to this HQ, but recent developments have necessitated their departure to their proper stations in the North and therefore Professor Missiroli's scheme has suffered in consequence through shortage of transport. It is not properly appreciated by the Italian authorities that it is quite impossible to hand AQ transport over to a civilian agency, even for use in malaria control projects, important as these are.

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furthermore, with the opening up of the new Northern Regions, all transport is at a premium, as well as there being no Public Health Officers to accept responsibility for vehicles. It has been represented to Professor Wheatroll that the routine Marshes are in Italian Government Territory and that if transport is looking for this scheme, direct appeal should be made to the Government for assistance. This solution to the problem, however, does not appear to have been fully realized or exploited. In the meantime, this Sub-Commission has for a long time past been making repeated efforts to obtain tyres for the Public Health authorities and the Italian Red Cross. If these could be made available, many cars belonging to Medical Provincial and Anti-malarial Commissions, now lying idle through lack of tyres, could be put into service and the present serious difficulty overcome. The latest information, however, is to the effect that there is absolutely no availability of tyres of suitable sizes and therefore it would appear that requisitioning of vehicles by the Italian Government is the only possible solution.

(c) Dr. Marghen of the Malaria Control Demonstration Unit reports that the residual spray work in the Fiber Delta project is nearing completion and the adult and larval capture phase of the program is about to begin. To date some 1350 buildings including over 39,000 rooms have been treated in an area embracing approximately 120 square miles. This has required the application of almost 12,000 gallons of kerosene and 5400 pounds of DDT concentrate of which over 1000 pounds went into the Lido di Roma. In that part of the rural districts completed and where there was an average of 0.58 persons per room, the amount of DDT used was approximately 100 grams per room or 170 grams per person. The treated area has been divided into six districts in each of which a squad for collecting adults and larvae will make systematic collections throughout the breeding season so that a constant check will be had on the vector density in all parts of the project.

(D) Typhoid:

(a) A small outbreak of Typhoid which occurred in 27th ASC Evacuation Camp, Florence, may now be considered at an end.

(b) An exhaustive report on the San Marino-Rimini epidemic by British Units is to be found at Appendix "A".

(E) Undulant Fever:

(a) Cases of undulant fever are still being reported from Tuscany, Sicily and the necessity of boiling milk and the avoidance of local cheeses is once more stressed.

(F) Venereal Disease:

(a) As regards the recommendations made to the Italian Government concerning the establishment of a 600 bedded hospital in Rome for the treatment of infected prostitutes, referred to in last month's report, a reply has been received in which it is stated that in the opinion of the Public Health authorities, the number of infected women referred to the San Gallicano Hospital for treatment is not large enough to necessitate the utilization of 600 beds and suggests that 400 beds should be sufficient. The reply deals also at some length with the vexed question of the booklet carried by prostitutes as an indication of their freedom from infection.

(b) This reply has been forwarded to the Surgeon, Rome Area Allied Commission and we understand discussions with the Adviser in Venereology from Army [illegible]

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by the Italian Government to the only possible solution.

(c) Dr. Marston of the Malaria Control Demonstration Unit reports that the residual spray work in the Tiber Delta project is nearing completion and the adult and larval capture phase of the program is about to begin. To date some 4350 buildings including over 39,000 rooms have been treated in an area embracing approximately 120 square miles. The work required the application of almost 12,000 gallons of kerosene and 5800 pounds of DDT concentrate of which over 1000 pounds went into the Lido di Roma. In that part of the rural districts concerned and where there was an average of 0.5 persons per room, the amount of DDT used was approximately 100 grams per room or 170 grams per person. The treated area has been divided into six districts in each of which a squad for collecting adults and larvae will make wet catch collections throughout the breeding season so that a constant check will be had on the vector density in all parts of the project.

(D) Typhoid:

(a) A small outbreak of Typhoid which occurred in 27th AMG Evacuation Camp, Florence, may not be considered at an end.

(b) An exhaustive report on the San Marino-Rimini epidemic of typhoid fever is to be found at Appendix "A".

(E) Undulant Fever:

(a) Cases of undulant fever are still being reported from Tuscany region and the necessity of boiling milk and the avoidance of local cheeses is once more stressed.

(F) Venereal Disease:

(a) As regards the representations made to the Italian Government concerning the establishment of a 600 bedded hospital in Rome for the treatment of infected prostitutes, referred to in last months report, a reply has been received in which it is stated that in the opinion of the Public Health authorities the number of infected women referred to the San Gallicano Hospital for treatment is not large enough to necessitate the utilisation of 600 beds and suggests that 400 beds should be sufficient. The reply deals also at some length with the vexed question of the booklet carried by prostitutes as an indication of their freedom from infection.

(b) This reply has been forwarded to the Surgeon, Rome Area Allied Commission and has produced a dispute with the Adviser in Gynaecology from AFHQ who is known that AFHQ is taking a deep interest in the matter.

(c) A further communication dated 28th April has been received from Public Health authorities in which it is stated that the number of beds in San Gallicano Hospital has been increased to 325 and that a further increase to 350 is shortly to be effected. This letter lays down, in addition, more stringent conditions regarding both the diagnosis and treatment of venereal infections.

(G) Infant Mortality:

(a) During March there were 2012 live births in Rome and 176 deaths in children under one year of age. This gives an infant mortality figure of 87.5 as compared with 111.5 in February.

(H) Tuberculosis:

(a) The March number of deaths in Rome Commune from all forms of Tuberculosis was 256 as compared with 190 in February.

3. VETERINARY BRANCH.

The Chief of the Veterinary Branch reports as follows:

(A) Liberation of Northern Italy at a time of the year when preparation by the Veterinary Service for the control of animal diseases is essential, creates a real need for organization of AMG assistance to that Service in Northern Italy at the earliest possible date. Special emphasis needs be placed on veterinary biological production because substantial stocks of these products must be at hand for distribution as soon as possible. The location of all Stazioni Zooprofilattiche in the North and additional information regarding same is at the disposal of this Branch. The arrival of a Veterinary CMD Laboratory Medical Supply Unit may prove very timely as the probability that one of the Northern laboratories will need it is great.

(B) The Veterinary Service in Southern Italy, Sardegna and Sicily is at present functioning with practically a pre-war degree of efficiency. Communal veterinarians are available in quantity for this area but qualified Provincial Veterinarians are scarce. Communication facilities are now restored to the point where contact can be made within 24 to 48 hours with any part of the area. The Chief, Veterinary Service in the Ministry has assumed complete responsibility for the service in this area. Barring unforeseen difficulties, little assistance will need to be afforded in the future and the only supplies required are veterinary medical. The present plan of distribution for such supplies has proven to be unsatisfactory mainly due to their similarity with medical supplies in general and the comparatively small tonnage involved. A plan for distributing future shipments of supplies by placing them under the complete control of veterinarians direct from the CMD Depots has been agreed upon and will probably go into effect within one month.

(C) Infectious diseases most prevalent during the past month were: foot-and-mouth disease, hog-cholera, sheepscabies, brucellosis and laryngotracheitis. The degree of location of and control measures effected for these diseases has been as follows:

(a) Foot-and-Mouth Disease: present with fairly high incidence in the Provinces of Sardegna, Roma, Siena, Lucca, Pistoia and Florence and sporadic cases have occurred in all Southern provinces on the mainland. 30,000 doses of vaccine have been produced and distributed. Cattle are reaching Rome at a rate of 350 a week to afford material for future vaccine production.

(b) Hog-Cholera: prevalent in practically every liberated province south of Florence with highest incidence in the Provinces of Siena, Roma, Viterbo and Naples. More than 12,000 doses of crystal violet vaccine have been produced and distributed with an additional supply in the process of production.

(c) Sheepscabies: present in approximately two-thirds of the mainland provinces with high incidence in those of Roma, Viterbo, Teramo and Foggia. Circulars describing the manufacture and use of lime-sulphur dip have been distributed.

(d) Brucellosis: most prevalent in Pistoia, Florence and Ravenna Provinces. Brucellin has been supplied to each Prefettura of the above.

(e) Laryngotracheitis: High incidence has been reported in Ascoli, Macerata and Forli' Provinces and sporadic cases have occurred throughout the provinces of the mainland, Sicily and Sardegna. One case of Glanders in a mule in Roma Province [illegible] reported to the Roma abattoir from Rome

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[illegible] production because substantial stocks of these products must be at hand for distribution as soon as possible. The location of all Stazioni Zooprofilattiche in the North and additional information regarding them is at the disposal of this Branch. The arrival of a Veterinary CAD Laboratory Medical Supply Unit may prove very timely as the probability that one of the Northern laboratories will need it is great.

(B) The Veterinary Service in Southern Italy, Sardegna and Sicily is at present functioning with practically a pre-war degree of efficiency. Communal veterinarians are available in quantity for this area but qualified Provincial Veterinarians are scarce. Immunization facilities are now restored to the point where contact can be made within 24 to 48 hours with any part of the area. The Chief, Veterinary Service in the Ministry has assumed complete responsibility for the service in this area. Barring unforeseen difficulties, little assistance will need to be afforded in the future and the only supplies required are veterinary medical. The present plan of distribution for such supplies has proven to be unsatisfactory mainly due to their similarity with medical supplies in general and the comparatively small tonnage involved. A plan for distributing future shipments of supplies by placing them under the complete control of veterinarians direct from the CAD Depots has been agreed upon and will probably go into effect within one month.

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(b) Hog-Cholera: prevalent in practically every liberated province south of Florence with highest incidence in the Provinces of Siena, Rome, Viterbo and Naples. More than 120,000 doses of crystal violet vaccine have been produced and distributed with an additional supply in the process of production.

(c) Sheepscabies: present in approximately two-thirds of the mainland provinces with high incidence in those of Rome, Viterbo, Teramo and Foggia. Circulars describing the manufacture and use of lime-sulphur dip have been distributed.

(d) Brucellosis: most prevalent in Pistoia, Florence and Ravenna Provinces. Brucellin has been supplied to each Prefettura of the above.

(e) Laryngotracheitis: High incidence has been reported in Ascoli, Macerata and Forli Provinces and sporadic cases have occurred throughout the provinces of the mainland, Sicily and Sardegna. One case of Glanders in a mule in Rome Province was reported. The mule had been transported to the Rome abbatoir from Naples Province. The animal was destroyed and all police measures possible to employ in existing circumstances were taken. One rabies suspect was reported in Bari Province with assurance that all necessary precautions and control measures have been taken. There has been no reported incidence of Anthrax, Sheep-Pox or suspected Equine Encephalomyelitis during the month.

(D) Short courses of instruction on bovine sterility work and bovine artificial insemination have been conducted for veterinarians in the Provinces of Rome, Viterbo and Frosinone during the month. Much interest and enthusiasm was been shown in these courses and similar courses in several other provinces will be offered during the next two months. The close relationship between the sterility work and artificial insemination has made a lasting impression upon those in attendance.

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(E) An information circular pertaining to availability and method of procuring veterinary biologics was circulated to all Regional Public Health Officers, Sfikc, AMG 5th and 8th Armies for Provincial Veterinarians. The Public Relations Branch prepared and arranged for release of a story about the production and use of strain No. 19 Brucella Abortus vaccine in Italy.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY BRANCH:

The Medical Supply Officer reports that:

(A) ERNIA has increased the number of their warehouses and representatives, which has helped a great deal in their distribution problems. Transportation is still one of their great difficulties. Though many of their problems have been worked out, they are still far from operating smoothly. Discussion still arises between ERNIA and Sanity Publics of the Italian Government over proper management and operation of the organization.

(B) This office made a new directive, AC/3072/2/PH, this was published by Civil Affairs Section on April 12th, 1945 and was forwarded to all Regional Public Health Officers and to Provincial Commissioners, to the Public Health Division Ital in Government and to ERNIA. The above-mentioned directive consolidates all the requisitioning and distributing system and states regulations on prices of Allied medical supplies. Products manufactured in Liberated Italy at the present time, in sufficient quantity to prevent disease and unrest among the civil population, are cancelled from requisitions from US and UK.

(C) Plans have been made and approved for the distribution of medical supplies for North West Italy. Requisitions have been made out and forwarded to CCSD Depots to be filled. These supplies are now ready for shipment to all Regions in AMG Territory where ERNIA is not operating.

(D) Parts green and anti-malarial drugs have been released from the CCSD Depots to the Italian Government for distribution in malarious areas. Similar supplies have been set aside for A G Territory.

(E) Medical Supplies for the 6 months period January 1, 1945 to July 1945 are now arriving from the States. Requisitions will again be filled on a two month's basis for ERNIA and 5th and 8th Armies.

5. WELFARE BRANCH:

The Chief of the Welfare Branch reports as follows:

(A) Personnel: No change in officer personnel since last month. Regional Welfare Officers continued to lose Red Cross personnel who are being assigned further North. The return of the Southern and Latio-Umbria Regions to Italian administration throws additional work on this Headquarters.

(B) Food and Clothing: The regular feeding programs are being continued. Arte Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorsi per l'Italia has been supplementing children's diets with milk and vitamins which has been very helpful. Our institutional surveys have been used as a basis for these various distributions and have proved to be reliable and helpful. The age limit has been raised so that now adolescents are having the benefits of these additional rations.

The clothing distribution has been entirely from supplies furnished by [illegible] and carried out through ENDSI.

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worked out, they are still far from operating smoothly. Disagreeing still arises between ENAIRA and Sanita' Pubblica of the Italian Government over proper management and operation of the organization.

(b) This office made a new directive, AC/3072/2/PW, this was published by Civil Affairs Section on April 10th, 1945 and was forwarded to all Regional Public Health Officers and to Provincial Commissioners, to the Public Health Division of Allied Government and to ENAIRA. The above-mentioned directive consolidates all the requisitioning and distributing system and states regulations on prices of Allied medical supplies. Products manufactured in Liberated Italy at the present time, in sufficient quantity to prevent disease and unrest among the civil population, are cancelled from requisitions from US and UK.

(c) Plans have been made and approved for the distribution of medical supplies for March Cost July. Requisitions have been made out and forwarded to SCAD Depots to be filled. These supplies are now ready for shipment to all Regions in AMG Territory where ENAIRA is not operating.

(d) Paris green and anti-malarial drugs have been released from the SCAD Depots to the Italian Government for distribution in malarious areas. Similar supplies have been set aside for A G Territory.

(e) Medical Supplies for the 6 months period January 1, 1945 to July 1945 are now arriving from the States. Requisitions will again be filled on a two months basis for British and 5th and 8th Armies.

5. WELFARE BRANCH

The Chief of the Welfare Branch reports as follows:

(a) Personnel: No change in officer personnel since last month. Regional Welfare Officers continued to lose Red Cross personnel who are being assigned further North. The return of the Southern and Lazio-Umbria Regions to Italian administration throws additional work on this headquarters.

(b) Food and Clothing: The regular feeding programs are being continued. Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorsi per l'Italia has been supplementing children's diets with milk and vitamins which has been very helpful. Our institutional surveys have been used as a basis for these various distributions and have proved to be reliable and helpful. The age limit has been raised so that now, adolescents are having the benefits of these additional rations.

The clothing distribution has been entirely from supplies furnished by American Relief for Italy and given out through ENDSI.

This Branch, through close cooperation with the Industry and the Commerce Sub-Commissions has made available to the Italian Red Cross and to the Order of Malta certain salvage materials such as canvas, mattress covers, shoe findings, mosquito nettings, cot covers, etc., from which much needed clothing is made both for children and adults. We hope to continue and enlarge this program so that no Quartermaster salvage will have to be sold on the market, but will go into the hands of reputable and reliable Italian Welfare Organizations where it will be converted into needed products. It is hoped that salvage material can be made into clothing by factories of the North at least until these factories are supplied with raw materials. ENDSI and representatives of the Vatican are also anxious to have salvage made available to them. We are working on a plan to have one agency, for instance ENDSI, buy all released salvage materials. ENDSI will then make distribution to the other Italian agencies of the materials they need. With this wide and diversified distribution it is hoped that some clothing, at least will get to the most needy of the people of Italy.

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(C) Again blankets can be mentioned in the clothing category. The 182,700 blankets given to the Public Health Sub-Commission for distribution have been distributed to hospitals and other eleemosinary institutions. Plans are being worked out to make personal distributions to needy people through the E.C.A. or other recognized Italian relief agencies. The Italian Red Cross has given invaluable help in this program. We must mention again the splendid cooperation of the American Relief for Italy and the E.N.A.S.I. whose trucks and services were made available. More than ten public spirited women of Rome made a very complete survey of all institutions in the Rome area. The distributing of blankets was made upon the findings of this survey. Several of the women who had made the survey offered to go on the trucks which were making the distribution of blankets, with prepared lists of the number each institution needed and also duplicate receipt for our records. The fine contribution of service by these women not only made a more equitable distribution possible but lessened the usual time necessary by half.

These blankets have greatly lessened suffering and the recipients have expressed sincere gratitude for them. One of the most grateful groups were the people of Sardinia.

The Liaison Officer at Bari and proper officials in the various distribution centres are kept informed. The following allocations were made and most of the blankets have been distributed.

Rome	20,000	blankets	Ancona	10,000	blankets
Sicily	20,000	"	Leghorn	20,000	"
Naples	10,000	"	Florence	20,000	"
Sardinia	5,000	"	Arezzo	15,000	"
Abruzzi	10,000	"	Bari	7,000	"

Total 137,000

The blankets not allocated on this list are being distributed rapidly in areas where emergencies arise such as to clinics where they are gathering children injured by bombing for treatment and training. The additional 180,000 blankets for the section above the Gothic Line are all planned for. Immediate release will be granted.

(D) Conclusions: The reports gained from the North concerning the condition of the cities are encouraging. It is hoped that our present available supply of clothing and blankets will take care of the acute needs if the demands for the returned PW from Germany do not become too great.

6. PERSONNEL:

(A) During April the Sub-Commission has lost the services of no less than seven American Officers and four British Officers. Five American Officers have been withdrawn for other commitments, one has gone home on T/D and one has been posted to Detached Patients. One British Officer has been posted to Home Establishments on compassionate grounds, one has gone to England under the "Python" Scheme and will not return while two have gone to England on leave and the question of their return is perhaps problematical.

(B) The American Officers who have left the Sub-Commission are:

Colonel Charles J. Farinacci, M.C.
Lt. Colonel Charles L. Adams, Sn. Corps
Major Milton T. Hill, Sn. Corps
Captain Theodore M. Willcox, Spec Res.
Major John W. Ballew, Spec Res
} For other commitments.

Captain Bernard D. Dalin, Sn.Corps — On temporary duty.
Lt. Porter Wright, AUS — To Detached Patients.

The British Officers who will not return are:

Major L. G. Norman, RAMC - Posted to Home Establishment.
Major K. W. Wood, RAMC - On "Python" Scheme.

The British Officers who have gone on leave are:

Lt. Colonel J. L. Swanston, RAMC
Captain S. V. Parker, RAMC.

(C) In consequence of these changes, AMG Naples Commune has now only one Medical Officer, Bari Commune Officer, Brindisi-Taranto Region has only one Medical Officer and

centres are kept informed. The following allocations were made and most of the blankets have been distributed.

Rome	20,000	blankets	Ancona	10,000	blankets
Sicily	20,000	"	Leghorn	20,000	"
Naples	10,000	"	Florence	20,000	"
Sardinia	5,000	"	Arezzo	15,000	"
Abruzzi	10,000	"	Bari	7,000	"
			Total	137,000	

The blankets not allocated on this list are being distributed rapidly in areas where emergencies arise such as to clinics where they are gathering children injured by bombing for treatment and training. The additional 150,000 blankets for the section above the Gothic line are all planned for. Immediate release will be granted.

(D) Conclusions: The reports gained from the North concerning the condition of the cities are encouraging. It is hoped that our present available supply of clothing and blankets will take care of the acute needs if the demands for the returned PW from Germany do not become too great.

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(B) The American Officers who have left the Sub-Commission are:

Colonel Charles J. Farinacci, M.C.)
Lt. Colonel Charles L. Adams, Sn. Corps)
Major Milton T. Hill, Sn. Corps) For other commitments.
Captain Theodore W. Willcox, Spec Res.)
Major John W. Ballow, Spec Res)
Captain Bernard B. Deitz, Sn.Corps — On temporary duty.
Lt. Porter Wright, AUS — To Detached Patients.

The British Officers who will not return are:

Major L. G. Norman, RAMC - Posted to Home Establishment.
Major R. M. Wood, RAMC - On "Python" Scheme.

The British Officers who have gone on leave are:

Lt. Colonel J. L. Swanston, RAMC
Captain E. V. Parker, RAMC.

(C) In consequence of these changes, AMG Naples Commune has now only one Medical Officer and one Sanitary Officer; Umbria-Marche Region has only one Medical Officer and one Welfare Officer, while Toscana Regions Staff has been reduced to two Medical Officers and one Sanitary Corps Officer, and it is anticipated that in the near future the staffs of these Regions will suffer further reduction.

(D) Because of the considerable reduction in the total personnel of the Sub-Commission, the tour for the Northern Regions have, perforce, to be cut to an almost dangerously low level and some apprehension was felt as a result at this HQ. Fortunately events have taken such a favourable turn in the North that all recent reports indicate the preservation of hospitals, water supplies and essential services with the consequent diminution of danger to the health of the civil population. It is felt therefore that in view of the excellent prevailing conditions, the attenuated Northern Public Health teams will be sufficient for the tasks which lie before them.

(E) The departure of these officers is a matter for sincere regret, as all, in their various spheres, have carried out their duties in an exemplary manner.

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SUMMARY:

1. POLITICAL:

The Italian Government has established a Central Advisory Commission for public health. This is a temporary body taking the place of the Superior Council for Public Health which in the past has advised the Public Health Division of the Ministry of Interior on all matters pertaining to the health of the nation. It is anticipated that with the liberation of the North, the previous Superior Council for Public Health which fell into abeyance in November, 1943 will be re-constituted in the future. The term of office of the Central Advisory Commission is for one year after the cessation of hostilities.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) No cases of Typhus were reported during April. Steps have been taken to provide the provinces of the east with stocks of DDT and sanitation in the same manner as has already been done for the provinces of Italian Government territory.

(b) Many cases of malaria continue to be notified from Naples City and Naples Province the past year. Over three million vaccinations have been performed. It has been felt that the mass vaccination program in Naples should be overhauled and representations to this effect have been made to the Italian Government as a result of which a medical inspector has been sent to Naples to investigate and report on the situation there. 274 cases have been reported from Naples Province during April; 62 from Avellino; 11 from Salerno; 6 from Brindisi and 1 from each of the Provinces of Bari, Palermo, Catanzaro and Campobasso.

(c) Malaria. During the month the military authorities finally agreed to join this Sub-Commission in the use of paris green to be repaid when 10 stocks eventually arrive. Of these 50 tons, 30 have been allocated to the Italian Government and 20 tons each have been given to Puglia and Venezia Regions. The anti-malaria project on the Pontine Marshes continues under the direction of Professor Marcelli, Special Commissioner of the Anti-Malaria Committee of Littoria Province, but is hampered by the lack of transport. The Public Health Sub-Commission has had to withdraw its assistance during the month due to the departure of four officers for Italian duties in the North. Every effort is being made to obtain tyres for vehicles required for anti-malarial work but these efforts have so far been unsuccessful. It is felt that the only solution for this problem is for the Italian Government to requisition the transport required to keep the project in full operation.

The Liberty Ship demonstration project is nearing completion and the urban and rural capture phase of the program is about to begin. So far over 4350 buildings including over 30,000 rooms have been treated in an area of approximately 187 square miles.

(d) A small outbreak of Typhus which occurred in an IDP reception concentration camp in Florence is now 4 in one.

(e) A certain number of cases of undulant fever are still reported from Tuscany Region.

(f) The Italian Government has replied to this Sub-Commission's recommendations concerning the establishment of 1,000 bended hospital for infected over-

the operation of fertilizer.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH:

(a) No cases of Typhus were reported during April. Steps have been taken to provide the provinces of the North with stocks of DDT and dusters in the same manner as has already been done for the remainder of Italian Government Territory.

(b) Many cases of smallpox continue to be notified from Naples City and Naples Province despite the fact that over three million vaccinations have been performed. It has been felt that the whole vaccination program in Naples should be overhauled and representations to this effect have been made to the Italian Government as a result of which a medical inspector has been sent to Naples to investigate and report on the situation there. 274 cases have been reported from Naples Province during April; 62 from Avellino; 14 from Palermo; 6 from Frosinone and 1 from each of the Provinces of Bari, Salerno, Catanzaro and Campobasso.

(c) Malaria. During the month the military authorities finally agreed to lend this Sub-Commission fifty tons of Paris green to be repaid from AC stocks eventually arrive. Of these 50 tons, 30 have been allocated to the Italian Government and 10 tons each have been given to Sicilia and Venezia Regions. The anti-malaria project on the Pontine Marshes continues under the direction of Professor Mastrelli, Special Commissioner of the Anti-Malaria Committee of Littoria Province, but is hampered by the lack of transport. The Public Health Sub-Commission has had to withdraw its assistance during the month due to the departure of four officers for their duties in the North. Every effort is being made to obtain tyres for vehicles required for anti-malarial work but these efforts have so far been unsuccessful. It is felt that the only solution for this problem is for the Italian Government to requisition the transport required to keep the project in full operation.

The Tiber Delta demonstration project is nearing completion and the adult and larval capture phase of the program is about to begin. So far some 4350 buildings including over 39,000 rooms have been treated in an area of approximately 120 square miles.

(d) A small outbreak of Typhus which occurred in an Imp refugee concentration camp in Florence is now at an end.

(e) A certain number of cases of scrub typhus are still reported from Tuscany Region.

(f) The Italian Government has replied to this Sub-Commission's recommendations concerning the establishment of a 600 bed hospital for infected prostitutes in Rome. The reply has been submitted to the military authorities and it is understood that the whole problem is at present under consideration by them.

(g) The infant mortality rate for Rome was 87.4 in March as compared with 111.5 in February.

(h) The number of deaths in Rome Commune from all forms of Tuberculosis in March was 256 as compared with 290 in February.

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3. VETERINARY:

It is considered that the veterinary services in Italian Government Territory are now functioning with the same efficiency as was to be found in the pre-war days and that as far as this Sub-Commission is concerned, nothing further remains to be done in that area.

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Foot and Mouth disease, hog cholera, sheep scabies, brucellosis and laryngotracheitis have all been reported from different provinces during the past month. Courses of instruction on bovine sterility and artificial insemination have been conducted for veterinarians in the Provinces of Rome, Viterbo and Frosinone during the month. Information concerning the availability and procurement of veterinary supplies has been circulated to all Regional Public Health Officers during the month.

4. MEDICAL SUPPLY:

ENTIRA has increased the number of its warehouses and representatives but is still hampered by lack of transport. A directive dealing with the requisitioning and distribution of medical supplies and the fixing of prices of Allied medicines has been sent to all MG/Cs, Provincial Commissioners, Italian Government and ENTIRA. Arrangements have been completed for the shipment of supplies to all the regions in Northern Italy. Supplies to cover the first six months of the current year are now beginning to arrive.

5. WELFARE:

The regular feeding programmes are continued and children's diets are being supplemented by milk and vitamins distributed by the Pontifical Institutions Soccorsi per l'Italia. Quantities of salvage materials such as canvas, mattress covers and cot covers have been obtained through the Cameron Sub-Commission and handed over to the Italian Red Cross and the Order of Malta. This salvage material is then passed to Italian welfare organizations which convert it into much needed and serviceable garments. A widespread distribution of blankets has been made during the month and the following quantities have been sent to the regions indicated:

Rome	20,000
Sicily	20,000
Naples	10,000
Sardinia	5,000
Abruzzi	10,000
Ancona	19,000
Leghorn	20,000
Florence	20,000
Arezzo	15,000
Bari	7,000
Total	137,000

6. PERSONNEL:

Many changes in personnel have occurred during the month, the Sub-Commission having lost the services of seven American and four British Officers. This drastic reduction in strength has caused grave apprehension at this HQ as the strength of teams for the Northern Regions has in consequence been reduced to an extremely low level. Fortunately, however, affairs in the North have taken such a favorable turn that it would appear that the existing teams, small though they are, will be sufficient for their purpose.

G. S. PARKINSON, Brig[illegible]
Director,
Public Health Sub-Commission

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[illegible] to all the Regions in Northern Italy. Supplies to cover the first six months of the current year are now beginning to arrive.

5. MILK:

The regular feeding programmes are continued and children's diets are being supplemented by milk and vitamins distributed by the Into M/Komale Distribuzione Soccorsi per l'Italia. Quantities of salvage materials such as canvas, mattress covers and cot covers have been obtained through the Reserve sub-Commission and handed over to the Italian Red Cross and the Order of Malta. This salvage material is then passed to Italian welfare organisations which convert it into much needed and serviceable garments. A widespread distribution of blankets has been made during the month and the following quantities have been sent to the Regions indicated:

Rome	20,000
Sicily	20,000
Naples	10,000
Sardinia	5,000
Abruzzi	10,000
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6. PERSONNEL:

Many changes in personnel have occurred during the month, the sub-Commission having lost the services of seven American and four British Officers. This drastic reduction in strength has caused grave apprehension as this HQ as the strength of teams for the Northern Regions has in consequence been reduced to an extremely low level. Fortunately, however, affairs in the North have taken such a favorable turn that it would appear that the existing teams, small though they are, will be sufficient for their purpose.

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

Appendix "A" - "The San Martino-Ravenna Enteric Outbreak". - Capt. Bernard Dalton.

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AMG
HQ, SECOND ARMY, REAR
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE

APPENDIX "A"
Sheet 1.

RIX/PH/3.5

HHD/JJP
16 April 1945

SUBJECT: - The San Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak.

TO : - S.C.A.C., AMG, EIGHTH ARMY
ATTENTION: S.P.H.O. (1)
THRU CHANNELS.

THE SAN MARINO-RIMINI ENTERIC OUTBREAK

1. GENERAL:

The episode described here as the San Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak may be said to have had its beginning early in the Summer of 1944, smouldering until about the middle of September when a massive infection of the exposed population occurred. Before the outbreak was resolved some five months later in February 1945, slightly more than 1100 cases of enteric disease had been recorded in the civilian populace of the sector. Apart from any interest which the magnitude of this episode might evoke, there is the story of how it was dealt with as an epidemic within what was then a forward area crowded with combat and service troops. For here again was an instance of the direct correlation between pestilence and war with inadequate civilian health services unable to cope with the many problems.

2. TOPOGRAPHY OF THE AREA:

The sector in which the outbreak occurred involves an area of approximately 250 square miles, extending for 10 miles along the Adriatic coast of Italy and inland some twenty-five miles. The region is chiefly agricultural, much of it consisting of fertile rolling hills. The lower coastal area has a high water table, in many places water lies within five feet of the surface. There are numerous small hamlets, and for the most part shallow wells supply the major water requirements. The City of Rimini and the Republic of San Marino are the principal landmarks. The Republic lies inland about fifteen miles from the coast and is part of a chain of elevations which run parallel to the coast and which may be considered to be the foothills of the Apennines.

Before the present war, the area was a popular summer resort and the Republic, connected with the City of Rimini by a highway and an electric railway, was a favorite sightseeing spot. Militarily, the sector became important because it controlled ingress to the Po Valley from the Adriatic side. The Germans consequently constructed in it impregnable strongpoints, which constituted part of the Gothic Line.

3. PREDISPOSING FACTORS:

The region was normally known to be one in which typhoid and para-typhoid [illegible] the measure of hygiene generally observed

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THE SAN MARINO-RIMINI ENTERIC OUTBREAK

1. GENERAL:

The episode described here as the San Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak may be said to have had its beginning early in the Summer of 1944, smouldering until about the middle of September when a massive infection of the exposed population occurred. Before the outbreak was resolved some five months later in February 1945, slightly more than 1100 cases of enteric disease had been recorded in the civilian populace of the sector. Apart from any interest which the magnitude of this episode might evoke, there is the story of how it was dealt with as an epidemic within what was then a forward area crowded with combat and service troops. For here again was an instance of the direct correlation between pestilence and war with disorganized civilian health services unable to cope with the many problems.

2. TOPOGRAPHY OF THE AREA:

The sector in which the outbreak occurred involves an area of approximately 200 square miles, extending for 10 miles along the Adriatic coast of Italy and inland some twenty-five miles. The region is chiefly agricultural, much of it consisting of fertile rolling hills. The lower coastal area has a high water table, in many places water lies within five feet of the surface. There are numerous small hamlets, and for the most part shallow wells supply the major water requirements. The City of Rimini and the Republic of San Marino are the principal landmarks. The Republic lies inland about fifteen miles from the coast and is part of a chain of elevations which run parallel to the coast and which may be considered to be the foothills of the Apennines.

Before the present war, the area was a popular summer resort and the Republic, connected with the City of Rimini by a highway and an electric railway, was a favorite sightseeing spot. Militarily, the sector became important because it controlled ingress to the Po Valley from the Adriatic side. The Germans consequently constructed in it innumerable strongpoints, which constituted part of the Gothic Line.

3. PREDISPOSING FACTORS:

The region was normally known to be one in which Typhoid and Para-typhoid fevers were endemic. Reported cases in the Commune of Rimini generally averaged some thirty to eighty per year and those in the Republic, about thirty. The greatest prevalence occurred during the Summer and early Fall months. During the Summer of 1943 there was a sharp outbreak of enteric disease in the Republic of San Marino which was traced to a fault in the aqueduct and which resulted in [illegible] cases. Thirteen (13) carriers were discovered following this episode, of which ten (10) were still known to be eliminating organisms in August 1944.

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In normal times water supply and waste disposal facilities were generally

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FIGURE 1.

Distribution of Cases by Date of Onset
San Marino - Measles Outbreak
1944 - 1945.

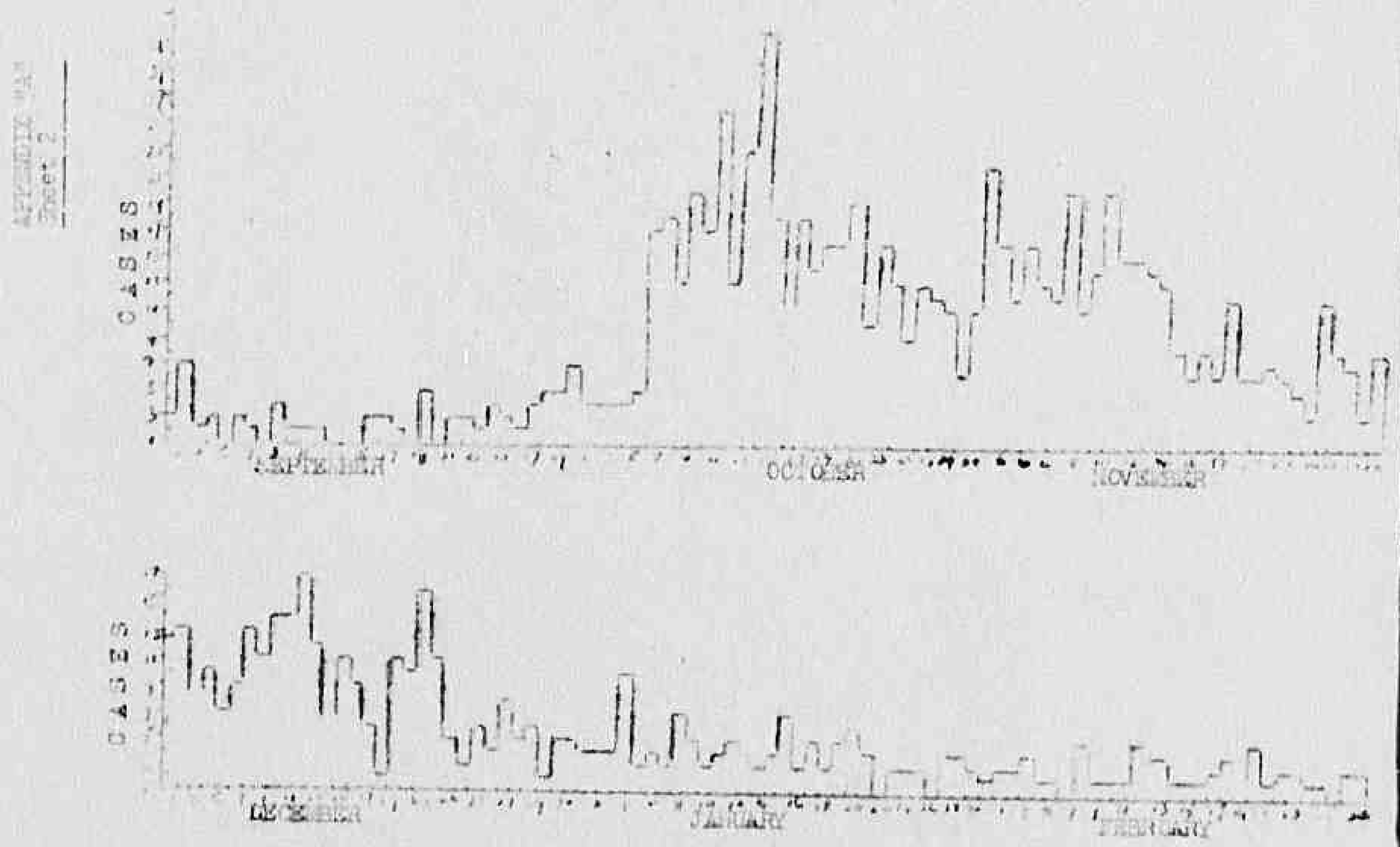

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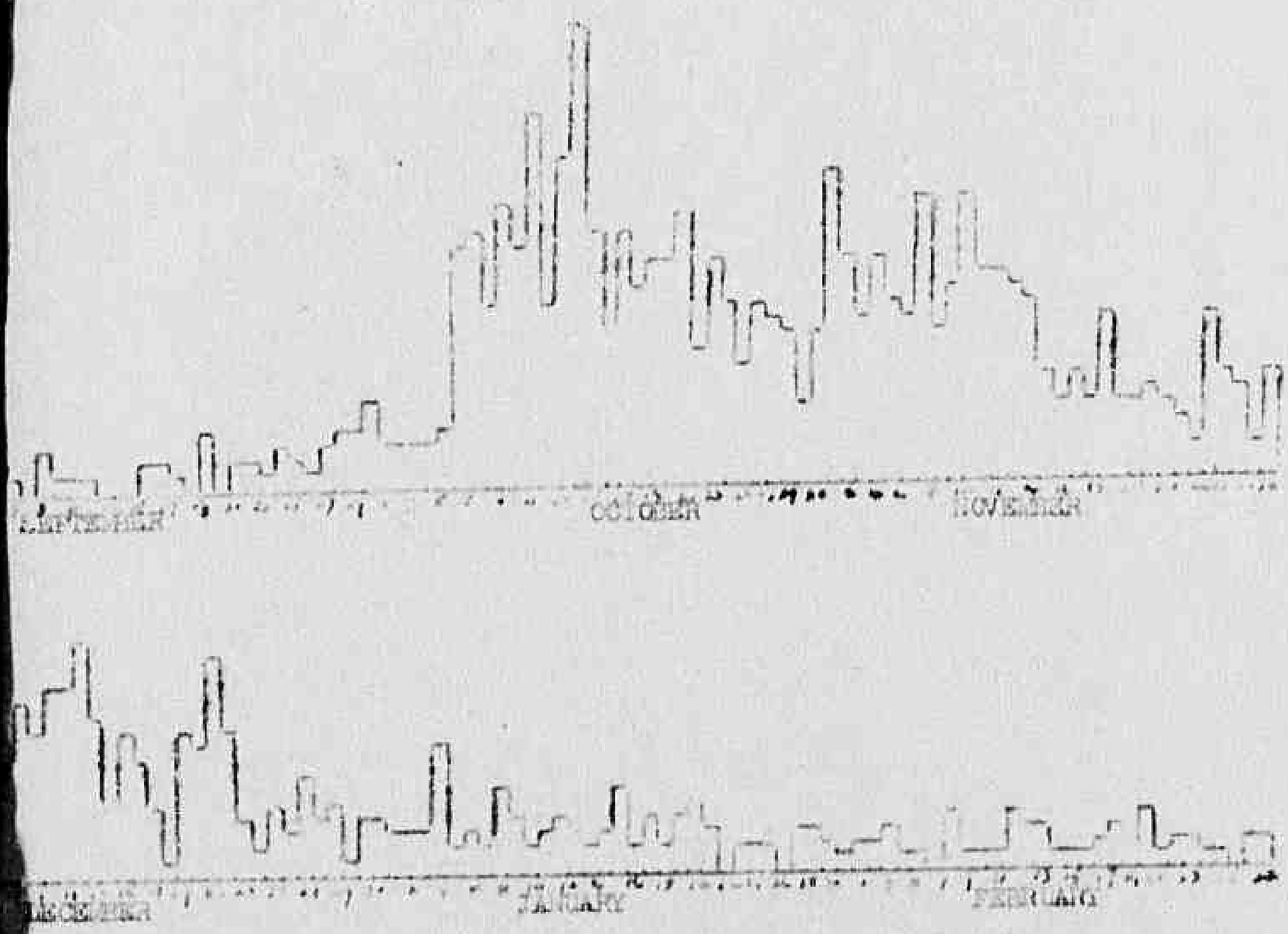
FIGURE 1.

Distribution of Cases by Date of Onset
San Marino - Rikuku Outbreak
1944 - 1945.



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unsatisfactory. The City of Rimini had piped artesian well water which supplied most of its requirements, and an aqueduct system in the Republic of San Marino provided chlorinated water to the larger towns within the Republic. In the Republic chlorination of the water was reported to after the 1943 outbreak because of the occasional breaks in the lines. Waste disposal facilities were generally unsatisfactory, with cesspools and open sewers prevailing, the lesser of the evils.

The Republic of San Marino being a neutral State was assumed to be a logical place of refuge by the Italian subjects who began arriving there in the Summer of 1943. These refugees came principally from the cities of Genoa, Turin, Milan and Bologna, many seeking shelter with relatives who were citizens of the Republic. When the bombing of the City of Rimini began in November 1943, there was a further immigration into the Republic so that by August 1944 there was an estimated total of 35,000 refugees inside the Republic which prior to the war had a normal population of approximately 14,000.

The crossing of the Rubicon River and a Pesaro by allied troops started the Rimini line break-through and was the cause for a further influx of refugees into the Republic which brought the total, as taken on the basis of ration issues, to approximately 50,000 persons, more than five times the population of the Republic, between the 10th to 20th of September. Such action as existed was already overtaxed in capacity and with the new arrivals, the hospitals, churches, convents, schools, caves and the military bunkers were packed with humanity, its chattels and transportable property.

Eye-witness accounts describe conditions which indicate that it was practically impossible to sleep in a shelter lying down. The City of Rimini which at one time had a population of 35,000 was reported as having been completely depopulated. Water supply and waste disposal during this period were matters of individual initiative and pure water was procured there from shallow wells or springs located near the shelter. There were flies in profusion. Finally, there is clear evidence that many of the refugees were all ready diseased. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever cases are listed in records of communicable diseases of both Rimini Commune and the Republic of San Marino for the months of July and August.

[illegible] OF THE OUTBREAK:

With the liberation of the City of Rimini on the 21st September reconnaissance of the area was made by public health officers of the Allied Military Government. However, as may be seen in Figure 1 which shows the distribution of cases by date of onset, the outbreak was in the incubation stage and the cases of illness which were actually reported during the last week in September and the first two weeks of October gave no hint as to what was yet to come.

First indications of a serious enteric outbreak occurred during the third and fourth weeks of October when many cases began to appear both in the Republic of San Marino and Rimini Commune. Hospital facilities which had been set up in the City of Rimini to deal with civilian casualties were made available for hospitalization of enteric cases. Hospital facilities were also available in the Republic for those who became ill

of the Republic. [illegible], and sought shelter with relatives who were citizens of the Republic. When the bombing of the City of Rimini began in November 1943, there was a further immigration into the Republic so that by August 1944 there was an estimated total of 36,000 refugees inside the Republic which prior to the war had a normal population of approximately 15,000.

The crossing of the Foglia River and a Tesaro by allied troops started the outside line break-through and was the cause for a [illegible] influx of refugees into the Republic which brought the total, estimated on the basis of ration issues, to approximately 60,000 persons, and then five times the population of the Republic, between the 14th to 22nd of September. Each shelter as erected was already crowded to capacity and with the new arrivals, the houses, churches, convents, schools, caves and the military hospitals were jammed with humanity, its animals and transportable property.

Eyewitness accounts describe conditions which indicate that it was practically impossible to sleep in a shelter lying down. The city of Rimini which at one time has a population of 35,000 was reported as having been completely depopulated. Water supply and waste disposal during this period were matters of individual initiative and such water as was consumed came from shallow wells or springs located near the shelters. There were flies in profusion. Finally, there is clear evidence that many of the refugees were ill on entering the area. Typhoid and Paratyphoid fever cases are listed in reports of considerable incidence of both Rimini Commune and the Republic of San Marino for the months of July and August.

6. EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE OUTBREAK:

With the liberation of the City of Rimini on the 21st September reconnaissance of the area was made by public health officers of the Allied Military Government. However, as may be seen in Figure 1 which shows the distribution of cases by date of onset, the outbreak was in the incubation phase and the cases of illness which were actually reported during the last week in September and the first two weeks of October gave no hint as to what was yet to come.

First indication of a serious enteric outbreak occurred during the third and fourth weeks of October when many cases began to appear both in the Republic of San Marino and Rimini Commune. Hospital facilities which had been set up in the city of Rimini to deal with civilian casualties were made available for hospitalizing the enteric cases. Hospital facilities were also available within the Republic for those who became sick there.

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When it became apparent that the situation was suggestive of an epidemic, control measures were initiated following a program organized by Lt. Colonel A.W.S. Thompson, RAMC, Assistant Director of Hygiene, Eighth Army, and Colonel C.J. Parmacci, M.C., AUS, Senior Public Health Officer of the Allied Military Government Section, Eighth Army. The program will be referred to further in this report. The undersigned officer was assigned the task of [illegible] studying the epidemiological characteristics of this episode.

a. Origin of Cases:

Study of case reports began on 1 November with data furnished by the Civilian Health Officers of the Republic of San Marino and the Commune of Rimini. It was soon apparent that a significant proportion of the cases reported in Rimini Commune had a common denominator residence in the Republic within a period of 30 days preceding the onset of their illness. Of the 342 Rimini Commune cases, 285 reported residence in the Republic prior to illness. Of this number 149 or 52.5 percent became ill within a month following their departure from the Republic. The mean interval as calculated for this group was 14.9 days with a standard deviation of ± 8.4 days.

Similar mean intervals were computed after separating the cases on the basis of diagnosis. It is of interest to note the variations. For the typhoid cases, the mean interval was 11.2 days with a standard deviation of ± 8.5 days. For the Paratyphoid group, 10 ± 9.2 days, and the "enteric" group, 15.0 ± 8.4 days.

TABLE 1
REPORTED PLACE OF RESIDENCE IN SAN MARINO
Cases with Onset of Illness
Within 30 Days After Departure From the Republic

San Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak
1944-1945

Reported Place of Residence	Number
1. TOTAL	149
2. Serravalle Zone	56
Serravalle	(16)
Tunnel 1	(16)
Tunnel 2	(11)
Fiorina	(5)
Fiorina Tunnel	(2)
3. City of San Marino Zone	82
City	(59)
Railway Tunnel	(2)
Suburbs	(1)
4. Borgo Maggiore Zone	12
Borgo Maggiore	(1)
Railway Tunnel	(4)

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[illegible] of case reports began on 1 November with data furnished by the Civilian Health Officers of the Republic of San Marino and the Commune of Rimini. It was soon apparent that a significant proportion of the cases reported in Rimini Commune had a common denominator residence in the Republic within a period of 30 days preceding the onset of their illness. Of the 242 Rimini Commune cases, 285 reported residence in the Republic prior to illness. Of this number 149 or 52.5 percent became ill within a month following their departure from the Republic. The mean interval as calculated for this group was 14.9 days with a standard deviation of ± 8.4 days.

Similar mean intervals were computed after separating the cases on the basis of diagnosis. It is of interest to note the variations. For the typhoid cases, the mean interval was 17.2 days with a standard deviation of ± 8.5 days. For the paratyphoid group, 10 ± 3.2 days, and the "enteric" group, 13.0 ± 8.4 days.

TABLE 1

REPORTED PLACE OF REFUGE IN SAN MARINO

Cases with Onset of Illness

Within 30 Days After Departure From the Republic

San Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak

1944-1945

Reported Place of Refuge	Number
1. TOTAL	149
2. Serravalle Zone	41
Serravalle	(15)
Tunnel 1	(13)
Tunnel 2	(14)
Fiorina	(3)
Fiorina Tunnel	(2)
3. City of San Marino Zone	32
City	(29)
Railway Tunnel	(2)
Suburbs	(1)
4. Borgo Maggiore Zone	12
Borgo Maggiore	(4)
Railway Tunnel	(4)
Valdragone	(4)
5. Chiesa Zone	12
Chiesa	(1)
S. Mustiola	(9)
Railway Tunnel	(2)
6. Domagnano Zone	5
Domagnano	(2)
Fontana	(2)
Cerbaiolo	(1)
7. Acquaviva	4

Cases which developed within thirty days following departure from the Republic were also grouped by the place of reported residence within the Republic, and the distribution shown in Table 1 indicates the correlation which existed between mobility and the areas where greatest crowding was reported, near the cities of San Marino and Serravalle. It should be pointed out that the figure given as the total for the City of San Marino may be some but inaccurate because of the possibility of confusing the city with an unspecified area in the Republic.

b. Etiology:

A total of 1,[illegible] suspected cases was recorded, 816 by the Republic for the period 1 July 1944 to 28 February, and 544 by the Commune of Rimini for the period 1 September to 28 February. Study of the cases reported by the Commune of Rimini resulted in the elimination of 43 cases which came from other communes and which could not be connected in any way with the San Marino-Rimini outbreak.

Of the corrected total of 1401 suspected cases, 1152 or 91.4 percent had a positive enteric infection. Inasmuch as culture studies could not be undertaken for the cases from the Republic because of limited laboratory facilities, diagnosis of most of these cases was made on the basis of clinical and serological findings. This has significantly distorted the proportion of Typhoid and Paratyphoid cases actually diagnosed.

Table 2 shows the distribution of reported cases by diagnosis.

T A B L E 2
CLASSIFICATION OF REPORTED CASES BY DIAGNOSIS
AND SOURCE OF REPORT.

San Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak
1944-1945

	CASES			PERCENT		
	TOTAL	Rimini Commune	Rep. of S. Marino	TOTAL	Rimini Commune	Rep. of S. Marino
1. TOTAL, All Cases Reported	1261	451	810	100.00	99.99	100.00
2. Positive Cases	1152	342	810	91.40	75.83	100.00
a. Typhoid	(152)	(142)	(3)	(12.20)	(31.50)	(0.40)
b. Paratyphoid 'B'	(73)	(66)	(7)	(5.80)	(14.60)	(0.80)
c. 'Enteric'	(927)	(127)	(800)	(73.50)	(28.10)	(98.80)
3. Not Diagnosed	61	61	-	4.83	13.52	-
4. Not Enteric	48	48	-	3.81	10.64	-

Note: The San Marino totals are for the period
1 July 1944 - 28 February 1945

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[illegible] 1,[illegible] suspected cases were recorded, [illegible] by the Republic for the period 1 July 194[illegible] to 28 February, and [illegible] by the Command of Rimini for the period 1 September to 28 February. Study of the cases reported by the Command of Rimini resulted in the elimination of 45 cases which came from other commands and which could not be connected in any way with the San Marino-Rimini outbreak.

Of the corrected total of 1261 suspected cases, 1152 or 91.4 percent had a positive enteric infection. Inasmuch as culture studies could not be undertaken for the cases from the Republic because of limited laboratory facilities, diagnosis of most of these cases was made on the basis of clinical and serological findings. This has significantly distorted the proportion of Typhoid and Paratyphoid cases actually diagnosed.

Table 2 shows the distribution of reported cases by diagnosis.

TABLE 2
CLASSIFICATION OF REPORTED CASES BY DIAGNOSIS
AND SOURCE OF REPORT.

San Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak
194[illegible]-1945

	CASES			PERCENT		
	TOTAL	Rimini Command	Rep of S.Marino	TOTAL	Rimini Command	Rep of S.Marino
1. TOTAL, All Cases Reported	1261	451	810	100.00	99.99	100.00
2. Positive Cases	1152	342	810	91.40	75.83	100.00
a. Typhoid	(152)	(119)	(33)	(13.20)	(26.38)	(4.10)
b. Paraty "B"	73	66	7	5.79	14.63	0.86
c. "Enteric"	(927)	(157)	(770)	(73.51)	(34.82)	(95.04)
3. Not Diagnosed	61	61	-	4.83	13.52	-
4. Not Enteric	48	48	-	3.81	10.64	-

Note: The San Marino totals are for the period
1 July 194[illegible] - 28 February 1945

The Rimini totals are for the period
1 September 194[illegible] - 28 February 1945

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On the basis of Widal reactions and clinical finding, the San Marino cases appeared to be approximately sixty percent Typhoid and forty percent Paratyphoid "B". On the basis of more complete laboratory studies, forty-four percent of the Rimini Commune cases were found to be Typhoid, fifteen percent Paratyphoid "B" and 37 percent "enteric".

A total of 288 isolations were made by the 2nd Mobile Bacteriology Laboratory (British), including cultures of previously known carriers in the Republic. The material was sent to London and Rome for bacteriophage studies. To date results have been received on seven (7) of the isolations, two (2) being reported as Type "A", four (4) as Type "DII", and one (1) Type "III".

c. Onset of Illness:

The distribution of cases by reported date of onset of illness shown in Figure 1 reveals a significant rise on the 7th October when 16 cases were reported as having become ill. Prior to this date the greatest number in any one day was six. From the 7th October a progressive increase apparently occurred until on the 15th October when 51 cases are reported to have become ill.

The trend after 15 October shows a consistent decline with a minor peak early in November and reaching a minimum of two cases on the 29th November. A second major peak apparently developed early in December with the highest number of cases, 16 occurring on 11th December following which a steady drop developed, continuing to the end of February 1945.

Assuming an incubation period of 15 to 20 days, it is possible to arrive at an estimate of the probable date of infection and it is apparent that on the basis of this hypothesis, the massive infection took place during the period between the second and the fourth week in September. This correlates with the previously cited information that it was precisely at this time that the population within the Republic was at its highest level and environmental hygiene at the worst.

The decline which took place following the peak suggests the probability that, inasmuch as organized and intensive control measures did not get under way until the last week in October, the decline could not have been related to such measures. However, immediately following the liberation of Rimini a large number of the refugees left for their homes outside the Republic. Quite naturally the chances for spreading infection were significantly reduced with the consequent effect upon the further development of cases.

The peak which occurred in December was for the most part composed of secondary cases. In a number of these the original contact case had previously been known, but infection had apparently been passed on before the source case was isolated.

d. Case Relationships and Carriers:

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[illegible] reported as type "A", four (4) as type "B1", and one (1) type "B2".

c. Onset of Illness:

The distribution of cases by reported date of onset of illness shown in Figure 1 reveals a significant rise on the 7th October when 16 cases were reported as having become ill. Prior to this date the greatest number in any one day was six. From the 7th October a progressive increase apparently occurred until on the 15th October when 31 cases are reported to have become ill.

The trend after 15 October shows a consistent decline with a minor peak early in November and reaching a minimum of two cases on the 23rd November. A second major peak apparently developed early in December with the highest number of cases, 16 occurring on 11th December following, which a steady drop developed, continuing to the end of February 1945.

Assuming an incubation period of 15 to 20 days, it is possible to arrive at an estimate of the probable date of infection and it is apparent that on the basis of this hypothesis, the massive infection took place during the period between the second and the fourth week in September. This correlates with the previously often information that it was precisely at this time that the population within the Republic was at its highest level and environmental hygiene at its worst.

The decline which took place following the peak suggests the probability that, inasmuch as organized and intensive control measures did not get under way until the last week in October, the decline could not have been related to such measures. However, immediately following the liberation of Manila a large number of the refugees left for their homes outside the Republic. Quite naturally the chances for spreading infection were significantly reduced with the consequent effect upon the further development of cases.

The peak which occurred in December was for the most part composed of secondary cases. In a number of these the original contact case had previously been known, but infection had apparently been passed on before the source case was isolated.

d. Case Relationships and Carriers:

It has been impossible to work out in detail the manner in which the outbreak developed. Even under normal circumstances this would have been a tedious task. However, analysis of the Manila Commune data reveals that multiple cases in a household or family occurred in 55 instances and involved 165 individuals of a total of the 342 positive cases recorded in Manila Commune.

Females predominated in this group, aggregating almost 60 percent, suggesting the probability that risk of infection is greater among females because of their contact with ill members of their family.

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TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE CASES BY AGE AND SEX

San Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak
1944-1945

Age Groups	CASES							RATES			
	MALES		FEMALES		Males	Females	Both Sexes	MALES		FEMALES	
	S.Marino	Rimini	S.Marino	Rimini				S.Marino	Rimini	S.Marino	Ri
TOTAL, All Age Groups	96	136	441	264	307	645	1152	100.00	100.16	100.03	1
Under 10	67	22	57	25	89	82	171	16.17	15.96	12.92	
Under 1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
1-4	18	3	16	7	21	23	44	4.9	2.2	3.6	
5-9	49	19	41	18	68	59	127	13.9	13.8	9.3	
10 - 19	102	58	121	74	160	195	375	33.05	42.06	27.40	
10-14	59	24	56	32	83	88	172	16.00	17.4	12.7	
15-19	43	34	65	42	77	107	204	17.1	24.6	14.7	
20 - 29	71	21	111	50	102	161	263	21.94	15.24	25.17	
20-24	48	16	69	37	65	106	171	13.5	11.6	15.6	
25-29	23	5	42	13	37	55	92	8.4	3.6	9.5	
30 - 39	40	17	77	34	57	101	158	12.46	12.33	11.63	
30-34	20	6	42	13	34	55	87	9.9	4.4	9.3	
35-39	21	11	35	11	23	46	71	5.7	7.9	7.9	
40 - 49	24	14	36	20	35	56	85	6.50	7.95	6.59	
40-44	11	9	17	9	19	26	45	2.9	5.6	3.9	
45-49	13	5	19	11	16	24	40	3.5	2.2	2.9	
50 - 59	14	4	27	6	22	35	57	4.68	2.90	6.15	
50-54	4	2	16	5	10	21	31	2.1	1.5	3.6	
55-59	10	2	11	1	12	14	26	2.1	1.5	2.5	
60 and over	5	4	15	2	1	17	30	2.44	2.1	1.48	
Not Recorded	2	1	5	1	3	4	7	0.4	0.72	.7	

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TABLE 3

DISTRIBUTION OF POSITIVE CASES BY AGE AND SEX

San Marino-Rimini Enteric Outbreak
1944-1945

CASES						PERCENT						
Males	Females		Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males		Females		Males	Females	Both Sexes
Rimini	S.Marino	Rimini				S.Marino	Rimini	S.Marino	Rimini			
136	412	205	207	645	1152	100.00	100.16	100.05	100.07	9.32	100.00	99.84
22	57	25	49	82	171	16.17	15.96	12.72	12.45	17.52	12.72	14.82
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
3	16	7	23	23	44	4.9	2.1	3.6	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.8
19	41	16	60	59	127	13.9	13.8	9.9	8.8	15.4	9.1	11.0
58	121	74	160	195	375	33.05	42.06	27.40	36.16	30.47	30.24	32.46
24	56	32	83	86	172	16.00	17.4	12.7	15.7	15.4	13.6	14.9
34	65	42	97	107	204	17.1	24.6	14.7	20.6	19.1	16.6	17.7
21	111	50	102	161	263	21.94	15.24	25.17	24.52	20.12	24.96	22.81
16	69	37	65	106	171	13.5	11.6	15.6	16.1	12.6	16.4	14.8
5	42	13	37	55	92	6.7	5.8	9.3	9.1	7.3	8.5	8.0
17	77	24	60	101	164	12.46	12.45	17.49	11.71	12.42	15.75	14.22
6	42	13	31	55	86	4.4	4.4	7.3	6.4	6.1	8.5	7.5
11	35	11	32	46	78	5.7	7.9	7.9	5.4	6.3	7.1	6.8
11	30	20	35	50	85	6.59	7.95	6.29	9.79	6.90	7.75	7.36
8	17	9	19	26	45	2.9	3.8	3.9	4.4	3.7	4.9	3.9
3	13	11	16	24	40	3.5	2.2	2.9	5.4	3.2	3.7	3.5
4	27	6	24	35	57	4.68	2.90	6.12	3.92	4.84	2.42	4.94
2	16	9	10	21	31	2.1	1.5	3.6	2.4	1.9	3.	2.7
2	11	3	12	14	26	2.1	1.5	2.5	1.5	2.4	1.2	2.3
4	15	2	0	17	30	2.44	2.7	1.0	0.96	2.56	2.4	2.60
1	5	1	3	4	7	0.4	0.72	.6	.02	0.99	.2	0.65

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TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF SAN MARINO CASES
BY NATIONALITY AND BY AGE AND SEX

Age Group	San Marino-Italian Malaria Outbreak 1944-1945							
	CASES							
	TOTAL	San Marino		Italian		TOTAL	San Marino	
		Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Fem
TOTAL, All Age Groups	810	255	255	104	195	100.1	100.1	100
Under 10	124	46	38	21	19	15.3	17.4	15
10 - 19	243	89	79	33	42	30.0	35.0	27
20 - 29	192	66	77	16	34	23.7	26.0	28
30 - 39	123	28	44	19	33	15.2	10.6	1
40 - 49	54	16	23	7	7	6.7	6.0	8
50 - 59	45	15	15	3	11	5.6	5.7	5
60 - 65	20	5	7	4	4	2.5	1.9	3
66 +	8	-	1	-	2	0.9	-	0
Not Determined	5	-	1	2	2	0.6	-	0

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TABLE 4

DISTRIBUTION OF SAN MARINO CASES
BY NATIONALITY AND BY AGE AND SEX

San Marino-Italian Outbreak
1944-1945

Age Group	CASES					PERCENT				
	TOTAL	San Marino		Italian		TOTAL	San Marino		Italian	
		Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
All Ages	410	252	286	104	155	100.1	100.1	100.2	100.3	100.1
[illegible]	124	46	38	21	19	15.3	17.4	13.3	20.5	12.3
[illegible]	243	89	79	33	42	59.9	33.6	27.6	31.8	27.1
[illegible]	192	65	77	16	34	25.7	24.9	26.9	14.4	21.9
[illegible]	123	28	44	18	33	19.2	10.6	15.4	17.3	21.3
[illegible]	34	16	23	7	7	6.7	6.0	8.1	7.7	4.5
[illegible]	45	15	16	3	11	5.6	5.7	5.6	2.9	7.1
[illegible]	20	5	7	4	4	2.5	1.9	2.5	3.8	2.6
[illegible]	4	-	1	-	2	0.5	-	0.4	-	1.3
Determined	5	-	1	2	2	0.6	-	0.4	1.9	1.3

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Case studies of this group were made to determine whether the multiple typhoid cases were contemporaneous or secondary in origin. Of the 56 households contemporaneous infection was indicated in 29 and secondary infection in 27. In two remaining households the household had a mixed infection of Typhoid and Paratyphoid.

Thus for 31 or 9.1 percent of the Sinclair Company cases have been found to be attributable, regardless to repeated examinations of feces or urine. Of these number 29 had had Typhoid Fever and the remaining 12, Paratyphoid.

In five known instances carriers were involved in spreading infection to at least the other members of their family. In one case the carrier became ill 30 August, was hospitalized in San Marino and finally discharged as well. Other cases began to appear in this man's family in November involving 4 individuals. The carrier was admitted to hospital there a diagnosis was made of Typhoid Cholitis. Cultures of material removed from an abscess of the left testicle were positive for S. typhosus. Organisms were also isolated in the urine.

2. Age and Sex:

Young people were characteristically most often affected, approximately 50 percent of all cases having involved individuals over 10 and under 30 years of age. Slightly more than 20 percent of all positive cases reported were in the 10-19 age group.

Females were in excess in all age groups over 19 and as Table 3 shows also outnumbered males for the total experience.

Because reliable population data are not available a precise evaluation of age and sex differences is not possible. Such disproportion as is noted in the data may be due to factors such as:

(1) Fewer males in the Italian population at risk because of service in the Italian Army, being prisoners of war or having been taken by the Germans for forced labor.

(2) Possible immunity resulting from immunization received during service in the Italian Army.

(3) Greater exposure risk of females because they generally are the ones who nurse all members of the family.

The factor of there being fewer Italian males at risk was evaluated on the basis of an analysis of the census which developed in the Republic of San Marino and were reported above. These were classified as to whether they were Italian or San Marino citizens and by age and sex.

Table 4 shows the distribution of these cases. 21.9 percent of the San Marino male cases were between the ages of 20 to 29 years. For

In five known instances girls are very involved in spreading infection to at least the other members of their family. In one case the carrier became ill 20 August, was hospitalized in San Marino and finally discharged as well. Other cases began to appear in this man's family in November involving 7 individuals. The carrier was admitted to hospital where a laparotomy was made of Typhoid Orchitis. Culture of material removed from an abscess of the left testicle were positive for S. Typhosa. Organisms were also isolated in the urine.

D. Age and Sex:

Young people were characteristically most often affected, approximately 70 percent of all cases having involved individuals over 10 and under 30 years of age. Slightly over than 70 percent of all positive cases reported were in the 10-19 age group.

Females were in excess in all age groups over 19 and as Table 3 shows also a numerical value for the total experience.

Because reliable population data are not available a precise evaluation of age and sex differences is not possible. Such disproportion as is noted in the data may be due to factors such as:

(1) Fewer males in the Italian population at risk because of service in the Italian Army, being prisoners of war or having been taken by the Germans for forced labor.

(2) Possible immunity resulting from immunization received during service in the Italian Army.

(3) Greater exposure risk of females because they generally are the ones who nurse all members of the family.

The factor of there being fewer Italian males at risk was evaluated on the basis of an analysis of the cases which developed in the Republic of San Marino and were reported there. These were classified as to whether they were Italian or San Marino citizens and by age and sex.

Table 4 shows the distribution of these cases. 24.9 percent of the San Marino male cases were between the ages of 20 to 29 years. For Italian the figure was 14.4 percent. This would appear to be a significant difference. It therefore is not unlikely that part of the excess of females in the 20-29 group may be attributed to the hypothesis that there were fewer males at risk in this population fraction.

In general the data support the premise that females are exposed to greater risk of infection because they nurse other sick members of the family.

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APPENDIX A - Sheet 10

TABLE 5

AGE SPECIFIC CASE FATALITY RATES *
SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX

San Bernardino-Riverside Enteric Outbreak
1944-1945

Age Group	Deaths					Age Specific Rate		
	TOTAL	Civilians		Marines		TOTAL	Civilians	
		Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females
TOTAL, All Age Groups	93	29	32	15	17	6.1	7.9	7.3
Under 10	7	4	1	-	2	4.1	5.2	1.[illegible]
10-19	27	5	9	6	7	7.2	4.1	7.4
20-29	22	6	11	3	2	6.4	7.4	9.7
30-39	14	5	5	2	2	6.5	10.9	6.5
40-49	12	5	3	2	2	14.1	20.0	10.0
50-59	7	3	3	-	1	12.9	16.7	11.1
60-69	4	1	-	2	1	15.9	11.2	-
70 and older	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not Determined	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Calculated on the basis of the number of deaths occurring in a given age group of the total reported cases in that age group.

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TABLE 5

AGE SPECIFIC CASE FATALITY RATES *
SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS BY AGE AND SEX

San Perlito-Rivera Enteric Outbreak
1946-1945

	Deaths					Age Specific Fatality Rate per 100				
	TOTAL	San Perlito		Rural		TOTAL	San Perlito		Rural	
		Males	Females	Males	Females		Males	Females	Males	Females
All Age Groups	93	29	32	15	17	8.1	7.9	7.5	10.0	1.3
0	7	4	1	1	2	4.1	5.2	1.	-	1.0
	27	5	9	6	7	7.2	4.1	7.4	10.5	7.5
	22	6	11	3	2	5.4	7.4	9.9	14.5	4.0
	16	5	5	3	2	8.5	10.9	6.5	11.0	5.3
	12	3	3	2	2	14.1	20.0	10.0	16.2	10.0
	7	3	3	-	1	12.3	16.7	11.1	-	12.5
	4	1	-	2	1	13.3	11.2	-	50.0	50.0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Older	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* Calculated on the basis of the number of deaths occurring in a given age group of the total reported cases in that age group.

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F. Mortality:

As of 20 February, ninety-three (93) deaths were reported, the total representing 8.1 percent of known positive cases. This fatality rate is within normal expectancy for typhoid fever epidemics despite the fact that the region has been somewhat isolated by the rural character of the epidemic.

Approximately half of the deaths occurred in the two age groups 10-19 and 20-29. However age specific rates give a truer perspective of case fatality as well. Between 10-19 [illegible] which shows a direct correlation of the mortality rate with age. It must be pointed out that the [illegible] are based upon a relatively small number of cases so that [illegible] produce a [illegible] rate.

G. Control Measures:

When the presence of a serious epidemic outbreak was recognized early in October 1961, control measures were undertaken by Government [illegible] by many [illegible] Government organizations in the area. [illegible] the American and Canal Zone [illegible] were particularly [illegible] to assist with the evacuation of children hospitals.

The situation was somewhat complicated by the fact that the Republic of San Marino is a neutral State, and all relations with it had to be of an advisory character. It can be said that in all instances the health officials of the Republic, Dr. [illegible], was most cooperative.

H. Case Finding and Recording:

Case finds were made, according to epidemiological data, very promptly in each case reported. Information was elicited from the patient or his [illegible], hospital and laboratory reports.

The data obtained from the [illegible] cases clearly indicated that a carrier [illegible] occurred [illegible] the Republic of San Marino and the cases which were [illegible] were those which had [illegible] in September. It can also quite clear that the cases [illegible] were [illegible] to the [illegible] in the city of [illegible].

I. Isolation and Laboratory Facilities:

Any suitable [illegible] could be the [illegible] hospital in the city of [illegible], [illegible] converted to an isolation facility for contagious diseases. [illegible] normal [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible].

Hospitalization of [illegible] was considered to be

[illegible] nearly half of the [illegible] occurred in the two age groups 10-19 [illegible] 20-29. [illegible] age specific rates give a fuller perspective of case mortality [illegible] which shows a direct correlation of the mortality rate with age. It should be pointed out that [illegible] are based upon a relatively small number of cases [illegible] may produce [illegible] rates.

3. General Measures:

When the presence of a serious epidemic was recognized early in October 1944, control measures were undertaken by personnel loaned by many [illegible] Military Government organizations in the area. British and American [illegible] were particularly [illegible] with the reorganization of the [illegible].

The situation was complicated by the fact that the Republic of San Marino is a neutral State, and all relations with it had to be of an advisory character. It can be said that in all instances the [illegible] officials of the Republic, Dr. Tano Gozzi-Valli, was most cooperative.

a. Case Finding and Reporting:

Case cards containing essential epidemiological data were prepared for each case reported. Information was obtained from the patient or relatives, hospital and laboratory reports.

The data obtained from the study cases clearly indicated that a massive infection had occurred among the Republic of San Marino and the cases which were then apparent were those which had been infected in September. It was also quite clear that the cause was an immediate correlation to the [illegible] sanitary conditions in the city of Rimini.

b. Hospital and Laboratory Facilities:

Any suitable personnel [illegible] the remaining [illegible] of the civil hospital in the city of Rimini, was converted to an isolation facility for contagious diseases. Italian [illegible] as well as [illegible] personnel were used under the direction of the Military staff.

Hospitalization of all known infectious cases was considered to be one of the [illegible] control program. In view of the fact that the initial cases of the epidemic had not been anticipated at the time control measures were [illegible], the primary [illegible] was that of limiting the development of secondary cases.

Of all the [illegible] cases reported in Grand Canaria, all but two were admitted to hospital. In the early days of the outbreak several of the cases were sent to Ancona for hospitalization. The mean time interval [illegible] between reporting onset of illness and admission to hospital was [illegible] days. It is of interest to note that [illegible] of the cases were removed to hospital before they had an opportunity to transmit the infection.

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It may also be of interest to note that the mean time interval between reported date of onset of illness and date of report of the case was 7.5 days ± 1.5, a fact which is indicative of the promptness with which reported cases were taken to hospital.

Civilian laboratory service was not adequate both in Rimini Commune and in San Marino. Formerly a branch laboratory of the Health Insurance Laboratory served the part of the Province in which the Commune of Rimini is located. The laboratory in the hospital there will equipment still not operate because of the lack of electricity.

The 2nd Mobile Bacteriology Laboratory (British) was set up in the area and performed the necessary laboratory examinations. Routine examinations of blood, feces and urine were made, resulting in 2[illegible] isolations; widals were used as a diagnostic criterion by the San Marino Laboratory.

Three negative stool and urine cultures were required before a patient was discharged from hospital.

c. Immunization:

Immunization with TAB Vaccine was not undertaken on a large scale during the period of the outbreak. The evidence indicated that a large number of individuals had been collectively exposed several weeks before any control measures were undertaken. It was felt that mass immunization would be impractical because of the dispersal of contacts over an extensive area. This would require considerable extra personnel and in any case would not materially alter the course of the outbreak as much as prompt discovery and isolation of cases.

Furthermore there was discovered a feeling on the part of most of the Italian physicians in the area that immunization during an outbreak of typhoid fever was dangerous because of the so-called "negative phase" phenomenon. Inasmuch as it was probable that a number of individuals already infected would become sick despite any inoculations received, it was felt that this might further prejudice public opinion against mass immunization at a later date.

However it was recommended that the physicians and other personnel working in the isolation hospital be immunized. Inoculations were also made available for case contacts and others who wished them. Early in January 1945 the civilian physician who was acting as director of the hospital, and two other members of the staff, a nurse and a cleaner, developed typhoid fever. Only then was it discovered that despite the recommendation made, less than half of the hospital staff submitted to inoculation.

A Spring immunization program has been planned in the area to include [illegible] persons in Forlì and Ravenna Provinces. The program will be on a voluntary basis, except for food-handlers and other requires of Italian law to be immunized. The program has already started and judging [illegible] should be successful.

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The 2nd Mobile Bacteriology Laboratory (British) was set up in the area and performed the necessary laboratory examinations. Routine examinations of blood, feces and urine were made, resulting in 200 isolations; widals were used as a diagnostic criterion by the Sanitario Laboratory.

Three negative stool and urine cultures were required before a patient was discharged from hospital.

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Furthermore there was discovered a feeling on the part of most of the Italian physicians in the area that immunization during an outbreak of typhoid fever was dangerous because of the so called "negative phase" phenomenon. Inasmuch as it was probable that a number of individuals already infected would become sick despite any inoculations received, it was felt that this might further prejudice public opinion against mass immunization at a later date.

However it was recommended that the physicians and other personnel working in the isolation hospital be immunized. Inoculations were also made available for case contacts and others who wished them. Early in January 1945 the civilian physician who was acting as Director of the Hospital, and two other members of the staff, a nurse and a clerk, developed Typhoid Fever. Only then was it discovered that despite the recommendation made, less than half of the hospital staff submitted to inoculation.

A Spring immunization program has been planned in the area to include 60,000 persons in Forlì and Ravenna Provinces. The program will be on a voluntary basis, except for food-handlers and others required by Italian law to be immunized. The program has already started and judging from the numbers already done, should be successful.

The vaccine being used is Italian vaccine produced by SCLAVO and paid for by the two Provinces.

d. Environmental Sanitation:

Reference has already been made to the precarious state of sanitation in the area. The most serious situation was that in the City of

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Rimini which had been severely battered.

The Germans wrecked most water pumps had not been hidden previously by the civil water engineer. Bombing and shelling produced numerous breaks in the water mains and some 60 interruptions were found in the sewerage system.

Most habitable buildings remained were soon crowded by civilians who returned after Rimini City was liberated. Allied troops were also billeted in the City, further contributing to crowding.

Orders were issued to prevent further ingress of civilians into the City unless it could be shown that adequate housing was available. Furthermore, on 26 October, the Republic of San Marino was placed "Out of Bounds" to everyone, military as well as civilians; no one could enter or leave without authority from the area commander. However, despite the precautions taken some movement did occur because of the practical difficulty of policing.

By December, Royal Army Service had succeeded in restoring a chlorinated water supply to the inhabited part of the City. Public latrines were built in strategic parts of the City under the direction of Deputy Assistant Director of Hygiene of the Area and the 19 Fd Hyg Sec Unit. Refuse cleaning service was reactivated and refuse containers were distributed.

An extensive reconstruction project is now under way in Rimini City under Allied Military Government direction, and the sewerage system is being repaired.

Water supply in the Republic of San Marino is still a problem because it has not yet been possible to restore electricity required to operate the water pumping machinery. Meanwhile water is supplied to those areas which are without, by water carts and containers. A limited quantity is being pumped to the City of San Marino by means of a fuel operated pump.

It may be of interest to comment on the slightly exaggerated importance which was attached to disinfection by the civil health authorities, the apparent idea being to practically disinfect the town with creosol and lime. Limited supplies of creosol were made available to deal with the requirements of domestic disinfection.

Cesspools constituted another problem because the pumping apparatus customarily required to empty them had been put out of commission. Buckets were reported to be the method used where cesspools were full. The temptation to apply disinfectant such as creosol to disinfect cesspools was frequently encountered. This practice defeats the purpose of the creosol because bacterial decomposition of wastes is desirable. Typhoid and paratyphoid organisms are aerobes and are inhibited by the other more flexible organisms generally present.

Environmental sanitation was the serious problem. However, considerable progress is being made and the situation is now much more improved than was originally believed possible.

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Environmental sanitation remains a serious problem. However, considerable progress is being made and the situation is now much more improved than was previously believed possible.

6. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS:

a. An outbreak of Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever which developed in the San Marino - Rimini Comune area on the Adriatic coast of Italy during August and September 1944, resulted in 1152 known positive cases.

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b. The predisposing causes were extreme overcrowding of refugees and contact of many persons under inevitably bad sanitary conditions with individuals already ill.

c. On the basis of laboratory findings, typhoid infections were found to predominate.

d. Multiple household cases occurred in 56 instances involving 16[illegible] individuals, or 4[illegible] percent of all the positive cases reported in Naval Occupied. Females predominated in these household groups, approximating about 6[illegible] percent.

e. Carrier studies done for each of the Naval Occupied cases have identified 31 individuals who are eliminating organisms, 19 typhoid and 12 para-typhoid.

f. The data appears to support the hypothesis that females were in excess over males for the reason that they are exposed to a greater risk of infection because they nurse the sick to a greater extent than do males.

g. The outbreak resulted in 93 known deaths giving a case fatality rate of 8.1 percent. There was a positive correlation with age.

h. Control measures were essentially those of case finding and hospitalization, the fundamental cause of the outbreak having remained itself. It is believed that prompt isolation of suspected cases effectively limited the number of secondary cases which might otherwise have resulted.

i. The characteristic difficulties of lack of civilian hospital, laboratory and transport facilities were encountered. Eighth Army Medical Services rendered invaluable assistance.

EDWARD D. DIETZ,
Captain, Sanitary Corps, A.U.S.
Epidemiologist.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION — HRA/ps
APO 394
Subcommission for Monuments Fine Arts and Archives
(Tel. 439081, ext. 442 & 254; 470180)

20340/MFAA — 14 May 1945

Subject: Eighteenth Monthly Report, for April 1945.

To : Chief Commissioner.

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GENERAL

1. The rapid development of the military situation in northern Italy during April has brought the activity of the officers of this Subcommission into its final phase. The surrender of the Germans automatically removes that portion of its work which concerned the protection of Italian monuments during battle operations. Its chief work now are those of requisition of buildings, first-aid to war-damaged monuments, and the recuperation of the displaced objects of art. The later has assumed tremendous importance and is well in hand.

2. As a result the movement of the officers of the Subcommission has been considerable and their powers have been strained to the extreme. Their present posts are as follows. Lt.Col. Gardner is at EMILIA, Lieut. Cott, USNR, Capt. McCain, and Major Bell are in LOMBARDIA, Capt. Mathoven is with PIEMONTE Region, Capt. Marriott is with VENEZIE Region, Capt. Keller is with AMG, 5 Army, Maj. Newton is with AMG, 8 Army, and Capt. Pinsent is with EMILIA Region. Three officers have been removed from activity; Capt. Pennoyer has been borrowed for emergency work with the Displaced Persons Subcommission, and Capts. Brooke and Croft-Murray have been assigned to 8 Army for AUSTRIA. Lt.Col. De Wild, Lt.Col. Ward-Perkins and Capt. Nurse are at HQ. AC.

Monthly Report, for April 1945.

To : Chief Commissioner.

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LAZIO

3. All the Region of LAZIO has been handed back to the Italian Government.

UMBRIA-MARCHE

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4. This region has now passed under the control of the Italian Government. Before the hand-over, however, the most important projects had been well in hand or completed. In UMBRIA, at FOLIGNO the repairs to the Duomo are practically completed and the work on the Palazzo Trinci advancing satisfactorily. The work on the churches at TERNI is also in hand. In the MARCHE, ANCONA still has much work to be finished. The museum treasures have all been recovered from beneath

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the ruins of the campanile of S. Francesco. Projects have been approved or in progress on the Cathedral, the Church of the Gesù, the Loggia del Mercanti, the Palazzo del Comune and the Palazzo degli Anziani and the Palazzo del Governo. Further projects are being prepared for repairs to S. Domenico, ASSISI, the Abbey at MONTE OLIVETO, the Abbey at Chiaravalle, S. Maria del Popolo at FABRIANO, and S. Maria at FABRIANO. The work on the 'Spedale del Buon Gesù' at FABRIANO is in progress. At ROME the projects of S. Paterniano, S. Maria Nuova, the Duomo, and S. Domenico are practically completed. That for S. Domenico has been approved. The Palazzo Montevecchio is being prepared to receive the books to be transferred from the Biblioteca Federiciana.

5. The Museum at PESCIA was opened to the public. The inauguration (22 Apr 45) was marked by an exhibition commemorating the fifth centenary of the birth of Pietro Perugino.

TOSCANA

6. Generally the work in FIRENZE, PISTOIA and AREZZO Provinces continues satisfactorily; that in the Provinces of GROSSETO and SIENA, which are now being handed over to the Italians, has been slow owing to the inactivity of the Italian officials.

7. Progress is noted in the work on the devastated regions and at S. Stefano at FIESOLE. The work on the Badia is completed. Air-raid protection is being removed at Orsanmichele and the Duomo.

8. In MASSA Provincia work proceeds at S. Andrea and the Collegiata at MASSA, at CARRARA, at SARZANA, at Castelnuovo, and at CAGLIO. The work at LUCCA a SIENA, at Lucca a Lucca, at Pieve di Nievole, at MONSUMMANO, at GIOGOLI, at PESCIA has been practically completed.

9. At PISTOIA, the churches of S. Domenico and S. Giovanni Fuorcivitas and the Palazzo del Podestà are receiving attention.
In SIENA Province no reports have been received from the Superintendent as to the work on San Lucchese at POGGIBONSI and the Collegiata at CASTELLO D'ELSA. The best restorer in Tuscany has been sent to take charge of the threatened frescoes in the Collegiata at SAN GIMIGNANO.

10. In PISA work continues on the Duomo, S. Paolo a Ripa d'Arno, S. Cristina, S. Domenico, the Campo Santo, S. Caterina, S. Michele in Borgo, S. Stefano, S. Francesco (with Strada), S. Sisto in Cisanello, the Ducal Palace, and S. Piero in Grado outside the city.

11. In LIVORNO urgent repairs were undertaken to prevent the collapse of S. Francesco, and salvage operations continue in the Cathedral, the Synagogue, S. Gregorio, and SS. Annunziata dei Greci.

12. Many buildings need attention in the recently liberated province of APUANIA.

transferred from the Biblioteca Ferrariana.

5. The Museo at PESCIA was opened to the public. The inauguration (12 Apr 45) was marked by an exhibition commemorating the fifth centenary of the birth of Pietro Perugino.

MARCHE

6. Generally the work in PESARO, PISTOIA and ASCOLI Provinces continues satisfactorily; that in the Provinces of MACERATA and SIENA, which are now being handed over to the Italians, has been slow owing to the inactivity of the Italian officials.

7. Progress is noted in the work on the devastated regions and at S. Stefano at MACERATA. The work on the Duomo is completed. Air-raid protection is being carried at Osimo-Loreto and the Ancona.

8. In MACERATA Province work proceeds at S. Agostino and the Collegiata at CAMERINO, at TOLENTINO, at SARNANO, at Pollenza, and at CINGOLI. The work at RIPA A SAMPILO, at Loreto a Siena, at Pie di Chienti, at SIROLI, at SIROLI, at PIEDIMONTE has been practically completed.

9. At PISTOIA, the churches of S. Domenico and S. Giovanni Fuorcivitas and the Palazzo del Podestà are receiving attention.
In SIENA Province no reports have been received from the Superintendent as to the work on San Lucchese at POGGIBONSI and the Collegiata at CASTELL D'ELSA. The best restorer in Tuscany has been sent to take charge of the threatened frescoes in the Collegiata at SAN GIMIGNANO.

10. In PISA work continues on the Carmine, S. Paolo a Ripa d'Arno, S. Cristina, S. Domenico, the Campo Santo, S. Cecilia, S. Michele in Borgo, S. Stefano, S. Michele degli Scalzi, S. Pietro in Ciemello, the Royal Palace, and S. Piero in Grado outside the City.

11. In LIVORNO urgent repairs were undertaken to prevent the collapse of S. Frediano, and salvage operations continue in the Cathedral, the Synagogue, S. Gregorio, and SS. Annunziata dei Greci.

12. Many buildings need attention in the recently liberated province of APUANIA.

13. On 25 Apr 45 the small but important Diocesan Museum in CORTONA was reopened by the Bishop of CORTONA under the auspices of the Provincial Commissioner.

ITALIA

14. Until the advance to the north this Region had been under control of A.G.S. of both 5 and 8 Armies. Allocation had been previously given to PAVIA, [illegible], [illegible], and PARMA. With the advance, preliminary reports have been received on the condition of monuments at FUSIGNANO, COMACCHIO, [illegible], CASTEL BOLOGNESE, ANCONA, MASA LOMBARDA, [illegible] DI PAVIA, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], [illegible], CASTEL SAN PIETRO and DOZZA. The larger cities of FERRARA, BOLOGNA, [illegible], PADUA, [illegible], [illegible], and PIACENZA have also been inspected. In FERRARA there is little [illegible] damage, the greatest being to S. Benedetto and to the Castello. At BOLOGNA,

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contrary to fascist reports, the centre of the city sustained little damage. As the result of raids of 1943 and 1944 the greatest damage has sustained by S. Francesco, La Santa, the Architettonico, and the Palazzo Malvezzi Campeggi. The Loggia del Mercanti was damaged when the Germans exploded an unexploded bomb in the square. At PADUA the worst damage is to S. Domenico, S. Vincenzo, the Palazzina del Giardino, the Gallerie Comunali and the State Archives. At PADUA the chief damage seems to be to La Pilotta and to the Teatro Farnese. All the Correggio frescoes are intact. At RAVENNA there was no damage to the main part of the city, and damage reported at PIACENZA is slight. The Abbey at PARMA is intact.

LOMBARDIA, VENETIA

15. Adverse reports indicate that the greatest recent damage has been to monuments in VERONA and VENICE. More detailed reports are awaited. Two important early bridges at VERONA, Ponte del Castelvecchio and Ponte Pietra were destroyed, contrary to the instructions of Field Marshal Kesselring. The act seems to be the responsibility of one Colonel Meyer, the Platzkommandant.

16. At BRESCIA the most serious damage has to S. Afra, S. Francesco, S. Maria, the Palazzo Provvidio, the Palazzo Salvadego, the Arcadio, and the Queriniana Library.

17. At MANTUA the church of S. Francesco is almost entirely destroyed. The Cathedral and the palaces are intact.

18. The major loss at PADUA has been the destruction by bombing in 1944 of the Mantegna frescoes at Ephrussi. The Giotto frescoes in the Scrovegni Chapel are safe. The Basilica of St. Anthony is also untouched except for some broken window glass.

19. There is no evidence of damage to MILAN so far.

DEPOSITS

20. The fate of the art-treasures of important centres in northern Italy and those removed by the Germans from the Tuscan Area has become much clearer during the last month.

21. In most cases these treasures had been returned some time ago to the cities to which they belonged. The following information is at hand. Most of the material of the MILAN museums and archives is back in MILAN. Some of the best things are still at MONTE ORSA. The VENETIAN deposits stored at BASSANO and CITTA were returned to the Palazzo Ducale in Venice at Venice. The SIENA material was returned to Siena, Florence and some sent to LUCCA. That from the Conservatorio di Santa Caterina is back in SIENA, and the manuscripts from the Biblioteca Nazionale at Florence. The pictures from PARMA were returned from Florence and some sent to MILAN which arrived months ago. The BRESCIA deposits are safe at MONTICHIARI. Objects from MANTUA were returned to the Castello Sforzesco at MILAN, some are at the Museo, Florence, and others at LUCCA. The frescos of S. Francesco Ildebrandino removed from the Tempio Malatestiano at RIMINI, is at MILAN.

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19. Advance reports indicate that the greatest recent damage has been to monuments in VERONA and VICENZA. More detailed reports are awaited. Two important early bridges at VERONA, Ponte del Castelvecchio and Ponte Pietra were destroyed, contrary to the instructions of Field Marshal Kesselring. The act seems to be the responsibility of one Colonel Moser, the Platzkommandant.

20. At MILAN the most serious damage was to S. Aita, S. Francesco, S. Marco, the Palazzo Brera, the Palazzo Galvagna, the Ambro, and the Ambrosian Library.

21. At PADUA the church of S. Francesco is almost entirely destroyed. The Cathedral and the palaces are intact.

22. The major loss at PADUA has been the destruction by bombing in 1944 of the Eremitani frescoes of the apse. The Giotto frescoes in the Scrovegni Chapel are safe. The Basilica of St. Anthony is also wholly intact except for some broken window glass.

23. There is no evidence of damage to VENICE so far.

REPORTS

24. The fate of the art-treasures of important centres in northern Italy and those removed by the Germans from the STATE OF ROME is become much clearer during the last month.

25. In many cases these treasures had been returned some time ago to the office on which they belonged. The following information is at hand. Most of the material of the BRERA museum and archives is back in MILANO. Some of the best things are still in ROMA, MILAN. The VENICE deposits stored at MONTEGO and DIRTO were returned to the Palazzo Ducale in Venice at Venice. The MONTE material was returned to MONTE, PADUA and some sent to Villa-MILAN. Most from the Convento-Museo di Santa' at MONTE, is at VERONA, and the manuscripts from the Biblioteca Estense at MODENA. The pictures from MONTE were returned from GERMANY and some sent to MILAN, MONTE several months ago. The MONTE deposits are safe at MONTEGO. Objects from MONTE were removed to the Castello Sforzesco at MILAN, some are at the Brera, presumably, the others at MONTE MONTE. The frescos of Sigismondo Malatesta removed from the Tempio Malatestiano at RIMINI, is at MILAN.

26. Information received from the Superintendent of Galleries at BOLOGNA, - and received from other sources also -, indicated that the paintings removed from the Museo di Palazzo at TERNI and the and were removed from MONTE. CASTELLO (Borghese, Doria, and other Pontifical collections) which had been stored for some time at Palazzo SAN BONIFACIO near MONTE, were moved last August to the deposits in the Tivoli, Castel Gandolfo near BOLSANO, and S. Lucia in the Brenner Valley near BRENNO. Through proper channels this office had the partisans informed of their location and asked to prevent further removal. The [illegible] of the [illegible] informed and it seems most secure information indicates that these deposits are now in allied hands, together with the German personnel who were part of the Kunstschutz, Reichsleiter and Luftwaffe. Ivens and Rodenwaldt are [illegible] to be there. Lt.Col. Lord Rowallan, Capt. Walker, and Lieut. Hirst are all, [illegible] to control the situation.

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REQUISITIONS

23. At NAPLES a satisfactory arrangement was arrived at with regard to the further occupation of rooms in the Royal Library by Allied forces. Similarly at BARI, the upper floors of the Archivio di Stato are still required to be occupied, although the basement has been evacuated and the archives are assured from damage. The Palazzo delle Signoria at JESI has been evacuated by troops. Occupation will continue in the Palazzo del Duca at CASTELLI but with instructions for the proper care of the building. Minimum first-aid repairs have been called for in the Palazzo Ferretti at ANCONA, which was requisitioned with MFAA approval. An exhibition of local works of art is contemplated in this palace.

HEADQUARTERS.

24. The new Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts has been appointed by the Ministry of Public Instruction and will assume his duties on 15 May. He is Dr. Bianchi Bandinelli, a distinguished art historian and member of the University of Florence.

25. Final arrangements are in progress with the Ministry of Public Instruction and the Finance Subcommission with regard to the budget and directives covering the expenditures on war-damaged monuments.

26. The Italian Government has appointed Prof. Lionello Venturi to head an Italian Section to collect information on works of art which have been removed by the enemy.

27. The Ministry of Public Instruction has supplied this Subcommission with lists of Italian personnel in the art-field in northern Italy. These have been submitted to officers in the north.

28. The Superintendent of Galleries at BOLOGNA furnished a preliminary list of monuments damaged in the FERRARA and BOLOGNA provinces. The Ministry furnished a similar list of damaged monuments for PIACENZA and LIGURIA. The Vatican sent in a detailed report of damage to churches in PADUA.

29. The 18th gathering of material was sent to WASHINGTON and LONDON, and the first set of microfilms covering the objects dating from the MONTECASSINO deposit was despatched to LONDON.

30. Trips of inspection to LAZIO were made by the Director and the Deputy Director, and to UMBRIA, TUSCANY and BOLOGNA by the Director.

Ernest T. Dewald
ERNEST T. DE WALD
Lt.Col., Spec.Res.
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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT G.B COMMISSION
PATRIOTS BRANCH

Tel. No. 489081
Ext. 620

Ref : 55/1/PAT

14 May 1945

To : Civil Affairs Section.

PATRIOTS BRANCH - REPORT FOR APRIL 1945

PLANNING - GENERAL

1. During the first three weeks of April, the Branch was mainly occupied with final planning for N. Italy. The most important development in this connection, was the temporary authority, for the issue of clothing and Italian Military rations to Patriots in Centres or Hospitals, issued by AFHQ on 14 April, pending a decision on the matter by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

In the middle of the month Major Snee held three short courses with 5 Army, for the purpose of giving Allied Officers from the Northern Regions, instruction on the Allied Commission Plan for Patriots in N. Italy (94/PAT of 7 Apr 45), and of showing them Patriot Centres already in operation. The numbers of officers attending these courses were as follows:

Lombardia	7
Venezia	4
Emilia	4
Liguria	5
Piemonte	9
TOTAL	29

It has been difficult to make detailed plans for hospitalisation, owing to the uncertainty as to where, and how much medical treatment will be required; the Ministry of Occupied Italy however agreed that if, and when, it was necessary to evacuate Patriots to civilian hospitals, special wards would be set aside for them. This has now been put into effect in various places, e.g. Modena, where 150 Patriots have been admitted to the hospital.

CENTRES

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CENTRES

2. One of the first results of the Allied Advance was that the Patriots Centres at Florence and Pescia passed from 5 Army control to Tuscany Region. It also enabled many Patriots to return to their homes in Bologna and Massa areas, and it is hoped that, with the consequent reduction of numbers in Ravenna and Florence, it may be possible to close these Centres in the near future.

By the end of the month new centres had been opened at Modena and Bologna; the numbers encountered however in the Massa and Ferrara areas, did not call for the establishment of centres with permanent accomodation in these places.

DISARMING

3. The only report of disarming up to the end of April, came from Bologna, where on 25 April, approx. 4.000 Patriots handed in their arms, at a most successful parade, held by General Mark Clark and attended by a number of senior Allied Officers.

It is known that since then disarming parades have been held at Modena (8000 to 10.000 Patriots), Verona (5.000 Patriots), Vicenza (7.000 Patriots), and Torino while plans were in hand for similar parades at an early date at the following places:

Reggio Emilia	Padua
Genova	Venice
Savona	

MEASURES TAKEN BY THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT

4. The Ministry of War has announced its intention of issuing a special medal ribbon for Patriots.

The Ministry of Occupied Italy has transferred to the Allied Commission the sum of 3 million lire, in reimbursement of funds expended in connection with Patriots, prior to 1 April 1945. The Ministry has also stated that combatant Patriots will be granted the same family allowances as are given to members of the fighting forces.

PERSONNEL.

5. Major P.E. Gillett has been appointed Regional Patriot Officer Emilia vice Major M.B. Somerset, and Major V.P.J.C. Snee (Patriots Branch) has been attached to Venezia as Patriot Officer for that Region.

By the end of the month a total of 68 Italian Military Patriot Representatives had moved forward to assume their appointments with Armies and Regions.

R.R. CRIPPS, Colonel,
Director,
Local Government Sub Commission.

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HEADQUARTERS ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 394
LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB COMMISSION

AC/27/3/12 Tel: 47819

SUBJECT: Monthly report for the month of April 1945 14 May 1945

TO : Civil Affairs Section.

1. The Sub Commission has studied the Italian Government's plans for the holding of municipal elections which are predicated on the pre-Fascist law of 1915. This revealed that the proposed system was antiquated, cumbersome and contained many substantial defects which, it was considered, might lead towards the corruption of voters and electoral officials, misuse of the ballot by voters, and political party pressure. There was accordingly reason to doubt the possibility of an independent, free and secret vote being conducted under the proposed system. Some of the principal defects were:—(a) no formal nomination of candidates prior to voting; (b) no official ballot paper; no control of electioneering at the polling places. The Italian Government was currently responsible, but the law proposed to be used should be amended prior to the holding of elections in so critical a manner under the control of the Government. The Government were also informed that the Allied Commission could not countenance the holding of elections in AMG Territory under the 1915 system and that substantial improvements and amendments thereto tending to establish more truly democratic procedures could first have to be made so far as AMG Territory was concerned.

2. Shortly before the advance to the North, the Government again raised the subject of the appointment of Prefects and other senior officials in the North of Italy presumably on account of the possibility of the CLN wishing to fill such offices exclusively by their own nominees. Conversations took place and it was agreed that whilst such appointments were ultimately for AMG to decide, it was, having regard to present conditions, proper for the Government to have an opportunity to canvass their views thereon. It was, therefore, arranged that the Government should submit the names of persons they suggest for appointment as Prefects and Questori in the northern provinces and that these should be considered by AMG, together with any nominees proposed by the CLN or from any other source. Such names have been conveyed to senior AMG officers in Rome and a directive has been issued containing the policy to be followed and the attitude to be adopted by AMG towards the CLN. The Director of the Sub Commission will be in Rome mid-certain ITO to discuss the necessary arrangements involved.

3. Conversations have been held with the Ministry of Interior regarding the complaints made by senior Italian officials as to being transferred to other Provinces where a shortage of staff has been reported by AMG. In the period 1 December 194 to 31 March 1945, 13 officials in coordination by the Ministry in accordance with AMG failed to move to new positions where their services are urgently required. Two of these plead health grounds and three family reasons. The best evidence was bestowed to be taken by certain Vice Prefects who had been included in the pool of officials for use in the North if AMG should prove to be required. The Ministry were agreed to have the necessary steps taken to remove such officials for the

[illegible] elections which are predicated on the pre-Fascist law of 1915. This revealed that the proposed system was antiquated, cumbersome and contained many substantial defects which, it was considered, might lead towards the corruption of voters and electoral officials, abuse of the ballot by voters, and political party pressure. There was accordingly reason to doubt the possibility of an independent, free and secret vote being conducted under the proposed system. Some of the principal defects were:--(a) no formal nomination of candidates prior to voting; (b) no official ballot paper; no control of electioneering at the polling places. The Italian Government was currently considering that the law proposed to be used should be amended prior to the holding of elections in territory under the control of the Government. The Government were also informed that the Allied Commission could not countenance the holding of elections in AMG Territory under the 1915 system and that substantial improvements and amendments thereto tending to establish more truly democratic procedures would first have to be made as far as AMG Territory was concerned.

2. Shortly before the advance to the north, the Government again raised the subject of the appointment of Prefects and other senior officials in the North of Italy presumably on account of the possibility of the CLN desiring to fill such offices exclusively by their own nominees. Conversations took place and it was agreed that whilst such appointments were ultimately for AMG to decide, it was, having regard to present conditions, proper for the Government to have an opportunity to express their views thereon. It was, therefore, arranged that the Government should submit the names of persons they desired for appointment as Prefects and pastors in the northern provinces and that these would be considered by AMG, together with any nominees proposed by the CLN or from any other source. Such names have been conveyed to senior AMG officers so that also a directive has been issued containing the policy to be followed and the attitude to be adopted by AMG towards the CLN. The Director of the War Commission Allied States has arrangements to discuss the necessary arrangements involved.

3. Conversations have taken place with the Ministry of Interior regarding the excuses made by senior Italian officials to being transferred to other Prefectures where a shortage of staff has been reported by AMG. In the period 1 September 1944 to 31 March 1945, 15 officials nominated by the Ministry in arrangement with AMG failed to move to new positions where their services were urgently required. Two of these pleaded health grounds and three family reasons. The name of Italian was beginning to be known by certain Vice Prefects who had been included in the pool of officials for use in the North if their services proved to be required. The Ministry were urged to take the necessary steps to ensure that arrangements for the speedy supply of officials would not be impaired by this attitude. The Ministry, who themselves have been cooperative throughout, expressed the view that such excuses were actually based on financial grounds, including the great disparity in wage rate of officials and the extra expense involved in having to live apart from their families through transport shortages and high cost of living accommodation.

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4. An Aide-Memoire combining the functions, duties and work of this S/C was prepared and handed to Mr. Eric Plowle, representative of the United States Bureau of the Budget, during his recent tour in this theatre.

5. An officer of this S/C visited the provinces of Forli and Ravenna to conduct a survey of local government conditions in those areas. They were found to be satisfactory.

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6. Contact has been maintained with the appropriate departments of the Ministry of the Interior with regard to routine matters concerning the appointment, transfer and removal of officials. These included arrangements for the temporary appointment of a new Prefect for Siena. The final appointment was left to the Ministry, in view of the imminence of the restoration of that province to the Italian administration. A vacancy of Vice Prefect was also filled at Siena. Similar subordinate offices were dealt with in respect of other provinces.

7. While the Ministry of Interior has completed the investigation of the cases of all its officials in connection with operation, and has initiated proceedings against over 515 officials, the actual trial of the cases has proceeded slowly. Only twelve cases were concluded in the month of April, leaving 177 to be concluded before 15th July next. This unsatisfactory position has been pointed out to the Minister of Interior and he has been asked to give an assurance that the outstanding cases will be concluded in time.

8. At the request of the Ministry of Interior, AMG was requested to endeavor to locate and protect the files and records of the majority of officials of the Italian administration which were removed by the Republican Fascists on their departure from Rome and which were now thought to be in Verona.

9. Answers to questions on matters of present and future policy regarding subjects within the interests of Local Sub Commission were provided for Civil Affairs Section's report to AFHQ.

R. R. CURTIS
Colonel
Director
Local Government Sub Commission

WHL/pcc

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S E C R E T

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

DPR/54-1/ADM

16 May, 1945.

MONTHLY REPORT FOR APRIL, 1945.

Para.	Sub-Para.	Subject.
1.		GENERAL.
	(i)	Registration of Repatriates.
2.		ORGANIZATION NORTHERN ITALY.
3.		MEDICAL
	(i)	Plans for Northern Italy.
	(ii)	Inspections.
	(iii)	Health.
	(iv)	Food Supplements.
4.		ITALIAN REFUGEES.
5.		REPATRIATION.
	(i)	General.
	(ii)	M.T.A. Granted.
	(iii)	Repatriations.
6.		RECORDS BUREAU.
	(i)	General.
	(ii)	Welfare and Whereabouts Enquiries.
7.		FINANCE.
	(i)	Emergency Financial Assistance Payments by UNRRA.
	(ii)	Currency Conversion.
	(iii)	Emergency Financial Assistance.

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4.		ITALIAN REFUGEES.
5.		REPATRIATION.
	(i)	General.
	(ii)	N.T.a. Granted.
	(iii)	Repatriations.
6.		REDOUBS BUREAU.
	(i)	General.
	(ii)	Welfare and Whereabouts Enquiries.
7.		FINANCE.
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	(iii)	Emergency Financial assistance.

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SECRET

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

1. GENERAL.

(i) Registration of Repatriates.

During the month a similar form of registration for would-be repatriates similar to that in use at S.H.A.E.F., with certain modifications was adopted for Italy.

2. ORGANISATION NORTHERN ITALY.

This month saw the assembly of Allied and Italian personnel, transport and stores at forward bases for the setting up of camps in Northern Italy when liberated. The shortage of personnel and transport only allows for a limited part of the Displaced Persons and refugee problem to be carried. The total collapse of the Germans and unconditional surrender in the first week of May, makes further comment unnecessary.

3. MEDICAL

(i) Plans for Northern Italy.

During the month further action was taken regarding plans to meet problems which might arise when the North was liberated. A medical store was started at RICCIONE, so that supplies would be available at short notice. A roster of civilian doctors, available for immediate employment anywhere in Italy, was also prepared.

(ii) Inspections.

AVELLA, BARI and CINE CITTA Centres were inspected during the month, also all Camps on the Adriatic coast, where improvements in the sanitary conditions were carried out. Water supply at CINE CITTA was tested and improved.

(iii) Health.

Health continues to be good. The epidemic of typhoid fever at A.M.G. Evacuation Camp No. 27, FLORENCE has ceased. A mass radiography test was carried out on the inhabitants of CINE CITTA Reception Centre by the UNRRA Health Division, which revealed that 6% had some form of tuberculosis.

(iv) Food Supplements.

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(iv) Food Supplements.

Over 1,700 Allied Nationals in Rome area are receiving extra food on medical grounds.

4. ITALIAN REFUGEES.

During April, approximately 3,000 Italian refugees arrived in Rome from the North, the majority coming from the RIMINI area. The first party of 400 persons were returned to their homes in the ORVIETO area. 1591 Italians coming from Sicily, Sardinia or the South were repatriated.

5. REPATRIATION.

(i) General.

Further restrictions and difficulties regarding repatriation were eased. The French authorities agreed to accept their own nationals without prior reference to Paris, and arrangements were initiated to repatriate the first group of

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5. REPATRIATION (Contd).

French nationals. The Belgian authorities are likely to adopt a similar policy.

The British Embassy, Rome, is now authorised to grant visas for the U.K. to British born women married to Italians without having to refer cases to the Foreign Office.

The granting of M.T.s. to U.S. citizens has been greatly speeded up, and the U.S. War Shipping Board is willing to supply accommodation to U.S. civilians in Naples awaiting embarkation.

The Egyptian authorities have requested that no further visas be granted to Italians to return to Egypt.

(ii) M.T.s. Granted.

M.T.s. were granted to nationals of the following countries :-

U.K.	6	South Africa	1
Cyrenaica	2	Canada	1
U.S.A.	33	Brazil	1
Palestine	1	Greece	1
Tripolitania	8	Turkey	1
France	1	Malta	2

(iii) Repatriations.

Nationals of the following countries were repatriated :-

1 German (Jew)	to	U.K.
24 Americans	to	U.S.A.
5 British	to	U.K.
9 Irish	to	Eire
1 Canadian	to	Canada

6. RECORDS BUREAU

(i) General.

At the end of April, 78,474 persons were recorded with the Records Bureau of ~~the Sub-Commission~~. The location of approximately 60,000 of these is known and the balance of approximately 18,000 are known to have been in Italy within the past year. These records cover 72 different nationalities.

(ii) Welfare and Whereabouts Enquiries.

During the month 1,602 enquiries were received and processed, 229 replies were made to enquiries. Outgoing postal messages to the International Red Cross for transmission to enemy occupied territory totalled 64. 123 messages were forwarded to allied, neutral or recently liberated territories. The total number of communications received during the month was 4,148, in addition to which 1,017 communications concerning Italian nationals were received, and after checking passed to the Italian Red Cross for completion. [illegible] Red Cross Journal/[illegible] 8 [illegible] supply the

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7. FINANCE.

(i) Emergency Financial Assistance payments by UNRRA.

From 1 May, 1945, UNRRA have taken over the responsibilaty of Financial assistance advances to United Nations nationals and Stateless Displaced Persons in the Rome area. From 1 June, UNRRA will make similar payments throughout

/ 3 Contd.

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7. FINANCE (Contd)

Free Italy with the exception of the 13 recently liberated Provinces, where payments will be made by this Sub-Commission until such time as UNRRA is operating there. The question of payments being made in Northern Italy by UNRRA is still under consideration.

(ii) Currency Conversion.

At the end of April, no decision had been received regarding the reimbursement of a group of repatriates who left for INDIA recently. However, on 7 May, the British Military Authorities in INDIA were instructed to repay each individual up to the equivalent of ten pounds sterling.

(iii) Emergency Financial Assistance.

During the month the Banco D'Italia was authorised to make 2,195 payments, totalling 8,195,250 Lire. The total number of persons scheduled to benefit from these payments being 3,734, the average payment per person was 2,293 Lire. During the month there was a decrease of about 100 persons receiving payments.

FOR THE DIRECTOR.

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

DISTRIBUTION.

Civil Affairs Section, H.Q., A.C.	43	Office, Cairo	1
H.Q. No. 1 Sub-Section, LEGHORN.	2	Office, Rome	1
Sir C. Mathews-Smith, I.B.C.M.	2	File	1
		Spare	1

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MEDITERRANEAN ALLIED COMMISSION
APO 534
LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

AC/LCM3/1. 11 May 1945.

SUBJECT : Legal Sub-Commission Monthly Report for April 1945.

TO : Chief Commissioner, M. Allied Commission.

ALLIED MILITARY COURTS

1. In preparation for the Allied advance it was necessary to provide legal personnel for the northern regions before any further territory was actually occupied. The consequent withdrawal of officers from PUGLIA and UMBRIA-MARCHE Regions and from Naples Commune has substantially reduced the number of cases heard by MG Courts during the month. In certain areas, such as the inland portions of UMBRIA-MARCHE, the withdrawal of Allied troops has led to a reduction in the number of crimes committed, or at least the withdrawal of CMP has reduced the number of crimes detected. In most districts however the offences have continued, but have been referred to the Italian Courts for trial.

2. There has been little serious crime. The General Court sitting in Florence for the hearing of espionage cases concluded the calendar of cases immediately ready for trial and was therefore closed. The similar Court in Siena continued to hear cases until about 20 April 1945. There is still a small number of cases awaiting trial in this area. Of the espionage cases reviewed in this HQ during the month, 2 death sentences were confirmed, 2 prison sentences were affirmed and 1 conviction was quashed.

3. There were 3 other General Court cases held during the period; two arose out the killing of Allied personnel. In one case the accused was acquitted; in the other, which arose in Italian Government territory and was therefore tried under Italian law, a sentence of 15 years imprisonment was imposed. The third case was the trial of Prof. DI SERIO, Chief Director of the Pace Hospital in Naples, together with two of his assistants. The allegation of the prosecution was that over a long period of time the accused had falsified registers and had authorised the premature release from the hospital of diseased prostitutes. After a long and detailed trial, before a court which included one medical officer who was a specialist in venereal diseases, the accused were acquitted.

4. Apart from these cases the type of crime has remained substantially unchanged. Therefore Allied offences from the part of Italy appear to be on the increase.

5. There has been no report of any MG Court case having been held in any of the newly liberated areas.

ITALIAN COURTS

6. The additional cases entrusted to the Italian Courts as the result of the above policy have increased the already heavy burden on those Courts. Nevertheless [illegible] to courts in their district too and are [illegible]

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4. Apart from these cases the type of crime has remained substantially unchanged. Thefts of Allied stores from the port of Naples appear to be on the increase.

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ITALIAN COURTS

6. The additional cases entrusted to the Italian Courts as the result of the above policy have increased the already heavy burden on those Courts. Nevertheless they are doing their best to cooperate with their distributions and are cooperating as much as possible with the Allies in the disposition of cases affecting Allied interests. The situation is still not entirely satisfactory in the areas around Bari and Naples where large scale thefts from the various depots and dumps continue.

7. Further sessions of the Court of Assise took place in TOLMEZZO and VERONA [illegible]. They were largely occupied in the trial of partisan cases.

8. In order to provide a speedier and more immediate trial for these crimes in North Italy who have been cooperating with the Allies, the Italian Government has passed a decree instituting Special Courts of Assise. These Courts consist of a panel of 5, the president being a judicial official and the 4 lay persons being selected from a list supplied by the CMP. This decree was made effective in AMG territory and was put into operation immediately upon the entry of AMG into any province. These Courts appear to have had an enthusiastic reception from the local population: owing to the time taken in the formation of the court panels and

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the "instructional" period of the trials, the courts will not be ready to hear their first cases for about a month.

ECONOMIC POLICY FOR NORTHERN ITALY

9. As a result of the decision to establish, upon initial occupation of the northern territory, a cordon sanitaire so as to prevent or at least delay the spread of inflation germs from southern to northern Italy it has been necessary to suspend for the north the operation of a number of Italian Government economic decrees which had been brought into operation by AMG in the territory previously occupied. A special AMG order was accordingly published in the Gazette Ufficiale suspending the operation of these laws until further notice.

10. The publication of this order represents an extension of the principle of implementation hitherto adopted. Previously the only orders in the Gazette were simple orders bringing into operation, in their entirety, approved Italian decrees. The present order utilises the Italian Official Gazette as a channel for the publication of AMG orders suspending or modifying Italian decrees which had previously been approved. The Minister of Justice is entirely in agreement with this form of procedure.

11. To fill to some extent the void created by the suspension of these decrees the following General Orders have been issued.

General Order 41, establishing wage rate and price levels in the north;
" " 40, fixing corn rates and agricultural rules;
" " 42, fixing transportation rates.

AMG LEGISLATION

12. In addition to the General Orders mentioned above, the following General Orders were prepared.

General Order 39 and 39 A for Italian frontier control;
" " 43 for control of civilians in their relations with surrendered Germans troops;
" " 44 for control of currency printing notes.

ITALIAN LEGISLATION

13. After prolonged negotiations, the Italian Government finally passed the decree for the constitution of CIP as the body for the control and distribution of petroleum products throughout Italy.

14. A decree has been passed abrogating all limitations on the freedom of listening to radio broadcasts. The limitations had, in practice, been dead since the armistice, but two cases were recently discovered in which charges were still listed as "pending" for the offence of listening to the enemy radio in 1944.

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CIVIL AFFAIRS SECTION

Monthly Report - April 1945

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15 May 45

General.

1. a) During the month the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section and Heads of Sub-Commissions visited SCAO, IV Corps to tie up plans for Northwest Italy.

b) The final plan of the Section for Northern Italy was issued.

Defascism

2. A decree establishing Special Courts of Assize to try civilian collaborators has been adopted (DLL 142 of 22 April 1945). It has been implemented for Northern Italy and is intended to prevent the functioning of illegal popular courts and other forms of summary justice in the recently liberated territories. The Bench consists of a professional judge and four popular judges chosen from panels of local persons of accepted probity. The panels are prepared by CLNs of the provincial capitals. No reports have as yet been received regarding the functioning of these Courts, but they are expected shortly.

3. General Order 35 which is intended to accomplish a preliminary epuration of employees of Government offices and parastatal institutions in North Italy and which was modelled after the basic Italian epuration law, DLL 159, is in effect in most of the North territory. Most of the Government officials who fled to the North and who cannot be charged with criminal responsibility are expected to be affected.

4. New decrees which are expected to become law very soon have been discussed at length with the Govt and deal with the extension of the procedural time limits for certain epuration proceedings, the substitution of judges by lawyers and law professors as presidents of commissions of first instance, the forfeiture of corruptly gained wealth during the fascist regime, and the disqualification of persons of specified Fascist antecedents from holding managerial positions in important companies.

5. As to Epuration generally, in the principal Ministries about 26,000 of the 45,000 employees have been scrutinised 6,300 have been sent for trial; of these, 2,770 cases have been concluded, resulting in 700 dismissals. In additional, there have been numerous compulsory retirements and other lesser punishments.

Mine Clearance

6. There are now four Italian Mine Clearing Companies operating under Allied Commission. The two Companies at PESCARA are being moved into EMILIA Region for work in that area. The Company at LIVORNO is under orders to move into North Italy with the 35 CRE when he moves. The 56th Company formed at CARRA will be moved to

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7. On the civilian side, a new Zone has been opened in EMILIA Region and has begun operations. A number of Italian officers earmarked for the Northern Regions have gone forward to form new Zones if they are required.

8. Information is not available as to the extent of minefields in the North but it is thought that with the rapid advance of the Allies the enemy had little time to lay minefields outside last winter's line.

9. It is now considered that Mine Clearance should be given higher priority than it has had in the past and that more Italian Military personnel should be allotted for this work and that the necessary equipment and transport should be released at an early date.

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10. Visits were paid to the squads working in EMILIA Region. In this area 674 minefields have already been located. Good work is being done, but lack of transport is a considerable handicap.

11. A visit was also paid to TOSCANA Region where Zone 5 Mine Clearing organisation is working. Replacements of the officers sent to the north have been made but here again lack of transport is the drawback to the expansion of the scheme.

12. Many thousands of mines have been lifted during the month. The figures reported are over 133,000.

Distribution of Clothing

13. During April a small quantity of repaired clothing was received from the Commerce Sub-Commission (1,300 blouses, 1,200 prs. trousers, 600 overcoats, 2,800 prs. shoes, etc), and distributed to Patriots Branch and Displaced Persons and Repatriation Sub-Commission.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT SUB-COMMISSION

14. The Italian Government's proposed system for the conduct of municipal elections, based on a law of 1915, has been examined and found to be an antiquated one which lends itself to corruption. A recommendation for the amendment of the law before elections are held has been sent to the Government. The Government has also been informed that the holding of elections under the 1915 system will not be countenanced in AMG Territory unless a more truly democratic procedure is adopted.

15. A Directive has been issued to senior AMG officers setting out the policy to be followed and the attitude to be adopted by AMG to the CLN in Northern Italy. This Directive states that although it is the policy of the Allied Commission to support the Italian Government, the CLNs must be treated with the courtesy due to their political position and their past labours; the advice of the CLNs should be sought and acted upon in so far as it does not conflict with the Policy of AMG.

16. Shortly before the advance to the North, the Government again raised the subject of the appointment of Prefects and other senior officials in the North of Italy and the possibility of the CLN desiring to fill such offices exclusively by their own nominees. Conversations took place and it was agreed that whilst such appointments were ultimately for AMG to decide, it was proper for the Government to have an opportunity to express their views thereon and it was arranged that the Government should submit the names of persons they suggest for appointment as Prefects and Questori in the Northern provinces and that these would be considered by AMG, together with any nominees proposed by the CLN or from any other source.

17. Contact has been maintained with the Ministry of Interior regarding routine matters affecting the appointment, transfer and removal of officials in AMG Territory.

18. The Ministry of Interior has completed the epuration investigation of all its officials but actual trial proceedings have progressed slowly. The Ministry

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18. The Ministry of Interior has completed the epuration investigation of all its officials but actual trial proceedings have progressed slowly. The Ministry has been requested to assure the Allied Commission that outstanding trials will be concluded within a time programme.

19. The Sub-Commission conducted a survey of local government conditions in the provinces of FORLI' and RAVENNA which were found to be satisfactory.

20. There is some reluctance, prompted by economic reasons, on the part of Italian officials to proceed to Northern Provinces. Conversations have taken place with the Ministry of Interior regarding this attitude and it has been urged that in the event of their services being required, the arrangements made to effect the speedy arrival of officials are maintained.

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EDUCATION SUB-COMMISSION

21. Move to the North. - The activities of the Sub-Commission were concentrated on getting ready for the occupation of the Northern Regions, to which Education Officers were sent at the end of the month from all Regions South of EMILIA and from Headquarters.

22. Meeting in Rome. - A meeting of Regional Education Officers was held in Rome on 27 April for final briefing on plans for the North.

23. Civilian Specialist-Assistants. - A small group of Provveditori agli Studi from Central Italy were brought to Rome on 27 and 28 April and prepared to go North as civilian specialist-assistants to Regional Education Officers to counter the shortage of Allied Personnel.

24. Umbria-Marche, Toscana, Emilia. - In Umbria-Marche and Toscana Regions and in the Provinces of Forli' and Ravenna schools were functioning, books were distributed, note books were being printed (half a million in Toscana alone), lunches were being served to increasing numbers of children, some building repair was going on, and a few derequisitions of buildings were taking place.

25. Siena. - The Minister of Public Instruction accompanied the Director of the Education Sub-Commission on a visit to a number of schools in the city and province of Siena and the University of Siena.

26. United States Information Service (OWI). - There has been close liaison between the Education Sub-Commission and the United States Information Service (OWI). Requests received from American and Italian sources are discussed and decisions are made as to whether they can best be handled by Education Sub-Commission or USIS. The USIS Education Bulletin is prepared in consultation with the Education Sub-Commission, and distributed to schools through the Minister.

27. Publication. - Four of the five books for which permission to translate has been obtained gratis are either in the press or being translated; these are for the series on Allied Education.

Plans have been made for the USIS to print three books for free distribution to school children next fall.

The USIS is seeking translation rights and Italian publishers for the thirty or forty books of juvenile literature selected on the initiative of the Education Sub-Commission.

28. British Council and British Institute. Preliminary contacts have been made with the newly arrived members of the British Council and British Institute.

29. Cultural Interchange. - A special meeting was held with the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission, the Minister of Public Instruction and this Sub-Commission, to discuss cultural interchange. In addition to expressing his approval of the actions already underway in this field, the Minister agreed to appoint two committees to study means of bringing about an interchange of professors and students between Italy and Allied Nations.

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were brought to Rome on 27 and 28 April and prepared to go North as civilian specialist-assistants to Regional Education Officers to counter the shortage of Allied Personnel.

24. Umbria-Marche, Toscana, Emilia. - In Umbria-Marche and Toscana Regions and in the Provinces of Forli' and Ravenna schools were functioning, books were distributed, note books were being printed (half a million in Toscana alone), lunches were being served to increasing numbers of children, some building repair was going on, and a few derequisitions of buildings were taking place.

25. Siena. - The Minister of Public Instruction accompanied the Director of the Education Sub-Commission on a visit to a number of schools in the city and province of Siena and the University of Siena.

26. United States Information Service (USIS). - There has been close liaison between the Education Sub-Commission and the United States Information Service (USIS). Requests received from American and Italian sources are discussed and decisions are made as to whether they can best be handled by Education Sub-Commission or USIS. The USIS Education Bulletin is prepared in consultation with the Education Sub-Commission, and distributed to schools through the Minister.

27. Publication. - Four of the five books for which permission to translate has been obtained gratis are either in the press or being translated; these are for the series on Allied Education.

Plans have been made for the USIS to print three books for free distribution to school children next fall.

The USIS is seeking translation rights and Italian publishers for the thirty or forty books of juvenile literature selected on the initiative of the Education Sub-Commission.

28. British Council and British Institute. Preliminary contacts have been made with the newly arrived members of the British Council and British Institute.

29. Cultural Interchange. - A special meeting was held with the Vice President, Civil Affairs Section, Monuments and Fine Arts Sub-Commission, the Minister of Public Instruction and this Sub-Commission, to discuss cultural interchange. In addition to expressing his approval of the actions already underway in this field, the Minister agreed to appoint two committees to study means of bringing about an interchange of professors and students between Italy and Allied Nations.

30. University Examinations. - A decree has been prepared to allow special university examinations for students who were unable to take the regular ones because of work with the Partisans.

31. Epuration. - The Minister of Public Instruction, the Minister of Justice and the High Commissioner have finally set up provincial epuration committees under ALL 159 in most of the provinces south of Emilia.

32. Youth Activities. -

a) A working plan for Patronato Scolastico (student aid association) has finally been issued by the Minister.

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b) A temporary resolution on the taking over of the property of the Fascist Youth Organisation (GIL) by the Provveditori agli Studi, for Youth activities, has been worked out and put into effect for the North.

c) The American Junior Red Cross is sending 20,000 packages of school and toilet supplies for distribution to needy school children through the Italian Junior Red Cross.

d) The Boy Scout and Girl Guide movements are growing in importance and in number of participants. There were rallies in both Rome and Florence on St. George's day, involving thousands of children.

LEGAL SUB-COMMISSION

33. The provisions of Allied legal personnel for the Northern Regions has become effective during the month with the result that the activities of the Allied Military Courts in existing AMG areas has been curtailed, and the number of cases tried by such Courts has been substantially reduced. This does not indicate a reduction in crime of the type normally handled in these courts. Theft and illegal possession again form the bulk of the AMG Court cases.

34. a) There were few cases of serious crime tried in AMG Courts. One case, involving the death of an Allied Officer, occurred in Italian Government Territory and was therefore tried under Italian law. The accused was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment.

b) Considerable local interest was caused by the trial of Prof. DE AMICIS and DE BLASIO, Directors of the Fase Medical Hospital in Naples, on charges alleging the improper release by them from the hospital of uncured prostitutes. The trial lasted 3 weeks; the accused were acquitted.

c) Of 5 espionage cases reviewed, 2 death sentences were confirmed, 2 prison sentences were affirmed, and one conviction quashed.

35. The reduction in the number of cases heard by AMG Courts has involved an increase in the already heavy load borne by the Italian Courts. In Naples these Courts are doing their best, but they have heavy lists of arrears; in Toscana they are glad of the opportunity of undertaking the additional work and are producing very satisfactory results.

36. The economic policy originally planned for the northern territory has been slightly modified. This has necessitated a further Order in the Official Gazette to suspend from operation the Italian laws increasing rates of salaries and allowances which are in force in the South. General Orders, 40, 41 and 42 were drafted to establish the economic policy in the North and to provide rules for agriculture and transportation rates.

37. The Italian Government finally passed, at the request of Allied Commission, the decree constituting C.L.N. as a legal body. This decree, which has been accepted as satisfactory by AMG, Allied Commission and the Italian Government, represents

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37. The Italian Government finally passed, at the request of Allied Commission, the decree constituting O.I.P. as a legal body. This decree, which has been accepted as satisfactory by AFHQ, Allied Commission and the Italian Government, represents the results of 11 months' negotiations to establish the relationship between O.I.P. and the Italian oil industry.

PUBLIC HEALTH SUB-COMMISSION

38. The Italian Government has appointed a Central Advisory Commission for Public Health. This is a temporary body taking the place of the Superior Council for Public Health which in the past had advised the Public Health Division of the Ministry of Interior on all matters pertaining to the health of the nation. The term of office of the Central Advisory Commission is for one year after the cessation of hostilities.

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39. Small-pox. -

a) Many cases of smallpox continue to be notified from Naples City and Naples Province despite the fact that over three million vaccinations have been performed. It is felt that the whole vaccination programe in Naples should be overhauled and representations to this effect have been made to the Italian Government as a result of which a medical inspector has been sent to Naples to investigate and report on the situation.

b) 274 cases have been reported from Naples Province during April; 62 from Avellino; 14 from Salerno; 6 from Frosinone; and 1 from each of the Provinces Rome, Palermo, Catanzaro and Campobasso.

40. Malaria.

a) The Military Authorities agreed to lend this Sub-Commission fifty tons of Paris green. Of these 50 tons, 30 have been allocated to the Italian Government and 10 tons each have been given to Emilia and Venezia Regions.

b) The Anti-Malarial project on the Pontine Marshes continues, but is seriously hampered by the lack of transport.

c) Every effort is being made to obtain tyres for vehicles required for anti-malarial work but without success.

d) The Tiber Delta demonstration project is nearing completion and the adult and larval capture phase of the program is about to begin. So far, some 4,356 buildings have been treated.

41. Undulant Fever. - A certain number of cases of undulant fever are still reported from Toscana Region.

42. Hospitalization of Prostitutes. - The Italian Government has replied to this Sub-Commission's recommendations concerning the establishment of a 600 bed hospital for infected prostitutes in Rome. The reply has been submitted to the Military Authorities and it is understood that the whole problem is at present under consideration by AFHQ.

43. Infant Mortality. - The infant mortality rate for Rome was 67.4 in March, as compared with 111.5 in February.

44. Tuberculosis. - The number of deaths in Rome Commune from all forms of Tuberculosis in March was 256, as compared with 190 in February.

45. Veterinary. -

a) It is considered that the veterinary services in Italian Government Territory are now functioning with the same efficiency as was to be found in pre-war days and, so far as this Sub-Commission is concerned, nothing further remains to be done in that area.

b) [illegible] Diseases [illegible] cholera, sheep rabies, brucellosis and

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[illegible] from Frosinone; and 1 from each of the [illegible] Rome, Palermo, Catanzaro and Campobasso.

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b) Foot and Mouth Disease, hog cholera, sheep scabies, brucellosis and laryngothracheitis have all been reported from different provinces during the past month.

c) Courses of instruction on bovine sterility and artificial insemination have been conducted for veterinarians in the Provinces of Rome, Viterbo and Frosinone during the month.

d) Information concerning the availability and procurement of veterinary supplies has been circulated to all Regional Public Health Officers during the month.

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46. Medical Supplies. -

a) ENTIDEA has increased the number of its warehouses and representatives, but is still hampered by lack of transport.

b) A Directive dealing with the requisitioning and distribution of medical supplies and the fixing of prices of Allied medicines has been sent to all RPHCs, Provincial Commissioners, Italian Government and ENTIDEA.

47. Welfare. -

a) The regular feeding programmes are continued and children's diets are being supplemented by milk and vitamins distributed by the Ente Nazionale Distribuzione Soccorsi per l'Italia.

b) A widespread distribution of 137,000 blankets has been made during the month.

c) Quantities of salvage material, canvas, mattress covers, etc, have been obtained through the Commerce Sub-Commission and handed over to the Italian Red Cross and the Order of Malta. This salvage material is then passed to Italian Welfare organisations which convert it into much needed and serviceable garments.

PUBLIC SAFETY SUB-COMMISSION

48. Frontier Control. - 560 Carabinieri and 1,250 Guardia di Finanza from Southern Italy have been assigned to work under the direct orders of the Italian Frontier Control Detachment CIC which is responsible for control of movement at the Northern Italian Frontier.

49. Carabinieri for Northern Regions. - The spearhead Force of 5,650 Carabinieri has moved into the Northern Regions. A second "wave" of 4,000 men is moving forward.

50. Carabinieri Strength. - AFHQ have authorised an increase in the CC RM ceiling to a total of 65,000. However, no rations or clothing can be made available for the additional 10,000. It is hoped that an adjustment will be made with the Italian Army whereby rations and clothing will become available.

Prison Disturbances.-

51. On 5 April 1945, 100 prisoners at Regina Coeli Prison, Rome, crashed the outer gate and 23 succeeded in escaping. 4 were wounded by Carabinieri who had been called to assist.

52. On 14 April 1945, the Prison at Spoleto had its second riot in five months. Serious damage to doors and furniture resulted. Leaders were reportedly from a group recently transferred from Regina Coeli to relieve the overcrowding there.

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53. Fort Bocca was the scene of a serious meeting on the part of some 450 Italian Military prisoners on 30 April. The entire prison was in the hands of the prisoners for a while. CC RR and Civil Police - with armoured cars and machine guns - arrived and order was restored.

54. Sora prison, near Frosinone, staged a riot on 29 April with the prisoners holding guards as hostages and doing considerable damage before order was restored.

55. Public Demonstrations - Reports received from the CC RR Headquarters and the Italian Director of Public Security indicated a general feeling of resentment among the populace in Italian Government Territory as a result of rumours to the effect that Yugoslavia intends to annex Trieste. Many demonstrations and impromptu parades were held in protest, the participants being for the most part students and disabled war veterans.

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56. Rear Army Security Control Line. - With effect from 28 April 1945 the Rear Army Security Control Line was adjusted to run through Porto Corsini, Ravenna, Forlì, Pontassieve, Firenze, Prato, Pistoia, Lucca, Massarosa, Viareggio; these towns are exclusive of the Army Control Zone.

57. Fascist "ONORE" Group. - 31 members of the "ONORE" Group of Fascist Republicans in Rome were arrested. Eleven were subsequently released, and twenty interned. Those who escaped are not likely to become a danger to the Allies, and the Italian authorities will keep their future conduct under observation.

58. General Security Situation. - With the end of the war in sight, Italian criticism of the Allies was not so pronounced. Posters and press articles laboured the theme that Trieste must always remain Italian, and the capture of Fiume by the Yugoslav partisans was regarded with apprehension by most Italians. The attack by the French in Aosta and the claim to Italian colonies in Africa by Ethiopia did not ease the matter.

MONUMENTS, FINE ARTS & ARCHIVES SUB-COMMISSION

59. Initial reports have come in concerning the condition of the recently liberated cities in the North. Damage is generally slight and the most serious situation so far reported is that at Verona and Vicenza where many of the important monuments have been damaged; Venice is untouched, as is the Abbey at Pomposa; in Bologna damage to the monuments in the centre of the city has been slight with the exception of the damage to S. Francesco, the Archiginnasio and the Santo.

60. Deposits.-

a) The deposits of the museums at Bologna and Ferrara have for the most part been returned to these cities and at Parma the deposits from the Museum at Taranto have been found safe.

b) Florentine deposits removed by the Germans from Poggio a Caiano and Montegonna to places in the Italian Tirol near Bolzano and Merano are now safe in Allied hands. It would therefore appear that the major removals from the Florence area are now under Allied Control.

61. During the month an officer from SHAEF visited this theatre to establish an intelligence liaison with this Sub-Commission for securing information concerning the German or Italian personnel connected with removals of Italian art to the North or to Germany.

62. The Italian Government has appointed Prof. Lionello Venturi to head an Italian Section to collect information on works of art which have been removed by the enemy.

63. The Ministry of Public Instruction has appointed Dr. Bianchi Bandinelli, a distinguished art historian and member of the University of Florence, to the post of Director General of Antiquities and Fine Arts.

64. The 18th gathering of material was sent to Washington and London, and the first set of microfilms covering the objects missing from the Montecassino deposit was despatched to London.

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PATRIOTS BRANCH. -

65. The most important development during the April was the temporary authority for the issue of clothing and Italian Military rations to Patriots in Centres or Hospitals, issued by AFHQ pending a decision on the matter by the Combined Chiefs of Staff.

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66. As a result of the Allied Advance the Patriot Centres at Florence and Pescia passed from 5 Army control to Toscana Region, and the liberation of Bologna and Ancona enabled many Patriots to return to their homes in these areas. By the end of the month new centres had been opened at Modena and Bologna.

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67. The first report of disarming came from Bologna, where, on 25 April, approximately 4,000 Patriots handed in their arms at a most successful parade attended by General Mark Clark and a number of other senior Allied Officers.

68. The Ministry of War has announced its intention of issuing a special medal ribbon for Patriots and the granting to combatant Patriots the same family allowances as are given to members of the fighting forces.

DISPLACED PERSONS & REPATRIATION SUB-COMMISSION

69. During the month the restrictions regarding repatriation were in some cases modified and a similar form of registration for repatriates to that used by SHAEF was adopted.

70. Plans were made for the immediate supply of medical stores when the North was liberated. A medical store was started at Riccione and a roster of civilian doctors prepared.

71. Aversa, Bari and Cinecitta' Centres, as well as the Camps on the Adriatic Coast, were inspected during the month. Health continued to be good. Mass radiography of 500 inhabitants of Cinecitta' Centre showed that about 6% had some form of tuberculosis. The epidemic of typhoid at No. 27 AMG Evacuation Camp, Florence, abated.

72. Over 1,700 Allied Nationals in the Rome area are receiving extra food on medical grounds.

73. Approximately 3,000 Italian Refugees arrived in Rome during the month, the majority coming from the Rimini Area.

74. 400 Persons were returned to homes in Ortona area, and 1,591 Italians with homes in Sicily, Sardinia or the South were repatriated.

75. During the month arrangements were made with the French Authorities for the repatriation of French nationals without prior reference having to be made to Paris. Formalities were initiated for the repatriation of the first group of French Nationals.

76. The British Embassy, Rome, is now permitted to issue visas for the UK to British born women married to Italians, without consulting the Foreign Office.

77. 40 persons of 5 different nationalities were repatriated and 58 MTA were granted during the month.

78. At the end of April, 78,479 persons were recorded with the Record Bureau of the Sub-Commission. The location of approximately 60,000 of these is known, and the balance of approximately 18,000 are known to have been in Italy within the past year.

79. UNRRA have taken over the responsibility of Financial Assistance Advances for United Nations Nationals and Stateless Displaced Persons in the Rome Area. From 1st June, UNRRA will make payments throughout Free Italy, with the exception of 13 recently liberated provinces, where payment will continue to be made by this Sub-Commission.

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80. No decision had been reached regarding the reimbursement of the group of persons repatriated to Tripolitania at the end of the month, but on 7 May instructions were issued to repay each individual up to L. 10 sterling.

81. During the month the Banca d'Italia was authorised to make 2,195 payments totalling 5,195,250 lire; 3,734 persons were scheduled to benefit from these payments.

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